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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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Deputy Minister—BRYCE M. STEWART Associate Deputy Minister—A. MACNAMARA

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THERE was a substantial contra-seasonal expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of November, according to returns furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 12,775 firms with 1,676,193 employees, as compared with 1,658,248 in the preceding month. Each of these firms ordinarily employs a minimum of 15 workers. The index, (based on the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), advanced from its previous maximum of 165·8 at October 1, 1941, to 167·6 at the date under review. The figures for November 1 in recent years of the record were as follows: 1940, 139·2; 1939, 123·6; 1938, 114·6 and 1937, 125·2. In 1929, when industrial employment generally averaged higher than in any other pre-war year, the November 1 figure had been 124·6.

Since the improvement at the beginning of November, 1941, over October 1 was a reversal of the usual seasonal trend indicated in the experience of the last twenty years, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further important gain, rising from 157·7 in the preceding month, to 160·4 at the beginning of November.

The increase in personnel was accompanied by the largest advance in weekly payrolls indicated since the record of current earnings was commenced in March, 1941. The total amount reported as having been paid to those employed at November 1 for services rendered in the last week in October was $45,279,584, an increase of 3·6 per cent over the wage payments made by the same firms in the last week in September. The per capita average rose from $26.36 in the final week in September, to $27.01 in the last week in October.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of December, 1941, the percentage of unemployment among local trade unions stood at 3·3 in contrast with percentages of 3·1 at the beginning of November and 6·2 at the beginning of December, 1940. The percentage for December was based on returns compiled from 2,107 labour organizations with a total membership of 324,071 persons.

Report of the Employment and Claims Offices.—Reports received by the Unemployment Insurance Commission from Employment and Claims Offices during the month of November, 1941, showed declines from October, 1941, and also from November a year ago. In the first instance all industrial divisions, except manufacturing and logging, recorded declines, the largest being in services, construction and maintenance and farming, while under the second comparison, although gains were shown in manufacturing, logging, services and trade, a very large reduction in construction and maintenance, as well as one of marked proportion in farming, were responsible for the net loss recorded. Vacancies in November, 1941, numbered 43,439, applications, 64,324 and there were 39,997 placements in regular and casual employment.

Prices and the Cost of Living.—The official index of the cost of living in Canada calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices in the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 115·8 at the beginning of December, 1941, as compared with 116·3 at the beginning of November; 108·0 at the beginning December, 1940; and 100·8 at the the beginning of August, 1939. The advance between August, 1939, and December, 1941, was 14·9 per cent. The index for December, 1941 was 4·8 per cent lower than the average for 1929. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 93·8 for the week ended December 26, 1941, as compared with 93·9 for the week ended November 28 and 94·0 for the weeks ended November 7 and 14.

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MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1941			1940		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
Employment Index (1)	.....	**167·6**	**165·8**	**139·1**	**139·2**	**136·2**
Unemployment percentage (trade union members) (3)	3·3	3·1	2·7	6·2	5·0	4·4
Prices, wholesale, index (1)	†93·8	94·0	**93·8**	**84·2**	**84·0**	**83·3**
Cost of living index (2)	115·8	**116·3**	**115·5**	**108·0**	**107·8**	**107·0**
Retail sales unadjusted index (2)	.....	147·1	152·4	174·1	135·7	131·9
Retail sales adjusted index (4) (2)	.....	138·6	138·0	130·9	123·0	120·1
Wholesale sales (2)	.....	147·4	170·5	125·0	131·7	143·4
Common stocks index (2)	†66·8	68·8	69·1	70·3	74·5	74·2
Preferred stocks index (2)	.....	102·6	102·2	101·7	103·0	100·7
Bond yields Dominion index (2)	†93·8	93·6	94·9	97·0	98·0	98·6
National income index (5) (2)	.....	**131·3**	**130·9**	**124·4**	**127·0**	**126·7**
Physical Volume of Business index (6) (2)	.....	**131·7**	**139·4**	**128·3**	**129·7**	**129·0**
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (2)	.....	143·3	156·9	140·6	146·9	146·4
Mineral production (2)	.....	125·6	123·6	123·5	128·0	117·1
Manufacturing (2)	.....	149·4	167·9	142·3	146·9	146·4
Construction (2)	.....	132·1	148·8	187·4	278·2	143·4
Electric power (2)	.....	137·5	137·4	111·4	109·0	108·8
DISTRIBUTION (2)	.....	111·8	109·5	107·1	100·3	99·2
Trade employment (2)	.....	.....	123·9	116·8	112·5	112·8
Carloadings (2)	.....	126·6	121·1	125·1	114·8	108·8
Imports (2)	.....	159·3	170·3	171·6	136·0	148·8
Exports, excluding gold (2)	.....	163·2	139·5	119·9	132·7	119·3
PRODUCERS' GOODS (2)	.....	146·1	160·6	145·2	152·0	146·5
CONSUMERS' GOODS (2)	.....	118·2	119·7	112·4	108·8	112·7
Trade, external, aggregate (7) $	.....	298,269,146	280,496,801	201,013,136	220,687,838	215,435,662
Imports, merchandise, for consumption (7) $	.....	134,190,517	140,819,038	102,302,476	102,283,687	108,644,852
Exports, Canadian produce (7) $	150,472,000	162,435,090	138,129,242	97,620,927	117,452,172	102,972,407
Customs duty collected $	.....	14,289,138	16,620,310	13,404,893	13,088,593	14,291,595
Bank debits to individual accounts $	.....	3,426,905,805	3,627,176,887	3,208,347,577	3,049,322,205	3,526,624,710
Bank notes in circulation (8) $	.....	462,137,735	442,449,376	347,378,004	338,213,181	337,844,271
Bank deposits savings $	.....	1,639,201,355	1,591,700,076	1,641,313,845	1,625,878,423	1,599,463,510
Bank loans, commercial, etc $	.....	1,128,629,395	1,146,857,168	998,674,961	1,021,276,282	1,024,278,286
Railway—						
Car loadings, revenue freight cars (9)	236,343	273,662	279,328	216,872	239,295	247,582
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings $	28,011,381	27,292,966	28,760,510	23,565,123	22,389,448	22,984,979
Operating expenses $	.....	.....	19,727,676	15,203,599	14,680,335	15,399,680
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings $	21,204,000	20,208,000	21,577,000	16,335,666	15,890,000	16,891,000
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	15,006,465	15,638,764	11,529,460	10,816,808	11,421,353
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles	.....	.....	4,795,930,000	3,772,086,000	3,371,032,000	3,546,751,000
Building permits $	.....	11,465,444	13,137,056	7,357,898	11,132,109	12,430,766
Contracts awarded (10) $	19,109,000	22,889,500	29,082,000	16,918,300	54,981,900	26,360,600
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron tons	.....	133,735	137,114	110,477	109,576	109,385
Steel ingots and castings tons	.....	221,367	222,853	185,420	176,113	185,091
Ferro-alloys tons	.....	17,078	16,809	18,397	11,654	15,016
Gold ounces	.....	.....	461,168	450,862	450,712	468,170
Coal tons	.....	1,825,158	1,867,666	1,643,092	1,878,344	1,734,009
Timber scaled in British Columbia bd. ft.	.....	329,960,689	292,205,314	278,927,102	326,428,000	332,991,884
Flour production bbls.	.....	1,664,803	1,595,931	1,076,132	1,588,428	1,872,514
Sugar, manufactured (11) lbs.	.....	167,952,019	162,213,036	87,221,405	164,005,409	174,045,529
Footwear production pairs	.....	2,935,564	3,141,512	2,044,725	2,230,000	2,531,659
Output of central electric stations, k.w.h	.....	3,183,982,000	3,140,317,000	2,584,341,000	2,524,860,000	2,487,455,000
Sales of insurance $	.....	44,470,000	41,305,000	33,364,000	32,506,000	30,963,000
Newsprint production tons	.....	300,310	318,800	252,900	282,340	309,960
Automobile prod., cars, trucks, etc.	.....	21,545	19,360	23,355	23,621	21,134

* Many of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† Week ended December 26.

(1) Base, 1926=100. (2) Base, 1935-1939=100. (3) Figures are for the end of the preceding month. (4) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variation. (5) Tentative computation. (6) Adjusted where necessary for seasonal variation. (7) Excluding gold. (8) Sum of Bank of Canada and Chartered Bank notes in circulation minus the holdings of Chartered banks. (9) Figures for four weeks ended December 27, 1941 and corresponding previous periods. (10) MacLean's Building Review. (11) Sugar production given in periods of 4 weeks ending November 29 and November 1, 1941; December 31, November 30 and November 2, 1940.

Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 94·0 for November 1941; 84·2 for December, 1940; and 72·3 for August, 1939, prewar. The increase between the month of August, 1939, and the week ended December 26, 1941, was 29·7 per cent.

Business Statistics.—The latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are shown in the table on page 2 The index of the national income which is stated to be the most comprehensive measure of productive activity was slightly higher in November, 1941, than in the preceding month and higher also than in November, 1940. The index of the physical volume of business, reflecting activity in mining, manufacturing, construction, electric power, and in the distribution of goods, was about 5 per cent lower in November than in the preceding month but was slightly higher than in November, 1940. In the former comparison considerable decline was recorded in the manufacturing and construction groups, the latter group being substantially lower also than than in November, 1940. The other principal groups mentioned above were higher both as compared with the previous month and with November, 1940.

In manufacturing the production of flour totalled 17·3 millions of barrels for the first eleven months of 1941 or about 30 per cent more than for the similar period of 1940. The production of boots and shoes was about 20 per cent greater in the same comparison, steel ingot production 17 per cent greater, and production of automobiles and trucks 28 per cent greater.

In the distribution of goods, car loadings and exports were higher in November both as compared with the previous month and with November, 1940. Imports were lower than in the previous month but higher than in November, 1940. Substantial reduction in sales of stores specializing in the retail sale of furniture, radios and electrical equipment was recorded for November reflecting the restrictions in instalment buying imposed in October. Increases in other lines of retail business included in the monthly survey were smaller than those recorded in earlier months of the year and the general index, unadjusted, was lower than in October while the adjusted index was fractionally higher. Sales of wholesale merchants in November were 14 per cent lower than in October, a more than seasonal decline, but were 12 per cent greater than for November, 1940.

Strikes and Lockouts.—In December the number of strikes and lockouts on record was 11, involving 5,718 workers, causing time loss of 54,945 man working days, as compared with 14 disputes in November, involving 4,880 workers with time loss of 42,791 days. The strike of gold miners at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, accounted for approximately half of the workers and a large percentage of the time loss in both of these months. In December, 1940, there were 10 disputes involving 953 workers, resulting in time loss of 3,150 days. The only dispute of importance was a strike of 220 coal miners at Rosedale, Alberta, for a week.

Of the 11 disputes during December, 1941, 9 were terminated, three in favour of the employers, four in compromise settlements, one was partially successful, while one other was indefinite in result. Two disputes, involving 2,513 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month.

These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions concerned.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Eleven applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month of December. Three boards submitted reports.

Full particulars with regard to recent proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be found in the section beginning on page 9.

Proceedings under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during Calendar Year, 1941

More cases were dealt with in the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the calendar year 1941 than in any previous year since its enactment in March, 1907. In the 35-year period 1907-1941 the Department of Labour received 1,173 applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, an average of 34 per year, and in the same period 674 boards were established, an average of 19 per year. In the year just ended 143 applications were received and 53 boards were established.

This increase in activity was principally due to the extension of the scope of the statute to cover disputes between employers and employees engaged in war work. A similar expansion in the volume of proceedings, although to a lesser degree, was experienced during the first World War.

In the 35 years of operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as a result of board procedure, cessation of work was

averted or ended in all but 52 cases. There were 9 such "strikes after award" in 1941.

An interesting development during the past year was the provision by Order in Council (P.C. 4020, dated June 6, 1941, as amended by P.C. 4844, dated July 2, 1941, and P.C. 7068, dated September 10, 1941), for the appointment of Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissions consisting of one or more members. It was intended that such tribunals would make prompt preliminary investigation of disputes and, failing mutually satisfactory adjustment, would advise the Minister of Labour on the matters at issue. During the latter half of 1941 a three-man Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, the present Minister of Labour, with Messrs. Gilbert Jackson and George Hodge as associate members, investigated 50 disputes concerning which applications had been made for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. In 23 cases the Commission effected settlements resulting in the withdrawal of the Board applications, in 15 cases the Commission reported that the circumstances did not warrant the establishment of a board, in 4 cases it reported to the Minister on the matters at issue without making a recommendation and in 8 cases the Commission recommended the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Extension of Unemployment Insurance

An Order in Council (P.C. 10156 of January 7, 1942) passed under the War Measures Act makes provision for insuring workers in insurable categories, the remuneration of whom has been raised above $2,000 per annum by war conditions. The Unemployment Insurance Act provides that persons are not insurable if employed at a rate of remuneration exceeding $2,000 in a year.

It has been represented to the Unemployment Insurance Commission that war conditions resulting in longer working hours, payment of overtime, cost-of-living bonuses, etc., result in many workers who would normally be receiving less than the $2,000 limit earning in excess of that amount. Consequently, they are unable to contribute or, if unemployed, to receive benefits. Under the Order, such persons will be brought into the insurable class.

It is also provided in the Order, that the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee will investigate and report upon the provision of unemployment insurance for all persons exempted only by reason of the paragraph fixing the $2,000 limit.

An article giving further information concerning this Order in Council will be found in the article entitled "Activities of Unemployment Insurance Commission," appearing elsewhere in this issue.

New Year's message of Minister of Labour

In a message issued during the Christmas season, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, appealed to Canadian labour and industry to close their ranks and put the full weight of their industrial strength into the fight by sinking their petty differences in the interests of the nation.

The Minister emphasized the gravity of the situation facing the Canadian soldiers assisting in the defence of Hong Kong, and declared: "So let our Yuletide celebrations be tempered by the thought that this nation has a rendezvous with its destiny. Nothing matters but that we face it strong, with courage and a common spirit of self-sacrifice."

Mr. Mitchell then stressed the importance of mass production, and stated: "The deciding factor in this war will be the mass production of munitions made possible by the industrial partnership of Canada and the United States, with the genius of the engineer and the skill and devotion of labour to fulfil it. Let us remember that the men and women in our industries are just as much 'a marching army' as the men of our fighting forces.

"We cannot put the full weight of our industrial strength into the fight unless we close our ranks. As Minister of Labour I appeal to all to put aside every interest but that of our nation and cause. That is the real basis for mutual understanding in the settlement of our labour problems at this time. The resolution for the New Year should be 'no lockouts; no strikes; no slowdowns.'

"The Department of Labour is at the service of all but there must be willingness to co-operate, willingness to sink petty differences if the department is to serve to the highest end.

"Recent and past history has shown us that the nation that is without unity lacks vital strength, cannot hope to defend itself and is headed for oblivion.

"When the story of these days is written let the pages record that we on the industrial front fully measured up to our responsibilities and duties."

New Year's messages of Canadian Labour Leaders

Emphasizing the seriousness and the vital importance of the struggle which still lies ahead before the enemies of freedom are vanquished, Canadian Labour leaders in their New Year's messages, called upon workers in particular and all citizens in general to devote themselves to the survival of democracy.

Pointing out that the nation is at war "not for the acquisition of new territories or national aggrandizement but because basic principles are at stake," Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada declared:

"It cannot be too strongly stated that mere lip service is of no avail against the efficient barbarism of the Hun. The call is for definite action. The conviction that all we now possess is worth preserving and worth fighting and sacrificing for, inspires us to consecrate ourselves to a war effort that will more than match the fanatical zeal of Hitler and his gangster associates. . ."

In concluding his message Mr. Moore said:

"It is a people's war and workers, employers and government should each be given and accept their responsibilities for joint action in the common cause. Those I have the honour to represent know that the interests of organized labour are at stake, but it is also true that the interests of other classes in our community are likewise in jeopardy. While free trade unionism would vanish with defeat, so also would all other freedom. Let all, therefore, bravely accept the challenge and prove ourselves worthy heirs of those who, through the ages, have counted it a privilege to battle for freedom. In this manner 1942 will add another glorious page to the history of the forward march of mankind."

Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the Canadian Congress of Labour, pledged the co-operation of his organization with other labour bodies, employers and governments "in any measures that may be taken to make our participation in the war fully effective."

Mr. Mosher emphasized the quickened tempo of Canada's war effort and the threat to the Pacific coast. He too, dealt with the all-inclusive aspect of the war saying:

"It has been truly said that this is a workers' war, for while they are not responsible for the war, they furnish the vast majority of the soldiers and sailors and airmen from their families, and their labour provides the immense quantities of material that war demands. They realize that they are more deeply concerned with the issue of the war than any other class, because not only what they have achieved but their hopes of further achievement are at stake. The workers have known slavery, feudalism, and industrial exploitation. By virtue of the principles of freedom and democracy they managed by slow degrees to build up labour organizations in many industrialized nations, but the dictatorships in Italy and Germany destroyed the labour movement in those countries, as well as in the rest of Europe which they have conquered. . ."

Mr. Mosher referred to his proposal of a conference of the four major central labour bodies on this continent to promote better relationships between the organizations concerned to provide for consultation and co-operation with representatives of industry and government.

The president of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Mr. Alfred Charpentier, referred to the value of the establishment of the principle of stabilization of wages in wartime and the inauguration of unemployment insurance which he considered would assist greatly in providing for the adjustment period following the war. "The Unemployment Insurance Act and its system of employment placement offices and vocational rehabilitation will abolish the social unfairness of direct relief and establish the dignity of the unemployed workman." Mr. Charpentier referred to the Order in Council stabilizing wages and expressed the opinion that the adoption of this principle would tend to develop a spirit of interdependent responsibility within industry. He also stressed the necessity for an all-out industrial war effort in Canada and suggested that officers and members of affiliated bodies should carefully study the various Orders in Council passed under the authority of the War Measures Act and that they give such legislation a fair trial.

Mr. W. T. Burford, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour, stated:

"We can size up the task at last. We can see that what has been done was only a beginning, that what remains to be done will take all we have and are. In the tyrant countries, everybody fights or works. We know now that we cannot win by doing less. They have set the pace; they have made total war. The only answer is to turn their rule against them, for every Canadian to fight or work.

"The ranks have closed. The call of national duty has brought quick response. It is a direct and personal response. There is little talk of class interests, of making the group solid before the nation can be solid. The old argument can be resumed later on, if the nation stays free—if all the free nations stay free. We have grasped the truth that the nation is not built of the groups and interests which in peace time seem so vital. The nation consists of men and women, and in time of peril these men and women are citizens first. They may be workers or bosses, they may have been makers or takers or fakers, but at this time they are citizens—and that is what matters. It is as Canadians that they march together in a war of peoples, a war in which they mean, as Churchill has said, 'to conquer or die' . . ."

Extension of time limit for modification of collective labour agreements

The effective date for bringing collective labour agreements into conformity with the provisions of the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order (P.C. 8253) was extended to February 15, 1942, instead of January 1, 1942.

This extension was established by Order in Council (P.C. 10195, December 29, 1941) when the National War Labour Board reported that it had not been found possible to effect all the necessary adjustments in collective labour agreements by January 1.

The amended paragraph in the Order now reads as follows:

"16. Any provision of any collective labour agreement which is inconsistent with the provisions of this Order shall be brought into conformity with this Order not later than February 15, 1942. Any agreement so modified, and any other condition of work otherwise suspended in the interest of war production shall be fully restored on the termination of the present war. The National Board shall maintain a record of all such modifications and suspensions."

Appointment of Dr. Bryce M. Stewart as vice-chairman National War Labour Board

On January 5 the honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, announced the appointment of Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, Deputy Minister of Labour, as Vice-Chairman of the National War Labour Board.

In making this announcement, Mr. Mitchell stated that while he would continue to act as chairman of the National War Labour Board, in view of his appointment as Minister of Labour he would be unable to be present at all the Board's meetings and hence the necessity for a vice-chairman.

Despite the pressure of his duties as Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell felt that under war conditions it would be advisable for him to remain as Chairman of the Board in view of the close inter-relationship of the Board's functions with those of the Dominion and provincial Departments of Labour.

"In effect", the Minister stated, "this set-up of War Labour Boards is a co-operative procedure of the Dominion and provincial Departments of Labour to deal with pressing wartime labour problems, and in particular with the administration of Order in Council P.C. 8253, which stablizes wage rates for the period of the war."

The Minister further explained that many disputes will involve issues other than those of wage adjustments, and felt that his retaining the chairmanship of the National War Labour Board would make it possible to deal with any such dispute as a whole whether through the machinery of the War Labour Boards or through the Department of Labour "in so far as considerations other than wages are involved."

It was also pointed out that since each of the Provincial Ministers of Labour has accepted appointment as Chairman of the Regional War Labour Board for his province, Mr. Mitchell's decision to continue as Chairman of the National War Labour Board would serve to effect a close co-ordination of all the Labour Departments of the country, and would preserve the procedure with respect to the appointment of chairman embodied in Order in Council P.C. 8253.

"This decision", it was stated, "together with Dr. Stewart's appointment as Vice-Chairman, assures that the Department of Labour and the War Labour Boards will operate under a common policy, and that the machinery of the Department and the Boards will be closely integrated. Conflicts in planning and methods will be avoided and the two agencies will be harnessed to the common purpose."

Co-ordination of Conciliation Activities

Following a conference with the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour for Ontario and Chairman of the Ontario Regional War Labour Board, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell announced that Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, had been appointed Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Regional War Labour Board.

In making this announcement Mr. Mitchell stated that while under the Wages Stabilization Order P.C. 8253 the National and Regional War Labour Boards administer the wage ceiling, an arrangement had been made between himself and the Hon. Peter Heenan whereby disputes in the Province, other than those of a national character, will be dealt with by the Ontario Regional Board. This was considered necessary he stated, as it appeared impracticable to break down any particular dispute so that it might be dealt with in its wage aspects alone by the National or Regional War Labour Boards and in its other aspects by the Dominion Department of Labour.

Consequently, in order to co-ordinate the conciliation work of the Boards with the work of the Department of Labour and by way of experiment in this direction, the Dominion Department of Labour has assigned its two conciliation officers—Messrs. Ainsborough and Nicol—stationed at Toronto, to the Ontario Regional War Labour Board.

Conference of National and Regional War Labour Boards

A conference between the National War Labour Board and its nine Regional Boards was held on January 14-15 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour and chairman of the National War Labour Board.

The conference afforded to members of the various boards an opportunity for a comprehensive discussion of employer-employee relationships in wartime.

The importance of the conference as a thoroughly representative administrative body was indicated in the fact that memberships on both national and regional boards comprise 25 representatives of the major Canadian labour organizations who sat down with 25 representatives of the nation's employers (together with the Dominion and provincial ministers of labour) to confer on wartime wage control in Canada.

In particular, the meeting dealt with the administration of the wage ceiling regulations and the application of the cost of living bonus as a basic feature of the government's control policy.

The place of wage stabilization and price control as two fundamental moves against inflation was discussed before the conference at one session by Donald Gordon, chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The full text of Mr. Mitchell's and Mr. Gordon's addresses will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Quebec Superior Council of Labour established

Late in December, the Hon. Edgar Rochette announced the establishment of the Superior Council of Labour which had received official sanction during the 1940 session of the Quebec Legislative Assembly.

The council is composed of twenty-four members comprised in panels of 8 representatives from labour, management, and economists and sociologists, together with a permanent commission of six members on which the same equality of representation is preserved.

The functions of the council will include the study of questions relating to workers, salaries, rationalization of work, collective labour agreements, prevention of industrial accidents, apprenticeship, professional orientation, rehabilitation of the unemployed, insurance and social assistance, abolition of slums, etc.

The permanent commission of six members, who will prepare the council's work and serve as a liaison with the provincial minister of labour, is made up of two representatives of labour, two representatives of capital, and two persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The ministers of labour and trade and commerce each appoint to the committee a member, who will take part in deliberations of the council but will not vote. Members of the committee are to hold office for one year.

Members of the permanent committee are: Gerard Tremblay, Deputy Minister of Labour; Henri Loudin, member of the Minimum Wage Commission; C. E. Sharpe, member of the Workmen's Compensation Board; Louis Coderre, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce; Fortunat Fortier, head of the economic research department of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce, and F. M. M. Gibaut of the educational division of the same department.

President Roosevelt's conference on prevention of strikes

Shortly after the American declaration of war on Japan, President Roosevelt invited labour and industrial leaders to a joint conference to consider means of preventing strikes and lockouts during the war. The president of the American Federation of Labor and the president of the C.I.O. were requested to nominate six representatives each from their respective organizations to participate in the conference and the president of S.K.F. Industries was asked to choose, after appropriate consultation, twelve representatives of industrial management.

While the essential objective of the conference was to reach agreement "to prevent the interruption of production by labour disputes", the President suggested that it might also reach an agreement "defining appropriate practices for both labour and management to secure maximum production of war needs".

As a result of this conference a war labour board for labour-management relations was recommended for the duration of the war. The new board will employ conciliation, mediation or arbitration in the settlement of all disputes threatening to impede war production.

Another result of the conference was the agreement between labour and employer representatives to forego strikes and lockouts for the duration of the war and to settle disputes by peaceful means.

National War Labour Board established in U.S.A.

By executive order, on January 12, President Roosevelt established a National War Labour Board in the United States. The Board consists of twelve members appointed by the President, four representing the public, four representing employees and four representing industry.

The National War Labour Board which is to deal with labour disputes for the duration of the war, replaces the National Defence Mediation Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1941, page 366), the chairman of the latter body, Mr. William H. Davis, being named chairman of the new board. Professor George W. Taylor, of the University of Pennsylvania, was appointed vice-chairman.

The executive order establishing the board also provided that all employers coming under the jurisdiction of the National Defence Mediation Board shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the National War Labour Board.

The procedures to be followed in the adjustment of labour disputes which might interrupt work necessary to the effective prosecution of the war were also set forth in the executive order. These are:—

1. The parties at issue shall resort first to "direct negotiations or to the procedures provided in a collective bargaining agreement";

2. Failing to achieve settlement through such negotiations, the Labour Department's conciliation commissioners must be notified, if they have not already intervened;

3. If the dispute is not "promptly settled" by conciliation, the Secretary of Labour must certify it to the War Labour Board, "provided, however, that the board in its discretion after consultation with the Secretary may take jurisdiction of the dispute on its own motion";

4. After it takes jurisdiction the board "may use mediation, voluntary arbitration or arbitration" to effect a settlement.

No strike pledges by U.S. unions

When war broke out on December 7 between the United States and Japan, there were two defence strikes in progress and twenty threatening in the United States. Both strikes were immediately ended and most of the strike threats were withdrawn.

The cessation of labour disputes was attributed in large part to the desire of union leaders and their members to speed defence production. This was evidenced by anti-strike resolutions and pledges adopted by numerous labour groups, including the executive council of the A.F. of L., the New York State Federation of Labor (A.F. of L.), the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers (C.I.O.), the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (C.I.O.), the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (C.I.O.) and the International Longshoremen's Association (A.F. of L.).

One of the most interesting developments was the signing of an agreement between the presidents of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, the Connecticut Federation of Labour and the state C.I.O. council banning strikes in Connecticut industries for the duration of the war and providing that all differences between management and labour shall be submitted for settlement to the governor or to arbitrators.

Industrial war training on 24-hour schedule in U.S.A.

The United States Office of Production Management recently ordered that the operation of vocational schools and other industrial training programs be placed on a 24-hour a day schedule to help offset the shortage of skilled workers in war industries.

In issuing this order, Mr. Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of O.P.M., declared: "It is obvious that the existing available supply of skilled workers will soon be absorbed by war industries." Mr. Hillman reported that in the year and a half since the program began, federally financed training courses had been attended by 2,477,400 people. The most useful training courses for war work, he said, were those in welding, aircraft, riveting, sheet-metal work, machine-shop work, and ship-fitting.

It is anticipated that extra workers for war industries will come largely from the re-training of employees who lose their jobs in civilian industries and from the "training of employed people, young and unemployed people, women who are available for such work, negroes, loyal non-citizens and others whose hands and hearts are at the service of their country."

According to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics financing of new and used motor vehicles in December totalled 6,989 units with a financed value of $3,099,867, was down 35 per cent in number and 44 per cent in dollar volume from the 10,756 vehicles financed for $5,492,353 in the same month of 1940. Results of reduced production, together with restrictions on instalment purchasing which became effective during October are revealed in the results for the latter months of 1941. During the calendar year 1941 there were 179,070 vehicles financed for $83,692,160, being up one per cent in number and 11 per cent in dollar volume from 1940 figures.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

REPORTS were received during the past month from the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the following disputes:—

(1) Between various shipping companies located along the Miramichi River in the province of New Brunswick and the longshoremen and truckers in their employ (supplementary report);

(2) Between the Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited, Quebec, P.Q., and its employees, members of Local 511, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada; and

(3) Between W. D. Beath and Son, Limited, Toronto, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 1039, Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The texts of the aforementioned reports will be found at the end of this statement.

Applications Received

In the month of December eleven applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour as follows:—

(1) From employees of Electric Auto-Lite Limited, Sarnia, Ont., members of Lodge 1499, International Association of Machinists. The dispute, which arose out of the employees' request for a union agreement respecting wages and working conditions, was said to affect 450 workers directly. Shortly after the receipt of the application, the employees concerned requested the Department of Labour to take no action on the application until further notice. As a consequence, the application was being held in abeyance at the end of the month.

(2) From employees of the English Electric Company of Canada, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont., members of Local 199, United Automobile Workers of America. The dispute, which arose out of the employees' request for a union agreement was said to affect 395 workers directly. On December 18 the dispute was referred to Professor Gilbert Jackson, Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, for investigation.

(3) From employees of Motor Products Corporation, Walkerville, Ont., members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America. The dispute, which arose out of the employees request for a union agreement providing for wage adjustments, overtime pay, vacations with pay, grievance procedure, recognition of seniority, etc., was said to affect 435 workers directly. On December 24 the Minister of Labour appointed Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, Ont., an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute.

(4) From employees of The Public Markets, Limited (jointly operated by the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company), St. Boniface, Man., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute, which arose out of the employees' request for wage increases of 10 per cent with a minimum wage rate of 50 cents per hour, was said to affect 130 workers directly and 155 indirectly. Inasmuch as the dispute related solely to rates of pay, the parties were advised to take up the matter with the Regional War Labour Board in Manitoba.

(5) From employees of The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., members of the National Union of Domestic and Industrial Gas Workers. Approximately 800 workers were said to be directly affected by the dispute, which arose out of the alleged unjust dismissal of certain employees because of their union membership and activities. On December 24 the Minister of Labour appointed Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, Ont., an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute.

(6) From employees of the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America. The dispute, which arose out of the employees' request for a union agreement providing for wage adjustments, grievance procedure, seniority rights, etc., was said to affect approximately 2,600 workers directly and an equal number indirectly. On December 24 the Minister of Labour appointed Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, Ont., an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute.

(7) From employees of Bishop and Sons, Limited, Portneuf Station, P.Q., members of the National Catholic Union of Pulp and Paper Workers of Portneuf Station. Among the matters in dispute were the employees' request for union recognition, the alleged unjust dismissal of certain employees, and threats alleged to have been made to the employees by

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a director of the employing company. The dispute was said to affect 40 workers directly and 28 indirectly. On December 19, Mr. Ligouri Pepin, a Montreal representative of the Department of Labour, was instructed to proceed to the locality of the dispute in an endeavour to effect a settlement.

(8) From employees of the McCord Radiator and Manufacturing Company, Walkerville, Ont., members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America. The dispute, which arose out of the employees' request for a union agreement providing for wage adjustments, grievance procedure, etc., was said to affect 80 workers directly and an equal number indirectly. On December 30 the Minister of Labour appointed Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, Ont., an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute.

(9) From employees of T. McAvity and Sons, Limited, Saint John, N.B., members of Local 835, International Association of Machinists. The dispute, which arose out of the employees' request for a union agreement providing for wage adjustments and certain changes in working conditions, was said to affect 184 workers directly and 220 indirectly.

(10) From machinists and other shopmen in the employ of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company, Glace Bay, N.S., members of Local 684, International Association of Machinists. The dispute, which arose out of the employees' request for increased rates of pay, was said to affect 91 workers directly.

(11) From the unlicensed deck and engine-room crews of the North Vancouver Ferries, operated by the Corporation of the City of North Vancouver, B.C. The applicants are members of the Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific. The dispute, which arose out of the employees' request for a union agreement providing for wage adjustments, the payment of wartime cost-of-living bonuses and certain changes in hours of labour and other working conditions, was said to affect 18 workers directly and 20 indirectly.

Board Fully Constituted

The constitution of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation on November 27 to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 2471, Steel Workers Organizing Committee (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1467), was completed early in December. The personnel of the board is as follows: His Honour Judge A. J. Gordon, Windsor, Ont., chairman, appointed in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members; Professor G. M. A. Grube, of the University of Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. W. H. Furlong, K.C., also of Windsor, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

Settlements

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established on April 9 to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and four of their subsidiary railways, on the one hand, and approximately 125,000 employees, members of 18 international railway labour organizations (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1941, pages 503-504, and July, 1941, pages 739-751). A settlement of this dispute has been reached on the basis of the payment of wartime cost-of-living bonuses in accordance with the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7440 from June 1 to November 15, 1941, and in accordance with the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 8253 effective from November 16, 1941.

During the progress of negotiations in connection with the dispute mentioned in the preceding paragraph, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received from the members of two of the aforementioned international unions, namely, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, to deal with a disagreement which had arisen as to the basis for payment of the wartime cost-of-living bonuses to these groups (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1342). With the assistance of officials of the Department of Labour, a satisfactory settlement was reached and the application was withdrawn on December 11.

On April 18 another Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with four disputes involving members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, as follows: (1) between the Canadian National Railways and its clerks, freight handlers, etc.; (2) between the Canadian National Railways and its sleeping and dining car employees; (3) between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and its freight handlers; and (4) between the Canadian National Railways and employees in its Express Department (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1941, page 514, and July, 1941, pages 751-760). Settlement of these disputes has also recently been reached on the basis of the payment

of wartime cost-of-living bonuses in accordance with the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7440 from June 1 to November 15, 1941, and in accordance with the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 8253 effective from November 16, 1941.

On November 27 His Honour Judge I. M. Macdonell, Toronto, Ont., was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between Acme Paper Products, Limited, Toronto, and its employees, members of Locals 186 (Paper Box Workers) and 214 (Specialty Workers), International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and Local 466, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1467). The report of the Commissioner was received on December 9. The investigation disclosed that the employing company is willing to recognize the officials of the unions and the unions themselves as the bargaining agencies of those employees who are members of the unions and to carry on collective bargaining with those agencies. The parties were advised to submit any differences regarding rates of pay to the National War Labour Board for decision. The Commissioner also investigated complaints to the effect that certain employees had been unjustly discharged, but found that this matter had subsequently been settled by the reinstatement of the employees concerned.

During the month of December a settlement was reached in a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's British Columbia Coast Steamship Service and employees in its Stewards', Deck and Engineroom Departments, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The settlement was based on recommendations contained in the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with the dispute (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, pages 1343-1344).

In November, 1941, employees of Jas. Strachan, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., members of Local 55, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, made application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute which had arisen out of the alleged unjust dismissal of two workers on account of their union activities (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1467). An investigation of this dispute was subsequently made by Montreal representatives of the Department of Labour, who advised that one of the discharged employees had been reinstated and that the matter was receiving further attention at the hands of officials of the Quebec Provincial Department of Labour and of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council.

Supplementary Report of Board in Dispute between Various Shipping Companies on the Miramichi River, N.B., and Their Employees

A unanimous supplementary report was received on December 3 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute between various shipping companies located along the Miramichi River in the province of New Brunswick and the longshoremen and truckers in their employ. At the request of the employers concerned, the Minister of Labour had asked the board to reconvene for the purpose of clarifying certain recommendations contained in its original report (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, pages 1062-1066, and November, 1941, page 1342).

The personnel of the board was as follows: His Honour Judge J. L. Ryan, Bathurst, N.B., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. T. H. Whalen, Newcastle, N.B., appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. W. H. Davidson, also of Newcastle, N.B., appointed on the nomination of the employers.

The text of the board's supplementary report is printed below.

Supplementary Report of Board

To the Honourable Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Canada.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and in the matter of a dispute between various shipping merchants located along the Miramichi River in New Brunswick, namely, Charles M. Scott, British Canadian Pitwood, Limited, and Fraser Companies, Limited, of Newcastle; J. L. O'Brien and George Burchill & Sons, Limited, of South Nelson; and E. F. Malkin, Limited, and W. S. Loggie, Limited, of Chatham, and their employees.

Sir:

On the thirtieth day of September last you ordered your Conciliation Board to reconvene and to state in clearer terms our recommendation on the following points: (1) Loading lumber; (2) Flat bonus for cost of living; (3) Definition of straight time.

Your Conciliation Board had sittings on the twentieth day of October and twenty-ninth day of November, which all members attended,

and beg leave to submit our unanimous supplementary report as follows:—

We have seen fit to redraft Sections (2), (4), and (15) of our findings of August second last, representatives of the employers and employees being present and having agreed to the sections as redrafted, which sections will now read as follows:—

(2) That the present wage rate be continued for the duration of the war, namely, 62½ cents per hour for loading long lumber, pitprops and pulpwood, including work on the dock, conveying lumber, pitprops and pulpwood to the vessel, and 77½ cents per hour for semi-skilled work, that is, stowing long lumber and spoolwood and unloading ballast;

(4) That the men be granted straight time from the time they are hired to commence work with the exception of one hour's allowance at the start of a boat, and the provision that in any stoppage in work, due to causes not within the control of the employer, the employer shall be entitled to lay off men without pay for not over one hour, and if work is not resumed in one hour the men shall be paid for any further lost time unless they are definitely laid off for the remainder of the shift;

(15) That flat cost-of-living bonus as provided by Order in Council be paid by the employers on the basis that the wages set in (2), namely 62½ cents per hour and 77½ cents per hour have taken into consideration all cost-of-living increase to August 1, 1941, at which date the cost-of-living index stood at 113·7 and any raise in cost of living under which bonus would be payable shall be calculated from August 1, 1941.

We are impressed by the expressed intention of employers and employees to co-operate.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Joseph L. Ryan,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) T. H. Whalen,
Member.

(Sgd.) W. H. Davidson,
Member.

Newcastle, N.B.
November 29, 1941.

Report of Board in Dispute between Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited, and Certain Employees

On December 8 the Minister of Labour received the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited, Quebec, P.Q., and its employees, members of Local 511, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada. This board had previously submitted its findings in regard to a dispute between the company and another group of its employees, members of Local 601, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, pages 1468-73).

The personnel of the board was as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice Alfred Savard, of the Quebec Superior Court, Quebec, P.Q., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. Robert Lafleur, Montreal, P.Q., appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. Bernard Devlin, K.C., Quebec, P.Q., appointed on the nomination of the employer.

The report of the board is signed by the chairman and Mr. Lafleur. A minority report was submitted by Mr. Devlin.

The texts of the board's report and Mr. Devlin's minority report are printed below.

Report of Board

To the HONOURABLE NORMAN MCLARTY, K.C., Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and of a dispute between Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited, and its employees being members of Local Union 511 of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of United States and Canada.

SIR:—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by you to deal with a dispute between the Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited, and its employees being members of Local Union 511 of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of United States and Canada, has completed its duties and desires to submit its report.

The Board held sittings on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 28th and 29th of November, and on the 1st and 2nd of December, 1941. During said periods evidence was heard and briefs were submitted by both parties. Negotiations have been continued until to-day.

The sessions, which were conducted in the City of Quebec, were attended by Messrs. R. W. Morton, and M. Scott, respectively,

President and Superintendent of the company, and by Messrs. Louis Guerard, General Vice-Chairman of the Local Union of Plumbers and Steamfitters, and John W. Bruce, General Representative in Canada of the Plumbers and Steamfitters.

The application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation by the employees of the company states that the nature and cause of the dispute is a request for an agreement covering wages and working conditions.

We find that there was not any objection on the part of the company to enter into such an agreement covering wages and working conditions, and as a matter of fact the parties in the dispute came to an agreement on everything except the rate of wages and the date on which the increase was to become effective.

The shipbuilding industry involved in this application is definitely a war industry of primary importance. Three shipyards operate in the same area, to wit: Davie Shipbuilding and Repair Company, Geo. T. Davie & Sons, Limited, and Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited. There are other plants at Montreal and at Sorel.

It has been the unfortunate experience of the above shipbuilding plants that there has been little tonnage constructed since the last war.

It was stated during the hearings that certainly since 1926 or 1929, the Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited, had no new construction except the war work on which they are now engaged; as a shipyard, therefore, its business was restricted to repairs.

Further inquiries have indicated that the same condition was found to be existing with nearly all shipyards throughout Canada.

It has been definitely established that the Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited, is now engaged in the construction of vessels for the Canadian Government.

After carefully studying the average wage rate level now in force throughout Canada in the shipbuilding industry, we are compelled to realize that the wage rate level existing at the Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited, is unduly low and subnormal. It is generally admitted that the shipbuilding industry throughout Canada was depressed or subnormal during the period from 1926 to 1929. During the course of 1929, uniform basic wage rates were agreed upon between all shipyard owners or corporations from coast to coast. The rates for plumbers and steamfitters were then established at 58 cents per hour, and the rates for helpers at 35 and 40 cents per hour. After proper investigation, we are informed that the same conditions of work which existed at Morton Engineering until 1939 also prevailed in all shipbuilding plants on the Great Lakes: there was very little tonnage constructed and the business was restricted to repairs.

To-day at Morton Engineering, plumbers and steamfitters are still paid 58 cents per hour, and helpers approximately 35 cents per hour.

The Dominion Government in its own shipyards at Halifax is now paying to the same class of employees, doing just as efficiently the same type of work and in the same industry, a wage rate of 85 cents per hour.

At Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, the minimum wage rate level for plumbers and steamfitters is 77 cents per hour.

Canadian Vickers at Montreal is paying from 78 to 83 cents per hour to its plumbers and steamfitters.

The Pacific coast shipyards are paying to their plumbers and steamfitters from 90 cents to $1 per hour.

Dufferin shipyards at Toronto, now supposedly owned by the Dominion Government, are paying to their plumbers and steamfitters $1 per hour.

Port Arthur shipyards are paying to their plumbers and steamfitters a minimum wage level of 85 cents per hour.

Until last November, shipyards at Kingston and at Collingwood, in the Province of Ontario, had been paying to their plumbers and steamfitters, according to agreements now expired, a minimum wage rate of 70 cents per hour.

It is a known fact that the prevailing rates paid in the shipyards industry throughout Canada have increased regularly since 1939 from 58 cents per hour to 75 cents, 80 cents, 90 cents and even $1 per hour.

We are compelled to conclude that the Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited, is possibly the only shipyard plant throughout the country which has not as yet granted a single increase to its plumbers and steamfitters, outside of the 2 cents an hour cost-of-living bonus.

The evidence and facts submitted to the Board show:—

(*a*) That during the period of 1926-1929 the wage rate level applied to the trades concerned in the building industry and in the District of Quebec were higher than those that are now prevailing; it has definitely been established that during the period 1926-1929 plumbers and steamfitters in the building industry in the District of Quebec were being paid at the rate of 75 cents, 80 cents and even 85 cents per hour;

(*b*) That most of the labour required by the employer has been necessarily drawn from the building industry.

The costs of living in Quebec are not lower than in Halifax or than in other parts of the country, and although living costs in Montreal might be slightly higher than in Quebec, it would never explain and justify the above disparity in the basic wage rates.

This Board is bound to abide in its findings to Canada's Wartime Wages Policy under the specific provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7440.

No evidence was submitted at the hearings, and no explanation given, to explain and solve the problem or reasons for this subnormal difference in the basic wage rates. Even the costs of repairs have increased proportionally. The cost of transportation could not be given as an excuse, and if so, taken seriously.

By comparison it is to be noticed that the Maritime Provinces, Montreal, Western Ontario and the Pacific coast have all, from time to time, adjusted or readjusted their basic rates and given fair and proportionate increases of wages.

Under the circumstances, we must come to the obvious conclusion that Article 3 of P.C. 7440 should apply to the now existing condition at the Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited.

The wage rate level at Morton is unduly low or subnormal. It cannot compare with other shipyards throughout the country. Because the same subnormal condition might exist elsewhere in the Province of Quebec, whether at Lauzon or at Sorel, could not alter the findings of this Board.

In view of the above conclusions, we recommend:—

(*a*) That the basic wage rate level of 58 cents now being paid to all plumbers and to all steamfitters employed at the Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited, be increased to 75 cents per hour;

(*b*) That the wage rate level of 35 cents and 40 cents now being paid to all helpers employed at the Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited, and engaged in the plumbing and steamfitting industry, be increased to 55 cents per hour;

(*c*) That the above new basic wage scale should be made subject of agreement between the parties and should be effective as of and from the 24th day of June, 1941;

(*d*) That the retroactivity mentioned in the preceding sub-paragraph should apply only to Government work and to those employees who are still in the employ of the company.

In view of the fact that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has revoked Order in Council P.C. 7440, of December 16, 1940, and its amendments, and considering also that His Excellency in Council has made and established a new Order in Council known as the *Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order*, this Board is not qualified and cannot even make recommendations as regards the cost-of-living bonus, and should restrict its findings to the sole question of basic wage rates.

The Board expresses its appreciation of the friendly co-operative assistance rendered by the parties to this dispute and by their representatives.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Alfred Savard.
(Sgd.) Robert Lafleur.

MONTREAL, December 4, 1941.

Minority Report

To the HONOURABLE NORMAN MCLARTY, K.C., Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between the Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of Local Union 511 of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada.

SIR:—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you to deal with the dispute between the Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of Local Union 601, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America, forwarded you a majority report and a minority report on October 25 last. I was then in accord with some of the conclusions of the two other members of the Board, the Honourable Mr. Justice Alfred Savard, its Chairman, and Mr. Robert Lafleur, nominated by the employees, but being of opinion that P.C. 7440, which then prevailed, would not allow us to increase the basic rate of wages beyond what was paid in the industry during the 1926-1929 period, I had to write a minority report in support of my views.

Our Board was then instructed by you, Sir, to investigate the dispute between the same employer and another class of its employees being members of Local Union 511 of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada.

The Board held sittings in the City of Quebec on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 28th and 29th of November, and on the 1st and 2nd of December.

Evidence was adduced on behalf of the employees by plumbers and steamfitters employed elsewhere in the City of Quebec to show that they had received during the 1926-1929 period wages which were higher than those presently paid to the plumbers and steamfitters employed in the Morton shipbuilding plant.

I must say, however, that this evidence was given exclusively by plumbers and steamfitters employed in the building trades and railways, and not in the shipyards.

From this evidence it would seem that these men were paid 75, 80 and 85 cents on the construction of some large buildings in the City of Quebec and at Murray Bay. These same men told us that the prevailing rate of pay that they received as plumbers and steamfitters in the building trade is 65 cents per hour.

No evidence was adduced, however, to show that in the shipbuilding industry the rates were higher during the 1926-1929 period than the rates now paid. On the other hand, your Board has the evidence which was given by the Managing Director of the Morton shipbuilding plant that the wages now paid are higher than they ever were in the past.

This being the case, I cannot but come to the conclusion, as I did in my previous dissenting report and for the same reasons as therein set forth *mutatis mutandis,* that the prevailing basic rates are not unduly low or subnormal, but that they are fair and reasonable and should be maintained in the light of the principles enunciated in Canada's Wartime Wages Policy.

I must, however, qualify my finding, as I did in my previous report, in view of the action taken by the Department of Munitions and Supply, which authorized the three shipyards operating in this area, to wit, Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, Geo. T. Davie & Sons, Ltd., and Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited, to offer their employees an increase of five cents per hour. In the two first-mentioned plants this increase was accepted by the employees and became effective on June 24, 1941, but in the Morton plant the increase was not put into effect because, while the majority of their employees voted in favour of it, the members of the Boilermakers' Union voted it down.

I find, therefore, that since the Department of Munitions and Supply saw fit to authorize an increase of five cents per hour in the basic rates of pay, presumably for the purpose of establishing generally fair and reasonable wage rate levels in this area, the employees of the Morton plant should be given the same five-cent increase.

The matter of the date upon which such increase should be made effective is one of the points under dispute.

As there is an escalator clause in the Government contracts, I would recommend, in order to help conciliation, that on Government contracts the increase of five cents per hour be made effective as of June 24, 1941, for the men still in the company's employ, but not on private work, as the company would be heavily penalized on its private work contracted for on the basis of the then prevailing labour rates; and I feel that the company should not be so penalized when the men themselves voted against accepting the increase which was offered to them.

I therefore recommend that the five-cent increase be made effective as of June 24, 1941, to men who are still in the employ of the company, but that it should apply only to Government work.

Evidence was adduced to show that higher rates prevailed in shipyards in other parts of the province and in other parts of Canada.

This, as I said in my previous minority report, is one of the factors which has caused unrest in the state of mind of labourers of the shipyards of Quebec. However, I find that I cannot take this into account in the light of the principles set forth in Canada's Wartime Wages Policy, and it is reasonable to presume that the very competent Board appointed by you, Sir, under the Chairmanship of Senator Gouin, will deal with this aspect of the question.*

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Bernard Devlin.

**Editor's Note.*—The text of the Report of the Royal Commission on Shipbuilding in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario will be found elsewhere in this issue (pages 17-27).

Report of Board in Dispute between W. D. Beath & Son, Limited, and Its Employees

A unanimous report was received on December 10 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute between W. D. Beath & Son, Limited, Toronto, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 1039, Steel Workers Organizing Committee (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1941, page 736, and August, 1941, page 875).

The personnel of the board was as follows: His Honour Judge I. M. Macdonell, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. David Goldstick, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. F. G. Gardiner, K.C., appointed on the nomination of the employer. All three reside in Toronto.

The text of the board's report is printed below.

Report of Board

To the HONOURABLE NORMAN A. MCLARTY, K.C., Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and re *differences between W. D. Beath and Son, Ltd., and its employees, Members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.*

SIR:—

The Board of Conciliation established by you to investigate this dispute has now the honour to submit its report.

An application for a Board of Conciliation was made on the 4th of June, 1941, by members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, who nominated Mr. David Goldstick as their representative on the board. Mr. F. G. Gardiner, K.C., was subsequently nominated by the company as its representative, and upon the recommendation of these two nominees His Honour Judge Ian M. Macdonell, of the County Court of the County of York, was appointed Chairman of the board.

The board first convened on the 13th of August, 1941, when it was found that Mr. L. B. Beath, the President and General Manager of the company, was absent from the city on account of illness, and it was accordingly agreed that preliminary briefs should be called for from both parties and submitted to a meeting of the board to be held on the 9th of September.

On September 9, Mr. H. J. Padget and Mr. J. W. Hill appeared as representatives of the employees, and Messrs. L. B. Beath, O. A. LeFrancois and F. Wilkinson for the employer, and the preliminary briefs were read. After some discussion the board suggested that Mr. Beath conduct direct negotiations with the representatives of the union to try and reach a settlement on the points involved, or at least arrive at common ground so that the issues before the board might be clarified. Mr. Beath concurred in the suggestion of the board, and expressed his willingness to commence negotiations forthwith with Mr. Padget. The board accordingly adjourned to allow the parties to proceed with negotiations.

The Chairman was, however, informed within the next few days that Mr. Beath had refused to negotiate with the representatives of the union. A subsequent meeting of the board was, therefore, called. At this meeting Mr. Beath stated that he was willing to negotiate with representatives who were in his employ, but that he had refused to negotiate with officials of the union who were not employees of the company. It was quite evident that he had changed his views since the previous meeting.

At subsequent meetings more comprehensive briefs were submitted by both parties covering the matters in dispute. As Mr. Beath had stated that he did not feel that his company could have confidence in the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, for reasons which he then stated and which it is not necessary for us to repeat at this time, he was asked to submit evidence to substantiate these complaints. At a later meeting he stated that he had no such evidence to offer.

It is obvious to the Board that Mr. Beath intends to persist in his refusal to negotiate. The board is unanimously of the opinion that he is in error in his attitude and that he should negotiate with the representatives of the union as representing those of the employees of the company who belong to the union, with a view to concluding a collective bargaining agreement covering general working conditions and the matters in dispute. In view of his attitude, however, the board feels that it would be idle for it to attempt to draw up an agreement for the parties at this stage, no draft having been submitted to the board by either of the parties. The board, however, considers it its duty to make the following observations and recommendations in detail with respect to matters in dispute:—

(1) *Union recognition.* It is the view of the board that the company should negotiate with the representatives of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee as representing those of its members who are employees of the company only, leading to the conclusion of a collective agreement. The board takes this view because it is not disputed that a substantial number, and probably a majority of the employees, belong to the union and desire to be represented in their negotiations with the company by the S.W.O.C. We think, therefore, the course of the board is laid down in P.C. 2685 and P.C. 7440.

(2) *Wages.* Under the provisions of P.C. 8253, now in force, the Board is of the opinion that a case was not made out for a general increase in wages. Some adjustment may be necessary to do away with inequalities and provide that, generally speaking, the same type of work should receive the same rate of pay, subject to proficiency and efficiency. This is a matter for negotiation.

(3) *Hours of work.*—There is now no serious dispute as to hours, changes having occurred since the board was constituted.

(4) *Overtime pay.* Mr. Beath stated that the only overtime which was called for in the plant was in connection with the manufacture of snowplows in the fall of the year; he stated

this was seasonal and necessary because of price competition with United States firms. The view of the board is that overtime should be avoided whenever possible, but when overtime is necessary that time and one-half should be paid, as that rate seems to be an accepted rate in this type of industry.

(5) *Night-work bonus.* In the opinion of the board a night-work bonus rate of five cents per hour should be paid. This may not be necessary, as Mr. Beath has informed the board that the company is enlarging its plant so as to eliminate the necessity for night work.

(6) *Holidays with pay.* After hearing considerable argument on this question, the board is of the opinion that a fair provision would be one week's holiday, with pay, for employees of the company who have had longer than one continuous year's service.

(7) *Notification in case of suspension of work.* The view of the board is that the company should place on the notice board, not later than four o'clock each day, notification to employees who are not required for work on the following day, and that any employee who reports for work, and for whom there is no work and who has not received such notification, shall receive four hours' work, or pay for four hours' work.

(8) *Seniority.* The board is of the view that in any collective agreement that is arrived at suitable provision should be made for the principle of seniority, with adequate provision for the recognition of ability.

(9) *Grievance machinery.* The board is of the opinion that there is decided need for the establishment of a procedure for the orderly adjustment of grievances, and that provision therefor should be included in any collective agreement which is concluded.

(10) *Health.* We understand there is no complaint made about this, but the usual provisions should be inserted in a collective agreement.

(11) *Discrimination.* The agreement should provide that in all of the relations between employers and employees there shall be no discrimination on either side.

In conclusion, the board desires to express the opinion that, generally speaking, working conditions in this plant are not bad, and that if a disposition for negotiation was evidenced, difficulties could easily be adjusted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Toronto this 8th day of December, A.D. 1941.

(Sgd.) I. M. Macdonell,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) D. Goldstick,
Employees' Nominee.
(Sgd.) F. G. Gardiner,
Company's Nominee.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON SHIPBUILDING IN THE PROVINCES OF QUEBEC AND ONTARIO

IN September, 1941, a commission was appointed under the Inquiries Act to conduct an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining what wages and other labour conditions should be established in certain shipbuilding plants of the province of Quebec (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1036). Subsequently, the commission's terms of reference were extended and the scope of the investigation was enlarged to include shipbuilding plants in the province of Ontario. Those comprising the commission were: The Honourable Senator Leon Mercier Gouin, K.C., Montreal, chairman; Vincent C. MacDonald, K.C., Dean of the Faculty of Law, Dalhousie University, Halifax; F. H. Barlow, K.C., Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto; commissioners. The text of the Royal Commission's Report follows:—

Report of the Royal Commission

The Honourable the Minister of Labour

I. INTRODUCTORY MATTERS

Pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 6931, dated the 2nd day of September, 1941, the undersigned were appointed a Royal Commission under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act, to conduct an inquiry and investigation into the following shipbuilding firms in the province of Quebec: Canadian Vickers Limited, Montreal; The Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, Lauzon; George T. Davie and Sons, Lauzon, and such other firms as might be designated by the Minister of Labour "for the purpose of ascertaining what wage or other labour conditions should be established, and whether or not such conditions should be uniform in the plants under inquiry, the commissioners to present their report on the matters investigated, and recommendations, to the Minister of Labour; in making their recommendations, the commissioners to have full regard to the wartime wages policy prescribed in Order in Council P.C. 7440, dated

December 16, 1940, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 4643, dated June 27, 1941."

Subsequently, however, by Order in Council P.C. 9272, dated November 27, 1941, the commissioners in making their recommendations were directed, instead, to have full regard to the wartime wages policy prescribed in Order in Council P.C. 8253, dated October 24, 1941.

Pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 7480, dated September 25, 1941, the scope of this commission was exended to include the following shipbuilding firms in the province of Ontario, engaged wholly or chiefly in war contracts, namely: Collingwood Shipyards Limited, Collingwood; Midland Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Midland; and Kingston Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Kingston.

Pursuant to the terms of the said Order in Council P.C. 6931, the Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, Acting Minister of Labour, on the 7th day of October, 1941, designated Marine Industries, Limited, of Sorel, in the province of Quebec, as coming within the scope of this commission.

Mr. Edouard G. Rinfret, of Montreal, was appointed as counsel to the commission for the hearings in the province of Quebec.

Mr. Walter F. Schroeder, K.C., of Ottawa, was appointed as counsel to the commission for the province of Ontario.

Mr. J. S. McCullagh, of Ottawa, accompanied the commission as secretary.

The following counsel appeared for the companies:—

Mr. J. Alexandre Prud'homme, K.C., Montreal, for Canadian Vickers Limited, at the Montreal hearings.

Mr. T. R. Ker, K.C., Montreal, for The Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, at the Montreal and Quebec hearings.

Mr. Ross Drouin, Quebec, for George T. Davie and Sons, at the Montreal, Quebec, Sorel, Collingwood, Midland and Kingston hearings.

Mr. Lucien Beauregard, K.C., Montreal, for Marine Industries, Limited, at the Sorel hearings.

Mr. J. S. Leitch, Vice-President and General Manager of Collingwood Shipyards, Limited, presented that company's representations at Collingwood.

Mr. Howard Johnson General Manager of Midland Shipbuilding Company, Limited, presented that company's representations at Midland.

Mr. R. W. Wolvin, President of the Kingston Shipbuilding Company, Limited, presented that company's representations at Kingston.

Special representations were made on behalf of the employees, as follows:—

Mr. R. H. Haddow, of the International Association of Machinists.

Mr. W. J. Coyle, of the Metal Trades Council, at Montreal, and for the International Union of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders at the Collingwood, Midland and Kingston hearings.

Mr. M. M. McLean, of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, of Canada, at the Montreal hearing, and the Canadian Union of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, at the Quebec hearings.

Mr. A. Reith, of the International Union of Machinists, at the Collingwood, Midland and Kingston hearings.

Your commission met on the 16th day of September, 1941, at the City of Montreal, for organization purposes. After having met the President and the General Manager of Canadian Vickers, Limited, and representatives of the employees, and having inspected the shipyard and having ascertained that neither the company nor the employees were prepared to make their representations to the commission, the commission fixed Monday, the 29th day of September, for the hearings at Montreal. Your Commission then proceeded to Quebec City, where it met the General Manager and Counsel for The Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, and Mr. Charles Davie, the owner of George T. Davie and Sons, and his counsel and the representatives of the employees of both companies on the 18th day of September. After having inspected the shipyards of The Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, it was ascertained that neither the companies nor their employees were ready to make their representations, and the hearings at the City of Quebec were enlarged until the 6th day of October.

Your commission sat in Montreal on the 29th and 30th days of September, and on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of October, when briefs were submitted on behalf of the employees by the Metal Trades Council of Montreal and vicinity, by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of Canada, by certain other groups of employees, and by Canadian Vickers, Limited.

On the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of October, the commission sat at the Court House in the City of Quebec and heard the evidence adduced by the Canadian Union of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, by various employees, and by two companies—The Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, and George T. Davie and Sons.

On the 14th day of October, the commission met at the City of Toronto, for a discussion of the procedure to be followed and the information to be required for its investigations of the Ontario shipyards. On the 15th and

16th days of October, and the morning of the 17th, the commission sat at the Town of Collingwood, when a brief was submitted by the Collingwood Shipyards, Limited, and evidence submitted by the company, by union officials and by a number of employees. On the afternoon of the 17th day of October, and on the 18th day of October, the commission sat at Midland, when a brief was submitted by the Midland Shipbuilding Company, Limited, and evidence submitted by the company and by union officials.

The Kingston Shipbuilding Company, Limited, and its employees, not being ready to proceed on Monday, the 20th day of October, the hearings were adjourned until the 22nd day of October, when the commission met at Kingston. A brief was submitted by the company and evidence adduced by the company, by union officials, and by various employees.

The hearings in Ontario were much expedited by the preliminary work done by Mr. Walter F. Schroeder, K.C., Commission Counsel, who, previous to the hearings, had visited the different shipyards for that purpose.

The hearings at Kingston having been completed on the 22nd day of October, and it having been ascertained that Marine Industries, Limited, and its employees would not be prepared to make their representations before the 10th day of November, the commission was compelled to adjourn until that date. Subsequently, after the chairman of the commission and Mr. Rinfret, Commission Counsel for Quebec, had attended personally on Marine Industries, Limited, at Sorel, it appeared that the hearings could not proceed until the 17th day of November.

On the 17th, 18th and 19th days of November, sittings were held in Sorel. No one appeared to make representations on behalf of the employees, though some employees testified on behalf of groups of the employees. The evidence of a large number of employees and of Mr. Ludger Simard and Mr. Arthur Simard, of Marine Industries, Limited, was taken.

The commission then adjourned until the 21st day of November. On that day and the following day it met at the new Court House in the City of Montreal, to hear argument. Argument was presented by counsel for all the companies in Quebec; by Mr. R. W. Wolvin, President of the Ontario companies investigated; by Mr. W. J. Coyle, of the International Union of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders; by Mr. John W. Bruce, General Organizer of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters; by Mr. Leo Dalphond, Grand Lodge Representative, French Section, International Association of Machinists; by Mr. Arthur Crawford, General Organizer of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; by Mr. Fred Molyneux, General Organizer of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; by Mr. Robert H. Haddow, Grand Lodge Representative, English Section, International Association of Machinists; by Mr. Louis Guerard, Local Representative, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 144; by Mr. Ed. LaRose, Secretary-Treasurer, Montreal District Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; by Mr. D. S. Lyons, Canadian Vice-President of the International Association of Machinists, all the said trade unions being affiliated with the American Federation of Labour; by Mr. M.M. McLean, of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of Canada; by Mr. Allan C. Wright, District Director for Quebec, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee; and by counsel for the commission.

Extensive statistical information covering rates and wages, wages received, classifications, etc., was required to be filed by each of the companies prior to each of the hearings; this saved much time. In all, over one hundred persons appeared and gave evidence before the commission, and over eighty exhibits were filed.

During the intervals between the various hearings, the commissioners spent much time in collective and individual consideration of the evidence so far adduced; and upon the conclusion of the final argument in Montreal on November 22, the commissioners devoted many private sessions in that city to the review of all the evidence and the preparation and completion of this report.

II. General and Historical Matters

The Commission has had constantly in mind that (in the words of the Governor General in Council) its appointment was made "with a view to ensuring harmonious and satisfactory relations between the employers and workmen, and promoting stable labour conditions in the shipbuilding industry" of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Likewise, it has had constant regard to the fact that its investigations and recommendations relate to firms "occupied wholly or chiefly on work which is essential to the conduct of the War", and that their expanding activities must be carried on amidst the abnormal difficulties of a wartime economy.

The Commission was directed to make all necessary inquiries and investigations for the purpose of ascertaining:

(*a*) "What wage or other labour conditions should be established"; and

(*b*) "Whether or not such conditions should be uniform in the plants under inquiry."

These directions thus present two problems:—

(*a*) What wages and conditions should be established in each of the seven shipyards designated;

(*b*) Should wages and conditions in these shipyards be uniform.

As to each of these problems, the Commission is further directed "to have full regard to the wartime wages policy prescribed in Order in Council P.C. 8253".

Our investigations and this report relate to seven firms in two provinces, which (except for a small percentage of commercial repair work) are engaged in building ships under contracts with the Dominion Government. Up to now, these contracts have contained clauses whereby the Government absorbs additional costs to the companies created by increases in wage rates during the currency of such contracts and as to which increases the Government has consented. Under Order in Council P.C. 8253, dated October 24, 1941, these companies are prohibited from increasing the "basic scale of wage rates" paid by them at the effective date thereof, except on permission of the National War Labour Board.

It is also a relevant circumstance that the companies in question derive practically all their work from the same employer (the Dominion Government), and that that employer is able to control them in many ways. Likewise, it is relevant to note that there is available to these companies a constantly expanding demand for their services as shipbuilders, and a constant urgency for them to expedite their work and to increase their facilities. Moreover, it is a fact that these companies have reached their present stage of productivity by surmounting many difficulties of rehabilitation, construction or expansion.

The evidence shows that the shipbuilding industry in Ontario and Quebec had been in a very depressed condition since the close of the Great War. Though some repair work was done by them in the years leading to the present War, very little iron shipbuilding had been done. Canadian Vickers, Limited, at the outbreak of the War in 1939 had 278 employees. Its average number of employees for the years 1926 to 1939 inclusive, was 311; and this was only for the repair season, from March to November in each year. It is now employing 1,800 men. The Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, at the outbreak of War in 1939 had from 200 to 250 employees. It now employs 1,600 men. George T. Davie and Sons had 100 employees at the outbreak of War; this firm now has from 500 to 600 employees. Marine Industries, Limited, had 313 employees at the outbreak of War; it now has 2,200 men. Collingwood Shipyards, Limited, had an average of 153 employees during the summer season for the years 1926 to 1939 inclusive. At the outbreak of War it had 58 employees, in 1936 an average of 21 employees, and in 1933 an average of 24 employees. It now has 809 employees on its payroll. Midland Shipbuilding Company, Limited, commenced operations in January, 1941, in a yard which had been closed for about thirteen years. It now has 360 employees. Kingston Shipbuilding Company, Limited, from 1926 to 1939, had only casual repair work which kept from 20 to 25 men continually employed, and had on call from 100 to 120 men, who were given a few days' work whenever it obtained a repair job. It now has 315 employees.

Throughout the whole of Canada, not more than 1,500 men were employed in the shipbuilding industry at the outbreak of the War in September, 1939. Now, more than 20,000 men are employed in our shipbuilding industry.

III. Rates and Classifications

A. *General.*—The companies investigated present an invariable characteristic in that, in each of them, wages are based on minimum rates for workmen of specified classes.

Generally speaking, the men in the various shipyards do the same kind of work on the same class of ships, under the same working conditions; nevertheless, there are differences which affect both the men and the companies. Thus, some of the yards have been, or may be, confined to ships up to the size of Corvettes, whereas others build ships of all sizes up to the standard freighter. Working conditions are much the same, except that Canadian Vickers, Limited, has covered slips, and that climatic conditions do differ in the regions from Lauzon to Midland. Some differences, also, inhere in the fact that not all of the yards are of the same degree of mechanization in point of equipment, working facilities, and details of organization.

Canadian Vickers, Limited, differs from other yards in that it operates on the same site a Boiler-making Shop and a Machine Shop for the fabrication of boilers and engines for the ships it builds; whereas, the other companies in the Province of Quebec procure such equipment chiefly from outside manufacturers.

It is to be noted that by a ruling of the Department of Labour, made on September 25, 1941, the Commission was directed to exclude from its investigations matters pertaining to the construction of marine boilers and engines, with the result that the Boiler and Machine

Shops of Canadian Vickers, Limited, are not covered by this report.

Canadian Vickers, Limited, also operates on the same site a very large aircraft industry. Marine Industries, Limited, has in close proximity to it a great armament industry in Sorel Industries, Limited. Obviously, the adjacency of such plants to the shipyards of these two companies, employing as they do many men of similar classes, has an effect on their ability to secure and retain men for shipyard work.

B. *Labour Pools.*—Canadian Vickers, Limited, enjoyed an initial advantage over the other companies in having available a relatively larger number of trained shipyard workers as a nucleus for wartime building. It continues to enjoy another advantage in the presence in Montreal of large numbers of skilled labour in other industries, who, when acquired, need only to be trained in the sense of *adapting* their skills to shipbuilding. In the other yards, the nucleus of trained shipbuilders was relatively lower, and has remained lower, because they lack entirely, or lack to a similar degree, a neighbouring skilled labour pool. These two facts account for the relative predominance of the trained shipworker or trained mechanic in the Montreal yard, and a similar predominance of the improver or specialist class in the other yards where the problem is one of training semi-skilled or completely unskilled men, and not so largely one of mere adaptation.

Conversely, Canadian Vickers, Limited, suffers from a greater relative loss of men, owing to the nearer proximity of other industries requiring men of the same class as it employs in its yard, and often paying higher rates. As already mentioned, this is notably true of Marine Industries, Limited, at Sorel. Of course, the yards vary greatly in the degree to which such factors affect their ability to acquire or retain the various classes of men in appropriate numbers, but to some degree these factors apply to all yards.

Again, the yards of The Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, and George T. Davie and Sons, at Lauzon, are affected by the proximity of the yards of Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited, at Lauzon and Quebec; and the yards at Collingwood, Midland and Kingston are affected by the existence in Toronto of the Dufferin Shipbuilding Company, Limited. These facts are relevant to our inquiry, though that inquiry does not embrace the Morton and Dufferin companies as such.

C. *Fixation of Rates.*—In dealing with the problem as to "what wage should be established", we were directed to have full regard to the wartime wages policy prescribed in Order in Council P.C. 7440; but by a further Order in Council, P.C. 9272, dated November 27, 1941, we have since been instructed to have reference, instead, to the policy prescribed in P.C. 8253, the relevant provisions of which are contained in Section 11 thereof.

If, in the words of Section 11 of P.C. 8253, we find that "any employer's basic scale of wage rates is low as compared with rates generally prevailing for the same, or substantially similar, occupations in the locality, or in a locality which . . . is comparable", we may prescribe such increased wage rates as are "fair and reasonable".

We do so find in respect of the basic wage rates of each of the seven companies designated. We must, therefore, endeavour to ascertain what increased wage rates are "fair and reasonable".

The concept of "fair and reasonable wage rates" is so vague that it cannot be dealt with as an abstract rule, but must be regarded as a practical standard to be applied in relation to all relevant factors which enter into the establishment of proper remuneration for men doing the particular kind of work they do, in the kind of industry in which they are engaged, and living in the localities where the several shipyards are located. This relativity of facts to rates has two particular aspects of importance to us: the relativity may be as between yards and their environment, and as between men and their environment. It may be as between classes of workers in the same plant. We must consider both the external and internal factors which affect the level of rates as between yards and as between classes of men.

D. *Factors in Rates.*—We have given careful consideration to the following factors, among others, which have suggested themselves or have been suggested: rates in other yards and in other localities; rates in comparable industries; the proximity of other yards and other industries drawing from the same labour pool; the migration of labour to other plants or other industries or other localities; the scarcity of fully trained or semi-trained men; the relative labour-cost of producing the same ship in different yards; the character and proximity of the source of labour supply; the character of the locality as being rural or urban; the history of particular yards and their degree of mechanization and modernity; the nature of shipbuilding work as hazardous or unhealthy or seasonal; the proximity of workers' homes to their work and their costs of transportation thereto; the effect of location and climate as affecting length of working day and working season; the kind and degree of skill possessed

by the various classes of men, and the time spent in acquiring it; and the prevailing scales of rates and how recently and by what methods they became established.

Three other factors require special mention:—

(*a*) In view of the depressed state of the shipbuilding industry previous to the War (as indicated earlier in this report), we accept the unanimous testimony of management, workers and Union Officials as showing conclusively that the scale of rates obtaining in the industry from 1926 to 1939 cannot be taken as a safe criterion in the fixation of wages.

(*b*) We have considered as factors in rate-making the rates which have been established in some of the shipyards and in neighbouring or related industries, as the result of the Reports of Conciliation Boards; but though we have tried to give such reports due weight, we have not regarded them as conclusive evidence of what are "fair and reasonable" rates at the present time in the particular yards under inquiry.

(*c*) Much testimony was given and many statistical compilations were presented or referred to as tending to show the actual cost of living in the localities of the various yards. It was quite properly contended that the actual cost of living in the particular locality was an important factor in the fixation of the rates for a yard there situated. It was further contended that it was relevant to consider the cost of living in other shipbuilding localities as essential to any comparison of rates in the yards of those localities.

The Commission concurs in the opinion that such matters are relevant and important factors in rate-fixation. It is given particular attention to such matters as food, clothing and fuel prices, and rentals as entering into the local cost of living. It has also made comparisons as to the costs of these elements as between localities, just as it has made comparisons in the matter of rate scales.

The Commission must record, however, the fact that the wealth of testimony and statistical data as to the actual and relative costs of living brought to our attention, provided a very uncertain (and sometimes illusory) guide to precise conclusions. We can but say that we have made such use of these types of information as seemed appropriate.

E. *Uniformity of Rates.*—Our Terms of Reference direct us to ascertain, *inter alia,* whether or not wage rates "should be *uniform* in the plants under inquiry".

As the several plants under inquiry are located at six different places in the two provinces, this problem has particular relation to uniformity as between *places* and as between *yards.*

The place element is important because locality enters into rates as conditioning the labour supply and the elements of climate and working seasons for the companies, and the cost of living and general working conditions of the workers. The yard element is important because the yards differ in history, age and equipment, and in the character of the labour with which they are manned. Both elements also play a part in producing varying systems of classifications of labour as between various localities and various yards. Accordingly, it is not possible to dissociate the problem of Uniformity of Rates from considerations peculiar to *regions.*

In view of the fact that all the yards are occupied on work "which is essential to the conduct of the War" and are building ships of similar types for the same Government, it is obviously desirable that the principle of the Uniformity of Rates should be applied so far as possible.

F. *Uniformity of Classifications.*—Differences of history, management and locality have produced differences in the Systems of Labour Classifications used in various yards, but as all yards are engaged in a common industry, there is a very substantial measure of Uniformity of Classification. Here, again, the problem of Uniformity has reference to *regional* factors.

Uniformity of rates must be predicated upon Uniformity of Classifications and, as both are based on factors of *region,* we must consider Uniformity of Rates in the sense of *Regional* Uniformity.

G. *Regional Uniformity.*—When we speak of Regional Uniformity or of Zones, we refer to the fact that we have regarded the companies in a particular area as a unit, for the purpose of establishing principles of Classification and Rate Fixing. But though we have selected this general basis, we have provided for such variations in Classifications and Rates as the conditions and practices in the various yards seemed to require.

Re Ontario.—The three Ontario yards investigated, though separately incorporated, are under the same management and operate under practically identical Rates and Classifications. They are situated in places which, though varying in size *inter se,* are far smaller than Toronto, wherein is situate the Dufferin Shipbuilding Company, Limited, which is their chief competitor for labour. All three places are alike in that they must

draw their labour supply largely from their own immediate localities. They may well be regarded as being in the same zone in matters of Rates and Classifications. They cannot be regarded as being in the same zone as Toronto, in relation to such matters.

Accordingly, we have adopted the principle of Regional Uniformity as regards these three companies, and have sought to secure uniformity between them in Rates and Classifications, and as large a measure of identity of Rates and Classifications as possible.

Re Quebec.—The situation in Quebec is similar to that in Ontario as regards the place-element in that one yard, Canadian Vickers, Limited, is situate in a place far larger than any of the others, whilst those others are situate in two relatively rural localities. This difference of locality produces entirely different situations as to the character and number of the labour pool as between the Montreal yard on the one hand, and the Lauzon and Sorel yards on the other. The same regional factor also produces a similar difference in the scale of Rates and the Classification of Labour.

The yards at Lauzon and Sorel are alike in that they draw their labour from their immediate localities and that their labour pools are of the same nature in that they consist largely of unskilled labour wtih a relatively small number of semi-skilled men, and a still smaller number of skilled shipbuilders. This has necessitated the training of men in entirely new skills to a much greater degree than in Montreal.

It was conceded that the proper operation of the shipbuilding industry requires the progression of workers from indentured apprenticeships to journeyman or mechanic class. Nevertheless, the needs of wartime production have required a progression from helper to learner or improver to journeyman class, and indeed the creation of men (called specialists) midway between improvers and journeymen in that their skills are confined to certain specialized operations. The Improver-Learner-Specialist class is a relatively large and vital class in production under present conditions. This class of worker is found in every yard, under varying descriptions: thus, for example, in Canadian Vickers, Limited, there is a learner-helper class, but there is also a subdivision of most of the classes of workers wherein category "B" is, roughly, equivalent to the Improver-Learner-Specialist class referred to above.

All four yards are affected by the necessity of wartime production; but the three rural yards have had to deviate from the normal and traditional labour set-up more than has the yard at Montreal. (Something will be said later about the establishment of a proper apprenticeship system, but for present purposes the apprentice strictly so-called may be disregarded as an important factor.)

The point here relevant is that the yard situated in the metropolitan and highly industrialized City of Montreal cannot be regarded as being in the same zone as the other yards situate in rural localities; and that though a considerable degree of Uniformity of Classification can be established as between all four yards, yet the three rural yards cannot be regarded as in the same zone as to both Rates and Classifications.

Accordingly, we have adopted the principle of regional Uniformity of Rates and Classifications as regards the three yards at Lauzon and Sorel.

H. *Uniformity of Classification:*—As to *Ontario,* the principle of uniformity has translated itself into practical identity of classification in the three rural yards.

As to *Quebec,* the principle of uniformity has yielded a practical identity of classification in all four yards, though local differences of practice and organization must be recognized to some extent.

I. *Zones Recommended:*—In the result, applying the principle of the desirability of Uniformity of Rates and Classifications, we recommend the establishment of the following regional zones:—

QUEBEC

A. Metropolitan Zone:—

Comprised of Montreal, and including Canadian Vickers, Limited.

B. Rural Zone:—

Comprising Lauzon and Sorel; and including The Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, George T. Davie and Sons, and Marine Industries, Limited.

ONTARIO

Rural Zone:—

Comprising Collingwood, Midland and Kingston; and including Collingwood shipyards, Limited, Midland Shipbuilding Company, Limited, and Kingston Shipbuilding Company, Limited.

(It is not within our Terms of Reference to say anything about Toronto as a zone, but, as above indicated, we have regarded Toronto as being in a different zone from the three relatively rural places above included.)

J. *Rates and Classifications Recommended:*—Upon full consideration of all factors indicated in this report, we recommend that there be established for the various shipyards within the scope of our Terms of Reference, the

Scales of Wages and Classifications of Labour set out in Schedules A, B and C to this report.

The rates referred to in such schedules are the basic *minimum* rates for the respective classes. The fixation of such minimum rates is not intended to preclude promotion of men from lower to higher classes, nor to prevent advances in pay to individuals beyond the basic minimum rate for their particular classes. (See infra).

K. *Cost-of-Living Bonus:*—We recommend that the Government of Canada do proceed at once to review the extent to which the Wartime Cost-of-Living Bonus has heretofore been paid to the employees of the several yards under inquiry, in order that employees of all such yards may be put upon a footing of complete equality in this regard.

IV. Working Conditions and Miscellaneous Matters

A. *Re-Classification and Promotion of Workers:*—Related to the question of Rates and Classification of Workers discussed above, and also related to the general topic of "harmonious relations between employers and workmen," is the matter of the system whereby men are promoted to higher classifications and advanced in pay within their classifications.

This is particularly important in the shipbuilding industry, because the depressed condition of that industry at the outbreak of the war and the rapidity with which it has expanded recently, have caused the introduction into the industry of many workers requiring varying degrees of training before they can find a proper place in the recognized shipbuilding categories. Necessarily, such men must first be placed provisionally in particular classes until they have demonstrated their capacity, or acquired the skill necessary, for a higher classification.

In all the yards, this business of classifying men and advancing them within classifications is done by the company officials—usually by the yard superintendent, upon recommendation of the foreman or other departmental head concerned. This practice is probably the proper one in the present situation. Not all officials, however, act upon the same principles, nor do all of them act with the same promptitude. We regard it as of the utmost importance that demonstrated capacity or improvement in productive ability should be recognized promptly, and men advanced in class or rewarded by extra payments over the minimum rate for their classification. We think the existing practice in this regard should be supplemented by a provision for the review of the whole labour personnel of each yard at fixed periods.

We recommend, therefore, that in each yard the superintendent and departmental heads and foremen, and a representative of the Dominion Department of Labour, shall meet every three months and proceed to consider the classification of each employee and the amount of his remuneration, and the advisability of promoting him to a higher classification, or of increasing his current remuneration. This recommendation does not, of course, preclude such reclassification or increases in individual remuneration at other times.

The establishment of this procedure for the review of classifications and remuneration will, in our view, serve to give a greater measure of justice in individual cases, will promote general contentment and the development of initiative, and thus speed up production.

B. *Grievances:*—The fact that many grievances of varying kinds were presented to us—though they relate chiefly to relatively minor matters—suggests the desirability of there being in every yard some kind of a grievance procedure, by which remedies could be sought for grievances—real or imagined.

In order to promote harmonious labour relations and to expedite production, we recommend that there be constituted in every yard—where no such body now exists—a Grievance Committee selected by the workmen. Such committee should be recognized as the proper medium for investigating the grievance of any workman and presenting same on his behalf to the foreman directly concerned, and thereafter to the proper departmental heads, or to the management.

C. *Overtime:*—We recommend the adoption in all the yards of a forty-eight-hour week.

We recommend, also, that overtime work shall be paid for at the rate of one and one-half hours for every hour over the regular working time.

We recommend, also, in the interests of wartime production, that overtime shall be calculated by reference to the regular working *week* in each yard, and not by reference to the regular working day.

We recommend, also, that excessive overtime work should be avoided, so far as is practicable. Work beyond the regular working day makes for fatigue and inefficiency and, if such overtime work is continued for a period of days, the elements of fatigue and inefficiency increase to a point which retard rather than facilitate production. We recommend, accordingly, that apart from highly exceptional circumstances, an employee be neither required nor permitted to work extra hours in excess of twenty per cent of the regular working week.

D. *Labour Relations and Personnel Officer.*—In view of the expanding nature of the

shipbuilding industry and the large number of classes of workmen, and the large percentage of semi-skilled or unskilled labour employed therein, it is essential that there be in every yard a special official charged with the duty of ascertaining individual fitness for particular work.

In view of the necessity of ensuring the largest possible measure of understanding between employers and employees in every yard in this increasingly important industry which operates under emergency conditions, there should be in each yard a special official charged with the duty of promoting improved relations between employers and employees.

Accordingly, we recommend that each Company be required to engage a Personnel and Labour Relations Officer, or Officers, to discharge the duties above indicated.

E. *Safety and Health Measures.*—Many representations were made to us concerning the necessity of proper provision being made in every yard for the prevention of accidents and the establishment of sanitary conditions to safeguard the health of the employees. In various of the yards the provisions so far made for these purposes leave much to be desired. It is but fair to say, however, that most of the companies recognized the necessity of improving such provisions and expressed their desire to do so as soon as possible.

We concur in thinking that there is a real necessity for immediate steps being taken in the way of better safety and health measures. Accordingly, we recommend that the Dominion Department of Labour endeavour, at once, to arrange a better co-ordination of effort between Dominion Departments concerned with ship production and the several Provincial Departments concerned with the safety and health of shipyard workers. (See, generally, Order in Council P.C. 2685, Clause 4.)

F. *Apprenticeship.*—Apprenticeship, as the term is known in the industry, involves the employment of boys under articles of indenture for a period of four or five years, at a graduated rate of pay, during which they are trained in a rotation of operations until they have acquired the skill of a journeyman.

No such system presently exists to any extent in the shipyards under inquiry. This is the case because the depressed condition of the industry at the beginning of the War, and the urgency for production since then, have not permitted the proper training of apprentices as prospective journeymen. Rather, there has grown up a reliance upon a more specialized training of adults as Improvers or Learners or Specialists.

In view of the present situation of urgency in the industry and the deviations from normal practices now in existence in the shipyards, we do not feel we can usefully recommend anything as to an Apprenticeship System.

It is to be noted, however, that in many of the yards—notably in that of Marine Industries, Limited, at Sorel—many boys are employed as Apprentices or Labourers or Learner-Improvers, and their rates will be found under those designations.

In any view we believe that the inauguration and development of an Apprenticeship System in the shipyards is more properly the concern of competent Provincial authorities as a matter of vocational education.

G. *Miscellaneous.*—At various of our hearings we have been invited to recommend the principles of Union Recognition and of Union Shops; we do not feel, however, that these matters are within our Terms of Reference.

We were also invited to recommend the adoption of draft agreements dealing with employer-employee relations in great detail. We feel, however, that such details are more properly a subject for negotiation between the companies and the representatives of the men in the particular yards at a particular time. Accordingly, we make no recommendations on these matters, as we have sought throughout this Report to direct attention to matters of general principle.

It may be advisable to mention that there are companies engaged in iron shipbuilding in Quebec and Ontario other than the seven companies named in our Terms of Reference; as, for example, Morton Engineering and Dry Docks, Limited, in the Province of Quebec, and Dufferin Shipbuilding Company, Limited, and Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, Limited, and others, in the Province of Ontario.

We wish to acknowledge the co-operation we have received during the course of our investigations from the officials of the various companies and their Counsel, and from the representatives of the various Unions.

We wish, also, to express our appreciation of the valuable assistance afforded to us by the Counsel to the Commission, Mr. Walter F. Schroeder, K.C., of Ottawa, and Mr. Edouard G. Rinfret of Montreal, and to Mr. J. S. McCullagh, the Commission Secretary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) L. M. Gouin,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) Vincent C. MacDonald,
Commissioner.
(Sgd.) F. H. Barlow,
Commissioner.

MONTREAL, November 28, 1941.

SCHEDULE A

Basic Minimum Rates of Wages for Canadian Vickers, Limited

	Class A	Class B
Loftsman	$0.85	$....
Engine fitter and machinist	0.80	0.65
Electrician	0.80	0.65
Plater	0.80	0.65
" Furnaceman	0.80	0.65
" Erector	0.60	....
" Plate shop operator	0.80	0.65
" Sheet metal worker	0.80	0.65
Riveter	0.80	0.65
Rivet tester	0.85	....
Chipper and caulker	0.80	0.65
Welder	0.80	0.65
Joiner	0.80	0.65
Blacksmith (forger)	0.80	0.65
Coppersmith and steamfitter	0.80	0.65
Fireman	0.80	0.65
Carpenter	0.80	0.65
Craneman—overhead	0.62	0.50
" locomotive	0.70	0.60
Holder-on	0.73	0.60
Driller	0.73	0.60
Burner	0.73	0.60
Painter	0.73	0.60
Rigger	0.73	0.60
Rivet heater	0.67	0.57
Reamer and countersinker	0.60	0.50
Bolter-up	0.60	0.50
Stagers	0.60	0.50
Rivet passer boy	0.35	0.28
Helper	0.53	0.40
Labourer	0.48	0.35
Improver, learner or specialist	0.45 up	
Apprenticeship shall be for a period of twelve thousand (12,000) hours, to which the following rates of wages shall apply:		
1st 2,400 hours	0.30	....
2nd " "	0.40	....
3rd " "	0.50	....
4th " "	0.60	....
5th " "	0.70	....

NOTE.—The above rates do not apply to men working in the boiler shop, machine shop and pattern shop.

An employee who is classified as an improver, learner or specialist shall be advanced and paid on the basis of merit, ability and performance, until he will have reached the classification of journeyman. No wage increases shall be based on length of service.

For re-classification recommendation, see page 24.

The above rates do not include foreman or assistant foreman.

SCHEDULE B

Basic Minimum Rates of Wages for The Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited; George T. Davie and Sons and Marine Industries Limited

	The Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Co. Ltd., and George T. Davie and Sons	Marine Industries Ltd.
Loftsman	$0.75	$0.72
Pattern makers	0.75	0.72
Engine fitter and machinist	0.70	0.67
Electrician	0.70	0.67
Boilermaker	0.70	0.67
Plater	0.70	0.67
" Furnaceman	0.70	0.67
" Erector	0.52	0.48
" Plate shop operator	0.70	0.67
" Sheet metal worker	0.70	0.67
Riveter	0.70	0.67
Rivet tester	0.73	0.69
Chipper and caulker	0.70	0.67
Welder	0.70	0.67
Joiner	0.70	0.67
Blacksmith (forger)	0.70	0.67
Coppersmith and steamfitter	0.70	0.67
Fireman	0.70	0.67
Carpenter	0.70	0.67
Craneman, overhead	0.53	0.50
" locomotive	0.62	0.58
Holder-on	0.64	0.61
Driller	0.64	0.61
Burner	0.64	0.61
Painter	0.64	0.61
Rigger	0.63	0.60
Rivet heater	0.58	0.56
Reamer and countersinker	0.53	0.51
Bolter-up	0.53	0.51
Stager	0.53	0.51
Rivet passer boy	0.30	0.28
Helper	0.48	0.45
Labourer	0.43	0.38
Improver, learner or specialist	0.40 up	0.38up
Apprenticeship shall be for a period of twelve thousand (12,000) hours, to which the following rates of wages shall apply:		
1st 2,400 hours	0.25	0.22
2nd " "	0.35	0.32
3rd " "	0.45	0.42
4th " "	0.55	0.52
5th " "	0.65	0.62

NOTE.—An employee who is classified as an improver, learner or specialist shall be advanced and paid on the basis of merit, ability and performance, until he will have reached the classification of journeyman. No wage increases shall be based on length of service.

For re-classification recommendation, see page 24.

The above rates do not include foreman or assistant foreman.

SCHEDULE C

Basic Minimum Rates of Wages for Collingwood Shipyards Limited, Midland Shipbuilding Company, Limited, and Kingston Shipbuilding Company Limited

	Hourly Rate
Anglesmith	$0.80
Blacksmith	0.80
Boilermaker	0.80
Burner	0.75
Chipper and caulker	0.80
Plater	0.80
Riveter	0.80
Rivet holder-on	0.70
Rivet heater	0.65
Rivet passer boy	0.35
Slabman	0.80
Slabman helper	0.55
Welder:	
Over two years' experience	0.80
Over eighteen months' experience	0.70
Over one year's experience	0.60
Over six months' experience	0.55
Driller—Radial	0.75
Driller—Other than radial	0.65
Punch and shear operator	0.65
Reamer	0.60
Countersinker	0.60
Bolter-up	0.58
Rigger	0.65
Crane operator	0.65
Tester—Rivet	0.80
Machinist and machine fitter	0.80
Machine operator—Minor machines	0.60
Millwright	0.80
Steam and pipe fitter	0.80
Electrician	0.80
Moulder	0.80
Patternmaker	0.80
Joiner	0.80
Joiner (plant maintenance)	0.75
Template maker	0.80
Shipwright	0.80
Painter	0.75
Red leader	0.50
Stage builder	0.55
Sheet metal worker	0.80
Labourer	0.45
Liner man	0.60
Slinger (hooker-on)	0.60
Helper	0.50
Improver, learner and specialist	0.45up

Apprenticeship shall be for a period of twelve thousand (12,000) hours, to which the following rates of wages shall apply:

1st 2,400 hours	0.30
2nd " "	0.40
3rd " "	0.50
4th " "	0.60
5th " "	0.70

NOTE.—An employee who is classified as an improver, learner or specialist shall be advanced and paid on the basis of merit, ability and performance, until he will have reached the classification of journeyman. No wage increases shall be based on length of service.

For re-classification recommendation, see page 24.

The above rates do not include foreman or assistant foreman.

Retirement of Dominion Statistician

On January 22, the Honourable James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced the retirement of Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, one of the most widely-known members of the federal public service.

In a statement issued by the Minister, Dr. Coats' official career, extending over a period of forty years, was outlined. On graduation from the University of Toronto, he turned first to journalism and, subsequently, under Mr. Mackenzie King, then Deputy Minister of Labour, was appointed to the Department of Labour to assume the editorship of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

When the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was organized by Sir George Foster, Dr. Coats became the first Dominion Statistician, and has been the directing head of the Bureau since its inception. In that capacity, Dr. Coats' services have brought high distinction to himself and have been instrumental in gaining international recognition for Canada in respect to progress in the field of statistical research and organization. Apart from his duties as Dominion Statistician, Dr. Coats has been called upon to lend assistance of the most valuable character in connection with the work of many royal commissions and special committees, both in Canada and abroad.

Mr. S. A. Cudmore, Assistant Dominion Statistician—formerly on the staff of the University of Toronto and for many years Editor of the Canada Year Book—has been appointed Acting Dominion Statistician to take over Dr. Coats' duties as executive head of the Bureau. Mr. Cudmore has himself had an extended and distinguished career both in statistical investigation and as an administrator in the statistical field. It is only two or three years ago that he returned to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics after having spent several years in Palestine, where he was invited by the Palestine Government to undertake the task of organizing an adequate system of statistics for that country.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1941

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for December, 1941, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*December, 1941.....	11	5,718	54,945
*November, 1941.....	14	4,880	42,791
December, 1940.....	10	953	3,150

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of strikes and lockouts during December was slightly lower than in November, there were appreciable increases in the figures for workers involved and time loss due to the strike of gold miners at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, which accounted for nearly half of the workers involved and for most of the time loss during the month. The only other disputes of importance during December were those involving coal miners at Springhill, N.S., and textile workers at Lachute Mills, P.Q. In November the principal disputes included gold miners at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, cotton factory workers at Milltown, N.B., and hosiery factory workers at Hamilton, Ontario. In December, 1940, the only dispute of importance involved 220 coal miners at Rosedale, Alberta, for a week.

Four disputes, involving 2,730 employees, were carried over from November and seven commenced during December. Of these 11 disputes, 9 were terminated during the month. Three resulted in favour of the employers involved, four in compromise settlements, one was partially successful, while one other was indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were two strikes or lockouts recorded as in progress, namely: Gold miners, Kirkland Lake, Ont., and beverage room employees, Crow's Nest Pass, Alta.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to one dispute of this nature, namely: truck drivers and helpers, Toronto, Ont., one employer, October 7, 1941, to December 31, 1941.

A dispute involving 60 embroidery workers in 12 establishments in Montreal who ceased work for one day on October 25 was reported too late for inclusion earlier in the LABOUR GAZETTE. Under the agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union the dispute as to rates of pay and discrimination against certain union members was referred to arbitration and work was resumed. The result of the arbitration was in favour of the union.

A strike of 20 dressmakers employed in one factory in Montreal for one day on October 16 was not reported in time for inclusion earlier in the LABOUR GAZETTE. An agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was obtained.

In connection with the strike of 700 electric apparatus factory workers at Toronto from June 4 to June 12 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1941, pp. 787, 789), 14 persons had been convicted of violation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, some for striking and others for inciting to strike. Appeals were entered and under judgment given in December the convictions were quashed.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in progress prior to December

GOLD MINERS, KIRKLAND LAKE, ONT.—At the beginning of December the mine operators stated that small numbers of the miners were resuming work from time to time and that production was about 25 per cent of normal. By the end of the month this was reported to be 40 per cent. At the middle of the month a conference of representatives of the unions affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour with which the union on strike, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, is affiliated, appointed a committee to support the strike by collecting money, etc.

The Association of Mining Municipalities of Northern Ontario forwarded a resolution to the Prime Minister urging him to bring about a settlement and to provide for the speedy settlement of all industrial disputes. In reply to a request from the union the Prime Minister had stated that in view of the steps already taken by the Labour Department it appeared that further intervention by the Government would be of little avail. At the end of the month a delegation from the mining municipalities met the Minister of Labour and early in January the Minister met some of the mine operators and also union representatives with a view to a settlement. In connection with picketing, a number of persons were charged with intimidation, assault, etc. Some were convicted and fined or sentenced to imprisonment, while a number were acquitted. Appeals were entered in some cases.

BEVERAGE ROOM EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT. —This strike which commenced on August 19, involving 8 hotels, increasing to 66 early in September, is recorded as terminated early in December, all those on strike having resumed work where agreements were signed or obtained work elsewhere. The Beverage Dispensers' local of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America was reported to have had agreements with approximately 100 hotels for the beverage room employees. These expired during August and in renewing them the union wished to have the agreements made with the Toronto board for all the locals and include clauses providing for agreements with the hotel and restaurant locals whenever such other employees in each hotel were organized. An increase in wages of $2 per week was also requested and this was granted by all of the hotels. Only about 30 of the hotels, however, signed the new agreement and a strike was called against the others. Early in September, however, about 20 of the hotels signed the agreements leaving about 45 involved in the dispute. A number of these claimed none of their employees were on strike and the others claimed to have replaced those on strike from time to time.

Disputes commencing during December

COAL MINERS, SPRINGHILL, N.S.—A one-day strike of miners in three collieries of one mining company occurred on December 1 in support of some 40 miners on a new longwall, who objected to the wage scale proposed by the management for the local contract to be negotiated under the agreement. Work was resumed next day and the district president of the union arranged for negotiations under the terms of the agreement which provides for a reference to the Board of Adjustment in case of disagreement.

TEXTILE WORKERS (WOOL AND COTTON), LACHUTE MILLS, P.Q.—Employees in one establishment ceased work during the afternoon of December 26 in protest against the dismissal of 18 workers who objected to working on the afternoon before Christmas Day and left before the closing hour following an altercation with the superintendent. As a result of conciliation by an official of the Department of Labour and union officials, work was resumed on December 30, the discharged workers to be reinstated on January 5. A dispute as to recognition of the United Textile Workers of Canada, increases in wages and adjustment of the cost of living bonus, reported on by a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, has not been settled. (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, p. 1473).

SHIPYARD WORKERS, QUEBEC, P.Q. — The machinists, carpenters, electricians, steamfitters, and their helpers in one establishment ceased work at noon on December 1 to obtain increases in wages equal to those recommended for the boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, etc., by a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, p. 1468). The employer explained that wage increases could not be given until approved by the National War Labour Board and that a Royal Commission was reporting on the shipbuilding industry in Quebec and Ontario. As a result of conciliation by an official of the Department of Labour, work was resumed by the carpenters on the morning of December 4 and by the others at noon, the wage scale to be referred to the National War Labour Board. Early in January a scale based on the recommendations of the Commission was put into effect. The report of the Commission appears elsewhere in this issue.

TAXI DRIVERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—A number of employees of one taxicab company ceased work on December 9 in protest against the dismissal of four employees alleged to be for union activity. The union requested the Department of Labour to investigate and F. E. Harrison, western representative of the Department was appointed as an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner on December 24. As a result of the inquiry a settlement was reached, the management agreeing to reinstate those on strike and those dismissed who wished to return with the exception of one or two alleged to be guilty of traffic offences.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1941*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to December, 1941				
MINING, ETC.—				
Gold miners, Kirkland Lake, Ont.	8	2,500	50,000	Commenced Nov. 18, 1941; for union recognition; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Hosiery workers, Hamilton, Ont.	1	90	270	Commenced Oct. 29, 1941; against discharge of workers on Sept. 29; terminated Dec. 3; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.
Printing and Publishing—				
Truck drivers and helpers, Toronto, Ont.	1	50	400	Commenced Oct. 7, 1941; against reduction of staff during negotiations for union agreement; employment conditions no longer affected by Dec. 31; replacement; in favour of employer.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Beverage room employees, Toronto, Ont.	(a) 45	90	100	Commenced August 19, Sept. 1, etc., 1941; for new union agreement covering additional classes of workers; terminated early in December; replacement, return of workers, also negotiations; partially successful.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during December, 1941				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S.	3	1,600	1,600	Commenced Dec. 1; against proposed wage rates on new work; terminated Dec. 1; work resumed pending negotiations and possible reference to Board of Adjustment; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Animal Foods—				
Meat packing workers, West Toronto, Ont.	1	(b) 100	25	Commenced Dec. 23; against dismissal of worker; terminated Dec. 23; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Textile workers (wool and cotton), Lachute Mills, P.Q.	1	400	900	Commenced Dec. 26; against dismissal of workers; terminated Dec. 29; conciliation (federal); compromise (men to be reinstated on Jan. 5.)
CONSTRUCTION—				
Shipbuilding—				
Shipyard workers (machinists, carpenters, etc.), Quebec, P.Q.	1	200	500	Commenced Dec. 1; for increased wages; terminated Dec. 4; conciliation (federal), work resumed pending reference to National War Labour Board; compromise.
Shipyard workers, Collingwood, Ont.	1	600	300	Commenced Dec. 2; for improved working conditions; terminated Dec. 2; work resumed pending investigation of grievances; compromise.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1941*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(*b*) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during December, 1941.—*Conc.*				
TRANSPORTATION—				
Local and Highway—				
Taxi drivers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	75	750	Commenced Dec. 9; against dismissal of workers alleged to be for union activity; terminated Dec. 29; conciliation (federal); compromise.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Beverage room employees, Crow's Nest Pass, Alta.	7	13	100	Commenced Dec. 20; for union agreement and increased wages; unterminated.

*Preliminary data, based where possible on direct reports from parties involved, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

†In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(a) 66 establishments and 330 workers originally affected. *(b)* 162 indirectly affected.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March, 1941, issue, in the review of "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other Countries, 1940." The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July, 25, 1940, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 760.

The number of disputes beginning in October was 145 and 11 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 156 disputes in progress during the month; 34,800 workers were involved in the disputes in progress during the month and the time loss was 96,000 working days.

Of the 145 disputes which began during October, 50 arose out of demands for increased wages and 41 were over other wage questions, 5 over working hours, 17 were over questions regarding employment of particular classes or persons, 28 arose out of questions respecting working conditions, 3 on questions of trade union principle, and one was a sympathetic strike. During October, final settlements were reached in the case of 122 disputes, of which 14 were settled in favour of workers, 69 in favour of employers and 39 resulted in compromise settlements. In 20 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike of 1,600 bus workers at Glasgow on November 13, mentioned in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE was settled after two days when it was agreed that work be resumed, and the strikers' complaints be discussed by the city transport department and the union.

New Zealand

The number of disputes in the first half of 1941, was 36, involving 39 firms and 8,975 workers, with a time loss of 19,375 working days.

United States

Preliminary figures show the number of strikes beginning in November as 300 involving 235,000 workers in the new strikes. The time loss for all disputes in progress during the month was 1,450,000 working days.

A strike of interurban bus drivers began December 3, at Cleveland, Ohio, and spread to other centres. By December 23, the strike involved 1,800 drivers of the bus lines affected, from Chicago to the east coast. Settlement was reached January 3, through a federal government conciliator and the dispute referred to arbitration.

WARTIME MEASURES AFFECTING LABOUR

Summary of Orders in Council Governing Industrial Relations, Disputes, Wages, Cost of Living, Regulation of Labour Supply, and Rehabilitation, Issued Since Outbreak of War

THE following is a summary of the measures affecting labour which have been adopted by the Dominion Government since the outbreak of war. They deal with industrial relations, the settlement of disputes, wages and cost of living, the regulation of labour supply and the rehabilitation of discharged soldiers, etc.

Early Price Control

With the outbreak of war in September, 1939, one of the first domestic problems with which the Government had to contend was that of protecting the consumer against undue increases in prices and the hoarding of the necessities of life and yet permit a maximum diversion of goods to war needs. (This action was taken under the authority of the War Measures Act 1914, through Order in Council P.C. 2516 of September 3, 1939.)

The importance and urgency of this requirement is indicated in the establishment of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board on September 3 and its announcement on the same day in a radio address delivered by the late Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, then Minister of Labour, a few hours following Great Britain's declaration of war against Germany. Authority was given the Board to check unjustifiable demands for any classes of necessary goods and prevent the charging of excessive prices in regard to any necessity of life.

Because of immediate action taken by the Board, a buyers' panic in sugar was averted, and speculation in butter was forestalled, prices and supplies of wool, sugar, hides and leather, coal, cod liver oil, vegetable oils, animal feeds, bread and flour, etc., have been scrutinized and controlled. Rents have been controlled in many districts where an abnormal demand for housing accommodation would have caused an unwarranted increase in rent.

In August, 1941, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of Labour to that of the Department of Finance and subsequently its powers were extended, making it the supreme authority in the field of price control.

Wartime Labour Policy

In Order in Council P.C. 2685, June 19, 1940, the Government issued a declaration "of certain principles for the regulation of labour conditions during the war, the acceptance of which by employers and workpeople would make for the avoidance of industrial strife and the utmost acceleration possible in the production which is so essential in present circumstances". Among other things it is recommended that fair and reasonable standards of wages and other conditions should be observed, that there should be no undue extension of hours but where necessary a shift system should be adopted, that every precaution should be taken to ensure safe and healthful conditions of work, that the right of workmen to organize in trade unions and bargain collectively should be recognized, that disputes should be settled by negotiation or with the assistance of Government conciliation services or under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and that collective agreements should provide machinery for adjusting grievances.

Industrial Disputes in War Industries

To provide machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes in war industries, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was extended by P.C. 3495, November 7, 1939, as amended by P.C. 1708, March 10, 1941, to cover defence projects and all industries producing munitions and war supplies. Supplies include any articles or equipment which are considered by the Minister of Labour to be essential, and the following industries were declared, on the dates mentioned, to be within the Act: coal and metallic ore mining, on March 31, 1941, thus bringing British Columbia mines within the Act; pulp and paper, on April 10; the bank note, stamp and engraving industry, on May 2; and the West Kootenay Power and Light Company, on September 15. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act provides for the reference of disputes to tripartite Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and prohibits any stoppage of work due to a dispute until the Board appointed has reported to the Minister. It normally applies to mines, transport and communication facilities and certain public utilities. Where they are not under Dominion legislative authority, these industries are covered in all the provinces but British Columbia and Prince Edward Island by virtue of provincial legislation declaring the Act to apply.

Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission.—The extension of the Act, together with the expansion of industrial activity, resulted in a marked increase in the number of applications for Conciliation Boards. As it was considered that some of these disputes could be settled quickly and inexpensively if supplementary machinery of a less formal nature were set up, an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission of three members was established under P.C. 4020, June 6, 1941, to inquire into such disputes as might be referred to it by the Minister of Labour, to settle them if possible, and if not to advise the Minister whether there were good grounds for establishing a Board. Further flexibility was achieved when it was provided, by P.C. 4884, July 2, 1941, that a Commission may consist of one or more of its members. This amendment also imposed on the Commission the duty, under direction of the Minister, of examining allegations regarding discrimination against workers for trade union activity or coercion of workers into joining or refraining from joining trade unions. A further amendment, P.C. 7068, September 10, 1941, clarified certain points of interpretation.

Restriction of Right to Strike.—To eliminate the possibility of strikes being called without all the workers concerned having the opportunity to consider the matter fully, P.C. 7307, September 16, 1941, as amended by P.C. 8821, November 13, imposes certain conditions on the right of workers to strike after a Conciliation Board has submitted its findings. The Minister of Labour must be informed of a proposed strike, and he may at his discretion direct that a vote be conducted among those who in his opinion are affected by the dispute. A strike may take place only if a majority of those entitled to vote are in favour of such action.

Picketing.—At the same time, care has been taken to protect lawful strikers from prosecution under regulations which were designed for other purposes. On January 6, 1941, the Ontario High Court of Justice upheld a lower court judgment in which a picket had been convicted under Regulation 6 of the Defence of Canada Regulations prohibiting loitering near designated premises. Paragraph (6) was therefore inserted, by P.C. 892, February 7, 1941, to make it clear that picketing and other actions connected with lawful strikes are not loitering as defined in Regulation 6. Similar safeguards have been incorporated in other Defence of Canada Regulations.

Wage Stabilization

As a result of the somewhat inconsistent nature of the recommendations concerning wages of many Conciliation Boards, a wage policy for their guidance was enunciated in P.C. 7440, December 16, 1940, as amended by P.C. 4643, June 27, 1941. (These orders have been repealed by P.C. 8253.) The policy was designed to conform to the Government's anti-inflationary policy without imposing undue hardship on wage-earners.

Simultaneously with the introduction of an entirely comprehensive price control policy, the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order was passed (P.C. 8253, October 24, 1941, amended by P.C. 9514, December 5, and P.C. 10195, December 31). By this measure, the principles of P.C. 7440 were generalized, with some modification, for all industries. Wage rates are now stabilized at the level of November 15, 1941, though provision is made for the raising of rates which are unduly low. At the same time, a cost of living bonus is payable, which is to be adjusted with changes in the cost of living index. Provision is made for permanent enforcement machinery in the form of a National War Labour Board which, with the assistance of nine Regional War Labour Boards, is to administer this order as well as the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, and P.C. 7679. Each of these Boards consists of an independent chairman (the Dominion Minister of Labour for the National Board and the Provincial Ministers for the Regional Boards) and an equal number of employers' and employees' representatives. The National Board has issued 18 Interpretative Rulings of the order. These have been published as Bulletin No. 1.

The Wartime Salaries Order (P.C. 9298 of November 27, 1941) supplements P.C. 8253 by stabilizing the salaries of officials above the rank of foreman (generally, those receiving more than $250 per month). It is administered by the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue.

Wages and Hours on Government Contracts

Wage rates on Government contracts for equipment and supplies have been raised to meet the rise in the cost of living and every effort has been made to secure strict enforcement of these rates and of the wage schedules in contracts for construction for the Dominion Government. By P.C. 6801, November 23, 1940, the Deputy Minister of Labour is made responsible for the investigation of claims under the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act applying to construction for the Dominion Government, and a procedure is set forth for the settlement of claims. To ensure the payment of the legal rates in manufacturing, a co-operative scheme between the Dominion and Provincial Labour Departments has been worked out by which the inspection staffs of the provincial departments will be utilized.

P.C. 5522, July 22, 1941, authorizes the Dominion Minister of Labour to appoint provincial officials and other persons as inspectors. Penalties are provided for obstructing the inspection work of any duly authorized representative of the Minister.

In the spring of 1941 the conclusion was reached that rates of 30 cents per hour for male workers over 18 years of age and 20 cents for women over 18, which had been established in 1934 for work on contracts for Government supplies, were no longer fair and reasonable and that much industrial unrest would be avoided if they were increased. P.C. 3884, May 30, which has since been repealed by P.C. 7679, raised these rates to 35 cents and 25 cents, with lower rates permitted for learners and for those under 18. The order provided a penalty for any contractor who paid less than the legal minimum.

P.C. 7679, October 4, continues the rates established by P.C. 3884 for adult workers, and the minimum of 20 cents for any person under 18 and for beginners together with the special provision made for apprentices and for handicapped workers. The number of employees who may be paid learners' rates is limited to 20 per cent of the total working force. Penalties may be imposed for violation of the wage schedule or for failure to comply with the requirements as to posting notices and keeping records. In addition, P.C. 7679 prescribed for all employees of government contractors and sub-contractors.

P.C. 3947 was passed on August 15, 1940, to meet the urgent need for buildings and training facilities for men called up under the National Resources Mobilization Act. It provided that the eight-hour day and 48-hour week provided for by the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act should not apply to the construction of buildings and defence projects at places set out in the schedule or at such other places as might be designated by the Minister of National Defence.

Labour Supply

Several advisory bodies have been set up to consider means whereby manpower can be made available and used effectively in the war program. The National Labour Supply Council, consisting of six representatives each of industry and labour, was established by P.C. 2686, June 19, 1940, "to advise on any matters touching labour supply for industry which may be referred to it by the Minister of Labour". On its initiative, a National Joint Conference of the building and construction industry, authorized by P.C. 868, February 5, 1941, was held in Ottawa on February 10-12. The problem of labour supply in the industry was considered, including the broader question of preventing stoppages due to disputes. A National Joint Conference Board was formed to continue the work of the Conference.

P.C. 5922, October 25, 1940, established an Interdepartmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination whose functions are to anticipate and devise means of meeting labour requirements and to co-ordinate the activities of federal agencies and secure the co-operation of provincial governments. The "growing shortage of competent chemists, engineers and other technically trained personnel" led to the establishment of the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel under the Minister of Labour, by authority of P.C. 780, February 12, 1941.

War Emergency Training Program.—There has also been a number of specific measures designed to increase the supply of skilled labour and distribute it efficiently. Immediately after the outbreak of war the existing Youth Training Program was altered, with greater emphasis being placed on classes for air mechanics and other skilled workers. Due to the urgency of the need, however, a special War Emergency Training Program was drawn up during the summer of 1940, and schedules were appended to the Youth Training agreements with the provinces to carry it out. Special authority under the War Measures Act was needed for this expanded program, to permit the Dominion Government to assume the full cost and to overcome restrictions of the Youth Training Act regarding the circumstances and age limit of trainees. This authority was provided by P.C. 4506, September 11, 1940. In the latter part of 1940, the Interdepartmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination made an exhaustive study of the problem, and, as a result of its recommendations (made on December 28), the program was revised and expanded.

Restriction on Enlistment of Certain Classes of Skilled Workers.—Steps have been taken to prevent the loss to industry of skilled men who are subject to compulsory military training. The National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation, 1941) as amended by P.C. 7680, October 4, 1941, provide that the training of men employed in industries which the Minister of National War Services has declared to be essential or seasonal, may, on the representation of the employer, be advanced or postponed. Postponement orders are effective for not more than six months, but they may be renewed. Section 23 of the Reserve Army (Special) Regulations, 1941, provides that, on the application of the employer, a key man who has already been called up may be released after two months' training.

Recruiting policy has also been shaped to prevent the absorption into the army of men needed elsewhere. On September 21, 1939, the then Minister of Labour, the late Hon. Norman McL. Rogers stated that restrictions had been placed on the enlistment of men with certain specified qualifications. On May 27, 1941, the Department of National Defence issued instructions to District Officers Commanding regarding the recruitment of key men. If an enlisted man appears to be a key man, his employer will be given an opportunity to state reasons why he should not be withdrawn from industry. The District Recruiting Officer may thereupon grant him leave of absence without pay, provided he himself consents.

Prohibition of Enticement of Employees.—Efforts have been made to prevent competition among employers for skilled men and in general to ensure the efficient distribution of such men. P.C. 6286, November 7, 1940, prohibits employers from "endeavouring to entice to their service those who are already engaged in the production of munitions, war equipment and supplies. . . ." An amendment of June 25, 1941 (P.C. 4642) extends the coverage of the order "to all the industries, including civilian companies engaged in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, now covered by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act", and provides that "regulations may be issued to prevent the employment of persons in certain designated skilled and scarce trades except through employment offices in accordance with a system of priorities".

Mobility of Labour.—The mobility of labour has been increased by P.C. 10/6172, August 13, 1941, under which the Government may defray the expense incurred by workers when they (and, if necessary, their dependents and effects) are transferred from one locality to another according to the labour needs of war industries. Loans of up to $10 may also be made to cover living expenses during the first week of employment.

Regulations Respecting Seamen

The Merchant Seamen Order, 1941 (P.C. 2385, April 4), provides for the discipline of seamen who refuse to sail on outgoing ships, or whose conduct is likely to cause delay in the departure of a ship. P.C. 14/3550, May 19, 1941, establishes manning pools and extends welfare facilities for merchant seamen, and by P.C. 141/4015, June 5, a Director of Merchant Seamen was appointed. Regulations have also been passed providing for the payment to merchant seamen and salt-water fishermen of pensions for disabilities suffered due to enemy action and of compensation for loss of earnings due to capture or internment in a foreign country.

Re-establishment of Discharged Soldiers

From the beginning of the war attention has been given to the problems which will arise in connection with the demobilization and rehabilitation of the armed forces. A Special Committee of the Cabinet was constituted under P.C. 4068½, December 8, 1939, to consider these problems, and P.C. 421, October 8, 1940, gave legal status to a General Advisory Committee whose duty is to make reports and recommendations to the Special Committee. By P.C. 1218, February 17, 1941, the terms of reference of the Special Committee were extended to include the general question of post-war reconstruction, and by P.C. 6874, September 2, 1941, a Committee on Reconstruction was set up.

Steps have been taken to provide discharged soldiers with employment opportunities and with financial assistance while awaiting employment, in addition to clothing and transportation allowances, medical treatment and pensions for disabilities.

A rehabilitation grant, amounting to 30 days' pay and dependents' allowance, is provided, under P.C. 7521, December 19, 1940, as amended, to all men who have served continuously on active service for a period of not less than 183 days. The Post Discharge Re-establishment Order (P.C. 7633, October 1, 1941) is designed to afford "substantially the same standard of protection as under the Unemployment Insurance Act to discharged persons until they become re-established in civil life", and to establish "as nearly as may be, parity . . . between discharged persons who may return to insurable employment . . . and those in insurable employment during the war period". Out-of-work benefits roughly equivalent to the benefits payable under the Unemployment Insurance Act to those in the upper wage scale, are to be paid to ex-service men discharged after July 1, 1941, while they are awaiting employment opportunity, receiving vocational training, completing interrupted educational courses, awaiting returns from independent enterprises such as agriculture, or receiving remedial treatment. Moreover, after a discharged person has been in insurable employment for 15 weeks in any 12-month period after discharge, his military service subsequent to July 1, 1941, will be counted as insured employment, with the Government making the necessary employer's and employee's contributions to the Fund.

Guidance service is to be provided by the Veterans' Welfare Division of the Depart-

ment of Pensions and National Health, which was set up by P.C. 6282, November 27, 1940, to advise returned men on employment opportunities and other matters. Vocational training is to be provided under P.C. 15/10066, December 24, 1941, which authorizes the Department of Labour to provide such training in co-operation with the provinces, and to co-ordinate it with the training now being provided under the youth training and war emergency training programs.

Finally, discharged men are ensured of their former jobs under the War Measures (Civil Employment Re-instatement) Regulations, 1941 (P.C. 4758, June 27), which provide that it is "the duty of any employer by whom a person accepted for service in His Majesty's Forces was employed when accepted for such service, to re-instate him in employment at the termination of that service . . . under conditions not less favourable than those which would have been applicable to him had he not enlisted". Section 21 of the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation, 1941), as amended by P.C. 7680, makes the Re-instatement Regulations applicable to men called up on the same terms as they apply to enlisted men.

Unemployment Insurance Act

Probably the most important measure of social security enacted in Canada is the Unemployment Insurance Act, which provides for a system of unemployment insurance throughout the Dominion. In so far as contributions are concerned the Act came into effect on July 1, 1941 and is being administered under the direction of an Unemployment Insurance Commission. It is estimated that approximately 2,200,000 workers were brought under the plan during 1941. This means that when dependents are taken into consideration approximately 4,600,000 Canadians are protected by the cloak of unemployment insurance. (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, pp. 633-38.)

According to a statement issued by the Commission for the period July 1 to December 31, 1941, total receipts (largely contributions), amounted to approximately $8,500,000.

Persons contributing to the Unemployment Insurance Fund from July 1, will become eligible to make application for benefit on January 27, 1942, it being required that 180 daily contributions be made prior to application for benefit.

Factory Law in South Africa

A new Factories Act was assented to on April 10, 1941, to go into effect on proclamation. Important new provisions include an increase in the minimum age from 14 to 15, reduction of maximum weekly hours for adult males from 48 to 46, compulsory two weeks holidays with pay, and new regulations to prevent accidents from machinery and in building operations.

Other features of the Act are a more liberal child-birth allowance from public funds, an increase from three to four in the number of public holidays granted with pay, and a change in overtime rates. A maximum of 10 hours overtime a week is fixed for adult males, and the daily overtime limit for women is cut from three hours to two. The overtime maximum may be exceeded only if a permit is secured from an inspector. Overtime pay is raised from time and one quarter to time and one third. Double pay or, within seven days, a full day's holiday with pay must be provided if work is done on Sunday. One hour is cut off the night period during which women may not be employed. It now extends from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. No change has been made in the hours for women. The maximum remains at eight a day, the daily limit for all workers, with the added prohibition against the employment of women after 1 p.m. on Saturday or on any other day set aside as a weekly half-holiday.

The safety regulations concerning machinery are expanded and clarified. New safety precautions for building workers follow the main lines of the Safety Provisions (Building) Convention adopted by the 1937 International Labour Conference.

Extensive powers are given to inspectors who may, for reasons of health and safety, prohibit or restrict the employment of individuals or forbid overtime for any class of employees. The Minister may prohibit the employment of any designated class of workers in any occupation. The Minister is also given power to prohibit homework in any type of work. No factory employee may do home work.

Employers are forbidden to reduce wages on account of improved working conditions such as shorter hours resulting from the application of this Act. Workers are protected from dismissal or wage reductions for the giving of information or other activities required in the administration of the Act.

CANADA'S LABOUR RESOURCES AND THE WAR EFFORT

Summary of Measures Adopted Under Various Agencies

IN order to indicate the measures in operation under various agencies in the utilization of Canadian manpower, it is necessary to point out:—

(1) That total war implies that all the human and material resources of Canada shall be mobilized and utilized in a manner that will most effectively contribute to the war effort—directly through the armed forces, and through the production of machines of war and other supplies, or indirectly through the meeting of essential civilian needs and the maintenance of civilian morale.

(2) That Canada entered the war at a time when, unfortunately, a large proportion of its manpower and materials was not being put to any effective use for any purpose. Many men and machines were unemployed.

Until quite recently therefore, the Canadian problem of organizing for war consisted largely of putting such men, materials and machines to any effective use, and, in fact, through the Government's rapidly expanding program a very large proportion of the country's resources, human and material, has been diverted to war services or direct war production.

It is only recently, however, that Canada has reached a stage of nearly full employment of her manpower and material resources. Very little specific action, therefore, was previously required for the formal or official organization for the use of the nation's total manpower. The subject, however, has by no means been neglected, and has been necessarily under consideration by those Departments and agencies which were concerned with various aspects of the problem. These may be summarized briefly as follows:—

(1) Under the chairmanship of Lieut.-General A. G. L. McNaughton, now Commander of the Canadian Corps, an inter-departmental committee, immediately prior to the outbreak of war, made a study of reserved occupations.

(2) The National Labour Supply Council and the Inter-Departmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination have had the problem continuously under review and have dealt with several of its phases. In particular, they are responsible for initiating those sections of the National War Service regulations which relate to the deferment of "key" men called for military training, and the issuance of orders by the several armed services concerning the enlistment of "key" men and leave to soldiers returning temporarily to industry.

(3) Under the authority of a special Order in Council there was established during the summer of 1941 a temporary Labour Supply Investigation Committee which, in co-operation with the Bank of Canada and the Department of Labour, undertook a broad, intensive survey of labour supply.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Labour, has recently published two special bulletins, "Statistics Relating to Labour Supply Under War Conditions, 1941" and "Recent Extension of Industrial Employment and Sources of Labour Supply, 1942".

(5) In co-operation with the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Department of Labour has conducted an experiment in laying the foundations for the establishment and current maintenance of an inventory of manpower.

(6) A Special Committee was recently appointed by the Deputy Ministers of the Department of Labour and National War Services and the Dominion Statistician, to investigate the problems of, and make recommendations with respect to, the establishment and maintenance of such an inventory.

(7) The Department of National War Services, in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, has established and maintained the National Registration.

(8) The Department of Munitions and Supply has necessarily had to consider the manpower requirements of its production program. It is to be expected that the newly-established Industrial Planning Branch will give particular attention to this problem.

(9) A special Order in Council authorizing the establishment of the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel in the Department of Labour. The function of this Bureau is to arrange for the most effective employment of engineers, scientists and technicians. The Bureau has established a nearly complete register of all such personnel in Canada.

(10) In accordance with the terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act, the Employment Service of Canada has been taken over by the Federal Government and re-organized. The Unemployment Insurance Commission has now established approximately 75 full-time employment offices and will shortly have in full operation 100 offices throughout the country with such other part-time offices as

experience proves to be necessary. The basic machinery for this expanded service is thus being established as quickly as premises and staff can be obtained.

In summary: Directed by the Cabinet, and more particularly by the War Committee of the Cabinet, the subject of the utilization of Canadian manpower has been continuously under study by the appropriate agencies of the Government since before the war began. That it now becomes a matter of more widespread public interest simply reflects the fact that as the stage of full employment is reached, the problem of the fuller use of Canada's labour resources in the war effort becomes increasingly important and no doubt further measures of regulation will be required.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN ONTARIO

IN the sixteenth annual report of the Ontario Department of Health, the section dealing with the activities of the Division of Industrial Hygiene under the directorship of J. G. Cunningham, B.A., M.B., states that "the war has emphasized the attention which must be directed to measures for the control of general sickness, occupational diseases, and fatigue among industrial workers. Health, important for its own sake, becomes much more important as a factor in maximum sustained output as required at the present time. As far as industry is concerned, when the need has been pointed out, the initiative rests with employers of labour."

The Division's report is divided into two sections, viz.: General sickness and occupational diseases. In the former the Director declares: "It should be appreciated that general sickness is the main cause of lost time from work, responsible for ten times as much absence as industrial accidents. If this sickness is to be recognized early and disability prevented, the physician should be brought to the workman in the factory for day-to-day supervision of personal health and of conditions of work—no more than is now provided for the armed forces."

The Director indicates, however, that an increasing number of factories provide for varying degrees of supervision not for treatment but for prevention, but this is apt to be limited to those who have large numbers employed, whereas the majority of workers are in plants employing less than two hundred.

Dealing with occupational diseases, the Director makes the following general observation that: "Longer working hours, new employees, new processes and pressure for maximum output increase the number of cases of occupational disease." He also refers to various factors in war production and their relation to occupational diseases.

Under the heading of fatigue the Director states:

"The importance of this state is apt to be discounted, but its possible effect on output under war conditions can hardly be overemphasized. The recorded increase in sickness absence under conditions of stress is very largely attributable to it, brought about by unfavourable conditions of work and of living incidental to rapid expansion in industry. Many men are working sixty and some seventy hours a week. There is an optimum figure for this which is not always easy to determine and varies with the kind of work, but it is important to remember that the response to excessive hours of work is immediate in reduced output, while recovery when the condition is corrected is a matter of months. There enters also night work and conditions of ventilation, lighting, speed of operation, which, if unfavourable, contribute to reduced output through ill-health. The requests to the Department of Labour for permits for overtime and night work for women sometimes suggest total lack of appreciation of these facts. It is wise to recall that the death rate from tuberculosis in women fifteen to twenty-four in the last war increased by fifty per cent while no increase was recorded in those over forty-five years of age not employed or in those in non-industrial areas. In these respects it is essential that existing information be applied in the interest of sustained output."

CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL WAR LABOUR BOARDS

Price and Wage Control Outlined by Minister of Labour and Chairman of Wartime Prices and Trade Board—Jurisdiction and Composition of National and Regional Boards

THE first plenary conference of the National and Regional War Labour Boards, which were established to administer the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order P.C. 8253, was held on January 14 and 15 in the Senate Railway Committee Room, the sessions being presided over by the Chairman of the National Board, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.

The conference dealt with problems of administration in the application of the wage stabilization order and was attended by the provincial ministers of labour and the 25 representatives of employees and 25 representatives of employers who constitute the National and Regional Boards.

Throughout the sessions, emphasis was placed on the necessity of avoiding wage increases that could not be fully justified under the Order, since this was a fundamental factor in the fight to maintain the price ceiling and prevent inflation. Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, who addressed the conference's opening session, again appeared before the conference at its conclusion to answer a wide variety of questions about price control.

"We have a tough, vital job ahead of us", the Minister of Labour told the meeting as it adjourned, and concluded:

"It has been said by some that the government did not consult both sides, employers and employees, sufficiently. The National War Labour Board and the Regional Boards are each comprised half of representatives of employers and half of representatives of employees. Let us show the people of Canada that we can work well together."

"Throughout the conference, neither representatives of the employers nor of the employees had taken a partisan attitude", he said. They had considered only the national interest. As in the sessions of the National Board itself, members had taken the attitude that they were servants of the state and not of any particular group of interest.

Replying for the Regional Boards, Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour for Ontario and Chairman of the Regional War Labour Board for Ontario, assured the National Board that while there had naturally been some differences of opinion, the Regional Boards would "go back and carry out your policies as far as humanly possible".

At its opening plenary session, the Conference was addressed by the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, and by the Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Mr. Donald Gordon. Since both these addresses emphasized the importance of price and wage control and the close relationship between these controls in the prevention of inflation, the texts of both speeches are reproduced herewith in their entirety:—

Address of Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell

Gentlemen, I need hardly tell you that you are sitting in a room that will go down in the history of this country. Most important meetings between the government and the people have been held here. I trust that the National War Labour Board and the Regional Boards will live up to the best traditions that have emanated from here, and that when you move forward into the more practical phases of our policy they will be a tower of strength to you in your deliberations.

This meeting this morning is unique in that the government of this country has asked and received the co-operation of the provincial governments and of the representatives of industry and labour—freely chosen—in working out the most important and far-reaching policy affecting working men and women and industry that has ever been undertaken in the history of any democratic country.

This policy is predicated not on a theory but on the practical application of a principle designed to ward off the inflationary tendency inherent in the present situation. We are charged with the heavy responsibility of making that policy function, of making it work in the true sense of the term. The policy is unique in this respect: that it provides for uniformity of treatment for all workers in the salary and wage groups, in that the same amount of bonus is paid to the higher wage earners and those in receipt of higher salaries as is paid to those of both these classes in the lower groups.

Inflation in Last War

I do not need to tell you—you are all grown-up men like myself—of the experience in the last war. There is nothing mysterious or wonderful about inflation. As it affects the working people it is the straight story

of the high cost of living. I think it is better that we should speak of it in that way, because management and employees understand common language. I have seen the effects of inflation in my own lifetime. I saw the effects of inflation in Germany after the last war, where, at the time it reached its zenith, the people would try to get half an hour off in which to spend their money before it became valueless. When it was all over everyone who had saved a dollar or who had bought a bond or an insurance policy was destitute, and the following year there were a great many suicides in that country—suicides of the best people, the best elements in the true sense of the word; older people who had saved up for their old age and who then said: "Well, the jig is up; we can't start again; the best way is to end it all."

Now, I am not saying these things to frighten you about the present situation. But I am a great believer in the power of precedent, and I believe that if we can make this thing function as it should, and keep the ship on an even keel, the people will express gratitude to us when they get to the end of the road.

To my labour friends I would like to say this. I passed through the period of the last war—not in this country because I was at the war—when the inflationary movement of that time was at its height. I remember, after we had come back from the war, getting a gratuity in one hand and having it taken out of the other through the high cost of living. I remember paying $60 for a suit of clothes that was not worth $15. I remember paying 25 cents a pound for sugar. I remember my first Christmas dinner after I was married, when I paid 90 cents a pound for chicken. We never caught up with the price conditions of that time; we were always from 30 to 50 cents behind. Now, the war-time policy was built on the principle of making a repetition of such conditions impossible. The initial success of the policy under Mr. Donald Gordon's direction has been amply shown in a reduction in the cost of living index figures of ·5 in the last month. So you see that we are moving in a practical way in the direction that the policy was designed to follow.

When you get back to your people I would just like you to bring these thoughts to them: how the inflationary movement would affect the people in respect of old age pensions; how it would affect the people in respect of widows' pensions and in respect of soldiers' pensions; how it would affect the dependents of the men who are defending our institutions on land and sea and in the air.

Civilian Discipline

We expect discipline from the men who go forward to fight the battles for the institutions which we have built up, and I do not think it is too much to ask of the civilian population of this country that they should —voluntarily, you understand—impose upon themselves the discipline which we expect from the men in the fighting forces. I have no doubt in my own mind as to the answer the Canadian people will make to that request. I have no doubt in my own mind as to the manner in which the National War Labour Board and the Regional War Labour Boards will function. They will function having in mind the national interest. They will function in the manner that all boards function which are representative of two points of view. So I would ask you to be frank and honest with your own people on both sides and tell them to keep in mind the background and the fundamental principles of the two policies that we have to administer.

Pioneering Policy

It has been said that this policy has been imposed upon the people of this country largely through the instrumentality of one side or the other. Many people charge that it is the working people's representatives who have been responsible for the policy; others have charged that it is the employers. Let me say to you in all sincerity that this policy was devised by young people who had the interests of this country at heart. Make no mistake about that; and when you go back to your people in the provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific you can say that just as sincerely as I say it to you this morning. We have been a pioneer in this regard; I think other countries will follow, and I would like it said when the history of these times is written that the men of industry, the management and the employees, measured up to their responsibilities and made a distinct and lasting contribution to the life not only of the present time but also of the time to come.

At this time I would like to introduce to you Mr. Donald Gordon, who has an even tougher job than I have—Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Address of Chairman of Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Mr. Donald Gordon

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I am glad to have the opportunity to join this meeting and to make a few comments and outline a few suggestions to men who will be colleagues and associates with me in the tremendous task of trying to defeat the imminent danger of inflation which is threatening this country.

As newly-appointed men you probably have not had a chance to get at real grips with the various questions which have come before you, and as one who has had the experience of about five weeks I can regard myself as almost a veteran of this campaign. I thought therefore it would be useful to point out one or two things to you, particularly in view of the fact that a great many people in this country do not appreciate that inflation is upon us and do not understand what inflation means when the word is used. I begin to think that a great many people have begun to suspect that inflation is a bogey man trotted out by the big interests to scare them into doing something that they would not otherwise do. It may be useful in your work, therefore, if I give you just a general background and suggest to you a few simple facts which you might keep in mind when these discussions arise.

First of all I would ask you to try to recapture the atmosphere of the conditions prevailing at the outbreak of war. At that time we were spending some $50,000,000 in our whole national defence effort. To-day the figure is running at the rate of about $2,300,000,000. I use the dollar sign in making that comparison merely because it is a common denominator that we all understand. The real significance of this figure, however, is that a tremendous physical effort has been put forth in order to produce and increase the total output of goods and services which are needed not only for civilian consumption but also for the tremendous demands of the war.

Supply vs. Demand

Now, until recently, owing to the fact that we had large idle resources at the beginning of the war in the form of labour, raw materials and other resources ready to be used—until recently, I say, we have not been conscious of an actual scarcity of goods. On the contrary we have been able pretty well to maintain our peace-time standard of living in the matter of actual necessities, and in point of fact have given up relatively few luxuries. The situation now, however, has changed completely, first because of the fact that the tremendous speed of the war effort has finally caught up with the idle resources to which I refer; second, because of the situation in the Pacific, which cuts us off from very many sources of supply; and finally because of the important fact that the United States is now actually in the war and has suddenly become tremendously conscious of her own needs in the matter of materials and services. In the meantime the deliberate expansionist money policy which was followed by the government to bring these idle resources and labour into operation has caused a tremendous increase in the national income of this country—and again I use the dollar sign merely to indicate the comparison which we should keep in mind. The national money income has increased since the beginning of the war at least two billion dollars, and this increased purchasing power is now pressing against a reduced supply of goods available for civilian consumption. Indeed if it is not already the case, it soon will be that the actual amount of goods and services available for civilian consumption will be reduced below pre-war standards, notwithstanding the fact that this terrific increased purchasing power at the rate of two billion dollars a year is pressing against that short supply of goods.

Inflation and Social Injustice

It does not take very much imagination to see what would happen in these circumstances. I would like to make a point which is often misunderstood, namely, that so long as goods are in abundant supply it does not matter what increased purchasing power you have in the hands of your people. It is true that by increasing purchasing power very substantially you eliminate perhaps some element of bargaining, and the individual is less inclined to worry about the price he pays. But as a matter of common sense I suggest that if the supply of goods is so abundant that it presses constantly upon your market it is not very likely that prices will rise substantially. When the situation develops that goods become scarce and the increased purchasing power to which I have referred presses against that scarcity, the government, faced with its essential needs for war goods, and the people, with extra money in their pockets, begin a sort of national auction for goods which causes prices to rise erratically and unevenly and in point of fact gives rise to grave social injustice.

Effect on Business

The people cannot win against the long purse of the government; the government must have goods for the war effort, and so the two pressures get together and we see

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the familiar spiral known as inflation. When that situation develops it is obvious that the war effort itself must be seriously affected, because production under conditions of rising prices and rising costs without any form of control is bound to be affected.

Business men are unable to plan ahead and have no means of deciding what price they should charge for their goods at some later date. So far as the employer is concerned it can be argued that he can get higher prices for his goods to take care of his rising costs, but as a matter of fact under inflationary conditions of the character I have mentioned it is impossible for him to make his planning so perfect that he can anticipate the extent to which he should plan for increased prices six months ahead, and he spends a great deal of time worrying and trying to outguess the movement of the inflationary spiral instead of settling down to his real business, which should be to produce the maximum in the form of goods.

Effect on Labour

Furthermore, these rising prices bring demands for higher wages, and with the best goodwill in the world there must be a difference of opinion between employer and employee in regard to what those wage increases should be; therefore we get into the problem of labour disputes, of strikes and of the other disrupting and disorganizing events which take place when differences arise between labour and employers. In the case of the employee it is also true that some people will argue that a carefully organized labour force can protect itself against inflation by skilful adjustment of wage rates. Well, all history has shown that no organized labour group has been able to adjust itself to those conditions. In the very nature of things wage increases must follow the cost of living, and it is a matter of record, and I think it is agreed by everybody who has given the matter a moment's thought, that labour must lose out in a race of wages against price increase in an inflationary spiral.

Effect on Post-war Period

Furthermore, think for a moment about adding this problem to the tremendous problems which will face us in the post-war period. The problems themselves are going to be bad enough, but if we add to them the paralyzing effects of a deflationary movement, we shall find ourselves facing an impossible task. Obviously deflation must occur after the war when our producing machinery is suddenly thrown idle because of the fact that the war pressure is relieved. The terrific adjustment which will be necessitated by demobilization and the reorientation of our labour force to the pursuits of peace certainly cannot be undertaken with any degree of efficiency if we are trying at the same time to adjust the effects of a runaway inflation.

Faced with these well-known facts the government decided that "it can't happen here". Whatever else may be said about this government—and I am not speaking now as a partisan of one party or the other—no one can help agreeing that the government of this country has had the courage to face boldly and resolutely the problems inherent in inflation. Right from the start of the war the government's monetary and fiscal policy has been aimed at preventing inflation. In the first instance, as I said, it was necessary to proceed with an expansionist money policy, which means government spending on a large scale to bring idle resources and labour into action. At the same time the government embarked on a heroic policy of taxation and an all-out effort in the matter of victory loans and war savings generally, for the specific purpose of trying to reduce as rapidly as possible the excess purchasing power which had been released into the hands of the people.

Timing of Control

During the summer and the fall of 1941, however, the cost of living rose about one per cent each month. Furthermore, the cost of industrial material had risen from the beginning of the war about forty-one per cent. Consequently the evidence was plain that in spite of the use of the taxation and borrowing weapons, inflation was upon us unless some other steps were taken. The situation ever since last fall was bad enough, but thinking of it in terms of the tremendous potentialities that were there by reason of the extraordinary increase in purchasing power it was quite clear that some other drastic action had to be taken.

Now, I would like to make it plain that the policy which was adopted, that of the over-all price ceiling, was not a policy of desperation. It was a policy which could be put in force only at the right time. If it had been put in force too early it would have had the effect of dampening down our war effort; if too late, it might have been impossible to recapture or even to hold the ground in the battle against inflation. Whether or not the imposition of the price ceiling policy was correctly timed will remain an argument for many years. But I do not think we are particularly concerned with that, because we have to deal with the fact as it exists. The policy did go into force, as you know,

starting from the first of December, and in my judgment the timing was as close to perfect as could be expected of human beings.

Prices and Wages

The price ceiling policy itself is essentially that of maintaining the retail price of goods. We have recognized in our administration various types of adjustments which will have to take place, but our main objective is to hold that retail selling price. In this way we will guarantee the wage-earner a stabilized cost of living, and it seemed to be the only policy which could be integrated with a wage policy in such a way as to be consistent. Consequently when the wage policy was adopted it was important that the costs of industry generally should be stabilized also as far as possible.

Since the labour cost represents one of the most important costs in industry, a wage policy had to be adopted which would be consistent with the price ceiling policy. Fortunately there was a formula at hand in the form of Order in Council P.C. 7440 which had already been adopted in war industry, namely, that of tying wage increases to the cost of living index. That seemed to be the intelligent thing to do; and it means this, that the government is staking the issue of the battle with inflation almost on the one point—the success of the price ceiling policy. If prices cannot be held, obviously it means increased costs to the wage earner in the matter of his normal living, which will produce, as I said before, demands from him for wage increases, which in turn will increase industrial costs, and as industrial costs go up, so we start in again on the familiar spiral.

Wages and Costs

In respect to this wage policy which you gentlemen are asked to administer, there are one or two things which I think I should say to you quite frankly. First, it is recognized that there may be cases in which low wage rates must be adjusted, and there may be anomalous conditions which ought to be ironed out as a matter of justice. But you should remember that every time an adjustment in wages is granted, other than that which is automatically provided for in the cost of living index arrangement, somebody's costs are being increased. I admit that there is a great temptation, and the argument has a good deal of appeal to me, that when we get an organization together for the first time in this country such as a national labour board and regional labour boards and they are considering labour problems—there is a great temptation to undertake reforms and to eliminate obvious injustices in the labour field.

But that temptation has to be resisted, because we cannot while fighting a war, and we cannot while asking business and industry to accept a squeeze beyond anything they have ever had before, select that particular time to remedy all these injustices or anomalies which may be apparent to you. Consequently it seems to me that despite your instinctive feeling that certain adjustments should be granted, you must consider each case in the light of the fact that every time a wage increase is granted a cost goes up, and if a cost goes up the pressure against the price ceiling is intensified.

Now, the point to keep in mind, I believe, in your job, is this—and please do not think I am trying to read you a lecture; I am merely trying to bring before you some facts which appeal to my judgment as bearing upon the whole policy. Every friend of labour, I think, must agree that there is a definite danger of well-intentioned efforts to improve the lot of the worker bringing about the calamity of inflation which in the long run would be a most disastrous thing for labour generally. So that we have to think of the broader interests of labour and in a sense to protect labour from its own friends.

Co-operation of all Classes

In the administration of the price ceiling policy so far, we have received simply splendid co-operation from business generally. Business men have accepted the principle that they are to make sacrifices. The farmer, I believe, has accepted the principle that he is not going to get as much benefit out of the war as he might have been led to believe. Generally speaking every class in the country must co-operate in this general policy to make it a success. I am the first to admit that labour has been suffering for many years because it was operating in a buyer's market. I am the first to admit that in my judgment there has been shortsightedness both on the part of the employer and on the part of governments generally for many years in dealing with the labour situation—I state that as my personal view. But having said that, it seems to me, now that labour is in the position of being in a seller's market, it is up to labour to recognize that that condition has come about at a time of national crisis, at a time when the country is in actual danger. Consequently all concerned are obliged to exercise self-restraint and self-discipline, to give an example of longsightedness which may be held up as an example to others when this

whole mess is cleaned up. We simply cannot afford to attempt now the reforms which might be attempted in happier days.

I suggest to you that you will likely meet the contention or the argument that certain classes have not been as well treated as others. That is perfectly true, but equality of sacrifice in a time of war is not possible. It is out of the question to delude ourselves into thinking we can so adjust our economy that everybody in this country will make exactly the same type of contribution to the winning of the war. It does not apply on the battlefield; one soldier is shot, the other gets the V.C. Equality of sacrifice in war is simply impossible, and we may as well accept that realistic view.

"It Shall Not Happen Here"

The final point I wish to suggest to you is to think of the alternative of inflation as against a policy of self-discipline and self-restraint which is inherent in the price ceiling policy. Inflation, as Mr. Mitchell has suggested, destroys completely any system of organized security for the future. The little fellow, the wage-earner, the salary earner, who has not anything more than his daily income to live upon and make arrangements for his future—he is the lad who finds the only possibility of organized security in insurance policies, annuities, and various other types of savings schemes. If his plans for future security are destroyed by reason of the fact that the purchasing value of these instruments becomes very much reduced in terms of goods, as happens under inflation, then he has no opportunity to protect himself in respect of his old age. The effect of such a condition is ruinous to public morale, and you get a situation where the people generally lose confidence in themselves. When they have lost their security and when they have lost confidence in themselves they seek elsewhere for the security which has been denied them. I need hardly remind you that inflation spawned Adolf Hitler and the monstrous crew who surround him. I need hardly remind you that one of the first victims of the system in Germany which grew out of inflation was organized labour. Consequently I say to you that in discharging the duties which have been placed upon you, you should weigh your every act in the light of what it means in regard to the objective which we are all seeking to achieve—that of defeating inflation; and you should make up your minds in discharging those duties that it cannot happen here because you and I and everybody else charged with the administration of this policy have determined that it shall not happen here.

Jurisdiction and Composition of National and Regional War Labour Boards

With the completion of the composition of the nine Regional War Labour Boards, the machinery of wartime wage control is now established throughout the Dominion.

The National War Labour Board has as its chairman the Dominion Minister of Labour and its vice-chairman is the Dominion Deputy Minister of Labour. Each Regional War Labour Board is headed by the Minister of Labour of the province concerned. On all Boards, National and Regional, the principle of equal representation of employers and employees is maintained.

In general, the National Board will develop broad policy and the Regional Boards will supervise inspection, enforcement and the details of administration. The staffs of the Regional Boards will consist chiefly of members of the staffs of the provincial departments of labour, assigned to them through the co-operation of the provinces. In effect, this set-up of war labour boards is a co-operative procedure of the Dominion and Provincial departments of labour to deal with pressing wartime labour problems, and in particular with the administration of Order in Council P.C. 8253, which controls the wage structure for the period of the war.

Since wage control, and price control, have become integral parts of Canada's wartime design for living, the National War Labour Board has considered it necessary to demarcate, for the purposes of the administration of the Order, the respective jurisdictions of the National and Regional Boards.

National Employers

In general, National Employers are designated as those whose operations—such as transportation and public utilities, etc.—are interprovincial in character or those whose industrial activities—particularly mining and shipbuilding—are closely related to the national war effort as a whole. Accordingly, communications from employers and employees in the following employments should be addressed to the Secretary, National War Labour Board, Ottawa:—

(1) the operation of lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals or telegraphs, including all services ancillary thereto, connecting any province with any other or others of the provinces or extending beyond the limits of the province;

(2) the operation of any system of air, bus or truck transportation connecting any

province with any other or others of the provinces or extending beyond the limits of the province;
(3) the operation of any electrical power or transmission works connecting any province with any other or others of the provinces or extending beyond the limits of any province, or serving two or more provinces;
(4) mining;
(5) the operation of any shipyard;
(6) all undertakings located in the Yukon or Northwest Territories.

Regional Employers

Regional employers are considered those in which the operations of the industry or business is definitely within provincial or municipal boundaries. In this category fall most war production plants, all sections of retail and wholesale trade, and services, etc. Therefore, employers and employees in employments other than those above designated should address their communications to the Regional War Labour Board in care of their respective provincial governments.

Interpretative Rulings on the Order have been issued in bulletin form, and these may be obtained on application to any Regional War Labour Board.

The following are the members of the National and Regional War Labour Boards:

National War Labour Board

Chairman.—Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Vice-Chairman.—Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, Deputy Minister of Labour.

Representing Employers:—

A. Deschamps, President, Builders Exchange, 680 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Quebec.

George Hodge, Manager, Department of Personnel, Canadian Pacific Railways, Montreal, Que.

G. Jackson, Sentinel Securities of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

J. H. Stovel, Vice-President & General Manager, Dome Mines, South Porcupine, Ontario.

H. Taylor, Canadian National Carbon Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

Representing Employees:—

John A. Bell, General Chairman, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 139 Pacific Ave., Toronto, Ontario.

W. J. Dunn, Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Toronto District Labour Council, 404 Merton Street, Toronto, Ontario.

J. A. McClelland, Valois, Quebec.

A. R. Mosher, President, Canadian Congress of Labour, 230 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, Ontario.

Gerard Picard, General Secretary, Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Quebec, Que.

Executive Committee:—

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Chairman, National War Labour Board.

George Hodge, Manager of the Department of Personnel, Canadian Pacific Railway.

J. A. McClelland, International Association of Machinists.

Chief Executive Officer.—E. R. Complin, Industrial Relations Manager, Canadian Industries Limited.

Secretary.—R. H. Neilson, Conciliation Staff, Department of Labour.

Regional War Labour Boards

Prince Edward Island

Chairman.—Hon. Horace Wright, President of the Executive Council.

Executive Officer.—James A. McKinnon, Coleman, P.E.I.

Representing Employers.—J. M. Hunter, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Representing Employees.—Leo. F. Corcoran, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Nova Scotia

Chairman.—Hon. L. D. Currie, K.C., Minister of Mines and Labour.

Executive Officer.—J. P. Bell.

Representing Employers:—

Sydney C. Mifflen, Office Engineer, Dominion Coal Company, Ltd., Sydney, N.S.

Arthur W. Schwartz, Vice-President, Lunenburg Foundry Company, Limited, Lunenburg, N.S.

Representing Employees:—

Clinton Giles, Local Chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the International Railway Labour Organization, Stellarton, N.S.

Doane Curtis, Member of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the Steel Plant of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Sydney, N.S.

New Brunswick

Chairman.—Hon. J. Andre Doucet, Minister of Health and Labour.

Vice-Chairman and Executive Officer.—Charles J. A. Hughes.

Representing Employers:—

R. W. Cameron, Lumberman, Fredericton, N.B.

C. Allan Beatteay, Manager, Snowflake Lime Company, Limited, Saint John, N.B.

Representing Employees:—

Geo. R. Melvin, Secretary-Treasurer, New Brunswick Federation of Labour, Saint John, N.B.

R. F. Gould, Claims Investigator, C.N.R. and President Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, Local Division No. 137, Moncton, N.B.

Quebec

Chairman.—Hon. Edgar Rochette, Minister of Labour.

Vice-Chairman.—Gerard Tremblay, Deputy Minister of Labour, Quebec.

Executive Officer.—J. B. Germain.

Representing Employers:—

Francois Faure, Vice-President, Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

Robert McLagan, General Manager, Canadian Vickers Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

Col. J. N. Dessureault, Dessureault and Company, Quebec, P.Q.

Representing Employees:—

Paul N. Marquette, General Representative, Canadian Congress of Labour, Montreal, P.Q.

Phillipe Lessard, President, National Catholic Pulp and Paper Federation, Port Alfred, P.Q.

Lionel Thibeault, Representative, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Montreal, P.Q.

Ontario

Chairman.—Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, Ontario.

Vice-Chairman.—

Executive Officer.—J. C. Adams, K.C.

Representing Employers:—

S. E. Dinsmore, President, Dinsmore-McIntire, Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

C. B. C. Scott, Superintendent, Massey-Harris Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

E. E. Sparrow, Director, Imperial Varnish and Color Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Representing Employees:—

J. Cauley, Member of Ontario Executive, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Hamilton, Ont.

Joseph Corbett, Chairman, Joint Protective Board, Canadian National Railways, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, London, Ont.

Elroy Robson, Director of Organization for the Province of Ontario, Canadian Congress of Labour, Toronto, Ont.

Manitoba

Chairman.—Hon. S. J. Farmer, Minister of Labour.

Executive Officer.—W. Elliott Wilson, Barrister, Winnipeg.

Representing Employers:—

J. H. Parkhill, Parkhill Bedding Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

E. Claydon, President, Claydon Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Representing Employees:—

Fred Keeley, Chairman, Manitoba Provincial Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Winnipeg, Man.

John S. McNabb, Secretary, Winnipeg Labour Council, Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatchewan

Chairman.—Hon. R. J. M. Parker, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister in charge of Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.

Executive Officer.—H. S. Johnstone, Regina.

Representing Employers:—

LeRoy Johnson, K.C., Natural Sodium Products Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask.

F. E. Doull, Office Manager, The Robert Simpson Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask.

Representing Employees:—

H. D. Davis, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Prince Albert, Sask.

Gerald Dealtry, Secretary, Trades and Labour Council, Saskatoon, Sask.

Alberta

Chairman.—Hon. E. C. Manning, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Trade and Industry.

Vice-Chairman.—W. D. King, Deputy Minister.

Executive Officer.—Clayton Adams, Chairman, Provincial Board of Industrial Relations.

Representing Employers:—

Wm. Innes, Burns and Company, Limited, Calgary, Alta.

H. G. MacDonald, Edmonton, Alta.

Representing Employees:—

T. G. Thompson, President, Local 271, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Edmonton, Alta.

D. Mathieson, Secretary, Locals 6783, 6784, 4119, United Mine Workers of America, District 18, Edmonton, Alta.

British Columbia

Chairman.—Hon. George S. Pearson, Minister of Labour.

Vice-Chairman.—Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour.

Executive Officer.—H. Morrison.

Representing Employers:—

Byron Johnson, Gilley Brothers, New Westminster, B.C.

John Tucker, Vancouver, B.C.

Sidney Garfield Smith, Bloedel Welch and Stewart, Vancouver, B.C.

Representing Employees:—

Chris Pritchard, President, Vancouver Metal Trades Council, Vancouver, B.C.

L. Campbell, Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.

H. W. Mackey, Vice-General Chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Vancouver, B.C.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN CANADA

With Some Reference to Legislation in Great Britain and the United States

THE shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers for the armed forces and for war industries which has necessitated the training of about 130,000 men and women in technical schools and industry in 1941 has emphasized a problem revealed in another aspect during the depression and unemployment of the thirties, the individual impairment and social wastage which often follows the completion of school life at too early an age.

The ill effects of early school leaving were pointed out on September 26 by the Honourable Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labour and National Service, when he deplored the policy which had permitted children to leave school and enter employment:

> I should like to say how much it has been borne in upon me, since I have had to deal with the problem of manpower, that the State made a great mistake in maintaining such a low school-leaving age for the last twenty years. How valuable it would have been to the State now if those children had been kept at school and under the control of the educational institutions of the country for another couple of years, and a portion of that time devoted to some form of training, so as to give them at least a basic knowledge of production, not merely in industry but in agriculture. . . I trust that this will be borne in mind in the future.

That children who ended their schooling at 14 were improperly equipped for the workaday world was the opinion also expressed on September 2 by Lord Soulbury, Chairman of the Unemployment Assistance Board and formerly, as Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham, President of the Board of Education for England and Wales. Lord Soulbury considered "blind alley" work, in which there was no opportunity to develop aptitude or acquire skill of lasting value, by far the largest single cause of individual unemployment. At 18 young people who had had no other work found themselves stranded:

> An experienced investigator has reported that the hard core of unemployment is composed mainly of those who having left school at fourteen, or earlier, had taken any available job to bring additional money into the home, and who in many cases were physically and mentally unfit for work because when young they did not have enough nourishing food.

Similar statements have been based on studies made in the United States and Canada. Of a group of unemployed in Montreal in 1940, an inquiry made under the auspices of McGill University revealed that in a group aged from 27 to 32 those with only elementary school education reported an average of $21 a month less salary than those who had had some high school education and in a group aged 39 to 44 the average for those with longer schooling was $14 a month higher. The average among this group was distinctly in favour of those who had attended continuation classes.

In New York City in 1935, over 60 per cent of those unemployed had not gone beyond the eighth grade in school. In the less severe depression of the early twenties, those with secondary school education had an even greater advantage, it appears from the following extract from the report of a study made by the Welfare Council of New York City:

> A comparison of the amount of unemployployment of young men and women who first sought employment in the 1920's with those who joined the labour supply in the 1930's shows that for those of the earlier decade a high school education had proved a great asset, but that in the 1930's youth with a high school education appear to have been little better off in getting employment than those without. There is practically no difference in the percentage of time spent out of work between high school graduates and others if they started their search for a job in 1930 or later, whereas in the case of young people beginning to look for work in the earlier decade, uemployment embracing half or more of the working life was almost twice as common among those without a high school education as among those who had graduated from high school.

The discipline and training of school life is reflected to some extent, too, in figures from Canada's criminal records. The National Registration returns of August, 1940, show that of the whole population over 16 years of age, about 37 per cent had received some secondary school education but in the five years, 1935-39, the proportion of persons over that age convicted of indictable offences who had gone beyond the primary schools was only between 2½ per cent and 5 per cent.

Thus, failure to keep children at school, adapting, of course, the curriculum to their needs, appears from considerable evidence to result not only in loss to the individual child and to the community in which he becomes an adult citizen with the right to vote, but in many cases in much greater public expense for unemployment relief, for training under costlier conditions in order to fit for employment, in expenditure for the maintenance of a larger number of inmates in prisons and for the numerous social services, including medical care, which are made necessary by poverty.

Another cause of heavy expense borne in the first instance by employers but finally by the public, a cause, too, of personal suffering and hardship, is the high rate of accidents when juveniles are employed in industry. That workers under 18 are liable to a higher proportion of accidents and to a relatively high proportion of permanent disability accidents is agreed upon by all authorities. The U.S. Department of Labor has reported that "industrial accidents are to-day more damaging to production than any form of labor wastage, even including strikes."

These problems are all cumulative in effect from one generation to another unless measures are taken to give one generation a better chance. But to the present generation of children and young persons has come the war to aggravate these conditions, to give opportunity for jobs unsuitable to children, to relax parental control and make impatient of discipline, to provide higher earnings for the family which lead, in some cases, to foolish extravagance, to overtax the strength by long hours of work, to lead to shifting from one job to another, with probable unemployment after the war for many of them.

In Britain During and After the Last War

In England before the enactment of the Education Act, 1918, the law permitted exemption from school attendance of children under 14 and the half-time system of school and work for those between 12 and 14 still survived in the north of England. On the situation during the war, 1914-18, when the number of children under 14 exempted for work in agriculture or industry increased far beyond the normal, the following comment was made in a report to the Minister of Reconstruction on an inquiry made by the Ministry of Labour in 1917-18 on juvenile employment during the war and after:

> The general effect of [this] movement. . . has been to convert a large number of young persons, who four years ago would have been regarded as the recruits of industry and have received a training offering some special industrial qualifications, into a body of semi-skilled labourers employed for their immediate productive capacity. In age and experience, in strength and character, they are still boys and girls. Economically, they are treated as adults. The consequence, both for themselves and for the workers with whom they will in future compete, are likely to be of some moment.

The report also points out the short-sightedness of the policy which permitted children to leave school for work during the war and also the futility of it in relation to the labour force needed for war work:

> Where the policy of granting exemptions from school attendance at an earlier age than was customary before the War has been adopted, its effect has been to add an uncertain number of children to the ranks of full-time wage-earners, sometimes a few months, sometimes more than a year, before they would otherwise have entered them; to cause the community to carry for the next half century an age-group somewhat less developed in body and mind than the general population, and to make slightly more unmanageable the problem of juvenile unemployment which is likely to arise at the end of the War. Demoralizing as this expedient has been for the children affected by it, the number involved has not been large enough to cause any great addition to the total number of young persons employed. No very striking increase in the number of young persons occupied in industry has taken place, such as has taken place in the case of women, because there was no source from which such an increase could come. Whether in peace or in war the rising generation is fully engaged. It does not offer any considerable army of manœuvre.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education reported in 1916:—

> The future of the child in respect both of health and of equipment is heavily mortgaged. The increase in the employment of children and young persons in 1916-17 in munitions work and otherwise has demonstrated beyond all question or doubt that many boys and girls are being spoiled physically, mentally and morally.

Only too prophetic of conditions in both Britain and Canada was another statement in the report to the Minister of Reconstruction:

> The appearance at the close of the War of widespread unemployment among young persons would be a phenomenon the gravity of which could hardly be exaggerated. Many boys and girls, as has already been pointed out, have been working for more than three years under conditions calculated to offer little opportunities of industrial training, to impair their morale and to prejudice their mental and physical development. If, at the end of the War, they are to be faced with some months of unemployment, if the boy of 17 who left school prematurely and has since been earning high wages for long hours of labour, without either the leisure or the inducement to qualify for work of a permanent character, is for some months to tramp the streets or to relapse into casual employment, the consequences both to the rising generation and to the whole community must be disastrous.

Concerning the proposal to abolish exemptions from school attendance for employment in agriculture, a Committee appointed by the Board of Education to make recommendations concerning juvenile education in relation to employment after the war expressed this opinion in 1917:

There is no doubt that it will prove easier to raise the standards of education in the towns than in the villages, and we are fully prepared to find that a good deal of time may be necessary in order to make any changes now determined upon completely operative throughout all rural districts. Nevertheless, we consider that it would be a fatal mistake to accept a lower standard... in these districts; not only for the sake of the large number of children. . . but also for the sake of agriculture and of the agricultural population themselves. After all, agriculture is essentially from top to bottom a skilled industry, and if there is to be an agricultural revival in England, one of the most potent means for bringing it about must be an improved education, resulting both in a higher degree of farming ability and in a higher conception of the possibilities of village life. Of this, those who most desire the revival are the most firmly convinced. We are glad to find that most of the agricultural witnesses who have appeared before us, while fully realizing the special difficulties that will attend progress in rural areas, hold firm to the faith in equality of educational conditions as the essential objective.

Education Acts, 1918

The Committee recommended that a uniform school leaving age of 14 should be established and all exemptions, total and partial, below that age should be abolished; that no child should be permitted to leave school until the end of the term in which he attained his 14th birthday; that for young persons between 14 and 18 years of age, except those who were undergoing other instruction or who were over 16 and had completed a secondary school course, part-time day classes should be made compulsory for not less than 320 hours in a year with courses adapted to the age and environment; that difficulties of poverty be met in other ways than by regarding poverty as a reasonable excuse for non-attendance, as the Courts had recently permitted; and that greater restrictions should be placed on employment outside school hours. These proposals contemplated very important changes in education and industry, but the evidence of the evil effects of the existing system was so substantial that the Education Act, 1918, giving effect to these recommendations in England and Wales was passed and widely acclaimed. The provision for compulsory day continuation classes was put in effect in nine areas, but the Government's economy policy in 1921 caused the collapse of these schemes in all but Rugby. Voluntary continuation schools exist in some fifty centres.

It is of interest in Canada at this time to note statements made by the Honourable H. A. L. Fisher, then President of the Board of Education, who introduced the Bill in the House of Commons on August 10, 1917. Concerning provisions to regulate further the employment of children outside school hours, he said:

We desire a full period of school life, unimpaired by the competing claims of employment, for all children of the working population. At the present moment the value of our elementary school education is gravely harmed by the work which is imposed upon children out of school hours. They are liable to be employed for three hours before the school opens and for some time after the school closes, and the general opinion of my inspectors is that of all reforms affecting elementary education there is none more vital than the enforcement of strict limitation of the employment of children in their school-going days. This is not merely a question of scholastic efficiency. It affects the physical welfare of the race. We have now an overwhelming mass of evidence to the effect that the health of our children suffers from premature or excessive employment. You may trace the evil effects in diminished height and weight, in curvature of the spine, in cardiac affections, and in deficiency of the senses, especially the sense of vision, and in the bad dentition of our working classes. The reports of our school medical service are full of them.

Accordingly we propose that no child under twelve shall be employed for profit, and here we have already been anticipating by by-laws passed in some of our large municipalities, and we further provide that no child under fourteen shall be employed on any day on which he is required to attend school before the close of school hours or after eight p.m. on that day, or on other days before six a.m. or after eight p.m. . . . The Bill [also] provides that the local education authority, if they are satisfied, on the report of the school medical officer or otherwise, that the child is being employed in such a way as to be prejudicial to health or education, may forbid or regulate that employment.

The arguments advanced for the abolition of the half-time system apply with almost equal force to the abolition of all partial exemptions for children under the school leaving age and since the enactment of the Education Act, 1918, children under 14 have not been permitted to leave school even for limited periods in order to work at home or for others. A definite handicap is placed on children whose school day, through the half-time system, or whose school year, through a system of exemptions, is divided between school and work. Both systems were devised to permit increased attendance at school when educational opportunities were being extended; both survived, and in Canada the latter system still survives, thus depriving some children of educational opportunities available to others. Of the half-time system, Mr. Fisher said:—

Originally the half-time system represented a concession to the claims of education. Boys and girls in Lancashire were released from the factory for a half-day's schooling at a time when, in other parts of the country, they were

still deprived of all educational opportunities. Now the situation is reversed, and the child population in the half-time regions of the North suffers under peculiar and exceptional disabilities. The system, of course, has its defenders, as any system long continued and become a habit must. The wages earned by the children are acceptable to the parents. The labour supplied by the children is acceptable to the employers, but it is very difficult to see any grounds, apart from the convenience of cheap labour, upon which the continuance of this exceptional system can be defended. . . . The system has been condemned by every educationist and every social reformer. It is bad for the physique of the children. It is injurious to the intellectual prospects of the half-timer. It has been shown that the work upon which the children are engaged is not such as to develop the higher forms of industrial activity. . . . We consider then that the time has come when, in the general interests of the country and in the special interest of the children concerned, notice should be given that this system should after a convenient interval come to an end, and we consider that after the termination of the War, when a large mass of new labour will be thrown on the market, will be a convenient period at which to terminate this undesirable custom.

The Education Act, 1918, went into force on July 1, 1922, and a similar statute applied to Scotland. To raise the school-leaving age in Britain to 15 was the next step, one that could be taken in the large cities only after considerable preparation. A resolution of the House of Commons in April, 1925, urged this lengthening of school life and the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education reporting in 1926 expressed its opinion thus:—

Problems of educational organization cannot be sharply divided from other departments of public policy. It is evident that the question whether it is desirable to extend the age of compulsory school attendance to 15, like the question whether it was desirable to extend it from 13 to 14, to abolish "half-time", and indeed to establish any system of public education at all, is not one which can be, or is likely to be, decided on educational grounds alone. The economic and social issues which arise are only too familiar. On the one hand, there are considerations of the reactions on industry of withdrawing children between 14 and 15 years of age from industrial employment, of the ability and willingness of parents to dispense with part or all of their earnings, and of the financial cost involved to the nation in providing education for something approaching half a million children during an additional period of a year. On the other hand, there is the proved social and intellectual deterioration resulting from the premature entry of many thousands of young persons into wage-earning employment, the grave waste of part of the effort and money applied to the early stages of child life, which is inevitable when education ceases abruptly at 14. . . . There is no capital more productive than the energies of human beings. There is no investment more remunerative than expenditure devoted to developing them. . . . The course of wisdom, therefore, it appears to us, would be to pass legislaion fixing the age of 15 as that up to which attendance at school will become obligatory after the lapse of five years from the date of this Report—that is to say at the beginning of the school year 1932.

Education Acts, 1936

Not until 1936, however, was legislation enacted to fix 15 as the minimum school leaving age in both England and Scotland, the change to be made on September 1, 1939.

Distinguished from the Act of 1918 applying to England and Wales in permitting children to be exempted from school attendance under certain conditions, the Education Acts, 1936, for England and Scotland restrict such exemption to those over 14. Exemption may be granted: (1) in any case of exceptional hardship, to a child over 14 who can give assistance in the home, and (2) to a child over 14 whose parents desire him to secure employment, if the authorities are satisfied that the employment will be beneficial to the child, consideration being given to his health and physical condition, the wages, hours and other conditions of work, the opportunities for further education and for recreation, and the value, in relation to his future career, of any training or other opportunities afforded by the employment.

Before the effective date of these provisions, the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education for England and Wales in a report on secondary schools had expressed the opinion that

the adoption of a minimum leaving-age of 16 years may not be immediately attainable, but in our judgment must even now be envisaged as inevitable.

On the outbreak of war, however, the tremendous problem of providing school accommodation for children evacuated from dangerous areas and of replacing schools destroyed by enemy action made it necessary to postpone giving effect to the legislation of 1936 until after the war.

Employment of School Children

Another aspect of the Education Acts, 1918, deserves to be noted—the regulation of the employment of school children so that they may derive the greatest benefit from school. These statutes enabled a local education authority to prohibit any employment of a child of school age if they were satisfied by a school medical officer or otherwise that the employment was prejudicial to the child's health or physical development or was rendering him unfit to obtain proper benefit from school. In addition, the Children and Young Persons Acts now forbid: (1) employment under 12 years of age at any time except where a local by-law permits such employment by a parent or guardian in light agricultural work; (2) employment of children under the school-leaving age on any school

day before the close of school except under a by-law permitting not more than one hour's employment before school; (3) employment of a child of school age before 6 a.m. or after 8 p.m.; (4) employment of a child of school age for more than two hours on any school day or on Sunday; (5) street trading, such as selling newspapers, by any person under 16 years in England, 17 years in Scotland. The evil effects on children of street selling are emphasized by the high minimum age for that work. Under these statutes local authorities may, subject to the provisions indicated, make by-laws fixing the number of working hours or other conditions for the employment of children on school holidays.

In February, 1941, the Board of Education for England and Wales addressed a circular to local education authorities suggesting that within the limits permitted by law the fullest use should be made in agricultural employment of the help which could be given by older children, consistent with the maintenance of their health and the interests of their education. The Board proposed that school holidays should be adjusted to meet agricultural needs and that in secondary schools in agricultural areas parties of pupils over the age of 14 should be organized under proper supervision, to visit local farms on certain days in term time to help with the planting and lifting of potatoes. The Trades Union Congress protested against the application of these arrangements pointing out that some Local Authorities had no by-laws limiting the hours on school holidays during which children between 12 and 14 could be employed while other Authorities restricted such employment to four hours in a day. The Congress urged that if the proposals of the Board were put into effect children should be employed only on light agricultural work, that a standard by-law should be required of the Local Education Authorities prescribing the maximum hours for which children between 12 and 14 could be employed, the maximum not to exceed four in a day, and that Authorities should furnish full reports of any alterations of school holidays to meet agricultural requirements and of the number of days during secondary school terms on which children were released for work on the land.

Future Policy

Recently, there has been considerable discussion in Britain of educational problems. The need for trained workers in the Forces and in industry, the physical condition of young workers, and latterly, the high incidence of juvenile delinquency, all have contributed to a renewed interest in educational policy. As regards school attendance, there appears to be general agreement that after the war compulsory education, either full time or part time, should continue until 18 years of age, and that full time education in secondary schools attended by all children under 16 should be adapted to the differing abilities and interests of the pupils.

In the House of Commons on December 2 the Prime Minister, in outlining the plan to meet the need for increased man-power, announced:—

> It is proposed to register boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 18. This will be done by Defence Regulations. We must be careful particularly that our boys do not run loose during this time of stress. Their education, their well-being, their discipline, and the service they can render must all be carefully supervised. All boys and girls in these age groups will be registered and subsequently interviewed under arrangements made by the Youth Committees of the education authorities, who will thus be able to establish and maintain direct contact with all of them. We have to think of the future citizens as well as of the business of carrying on the defence of the country. Those who are not already members of some organization or doing useful work of some kind will be encouraged to join one or other of the organizations through which they can obtain the training required to fit them for national service. There are fine opportunities for helping in the war open to strong lively boys of 16 to 18. They can serve in the various youth organizations, such as the Cadets of the Junior Training Corps, the Air Training Corps, the Sea Cadets, and in voluntary organizations on the civil side.
>
> Boys of 17 may already join the Home Guard and we hope to be able to take some of the 16-year old class—like the powder-monkeys in Nelson's day—in some areas where the Home Guard will be entrusted with anti-aircraft and coast defence duties. However, in all this the well-being and training of the boys will be the prime consideration.

Mr. Bevin later referred to the youth organizations which boys were to be encouraged to join. He said:—

> There is nothing to stop the trade unions and the co-operative societies having youth movements if they want them. We want variety. We do not want all the people driven into one machine. But we cannot allow the youth of this country to run wild.

The Board of Education published details of this scheme on December 22. Boys and girls between 16 and 18 in full-time education will not be disturbed, but after registration will be asked to undertake some form of National Service in the schools. Those of these ages fully occupied after working hours with continued education or domestic work will not be expected to undertake any extra duties. Other boys and girls will be given an opportunity to join an organization to equip themselves for the responsibilities of citizenship, but those 15 and 16 are to be encouraged to continue their education as a

preparation for further technical training when they enter the Services. "The registration of boys and girls from 16 to 18 and the encouragement to be given them to undertake suitable training or service were but a first start towards building an arch to span the neglected gulf between 14 and 18." (London *Times*, January 19, 1942.)

School Attendance and Child Labour Standards in the U.S.A.

Turning to the United States, we find a statutory school leaving age of 18 years in seven states, 17 in 10 states, 16 in 28 other states and less than 16 in only four. Exemption is usually given to a child who has completed eight grades and to one 14 or over who has an employment certificate. Nearly half the states require employed persons under 18 to attend part-time classes, usually day classes, for a few hours a week. The federal Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938, has been a strong factor in eliminating much child labour and encouraging school attendance. This statute prohibits the employment of a child under 16 by any producer, manufacturer or dealer who ships or delivers goods for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce but, except in certain occupations, permits children over 14 to be so employed outside school hours for not more than three hours a day or 18 a week during the school term or for not more than eight hours a day and 40 a week during school holidays. The excepted occupations are: manufacturing, mining, or processing occupations; the operation or tending of power-driven machinery, other than office machines, or of elevators, or other hoisting apparatus; a public messenger service or occupation declared hazardous for juveniles 16 and 17 years of age by the Chief of the Children's Bureau. Occupations forbidden under this last clause to any person under 18 are those in plants manufacturing explosives, in or about coal mines, in logging or sawmilling (except in planing mills), occupations involved in the operation of power-driven woodworking machinery and those of motor vehicle driver and helper. State laws also impose restrictions on juveniles in dangerous trades.

The United States Department of Labour, in October, 1941, published the following comment on juvenile employment as affected by the war:

> When present sources of information are examined, an upward trend in employment is evident for both workers under 16 years of age and those 16 and 17 of age, though much more accentuated for the latter group .....particularly in areas where defence production has taken older workers from their former jobs. The children under 16 are going chiefly into non-factory jobs, for instance, in delivery work, for news distributing agencies, and in stores—employment on the whole less subject to regulation than factory work. However, where not prevented by a 16-year minimum-age standard, some children are going into local manufacturing industries. For instance, reports came to the Children's Bureau this summer that some canning establishments were increasing their use of younger workers, even under 16 years, whereas formerly they had employed older girls.
>
> There is evidence also that in some localities where considerable presure on the labour supply exists, there may be a drift into employment that is illegal for these children. Reports are already coming of difficulty in enforcing school attendance and child-labour requirements because children are picking up jobs which they could not fill legally but which are open and tempt them to leave school. This is found particularly in areas where there has been great expansion in employment so that jobs are easy to find. There has also been an unusual demand for child labor in agriculture, and in some localities there has been a tendency to retard the opening of schools or to excuse children from attendance for this work.
>
> .....This upswing in employment, encouraging as it is for the most part as regards 16- and 17-year-old minors, brings to the fore grave problems with respect to children under 16. The increase in the number of 14- and 15-year-old workers is not yet large, but, without sufficient legal safeguards re-enforced by good administration, the situation may rapidly become serious and result in a break-down of the standards which have been developed through the years. Moreover, in view of the large increase in employment of boys and girls of 16 and 17 at this early stage of the defence program, care must be exercised to see that the new employment opportunity will be beneficial to all youth engaged in it. Pressure toward break-down of child-labour and school-attendance standards is already evident. Such pressure appears to be an inevitable accompaniment of the strain that accompanies any intense and nation-wide productive effort, such as this country is now making and must continue to make. But the impact of this strain on young people must be made as light as possible. They will have a major responsibility for the character of American life for the next half century, and potential dangers to their welfare must be foreseen and averted by wise planning.

School Attendance Laws in Canada

In Canada, as in Britain, school attendance standards have been raised since the last war. At the present time all provinces except Quebec have compulsory school attendance laws. The statutory school-leaving age is 16 in Ontario and in the urban areas of Nova Scotia, 15 in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and 14 in New Brunswick, Manitoba and the rural districts of Nova Scotia. In Manitoba the age is 16 for juveniles "not actively and regularly employed", and the local school boards may in any case raise it to 15. In rural areas of Nova Scotia the local authorities are empowered to raise the age to 15 or 16. In all provinces, except Prince Edward Island, full time attendance is normally required up to the age specified or until a certain school grade has been attained but except in British Columbia provision is made for exemptions. In Prince Edward Island attendance only for 75 per cent of the term is required in the rural districts.

The Canadian school attendance Acts are unlike the statutes in Great Britain in permitting a child under the school-leaving age to cease attendance when he has completed a certain school grade or on the date he attains the required age. In Britain "broken terms" are avoided by requiring children to continue at school until the end of the term in which they reached the school-leaving age.

In Ontario the Adolescent School Attendance Act of 1919 requires school attendance until 16 or until matriculation or equivalent standing has been attained but the Act provides for a system of employment certificates and home permits for children over 14. The statute prohibits employment, without such certificate or permit, of any child under 16 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. In 1923, the formal system of exemption by a school attendance officer was abandoned with respect to children over 14 in rural districts and such children are permitted to leave school if their services are "required in the household or on the farm" of their parents or guardians. The statutory conditions for the exemption of other children between 14 and 16 are that the child's services are "required in any permitted occupation in or about the home of his parent or guardian" or are required "in some permitted gainful occupation for the necessary maintenance" of himself or some person dependent on him.

School attendance of children under 14 in Ontario is governed by a statute originally enacted as the Truancy Act, 1891. The 1891 law required attendance for the full school year and imposed a penalty on any person employing in school hours any child required by law to attend school. The Act was partly the result of recommendations made by the Dominion Royal Commission on Capital and Labour following its investigation into working conditions and the provisions of the Act represented a considerable advance over earlier standards. Another statute of the same year provided for night schools for those over 14. The Truancy Act, however, permitted a child to be absent from school for a maximum of six weeks in a term, or 12 weeks in a year, if his services, in the opinion of a Justice of the Peace or of the Principal of the school, were "required in husbandry or in urgent and necessary household duties or for the necessary maintenance of such child or of some person dependent on him." These provisions still stand, the attendance officer having the authority formerly given to a Justice of the Peace or the school principal.

The provision in Ontario for exemption of children under 14 for a maximum of 12 weeks or from 28 to 30 per cent of a school year, which has been copied in Alberta, Manitoba and New Brunswick, and with modifications in Nova Scotia, was taken from the English and Scottish Education Acts of the time but in Britain the period of exemption was limited to six weeks in a calendar year and the clause was restricted to children over a specified age, raised to 12 in 1901 and to 13 in Scotland in 1918 but in that year exemption was abolished in England. The 1936 Scottish Act would raise the age limit for exemptions to 14 and permit them only on the ground of hardship at home or, as in the English Act, for "beneficial employment" as noted above.

Only in Manitoba and Nova Scotia is there an age limit fixed for children who may be exempt from school attendance, 12 in both provinces. Nova Scotia permits such absence only for a maximum of six weeks in a year.

In Saskatchewan, the Act imposes no time limit on the exemption of a child from attendance at school. The British Columbia statute makes no provision for exemption similar to that in the other provinces but under the Act it is a defence for a parent to prove that the child was prevented from attending school by any "unavoidable cause". There is no information as to whether this provision has been construed to include the poverty of the family.

The specific grounds on which exemption may be granted in all provinces except British Columbia are the need for the child's services or for his earnings. In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia poverty is expressly mentioned as a reasonable excuse for non-attendance. In Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario exemption may be

given if the child's services are required in husbandry or in home duties. This provision also was taken from the English Act where children over a specified age were, until 1918, exempt from school if their services were needed for "the necessary operations of husbandry and the ingathering of the crops" but only Nova Scotia has adopted the restriction that the child's services in such case should be available only to his parents or guardian. Some of the Canadian provinces went further than the Imperial statutes and Alberta, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, following Ontario, permit a child, under 14 or 15, as the case may be, to be exempt from school attendance if his services are required for the maintenance of himself or of some one dependent on him. Thus, all these provinces recognize poverty a legal excuse for not attending school. In Britain, on the other hand, this long ago ceased to be the case and the education authorities in both England and Scotland are empowered to provide scholarship and maintenance allowances for children up to 16, and to arrange wherever necessary for their conveyance to school or their maintenance near a school.

Dangerous Trades

In Canada, outside Quebec, no regulations prevent the employment of young persons under 18 in dangerous trades except in mining. In this respect, legislation in other countries is in advance of that of the Canadian provinces which merely give general power to the factory inspector to see that no person is employed so that his health or safety is endangered, a provision taken from the British Factories Act by Ontario and Quebec in the eighties and copied by other provinces. Neither is there any medical examination required of children or young persons before employment in Canada although Quebec and Nova Scotia have such provision in their statutes. In the United States in 23 states where employment certificates are required for those under 16, or under 18 according to the school law, medical certificates of fitness for the job must first be obtained. In Britain no child under 16 may be employed in any factory unless he has been certified to be fit for the work and a medical examination of any person under 18 may be required by the factory inspector and a certificate of his fitness for the job. A local education authority, at the request of an examining surgeon for any factory, is required to place school medical records of young persons at the disposal of the examining surgeon for his confidential information.

Employment of School Children and Street Trades

Restrictions on the hours of employment of children outside school hours have not been imposed in Canada except in Manitoba where boys of 13 may be employed about a shop only for two hours on a school day and for not more than eight hours on a school holiday. In most of the provinces there are statutes applying to children up to 16 years of age at least which provide for by-laws to regulate street selling by children and their employment in places of amusement and as messengers and errand boys. In Ontario street selling by boys under 12 or after 9 p.m. by boys under 16 is unlawful but the enforcement of this provision varies considerably from one city to another.

Minimum Ages for Employment

The minimum ages fixed by provincial laws for employment in mines, factories and shops are shown in the table below:—

—	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon
MINES	Coal: 16, above. 16, below ground Metal: 16,above. 16,below.	—, above 16, below.	— above. 15, below.	16, above. 18, below.	16, above. 18, below.	Coal: 14 in workings. Metal: 14,above. 16,below.	17, above. 17, below.	Coal: 16,above 18,below. Metal: 15,above. 18,below.	12, above. 12, below.
FACTORIES	14, except during fruit and vegetable canning season. July-Oct.	.....	14; 16 unless able to read and write fluently or attending night school.	14-16 from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., except with permit.	15	14, boys; 15, girls.	15	15, except with permit.	.....
SHOPS	.....	.....	As for factories.	As for factories.	15	.....	15, in towns of over 5,000 population.	.....	.....

School Attendance, 1931

In the Canadian provinces the proportion of children 7 to 14 years of age in the rural and urban population who attended school for seven or more months in 1930-31 was reported at the Census, 1931, as follows:—

—	Canada	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Rural.....	85·3	83·0	83·3	79·2	81·3	90·1	86·9	84·5	85·3	88·4
Urban.....	93·8	91·2	93·7	94·3	89·8	95·9	97·1	96·4	97·3	95·4

These figures show a considerable advance over those for 1921, particularly in rural areas in the three eastern provinces and in the three prairies provinces.

Employment Certificates in Ontario

As to the number of children now employed in Canada full time or part time, there is little information. It is generally observed, however, that advantage is being taken of the opportunities for employment and children are reported to be leaving school in increasing numbers. In Ontario, the only province from which reports as to employment certificates are available, the number of certificates granted in 1940 to children 14 and 15 years of age was over twice the number for 1939—4,871 in 1940 and 2,146 in 1939. The figure for 1940 is higher than for any year since 1923, the second year in which the Adolescent School Attendance Act was in force. It is safe to say that the number for 1941 will be substantially higher than for 1940. In addition to the children between 14 and 16 given employment certificates, there were 1,885 children of these ages granted "home permits" in 1940, about 500 more than in the preceding year, making a total of 6,756 children given formal exemption in 1940. This figure does not include the number of children of these ages in rural districts who left school to work at home or on their parents' farms. In addition there are the children under 14 who were absent from school for a maximum of six weeks in a term to work at home or for others.

Number of Children Employed, 1931

The nature of the jobs taken by children under 16 cannot be stated but it is evident that a substantial proportion are working as messengers and delivery boys, in and about shops, restaurants, places of amusement and automobile service stations — occupations requiring and affording little or no training. Work in factories and mines is restricted in almost all provinces to those over a specified age but there is little regulation of employment in shops and the other workplaces mentioned and of selling on the streets. Agriculture and domestic service are affected only by school attendance Acts.

The 1931 Census throws some light on the number of employed children but only those are reported who were employed on June 1 and "for the major portion of the year". As a result many of the children who engage in part-time and seasonal occupations are not reported in the Census. Such work is likely to cause children to fall behind in their classes and to drop out of school as soon as the law permits. Moreover, since 1931 was a year of business depression, more young people remained at school because of lack of jobs and the figures are hardly comparable with recent years, certainly not with the war years. The number of employment certificates granted in Ontario to 14- and 15-year olds in 1932 was 1,360.

In 1931 there were 5,397 children under 14 gainfully occupied for the major portion of their time and not attending school. Of these children, 3,545 were in Quebec and 633 in Ontario. At 14 years of age there were 13,716 working children of whom 11,743 were boys. In other words, 11 out of every hundred boys of that age in 1931 were employed. In 1921, the proportion was 19 per cent and the figure for 1941 is likely to be much nearer that for 1921. In Quebec, 22 per cent of the 14-year old boys in the province, or 6,765, were employed, in Ontario 7 per cent or 2,478. The Ontario figure dropped from 5,698 or 16 per cent in 1921, chiefly as a result of the Adolescent School Attendance Act but it reflects, too, the dearth of jobs in 1931. Other provinces showing a high proportion of children employed at this age, mostly boys, were Prince Edward Island with 16 per cent, New Brunswick with 14 per cent and Manitoba with 9 per cent.

The number of 15-year old children who were reported as working on their parents' farms or employed in 1931 was 33,517, of whom 27,412 were boys representing 26½ per cent of the boys of this age. In 1921, the number of working 15-year olds was 43,642, boys making up 33,518 or over 40 per cent of the boys of this age. The higher school age in Ontario after the Census of 1921 contributed to a drop in that province from 14,553 employed 15-year olds in 1921 to 7,396 in 1931. But in 1931, 38½ per cent of all

boys 15 years of age in Quebec were working, 19 per cent in Ontario, 29 per cent in Saskatchewan, 24 per cent in Manitoba, 29 per cent in New Brunswick, 18 per cent in Nova Scotia and 39 per cent in Prince Edward Island. Thus, of all children under 15 in 1931, 19,113 were employed and not at school, of whom 16,583 were boys. Of those under 16, there were 52,630 employed, 25,921 in Quebec and 10,507 in Ontario.

Farm labour occupied the great majority of child workers in 1931 as in 1921. 4,162 children between 10 and 13 were working on farms in 1931, 918 as hired labourers. Of the 19,113 children under 15 employed in 1931, 13,503 were on farms, 1,103 as hired labourers and 12,400 on their home farms. Of those under 16, 33,677 were in agriculture, 30,032 on their home farms and 3,654 as hired labourers.

These children work most of the time and do not attend school or only for two or three months in the year. Much child labour on farms, of course, is not reported since children may attend school for part of the year and work only with such special crops as the orchard fruits, tomatoes, peas, beans, potatoes, onions, sugar beets, tobacco, and so on. Concerning these special crops, the United States Children's Bureau has reported that in industrialized agriculture as it is to-day, and it is expanding,—

> More children are employed in agriculture to-day than in factories even when child labour was at its peak in 1910. . . . Children work under conditions entirely different from the healthful out-door life of many farm boys and girls a generation ago. In recent years. . . . there has undoubtedly been a large increase in the employment of children as members of family groups engaged in hand work on farm and orchard crops. . . . Young children work from dawn to dark in the fields with their parents. Many are deprived of education and are subject also to most unfavourable living and working conditions.

The family contract system, here referred to, is used in Canada, especially in sugar beet and tobacco districts, and in most special crop areas even the younger school children help at home or hire their services to farmers in the district. Reports from different provinces indicate that every year some rural schools in such areas are almost disorganized at busy seasons. The extent of such work by children varies with the nature of the crop, the appreciation by the parents of the value of schooling for their children and their unselfishness and ability to arrange for other help as well as the far-sightedness and influence of the school authorities. Where the work is light and the hours short, the chief objection to such work is its interference with school attendance, likely to develop the habit of irregular attendance and cause falling behind in class and leaving school as soon as possible.

In industrial undertakings, including lumbering, mining, manufacturing, construction and transport, there were 1,977 children under 15 employed in Canada in 1931 as compared with 6,023 in 1921. Of the 15-year olds, there were 5,097 in industrial employment in 1931 but 12,786 in 1921.

In trading establishments, mostly shops, the Census report shows 1,204 under 15 and 2,530 who were 15 years old in 1931 and 2,608 under 15 and 3,896 over 15 and under 16 in 1921. Again, it should be noted that the difference over the ten-year period was due partly to the higher school age in Ontario but partly to the scarcity of jobs in 1931. As already stated, the Census figures give an inadequate picture of juvenile employment in shops, much of this work being done before and after school hours. They give, too, little or no information on the actual numbers of children who work on the streets, in bowling alleys, billiard rooms, in hotels and restaurants, and in the numerous places where children find employment, often in unsuitable environment for young boys and girls, employment requiring no training and with little or no educative value except the discipline of obedience and punctuality.

International Labour Conventions

The International Labour Conference has adopted conventions for a minimum age in agriculture, in industrial employment and in non-industrial employment. As first agreed upon, the age fixed in each convention was 14 but the conventions applying to industrial and non-industrial employment were revised to raise the age of entry to 15.

Agricultural Employment

This Convention, which has been ratified by 20 countries, fixes 14 as the minimum age for agricultural work during school hours but permits such work outside school hours if it does not prejudice attendance at school. The Convention applies to the unpaid work of children on their parents' farms as well as work done for hire. For purposes of practical vocational instruction, the Convention permits hours of school attendance to be arranged so as to permit employment on light agricultural work, particularly in connection with the harvest, provided attendance at school is not reduced to less than eight months in a year.

Industrial Employment

The Convention making 15 the minimum age for industrial employment applies to factories, shipyards, power stations, mines and quarries, works of construction and demolition and the transport of passengers or goods by road, rail or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks and warehouses, but

excluding transport by land. For dangerous trades, the law giving effect to the Convention must fix, or empower administrative authorities to fix, a higher age than 15.

The Convention of 1919 fixing 14 as the minimum age for industry was ratified by 29 countries before December, 1939. The revised Convention of 1937 with 15 as the minimum age had been ratified only by Norway and China when war broke out.

Non-industrial Employment

This Convention applies to any employment not covered by the other two or by the Convention applying to employment at sea. It applies, therefore, to shops, messenger services, places of amusement, street trades, domestic service and many other jobs held by children. The minimum age under this Convention is 15 or the legal minimum school-leaving age if higher than 15 and the age applies to work done during school hours. Children over 13 may be employed outside school hours for "light work" for not more than two hours in a day or, where there is no compulsory school attendance law, for not more than 4½ hours in a day. Hours of work and school are limited to seven on any day.

For harmful trades, such as street selling, the authorities must fix an age higher than 15, or higher than the minimum school-leaving age where that is above 15.

STABILIZATION OF PRICES IN CANADA

First Month's Operation of Price Ceiling Policy

DURING the first month of its operation, the price ceiling policy has been clarified by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, methods developed to meet many of the difficulties arising under it, and the administrative machinery for its application brought near completion.

Power has been given to the administrators of the Board to allow manufacturers, importers and wholesalers to increase their price above the highest price at which they made sales between September 15 and October 11, where this is necessary to secure a proper distribution of the burden of maintaining stable prices, but only when they are satisfied that such charges will not be reflected in any increase in retail prices. The requirement for authorization by an administrator has been extended to include increases in the price of the products which are indirectly used for war production and to imports of the machinery and equipment.

At the same time, adjustments are being made by agreement in numerous industries and trades by which manufacturers, wholesalers, primary processors and importers will reduce their price below the "ceiling" level when this is necessary to lighten the burden on retailers and secure a fair distribution of the "squeeze." Such adjustments have been agreed upon, for example, in the primary cotton textile industry, the shoe trade and the tea trade.

In addition, consideration is being given to possible methods by which processors, importers, manufacturers and merchants can absorb a part of the "squeeze" by effecting economies in their operations. They are cutting out duplications and unnecessary varieties of styles, elaborate wrappings and non-essential services. They are expected to eliminate "frills" while maintaining to their customers essential quality, choice and service, especially in the less expensive lines of merchandise. The elimination of "frills", such as fancy wrappings and excess deliveries in the bakery trade is an example. Wide ranges of colours and patterns are being cut down to a relatively few in the case of women's stockings and men's socks.

If, after all possible economies and adjustments have been effected, the total margin between the retail price and the primary or import costs is insufficient to maintain the necessary flow of supplies, consideration will be given to subsidies or other forms of assistance.

Subsidies

Subsidies to milk producers and, in some areas, to producers selling for fluid distribution have been provided to encourage larger production. A subsidy has been arranged to prevent heavy capital losses on large stocks of tea on hand. Subsidies are to be paid to importers whose costs have risen above the level at which they can carry on their business within the limits of the retail ceiling. Certain exceptions were announced in the Board's first Statement on Import Policy, on December 2. A new Statement on Import Policy adds to exclusions from the subsidy over thirty classes of non-essential goods as from January 1, 1942. (Consideration will be given to imports cleared before March 31, 1942, in accordance with the firm contracts made during December, 1941.) In addition imported goods which are exempt from the retail price ceiling will not be eligible for subsidy. To reduce the cost of imports, provision has been made for withdrawal of dumping duties, and in some cases, for payment of duties on the basis of invoice values.

Price Rulings

A number of especially complicated price situations have been under investigation. In the case of rayon print fabrics, for example, a maximum limit has been set of an increase of 10 per cent in prices as compared with those

charged in January, 1941. The London and Port Stanley Railway has been refused permission to raise its rates. Regulations have been issued regarding hay, barley, flaxseed, oats and rye. The price of some kinds of fish, and of all furs and fur goods, have been exempt from the ceiling in order to meet special export situations.

Goods and services which were not being sold between September 15 and October 11, are to be so priced that their prices bear the usual relationship to the prices of goods which were being sold in the basic period. In the case of seasonal goods and services which the Board has ruled are not similar to any sold at retail during the basic period, the price charged by manufacturers and wholesalers must be approved by an Administrator of the Board in consultation with the Administrator of Retail Trade. Retailers may then price such goods for sale at a "mark-up" not greater than the "mark-up" used in pricing similar goods during the last season in which they sold the product.

Provision has been made to allow administrators to control the quantity of goods that is sold to any one commercial buyer, in order to prevent particular buyers from securing an unreasonably large share of the total available. Favouritism of this type will not be allowed.

Modification of Licensing Regulations

The board has modified its licensing regulations. Licence numbers need no longer be filled in on sale slips, but individual licences must now be secured before March 31 by all persons and businesses coming within the scope of the price ceiling.

Amendment of Consumer Credit Regulations

The Consumer Credit Regulations have also been amended to relax their provisions in the case of farmers and other primary producers whose income is seasonal in character, to regulate lay-away buying and credit advertising, and to clarify the distinction between cash and consumer credit prices. Except in the case of automobiles, trade-in values may no longer be counted as part of the minimum cash payment.

Rentals Administration

The Rentals Administration has been reorganized and the method of securing compliance with the rentals ceiling and of preventing evictions, detailed in a new order of the board which became effective on December 30, 1941. The rentals ceiling extends control to commercial properties as well as housing accommodation, and from the areas in which rentals were already controlled, to the whole of Canada. (See December 1941, LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1462.)

Co-operation of Public

With few exceptions the business community and the public at large have given the board excellent co-operation in bringing into effect the price ceiling controls and in meeting and overcoming the difficulties involved.

Compliance with the Maximum Prices Regulations has been most satisfactory in the majority of cases. Most of the complaints received have been found to be based on misunderstandings, and when the price has been too high this has been due in most cases to some mistake, and adjustments have been willingly made.

There have been, however, a few cases of actual or attempted breach of the regulations. In one case, a representative of a retailer tried to persuade a wholesaler to supply him with a product in a cheaper container to be sold above the ceiling price under another name. Rentals have presented some difficulties and there were some violations in the sale of soft drinks on New Year's Eve.

F. A. McGregor is in charge of enforcement and enforcement counsel have been appointed in thirteen local offices.

Mr. Donald Gordon, chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board appealed to the women of Canada to help to maintain the price ceiling by keeping a careful record of the prices they pay but to make sure that they do not make mistaken allegations as to violations.

Appointment of Administrators

The administrative machinery of the board is now almost complete. Among the major appointments of administrators are the following:—

Administrator of Retail Trade, E. G. Burton.

Administrator of Wholesale Trade, R. F. Chisholm.

Co-ordinator of Textiles and Clothing Administration, F. B. Walls.

Administrator of Foods, J. G. Taggart.

Co-ordinator of Metals Administration, D. P. Cruikshank.

Co-ordinator of Pulp and Paper, W. H. Howard.

Administrator of Services, James Stewart.

In addition, the controllers of the Department of Munitions and Supply are to act as administrators of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Prices and supply representatives have been appointed to act locally for both the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Department of Munitions and Supply at Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, London, Toronto, North Bay, Brockville, Montreal, Quebec, Saint John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

The Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, to handle import problems and subsidies, has been set up under the chairmanship of H. B. McKinnon. (See LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1941, page 1462.)

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Seamen—Minimum Wages in Quebec and Saskatchewan—Alberta Hours of Work Act—Regulations for Dry Cleaning Business in Manitoba

SEVERAL new Dominion orders affecting seamen have been issued. They raise pilotage dues in Quebec and Montreal pilotage districts, make sectional passes valid throughout the Empire, require all seamen on foreign voyages to be provided with identity certificates, and demand that masters of foreign ships, before clearance, furnish lists of all Canadian seamen employed by them. The regulations regarding the examination of officers acting without appropriate certificates are amended to broaden the facilities for examinations. In Quebec wage increases provided in 14 orders in November have been repealed to avoid conflict with the Dominion's wage policy. Three orders, including Order 4, have been renewed and the levy on employers to meet the cost of administering the Act has been reduced. In Saskatchewan, the first minimum wage order applying to the lumbering industry has been made. The Alberta orders exempting certain classes of employees in the lumbering industry from the sections of the Hours of Work Act which deal with maximum weekly hours and a weekly rest day have been extended to October 31, 1942. New safety regulations for dry cleaning establishments in Manitoba have been issued.

War Measures Act

Two new war orders affecting seamen were gazetted December 13. The first requires that after January 1, 1942, masters of ships of foreign registry must, before they can clear from Canadian ports, furnish a list of all Canadian seamen engaged by them. This measure is designed to facilitate the establishment of claims under the regulations providing compensation for Canadian seamen and their dependents in case of disablement or death resulting from enemy warlike action (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1202). The second, decrees that all seamen employed on foreign voyages who are either Canadian citizens or British subjects legally admitted to Canada must hold a certificate establishing their national status and identity. Shipping Masters and Collectors of Customs acting as Shipping Masters will issue identity certificates upon application in writing. No Canadian ship may clear for a foreign voyage unless all on board subject to this order hold identity certificates.

Canada Shipping Act

War conditions are reflected in two orders in council gazetted December 6 providing for a 10 per cent surcharge on all pilotage dues in the pilotage districts of Quebec and Montreal. Movage, detention and minimum charges are exempted.

The regulations permitting the clearance of ships with officers acting in capacities above the grade of their certificates (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1941, p. 958) are amended by an order in council gazetted December 6, to broaden the facilities for examination of such officers. Certificated Master Mariners approved by the Minister may now conduct the examinations in the absence of an Examiner of Masters and Mates.

Two orders in council, gazetted December 13, render valid in the United Kingdom, the other Dominions and the Colonies the sectional passes awarded for six months to candidates who pass only one section of the examination for Foreign Going Certificates of Competency in the Mercantile Marine. Similarly, by reciprocal arrangements, passes issued in these areas are now valid in Canada. The first order in council related only to the United Kingdom and was dated January 7, 1941. A second order, dated December 2, extended the arrangements to the other Dominions and the Colonies of the Empire.

Alberta Hours of Work Act

By Orders 21 and 21A, gazetted November 29, 1941, the Board of Industrial Relations has again extended, until October 31, 1942, the exemption from the weekly rest day and the 54-hour week of all cooks, cookees, bull cooks, night watchmen and barn bosses in the lumbering, logging and railway tie industries operating more than 10 miles from a city, or in a centre of less than 1,000 population. (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, p. 651.)

Manitoba Factories Act

New safety regulations for the dry cleaning, dyeing and cleaning business in Manitoba were gazetted December 27, retrospective to December 1, 1941.

Permits must be obtained from the Department of Labour before dry cleaning and dyeing can be undertaken on any premises. Applications for a permit must include a detailed plan of the premises which should be constructed and equipped in accordance with specifications set forth in these regulations. The flash point and degree of toxicity of cleaning agents to be used must also be submitted. Permits, which must be renewed yearly, are granted after inspection by the Department of Labour, the fee for inspection

varying with the size of the plant and the cleaning agents used. Failure to comply with the regulations is a cause for cancellation of the permit and makes the operator liable to a fine up to $50, or imprisonment up to three months. Penalties up to $500 or 12 months' imprisonment are provided for the operation of a plant where the health and safety of the employees are endangered. Responsibility for minimizing the hazards of the industry and for educating the employees in safety measures is placed on the employer.

Plants with a capacity of less than 100 gallons of inflammable cleaning agent or using non-inflammable but toxic or injurious agents may, at the discretion of the Minister of Labour, be exempted from the construction and equipment requirements. In no plant may a cleaning solvent with a flash point lower than 100 degrees F. be used.

The construction requirements for dry-cleaning or dyeing rooms call for fire-proof construction, the provision of at least two exits, and separation from the rest of the building and from other buildings. Windows and skylights must be built with wired glass to act as vents for possible explosions. As few openings as possible in the walls for machinery are recommended and adequate safeguards against the spreading of fires must be provided. An approved system of ventilation shall be installed. Non-ferrous metal is to be used in the construction of exhaust fans.

The equipment requirements forbid the use of any machines or engines unless approved by the local board of fire underwriters. Electrical equipment must be so installed and protected as to minimize any possibility of fire from this source. Steam pipes and a hand fire extinguisher should be provided. A humidifying system to maintain a 40 per cent saturated atmosphere is also required. Tanks in which inflammable agents are kept must be of special construction, and all except those for clarifying or refining purposes, are to be located three feet underground outside the plant.

In plants using toxic or injurious agents, machines must be so constructed as to prevent the escape of fumes.

Operation requirements for plants using inflammable or explosive agents forbid the use of open vessels or electric irons in the cleaning and dyeing rooms. Electric irons must be of a type approved by the Western Canada Fire Underwriters Association and must have incombustible stands. Drying on dust wheels may be done indoors only if exhaust fans of sufficient capacity to carry away gases and fumes are installed. All inflammable liquid must be kept in storage tanks when not in use. Smoking and carrying of matches on the premises are forbidden.

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

Renewals of three orders were gazetted December 20. Order 4, covering industries to which special orders do not apply (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 512) is renewed until April 1, 1942. Order 22 revised, which deals with the manufacturing of bricks and building blocks (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1940. p. 22) is renewed until February 1, 1943. Order 34 which applies to the ice industry and trading in the city and district of Quebec (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1233) is renewed until January 1, 1943.

On January 10 were gazetted orders repealing Order 41 setting rates for shoe repairers in Montreal, and also amendments in 13 other orders which had provided for a 10 per cent increase in minimum rates in specified districts for stationary enginemen, in foundries, brickyards, food shops (Quebec), laundries and in the following industries: shoe counters, dairies, waste paper, glass containers, full-fashioned hosiery, tailoring and dressmaking, mattresses, and ice. (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, November, p. 1383; December, p. 1503.)

An amendment in By-law B-1 revised (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1941, p. 31), gazetted December 20, reduces the levy on employers subject to any minimum wage orders from one-fifth to one-sixth of one per cent of the wages paid to their employees. The new rate applies to the assessment payable on January 1, 1942.

Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Act

Order No. 9, gazetted December 31 and effective January 19, 1942, is the first minimum wage order applying to lumbering and related operations since the Minimum Wage Act was extended to these industries on December 17 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, p. 1504). The order fixes a minimum hourly rate of 30 cents. Employees are to be paid for waiting time on the job and for time consumed in travelling from the employers' premises to the place of work. A maximum of 85 cents a day may be deducted for three meals and lodging if these are included in the wage contract. The order applies to employees in lumbering, logging, river driving, rafting, booming, the operation of saw mills, shingle mills, lath mills and the cutting, hewing and manufacture of wooden railway ties, telephone poles, timbers and fence posts and the production of pulpwood, cordwood, boxwood, shingle bolts, shim wood and veneer wood in Saskatchewan. It also applies to workers in any building or place where such businesses are carried on.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

Statistical Summary for December, 1941

REPORTS from the 108 technical and vocational schools and training centres in which War Emergency Training was in progress in December indicate that at the end of that month the total number in training was 14,059. The highest previous total was that of November when 13,629 were reported in the classes.

The number in pre-employment industrial classes at the end of December was 4,433 and there were 1,025 in the part-time (evening) classes conducted at the request of certain employers in war production with the object of up-grading selected employees. There were 4,370 in the pre-enlistment R.C.A.F. classes at the year end and the number of navy and army tradesmen and mechanics in training was 4,231.

At December 1 there were 4,585 in the industrial pre-employment classes, 1,035 in the part-time classes, 4,009 in the R.C.A.F. classes, and 3,997 in the navy and army classes. During December, 2,474 new trainees were enrolled in pre-employment classes, 229 were added to the numbers in the part-time classes for employed persons, 1,283 entered the R.C.A.F. classes, and 1,311 enlisted men were referred to the classes by the Navy and Army.

From the pre-employment classes, 1,919 were placed in employment during December, while 25 from these classes enlisted in various units of the armed forces. From the R.C.A.F. classes, 760 men were enlisted in the air force in December.

Explanation of Tables

Table 1 shows by provinces the numbers in training at December 1, 1941, the numbers enrolled during the month of December, the numbers placed in employment, enlisted, etc., in the month, and the numbers in training at the end of the month, with a separation being made of those in pre-employment, part-time classes, R.C.A.F. classes, and Navy and Army classes. The table also shows the numbers in training, etc., in the first nine months of the current fiscal year.

In Table 2 the numbers in training at the end of December are shown by provinces and schools with the main trade categories of training provided in the pre-employment classes being given. The numbers who were placed, enlisted, or who withdrew from the pre-employment or R.C.A.F. classes are also shown for each school.

An age classification of new trainees enrolled in pre-employment classes since April 1, 1941, and in the month of December is supplied in Table 3. Veterans of the 1914-18 war and discharged soldiers of the present war are included in Table 3, but these are also shown separately in Table 4. Table 5 is a classification by main trade categories of those who were in training as navy and army tradesmen and mechanics at the end of December.

Summary of Training in 1941

From January 1, 1941, when Canada's War Emergency Training Program was revised and expanded, to December 31, 1941, the total number provided training was 62,102. Of these, 32,612 were in pre-employment industrial classes, 1,961 were in part-time classes for employed persons, 11,779 were in the pre-enlistment R.C.A.F. classes, and 15,750 were in the Navy and Army classes. Graduates of the pre-employment classes who were placed in employment numbered 18,378, and 133 from the R.C.A.F. classes found employment in the aircraft industry. Enlistments from the pre-employment classes numbered 605 during the year, and 6,201 from the R.C.A.F. classes were enlisted in the air force. The numbers in training, placed in employment, and enlisted by provinces during the year 1941, were as follows:—

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING—TOTALS FROM JANUARY 1, 1941 TO DECEMBER 31, 1941

—	Numbers Provided Training					Numbers Placed in Employment and Enlisted from Industrial Pre-employment and R.C.A.F. Classes			
						Placed in Employment		Enlisted	
	Industrial Pre-Employment	Classes Employed Persons	R.C.A.F. Classes	Navy and Army Classes	Total	From Industrial Classes	From R.C.A.F. Classes	From Industrial Classes	From R.C.A.F. Classes
Nova Scotia	587	.....	22	784	1,393	431	.....	7	2
New Brunswick	681	.....	870	857	2,408	434	.....	10	444
Quebec	(1) 5,145	53	793	1,290	7,281	2,414	.....	27	293
Ontario	(1) 20,768	904	3,416	6,409	31,497	12,481	17	329	1,720
Manitoba	597	.....	1,214	1,478	3,289	276	4	5	635
Saskatchewan	(1) 875	.....	2,321	837	4,033	440	16	29	1,417
Alberta	2,306	.....	1,681	1,941	5,928	1,034	93	161	943
British Columbia	(1) 1,653	1,004	1,462	2,154	6,273	868	3	37	747
Total	32,612	1,961	11,779	15,750	62,102	18,378	133	605	6,201

(1) Totals shown include the following numbers of female trainees: Quebec, 18; Ontario, 3,232; Saskatchewan 46; and British Columbia 45.

TABLE 1.—NUMBERS PROVIDED TRAINING AND NUMBERS PLACED FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO DECEMBER 31, 1941, AND IN DECEMBER, 1941

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

	Numbers in Training				Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment and R.C.A.F. Classes							
					Placed in Employment		Enlisted		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/41 to Dec. 31/41	At First of Dec.	Enrolled in December	At end of Dec.	From Apr. 1/41 to Dec. 31/41	In Dec.	From Apr. 1/41 to Dec. 31/41	In Dec.	From Apr. 1/41 to Dec. 31/41	In Dec.	From Apr. 1/41 to Dec. 31/41	In Dec.
DOMINION SUMMARY												
Pre-Employment Classes	26,390	4,585	2,474	4,433	15,716	1,919	473	25	1,617	395	3,832	404
Classes for Employed Persons (1)	1,809	1,035	229	1,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	10,113	4,009	1,283	4,370	111	1	4,720	760	123	20	762	141
Army and Navy Classes	15,344	3,997	1,311	4,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	53,656	13,626	5,297	14,059	15,827	1,920	5,193	785	1,740	415	4,594	545
NOVA SCOTIA												
Pre-Employment Classes	569	133	53	106	414	75	7	.....	.....	.....	31	4
R.C.A.F. Classes	22	15	6	19	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Army Classes	764	190	80	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,355	338	139	371	414	75	9	2	.....	.....	32	4
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Pre-Employment Classes	484	99	1	99	342	1	9	.....	.....	.....	46	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	733	182	91	229	.....	.....	343	28	30	.....	105	15
Army and Navy Classes	848	303	114	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,065	584	206	627	342	1	352	28	30	.....	151	15
QUEBEC												
Pre-Employment Classes	4,594	938	139	713	2,092	98	22	3	882	248	833	70
Classes for Employed Persons (1)	53	41	12	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	774	296	122	358	.....	.....	293	37	11	2	112	21
Army Classes	1,285	440	108	422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,706	1,715	381	1,546	2,092	98	315	40	893	250	945	91

ONTARIO												
Pre-Employment Classes	15,949	2,346	1,878	(2)2,486	10,619	1,452	258	9	195	87	2,279	258
Classes for Employed Persons (1)	781	781	71	644								
R.C.A.F. Classes	2,812	1,401	413	1,488	17		1,138	279	28	10	121	37
Army and Navy Classes	6,235	1,402	493	1,662								
Total	25,777	5,930	2,855	6,280	10,636	1,452	1,396	288	223	97	2,400	295
MANITOBA												
Pre-Employment Classes	594	139	64	117	274	55	5		75	27	123	7
R.C.A.F. Classes	995	352	159	470	1	1	439	31	27	2	57	6
Army Classes	1,387	425	64	245								
Total	2,976	916	287	832	275	56	444	31	102	29	180	13
SASKATCHEWAN												
Pre-Employment Classes	747	178	101	(2) 198	364	60	24	1	103	14	58	6
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,948	702	203	750	12		1,082	144			104	11
Army Classes	834	414	49	457								
Total	3,529	1,294	353	1,405	376	60	1,106	145	103	14	162	17
ALBERTA												
Pre-Employment Classes	1,890	434	97	399	767	88	122	9	257	8	304	26
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,525	532	117	511	79		811	111	20	3	147	26
Army Classes	1,904	371	286	519								
Total	5,319	1,337	500	1,429	846	88	933	120	277	11	451	52
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
Pre-Employment Classes	1,563	318	141	(2) 315	844	90	26	3	105	11	158	33
Classes for employed Persons (1)	975	213	146	328								
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,304	529	172	545	2		612	128	7	3	115	25
Army Classes	2,087	452	117	381								
Total	5,929	1,512	576	1,569	846	90	638	131	112	14	273	58

(1) Part-time (evening) classes carried on at request of employers in war production with object of up-grading employees.
(2) Pre-employment totals at the end of December included 721 female trainees in Ontario, 44 in Saskatchewan and 38 in British Columbia.

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TABLE 2—WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING—MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1941

—	Number in Training at December 31st (Subject to Revision)											Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment and R.C.A.F. Classes in December			
	Industrial Classes								R.C.A.F. Classes	Navy and Army Classes	Total in Training at Dec. 31	Placed in Employment	Enlisted	Completed Training but not placed	Left before Training completed
	Part-time Classes for Employed Persons	Aircraft Production (Trade not specified)	Electricity and Radio Mechanics	Machine Shop	Sheet Metal Work	Welding	Other Trades	Total in Industrial Classes							
DOMINION SUMMARY															
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	93	7	.....	6	106	19	246	371	75	2	.....	4
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	79	20	.....	.....	99	229	299	627	1	28	.....	15
Quebec	53	193	.....	454	8	14	44	766	358	422	1,546	98	40	250	91
Ontario	644	364	77	1,388	58	64	535	3,130	1,488	1,662	6,280	1,452	288	97	295
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	68	28	21	.....	117	470	245	832	56	31	29	13
Saskatchewan	.....	119	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	198	750	457	1,405	60	145	14	17
Alberta	.....	72	.....	260	31	7	29	399	511	519	1,429	88	120	11	52
British Columbia	328	121	.....	160	.....	31	3	643	545	381	1,569	90	131	14	58
Total	1,025	869	77	2,581	152	137	617	5,458	4,370	4,231	14,059	1,920	785	415	545
CENTRES AND SCHOOLS															
Nova Scotia—															
Halifax—N.S. Technical College	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	6	52	.....	146	198	.....	.....	.....	2
New Glasgow—Training Centre	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	70	77	75	.....	.....	.....
Trenton—Training Centre	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	2
Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	.....	2	.....	.....
Sydney River Army Trade School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth Army Trade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	93	7	.....	6	106	19	246	371	75	2	.....	4
New Brunswick—															
Campbellton High School	.....	.....	.....	22	20	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmundston High School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmundston R.C.A.F. Classes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	2
Fredericton High School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	48	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moncton High School	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	23	62	1	.....	.....	.....
Moncton R.C.A.F. Classes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	86	.....	24	.....	2
Newcastle High School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint John Vocational	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	141	159	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint John R.C.A.F. Classes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	71	.....	4	.....	11
Woodstock Vocational	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	79	20	.....	.....	99	229	299	627	1	28	.....	15
Quebec—															
Cartierville Aircraft and R.C.A.F. School	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	314	.....	494	5	37	2	47

Chicoutimi Arts and Trades														16	
Grand'Mere Arts and Trades				38				38			38	2			
Hull Technical				28				28		17	45				4
Lachine Arts and Trades												2		12	1
Lauzon Arts and Trades	12							12			12	3		14	
Maisonneuve Arts and Trades				20				20			20				
Montreal—Univ. of Montreal									14		14				
Montreal Sherbrooke St., Tech. School		13		15			19	47	13	136	196	40		75	4
Montreal High School of Commerce										25	25				
Montreal—Octave Casgrain				129				129		19	148	6		78	11
Montreal—William Lunn	41			44	8			93		80	173	25	2	3	19
Port Alfred Arts and Trades				10				10			10				
Quebec Technical				54		14	25	93		71	164	9			2
Rimouski Arts and Trades				22				22		74	96				1
Shawinigan Technical Inst				49				49			49	2			
Sherbrooke Arts and Trades												3	1	14	1
Thetford Mines Arts and Trades														18	
Three Rivers Technical				45				45			45	1			1
Verdun Arts and Trades														18	
Quebec—Laval University									17		17				
TOTAL	53	193		454	8	14	44	766	358	422	1,546	98	40	250	91
Ontario—															
Belleville Vocational	89			52		17		158		58	216	39			4
Brantford Coll. and Voc				33				33		12	45	29		5	4
Chatham Vocational				20				20		84	104				
Collingwood Collegiate	54							54			54				
Cornwall Vocational				87				87		80	167	40			6
Fort William Vocational		252						252			252	153			45
Galt R.C.A.F. Classes									868	110	978		243	9	14
Hamilton Tech. Inst	80			161		17		258		103	361	104		15	33
Hamilton Westdale Tech			10	43				53	66	106	225	19	6	1	5
Hamilton Ontario Training C									202	56	258				5
Kingston Coll. and Voc. Inst										136	136				
Kirkland Lake Coll. and Voc. Inst				48				48			48	6		5	
Kitchener Waterloo Vocational				64				64		57	121	14		2	6
London Tech. and Comm. High School		48		72	24		24	168		50	218	64		5	11
Niagara Falls Vocational												24			
North Bay C.I. & V				16				16			16	10			3
Oshawa Coll. and Voc. Inst				44		11		55		75	130	35			1
Ottawa Technical High	32			58			15	105	110	99	314	67	3		1
Owen Sound Vocational	22			77				99		31	130	19	3	4	4
Peterborough Vocational				150				150		65	215	43	2	2	30
Sarnia Coll. Inst. and Tech				35				35		34	69	4			2
St. Catharines Coll. and Voc	26			52				78			78	51			1
St. Thomas Vocational				15				15			15	7			7
Toronto Central Technical	177	40	17	49			467	750	242	143	1,135	175	30		77
Toronto Danforth Technical			50	108			29	187		68	255	202		4	7
Toronto Northern Vocational	143							143		81	224	83			14
Toronto Western Tech. Comm	21	24		119		19		183		82	265	152			
Welland Vocational										38	38	13			
Weston Vocational				34	34			68		23	91	87	1		9
Windsor-Walkerville Voc				51				51		71	122	12		45	6
TOTAL	644	364	77	1,388	58	64	535	3,130	1,488	1,662	6,280	1,452	288	97	295

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TABLE 2—WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING—MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1941—*Concluded*

	Number in Training at December 31st, 1941 (Subject to Revision)										Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment and R.C.A.F. Classes in December			
	Industrial Classes													
	Part-time Classes for Employed Persons	Aircraft Production (Trade not specified)	Electricity and Radio Mechanics	Machine Shop	Sheet Metal Work	Welding	Other Trades	Total in Industrial Classes	R.C.A.F. Classes	Navy and Army Classes	Total in Training at Dec. 31	Placed in Employment	Enlisted	Completed Training but not placed	Left before Training completed
Manitoba—															
St. Boniface Voc. School				30		21		51		45	96	3			5
Winnipeg Daniel McIntyre Coll.										39	39				
Winnipeg Dom. Prov. Voc. Sch.				38	28			66	432	43	541	53	27	29	7
Winnipeg Kelvin Tech. School										20	20				
Winnipeg St. John's Tech. Sch.										76	76				
Winnipeg LaVerendrye School									38		38		4		1
Winnipeg 204 Princess St.,										22	22				
Total				68	28	21		117	470	245	832	56	31	29	13
Saskatchewan—															
Moose Jaw R.C.A.F. Classes									205		205		50		1
Moose Jaw Technical School		53		33				86			86	13	1	3	2
Prince Albert Youth Training School		33		23				56			56	12		8	2
Regina Balfour Tech.		17						17		73	90	35		3	
Saskatoon Army Trades School										384	384				
Saskatoon Technical Coll.		16		23				39			39				2
Saskatoon R.C.A.F. Classes									255		255		33		
Regina R.C.A.F. Classes									290		290		61		10
Total		119		79				198	750	457	1,405	60	145	14	17
Alberta—															
Calgary Inst. of Technology									106	99	205		52	3	11
Calgary D2H Airport				36	2	1		39	79		118	17	31	2	13
Calgary Exhibits Building		27		85			2	114	75	139	328	35	13		14
Calgary Western Canada High.										91	91				
Calgary Mount Royal College										36	36				
Edmonton Glenora School									45		45				2
Edmonton Oliver Building		23		33	29		18	103			103	12		4	3
Edmonton—10104-114 Street				68		1	3	72	121	110	303	19	24	2	6
Lethbridge Technical School										44	44				
Medicine Hat Badminton Club Building		22		38		5	6	71	85		156	5			3
Total		72		260	31	7	29	399	511	519	1,429	88	120	11	52

British Columbia—															
Kelowna Junior High				34				34			34		1		1
Nanaimo Thos. Hodgson Voc										75	75				
Nelson Junior High School				25				25			25	2	1		
Penticton High				34				34			34		1		1
Prince Rupert Booth Memorial	86							80			86				
Vancouver Aircraft Sheet Metal		121						121			121	54			19
Vancouver John Oliver High				21				21			21				4
Vancouver King Edward High				20				20			20			9	1
Vancouver Technical	90			18		31	3	142	52	199	393	29	3		11
Vancouver R.C.A.F. Classes									493		493		125	3	21
Vancouver, 576 Seymour Street										13	13				
Victoria Central Junior High										55	55				
Victoria High				8				8			8	5		2	
Victoria King's Road										39	39				
Victoria Machinery Depot	87							87			87				
Victoria Yarrows	65							65			65				
TOTAL	328	121		160		31	3	643	545	381	1,569	90	131	14	58

TABLE 3.—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRAINEES ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO DECEMBER 31, 1941, AND IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1941

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1 to Dec. 31 1941	In Dec.	From April 1 to Dec. 31 1941	In Dec.	From April 1 to Dec. 31 1941	In Dec.	From April 1 to Dec. 31 1941	In Dec.	From April 1 to Dec. 31 1941	In Dec.	From April 1 to Dec. 31 1941	In Dec.
Nova Scotia	231	28	157	15	43	4	14	4	8	1	453	52
New Brunswick	139	.....	204	.....	59	.....	14	.....	1	.....	417	.....
Quebec	1,315	22	1,324	41	527	22	282	11	128	16	3,576	112
Ontario	4,787	568	4,163	650	2,100	327	1,098	124	394	47	12,542	1,716
Manitoba	92	24	167	16	99	13	70	8	25	3	453	64
Saskatchewan	125	32	246	53	101	9	70	6	6	1	548	101
Alberta	180	12	377	31	200	14	211	21	113	13	1,081	91
British Columbia	206	13	546	55	376	42	154	20	62	3	1,344	133
TOTAL	7,075	699	7,184	861	3,505	431	1,913	194	737	84	20,414	2,269

TABLE 4.—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF VETERANS OF 1914-18 WAR AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF PRESENT WAR ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO DECEMBER 31, 1941, AND IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1941.

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1 to Dec. 31 1941	In Dec.	From April 1 to Dec. 31 1941	In Dec.	From April 1 to Dec. 31 1941	In Dec.	From April 1 to Dec. 31 1941	In Dec.	From April 1 to Dec. 31 1941	In Dec.	From April 1 to Dec. 31 1941	In Dec.
Nova Scotia	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	5	.....	2	.....	14	.....
New Brunswick	13	.....	45	.....	7	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	71	.....
Quebec	12	.....	52	2	16	1	33	3	19	5	132	11
Ontario	23	1	214	12	97	5	278	13	84	2	696	33
Manitoba	6	2	69	9	28	4	42	6	20	3	165	24
Saskatchewan	12	2	62	4	15	5	43	1	3	.....	135	12
Alberta	10	.....	53	9	32	3	121	9	42	7	258	28
British Columbia	5	1	77	19	36	6	50	10	17	.....	185	36
TOTAL	83	6	576	55	232	24	578	42	187	17	1,656	144

TABLE 5.—NUMBERS OF ENLISTED MEN IN TRAINING AS ARMY TRADESMEN BY TRADE CATEGORIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1941

Province	Auto Mechanics	Driver Mechanics	Blacksmiths	Carpenters	Clerks	Draughtsmen	Electricians and Radio Mechanics	Fitters and Artificers	Tin and Coppersmiths	Plumbers	Welders	Other Trades	Total
Nova Scotia	40	30	.....	.....	27	9	30	47	15	.....	20	(1) 28	246
New Brunswick	80	33	13	21	28	8	15	23	.....	.....	33	(2) 45	299
Quebec	184	.....	18	49	25	.....	37	68	15	.....	26	.....	422
Ontario	467	292	16	54	133	19	175	407	16	9	45	(3) 29	1,662
Manitoba	84	43	20	19	32	.....	9	16	.....	.....	.....	(2) 22	245
Saskatchewan	131	103	30	60	47	.....	37	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	457
Alberta	147	29	30	41	36	1	87	94	54	.....	.....	.....	519
British Columbia	85	28	13	11	32	.....	53	111	9	18	.....	(4) 21	381
TOTAL	1,218	558	140	255	360	37	443	815	109	27	124	145	4,231

(1) Concretors. (2) Cooks. (3) Cooks 22, Bricklayers 7, (4) Instrument Mechanics

ACTIVITIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Extension of Unemployment Insurance—Commencement of Benefit Payments—Claims and Benefits Instruction School—Insurance Registration—Unemployment Insurance Fund—Report of Employment and Claims Offices—Employment Conditions at the end of December.

AN Order in Council (P.C. 10156) was passed on January 7, under the War Measures Act enlarging temporarily the provision of the Unemployment Insurance Act which excludes persons who are receiving remuneration amounting to more than $2,000 per annum.

Numerous representations have been made to the Unemployment Commission, requesting the provision of unemployment insurance for persons excepted as a result of the $2,000 limit. It was pointed out, that the war situation has appreciably increased the remuneration of many persons normally earning less than $2,000 per annum. Longer working hours, overtime, cost of living bonuses, higher rates of remuneration, or other similar causes, have operated in such a manner as to exclude many persons from insurance. As a consequence, they, and their employers on their behalf, do not contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Under the Order in Council, the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee is directed to investigate and report upon the provision of unemployment insurance for all or part of the employments excepted by the paragraph of the schedule fixing the $2,000 limit. As some time must elapse before this investigation can be completed however, the Order provides that persons who are in insurable employment but disqualified because of the $2,000 limit will be insured under certain conditions.

The text of the Order follows:

Whereas the Minister of Labour reports that he is informed by the Unemployment Insurance Commission:

That pursuant to the provisions of Section 13 of The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, chapter 44 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940, persons who would otherwise be insured against unemployment in the manner provided by that Act are not so insured when *inter alia* they are employed in an

> "Employment at the rate of remuneration exceeding in value two thousand dollars a year or in cases where employment involves part time service only, at a rate of remuneration which, in the opinion of the Commission, is equivalent to a rate of remuneration exceeding two thousand dollars a year for full time service."
>
> (Item (n) of Part II of the First Schedule to the said Act.)

That numerous representations have been made to the Commission requesting the provision of unemployment insurance for persons excepted by the provisions of the said item (n).

That by reason of the existence of war the situation has been greatly aggravated and there are many persons whose employment in peace time would be at a rate of remuneration not exceeding in value two thousand dollars a year but whose rate of remuneration, owing to the existence of war, now exceeds in value two thousand dollars a year because of longer working hours, overtime, cost of living bonuses, or higher rates of remuneration, or other similar causes, and that such persons are excluded from insurance under Part II of the Act and they and their employers, on their behalf, do not contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

That it is therefore advisable that pursuant to the provisions of Section 86 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee be directed to investigate and report upon the provision of unemployment insurance for all or part of the employments excepted from the operation of Part II of the Act by the said item (n) of Part II of the First Schedule by extending thereto the provisions of Part II of the Act.

That some time must elapse before the said Committee can investigate and report on the matter and since, in the meantime, many workers, by reason of the higher earnings resulting from full war employment, will be excluded from the operations of the Act and will not be required to make contributions under the said Act, it is therefore advisable for the peace, order and welfare of Canada that any person whose employment is described by Part I of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, and by item (n) of Part II of that Schedule, but by no other item in Part II, be insured against unemployment in the manner provided by the said Act

> (i) if his rate of remuneration exceeds in value two thousand dollars a year by reason of the payment of a cost of living bonus, or
>
> (ii) if, in the case of any person paid on an hourly basis, the basic rate of remuneration does not exceed ninety cents per hour, or
>
> (iii) if the rate of remuneration exceeds in value two thousand dollars a year by reason of an increase in working hours or overtime caused by changed industrial conditions resulting from the war, or
>
> (iv) if his remuneration exceeds in value two thousand dollars a year by reason of an increase in basic wage rates which has come into effect since June 30th, 1941, or
>
> (v) if his rate of remuneration exceeds in value two thousand dollars a year for any reason which in the opinion of the Unemployment Insurance Commission is a result of the war.

That by reason of the urgency of this problem the Commission has discussed the matter with the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee at a special meeting of that Committee and the said Committee concurs in the statements contained in paragraphs four and five herein.

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour and pursuant to the provisions of Section 86 of the Unemployment

Insurance Act, 1940, is pleased to direct and doth hereby direct the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee to investigate and report upon the provision of unemployment insurance for all or part of the employments excepted from the peration of Part II of the said Act by item (*n*) of Part II of the First Schedule to the said Act by extending thereto the provisions of Part II of the said Act, and

His Excellency in Council, on the same recommendation and under the authority of the War Measures Act, chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to order and doth hereby order that persons whose employment is described by Part I of the First Schedule to The Unemployment Insurance Act, and by item (n) of Part II of that Schedule, but by no other item in Part II, be insured against unemployment in the manner provided by the said Act

(i) if their rate of remuneration exceeds in value two thousand dollars a year by reason of the payment of a cost of living bonus, or

(ii) if, in the case of persons paid on an hourly basis, the basic rate of remuneration does not exceed ninety cents per hour, or

(iii) if the rate of remuneration exceeds in value two thousand dollars a year by reason of an increase in working hours or overtime caused by changed industrial conditions resulting from the state of war, or

(iv) if their remuneration exceeds in value two thousand dollars a year by reason of an increase in basic wage rates which have come into effect since June 30th, 1941, or

(v) if their rate of remuneration exceeds in value two thousand dollars a year for any reason which in the opinion of the Unemployment Insurance Commission is a result of the state of war now existing.

Insured Workers Eligible for Benefit

Another milestone in the Unemployment Insurance Plan was passed during the latter part of January when some insured workers became eligible for benefit. Under the Unemployment Insurance Act a worker is required to have paid at least 30 weekly (or 180 daily) contributions while in insurable employment during the two years preceding the date on which his claim for benefit is made, in order to be eligible. As contributions under the Plan started on July 1, 1941, workers who contributed consistently were in a position, if unemployed, to claim benefit at the end of January.

As a first step in training its field staff on benefit procedures under the Act, the Unemployment Insurance Commission held a school of instruction at Ottawa for four days, starting January 5 and running until January 8 inclusive. The main purpose of the Ottawa school was to instruct regional superintendents and key members of their staffs who then were able to return and act as instructors in regional schools to be held throughout Canada. Approximately 25 members of the field staff of the Commission attended the Ottawa school. Regional schools opened on Monday, January 12.

The Ottawa school opened with brief addresses by R. J. Tallon and Allan M. Mitchell, members of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Owing to illness, the Acting Chairman of the Commission, A. MacNamara, was unable to be present at the opening or during subsequent sessions of the school. Dr. Allon Peebles, Executive Director for the Unemployment Insurance Commission, outlined the insurance procedure in general, after which chiefs of the various divisions dealt with different phases of procedures to be followed in connection with the payment of benefits. Division of the school into two panels on the third day, enabled those present to concentrate on subjects which were of particular significance in their own field.

A number of senior officers on the staff at Ottawa also attended regional schools in different parts of Canada and assisted in the work of instruction. Canada is divided into five regions under the Plan, the first embracing the Maritime Provinces, the second Quebec, the third Ontario to the head of the lakes, the fourth the remainder of Ontario, the three prairie provinces, and a part of northern British Columbia, and the fifth the remainder of British Columbia. As payment of benefits commences in all sections of Canada simultaneously, it was necessary to have the machinery in operating condition throughout the Dominion.

W. K. Rutherford, Employment Adviser, acted as chairman of the Ottawa school, and among those participating in the Ottawa schools as well as, in some cases, in the regional schools were George Barclay, Chief Insurance Officer, V. C. Phelan, Chief Employment Officer, Major H. S. Relph, Chief Reviewing Officer, Eric Stangroom, Chief Inspector of Insurance Revenue, A. A. Heaps, Registrar to the Umpire, H. C. Hudson, Supervisor of Placement Operations, H. F. Caloren, Treasury Officer, O. J. Shaw, Head Clerk in Charge of Registration, and T. R. Walsh, of the Unemployment Insurance Commission staff. A. D. Watson, Dominion Actuary of the Department of Insurance, also addressed the school.

Insurance Registration

Reports from the district offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission show that 149,185 employers have registered throughout Canada, and that they have requisitioned 2,922,701 insurance books for their employees.

A progress report of registration of employers and employees on December 31, 1941, contained the following figures:—

Region	Employers Registered	Books Requisitioned
British Columbia	13,038	231,726
Prairies	29,113	417,107
Ontario	57,425	1,193,375
Quebec	38,377	855,945
Maritimes	11,232	224,548
Total	149,185	2,922,701

Unemployment Insurance Fund

On December 31, 1941, the Unemployment Insurance Fund had received a total of $24,727,736.69 from contributions made since the beginning of July, 1941, when the Unemployment Insurance Act went into effect. Employer and employee contributions were made by bulk payment, meter credits and the purchase of Unemployment Insurance stamps. The Dominion Government adds its share of 20 per cent to the total employer-employee contributions.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 31, 1941

Unemployment Insurance Stamps	$12,733,870 60
Meter Credits	3,344,872 72
Bulk Payments	4,381,312 03
Government's Contribution	4,089,917 07
Interest on Investments	177,720 00
Miscellaneous Receipts	44 27
Total Receipts	$24,727,736 69

Up to December 31, 1941, the Unemployment Insurance Commission, with the authorization of the Investment Committee, has invested $23,826,133.89 in bonds of the Dominion of Canada.

Report of Employment and Claims Offices for November, 1941

A loss of nearly 11 per cent was recorded in the average daily placements effected by offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during November, 1941, when compared with those of the preceding month; likewise a decline of almost 2 per cent was shown in comparison with the work reported by offices of the Employment Service of Canada in November a year ago. In the first instance, all groups, except manufacturing and logging, recorded fewer placements, the greatest losses being those in services, construction and maintenance and farming, with others of lesser importance in mining, transportation and trade. Under the second comparison a very heavy reduction was shown in construction and maintenance, followed by one of more moderate proportions in farming, with nominal losses in mining and transportation, but these decreases more than counter-balanced the gains shown in manufacturing, logging, services and trade. The first named was comparatively substantial in volume.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1939, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. From the graph it will be seen that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications showed a slight upward tendency during the first half of November, followed by a downward course during the second half, while that of applications was downward throughout the entire month. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 68·4 during the first half and 66·6 during the second half of November, 1941, in contrast with the ratios of 52·4 and 54·8 during the corresponding periods of 1940. The ratios of placements for each 100 applications during the periods under review were 63·0 and 61·3, as compared with 49·8 and 52·2 during the corresponding month of 1940.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Commission throughout Canada during November, 1941, was 1,810, as compared with 1,966 during the preceding month and with 1,779 in November a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,681, in comparison with 2,804 in October, 1941, and with 3,319 during November, 1940.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Commission during November, 1941, was 1,667, of which 1,104 were in regular employment and 563 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,870 during the preceding month. Placements in November a year ago averaged 1,694 daily, consisting of 1,141 placements in regular and 553 in casual employment.

During the month of November, 1941, the offices of the Commission referred 40,492 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 39,997 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 26,481, of which 20,344 were of men and 6,137 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 13,516. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 26,730 for men and 16,709 for women, a total of 43,439, while applications for work numbered 64,324, of which 42,951 were from men and 21,373 from women. Reports for October, 1941, showed 51,098 positions available, 72,897 applications made and 48,599 placements effected, while in November, 1940, there were recorded 44,451 vacancies, 82,793 applications for work and 42,326 placements in regular and casual employment.

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The following table gives the placements effected by employment offices, each year, from January, 1931, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940	320,090	155,016	475,106
1941 (11 months)	292,902	176,918	469,820

Nova Scotia

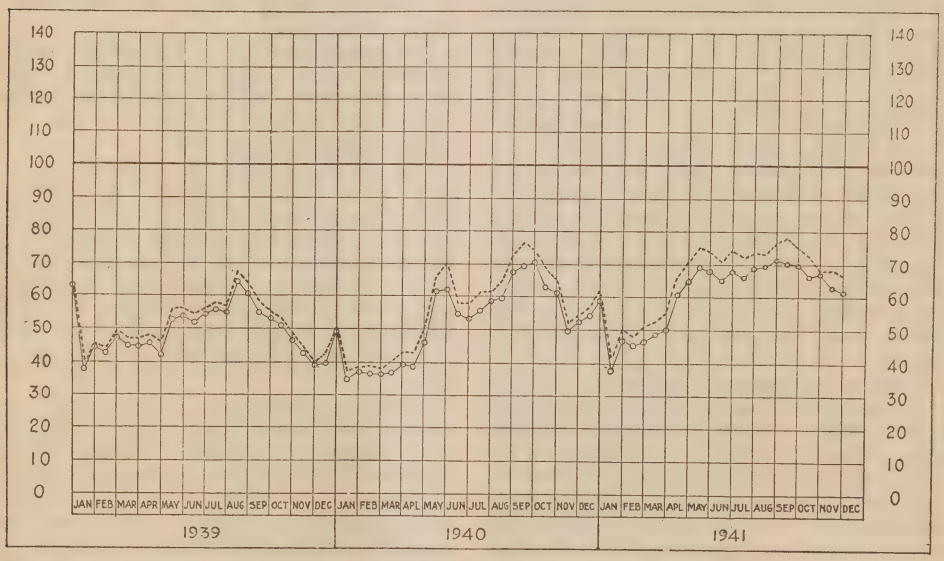
During November, positions offered through Employment and Claims Offices in Nova Scotia were over 4 per cent fewer than in the preceding month and over 27 per cent below those of the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease in placements of over 2 per cent when compared with October and of over 28 per cent in comparison with November, 1940. The large decrease in placements from November a year ago was due to a decline in the building division of construction and maintenance. This loss was partly offset by fairly important gains in manufacturing and services. Changes in all other groups were quite small. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 397; logging 114; construction and maintenance 574; trade 64 and services 1,366, of which 1,102 were of household workers. During the month 1,047 men and 106 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

There was a decrease of over 21 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during November when compared with the preceding month and of over 18 per cent in comparison with November, 1940. There was a decline also in placements of 27 per cent when compared with October and over 29 per cent in comparison with November of the previous year. A fairly large decrease in services and smaller losses in construction and maintenance, logging and transportation accounted for the decline in placements from November, 1940, as the changes in all other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: Manufacturing 44; logging 39; construction and maintenance 112, trade 45 and services 573, of which 247 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 163 of men and 84 of women.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



Quebec

Orders received at the employment offices in the Province of Quebec during November

called for nearly 14 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but for 4 per cent more than during the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease of nearly 17 per cent when compared with October, but an increase of nearly 6 per cent in comparison with November a year ago. Placements in the manufacturing industries and in services were considerably higher than during November, 1940, but these increases were largely offset by a substantial decline in construction and maintenance and a smaller loss in logging. The changes in other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 1,967; logging 2,920; transportation 1,004; construction and maintenance 1,834; trade 195 and services 5,400, of which 4,775 were of household workers. There were 6,775 men and 2,452 women placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during November, were nearly 9 per cent fewer than in the preceding month and nearly 2 per cent below those of the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease of 14 per cent in placements when compared with October and of over 11 per cent in comparison with November, 1940. Although the decrease in placements from November a year ago was not large, there was considerable variation by industrial groups, the most important of which were declines in construction and maintenance, services and farming and increases in manufacturing, trade and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 3,273; logging 1,766; farming 330; transportation 557; construction and maintenance 2,608; trade 628 and services 3,958, of which 2,474 were of household workers. During the month 6,742 men and 2,134 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during November were over 34 per cent fewer than in the preceding month and nearly 18 per cent below those in the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease of over 16 per cent in placements when compared with October, but an increase of over 10 per cent when compared with November, 1940. When comparing placements by industrial groups during the month under review with November a year ago, declines were recorded in construction and maintenance and farming, but these losses were more than offset by gains in logging, manufacturing, services and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 598; logging 1,030; farming 257; construction and maintenance 127; trade 89 and services 933, of which 597 were of household workers. During the month 1,976 men and 321 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment and Claims Offices in Saskatchewan received orders for nearly 27 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 7 per cent more than in the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease of 26 per cent in placements when compared with October, but an increase of over 9 per cent in comparison with November, 1940. Placements by industrial groups showed small variation from November a year ago, the largest changes being gains in logging and services and a decline in farming. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 267; farming 242; construction and maintenance 328 and services 837, of which 528 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 803 of men and 319 of women.

ALBERTA

During November, orders received at employment offices in Alberta called for nearly 32 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but over 13 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of 36 per cent in placements when compared with October, but an increase of nearly 2 per cent in comparison with November, 1940. Placements showed a fairly large increase in logging over November a year ago, but this improvement was almost entirely offset by declines in nearly all other groups, the most important of which were in farming, construction and maintenance and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 146; logging 791; farming 398; construction and maintenance 158 and services 777, of which 490 were of household workers. During the month 1,548 men and 407 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decrease of nearly 14 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during November when compared with the preceding month and of over 3 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements were nearly 25 per cent fewer than in October and nearly 16 per cent below November, 1940. Manufacturing was the only industrial group in which there was an important placement gain over November

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1941

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1940
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**2,633**	**202**	**3,054**	**2,551**	**1,153**	**1,398**	**1,113**	**2,461**
Halifax	1,305	198	1,369	1,239	450	789	430	545
Kentville	239	0	302	239	37	202	114	192
New Glasgow	739	1	749	738	451	287	263	1,202
Sydney	350	3	634	335	215	120	306	522
New Brunswick	**973**	**83**	**925**	**846**	**247**	**597**	**462**	**333**
Chatham	91	0	95	91	43	48	122	63
Moncton	655	76	613	528	114	414	81	90
Saint John	227	7	217	227	90	135	259	180
Quebec	**15,000**	**4,092**	**19,458**	**13,668**	**9,227**	**4,145**	**10,262**	**10,062**
Chicoutimi	327	302	64	7	5	0	59	499
Gaspé	80	0	191	80	80	0	90	.....
Hull	648	22	1,119	714	686	26	348	610
La Tuque	1,800	1,441	1,345	1,200	1,112	88	113	890
Levis	48	24	313	52	30	11	206	110
Matane	672	130	653	664	626	38	190	581
Montreal	6,489	1,108	7,193	6,094	2,765	3,279	1,252	2,893
Quebec	1,613	464	4,969	1,721	1,207	451	7,215	891
Rouyn	570	3	617	573	554	19	59	796
Sherbrooke	303	154	502	323	164	97	223	340
Thetford Mines	470	383	262	201	172	0	143	124
Three Rivers	1,703	103	1,835	1,760	1,573	115	267	1,518
Val d'Or	277	58	395	279	253	21	97	810
Ontario	**15,163**	**2,012**	**20,458**	**13,324**	**8,876**	**4,354**	**12,858**	**9,025**
Barrie	93	1	124	78	69	9	54	140
Belleville	201	0	338	201	140	61	207	255
Brantford	129	25	260	109	64	45	260	171
Chatham	137	3	204	136	82	54	148	111
Cornwall	46	0	186	50	45	5	86	.....
Fort William	509	250	529	529	331	198	99	305
Galt	198	18	268	196	181	15	115	163
Guelph	118	26	301	131	89	22	369	145
Hamilton	1,111	94	1,742	1,087	493	594	867	404
Kenora	106	0	173	103	76	27	63	68
Kingston	445	22	508	424	370	54	164	364
Kitchener	450	0	546	450	348	102	69	121
Lindsay	92	0	126	92	82	10	186	111
London	526	72	887	528	286	221	777	623
New Toronto	72	147	234	70	45	25	99	96
Niagara Falls	223	23	334	209	158	48	133	391
North Bay	415	163	467	378	322	56	263	204
Oshawa	1,224	3	1,175	1,157	851	307	1,198	184
Ottawa	701	253	1,132	507	256	219	1,023	590
Owen Sound	82	0	137	86	45	41	103	41
Pembroke	420	12	652	385	315	70	142	625
Peterborough	475	180	362	289	246	43	209	151
Port Arthur	1,475	21	692	692	643	49	205	593
St. Catharines	541	48	769	521	313	208	565	172
St. Thomas	105	0	115	115	85	30	89	176
Sarnia	231	18	284	236	101	135	159	128
Sault Ste. Marie	447	156	391	265	153	93	96	193
Simcoe	59	0	136	74	58	16	67	46
Stratford	286	0	396	295	276	19	203	66
Sudbury	307	68	319	252	227	25	90	184
Timmins	571	194	525	301	214	87	326	535
Toronto	2,283	30	4,315	2,317	1,195	1,122	2,716	1,023
Welland	202	124	441	198	195	3	274	103
Windsor	544	41	885	549	294	255	1,202	325
Woodstock	339	20	505	314	228	86	232	218
Manitoba	**2,116**	**50**	**6,488**	**3,079**	**2,297**	**773**	**9,559**	**2,232**
Brandon	197	50	224	183	106	68	155	217
Dauphin	165	0	148	178	155	23	233	557
Portage la Prairie	44	0	181	44	40	4	381	30
Winnipeg	1,710	0	5,935	2,674	1,996	678	8,790	1,428
Saskatchewan	**1,782**	**272**	**2,351**	**1,841**	**1,122**	**715**	**1,605**	**1,068**
Estevan	58	34	42	37	35	2	44	18
Moose Jaw	293	30	370	277	146	127	126	190
North Battleford	29	21	120	101	96	5	28	19
Prince Albert	249	102	330	243	165	78	108	95
Regina	400	0	727	465	276	189	1,054	268
Saskatoon	166	4	185	182	99	83	46	188
Swift Current	98	21	141	115	76	39	159	135
Weyburn	237	25	222	219	169	50	7	88
Yorkton	252	35	214	202	60	142	35	67

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1941
(*Concluded*)

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1940
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Alberta	**2,619**	**225**	**4,293**	**2,376**	**1,955**	**406**	**2,424**	**1,915**
Calgary	992	116	2,176	811	573	238	1,533	717
Drumheller	19	3	35	13	12	1	28	22
Edmonton	1,198	63	1,564	1,160	1,063	97	665	847
Lethbridge	240	30	261	212	171	41	100	180
Medicine Hat	170	13	257	180	136	29	98	149
British Columbia	**3,153**	**432**	**7,297**	**2,807**	**1,604**	**1,128**	**4,690**	**1,387**
Kamloops	80	0	104	79	66	13	51	63
Nanaimo	108	1	159	104	88	16	194	309
Nelson	67	52	114	47	36	4	60	57
New Westminster	123	48	299	83	19	32	355	66
Prince George	16	12	23	0	0	0	17	1
Prince Rupert	273	0	511	273	255	18	225	78
Vancouver	1,214	318	3,907	953	361	556	2,412	374
Victoria	1,472	1	2,180	1,268	779	489	1,376	439
Canada	**43,439**	**7,368**	**64,324**	**40,492**	**26,481**	**13,516**	**42,973**	***28,514**
Men	26,730	4,799	42,951	25,083	20,344	4,596	27,668	22,891
Women	16,709	2,569	21,373	15,409	6,137	8,920	15,305	5,623

* 31 placements effected by offices now closed.

a year ago and this increase was more than offset by declines in construction and maintenance and services. The changes in all other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 818; transportation 101; construction and maintenance 531 and services 1,123, of which 799 were of household workers. There were 1,290 men and 314 women placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of November, 1941, the offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission effected 26,481 placements in regular employment, 13,309 of which were for persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 2,451 were granted the reduced transportation rate, 1,074 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 1,377 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the employment offices, who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In the province of Quebec there were issued 356 certificates at the reduced rate, of which 123 were provincial and 233 interprovincial, all but one voucher in the entire number, that for a steel sharpener despatched by Val d'Or to Chicoutimi, being secured by workers for the logging industry. In the provincial group, La Tuque received 119 bushmen from Montreal, 2 bushmen from Thetford Mines and one cook from Quebec. Under the interprovincial division, bushmen were despatched as follows: by Hull, 5 to Sault Ste. Marie, 44 to Pembroke, 48 to Sudbury and 2 to Port Arthur; by Montreal, 119 to Sault Ste. Marie and by Quebec, 15 to Timmins. The movement in Ontario which was provincial, with the exception of one toolmaker and one machinist sent from Toronto to Montreal, consisted of the transfer of 590 persons sent as follows: to points within same zone as the despatching office, Fort William was responsible for the shipment of 68 bushmen and 2 truck drivers; Port Arthur, 347 bushmen, 8 cooks, 5 truck drivers, 4 cookees, 4 blacksmiths, 3 domestics, 3 tractor operators, one jackhammer man and 61 labourers for Hydro Electric and highway construction and Sudbury, 37 bushmen, one cook, one cookee and one saw filer. From North Bay proceeded 27 bushmen and one clerk to Timmins, 10 bushmen to Sudbury and 4 bushmen to Sault Ste. Marie, while Pembroke transferred to Fort William 2 foremen for road construction. The Manitoba offices assisted in the forwarding of 759 workers, of whom 6 went to provincial centres and 753 to interprovincial. Of those sent to points within the jurisdiction of the despatching office, 3 pulp and paper mill labourers proceeded from Dauphin and 2 bushmen and one farm hand from Winnipeg. Interprovincially, from Dauphin to Port Arthur journeyed 3 pulp and paper mill labourers and from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, 664 bushmen, 14 cookees, 4 cooks, 2 blacksmiths, 2 carpenters, and one truck driver, one machine helper and 22 labourers for hydro construction; to Fort William 30 bushmen;

to Sudbury, one miner and to Yorkton 9 bushmen. Vouchers for reduced transportation were granted in Saskatchewan to 63 persons going to provincial employment and 366 to interprovincial. Nearly all provincial transfers emanated from Regina and were for bushmen, 44 travelling to Swift Current, 16 to Saskatoon and one to Yorkton, while Saskatoon sent to Prince Albert one cook and one bushman. Of the persons proceeding to interprovincial points, Regina shipped 344 bushmen to Timmins, 21 bushmen to Winnipeg and one riveter to Victoria. Alberta certificates were 312 in number, 289 provincial and 23 interprovincial. To points within its own zone, Calgary transferred one farm hand, and Edmonton, 259 bushmen, 4 cooks, 4 miners, 3 cookees, 3 blacksmiths, 3 saw filers, 3 waitresses, 2 labourers, one planerman, one engineer, one machinist, one timekeeper, one teamster and one farm hand. In addition, Edmonton sent one cook to Calgary. Of those workers bound for centres outside of Alberta, Calgary forwarded one mechanic to Fort William, one riveter and one iron worker to Vancouver, one rivet heater to Victoria and one lumber piler to Kamloops, and Edmonton sent to Kenora 3 bushmen and to Prince George 11 bushmen, 3 cooks and one blacksmith. Taking advantage of the reduced fare in British Columbia, one cook and one engineer secured certificates at Vancouver for points within that zone and one bush worker also was carried at the special rate from the same office to Kamloops.

Of the 2,451 workers who profited by the reduced transportation rate during November, 1,755 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 667 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 28 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Employment Conditions at the End of December

An earlier section of this report deals with the activities of Employment and Claims offices during the month of November, together with statistical summaries for that period. Later reports received from these offices indicate that conditions at the end of December were as follows:—

Farming operations in the Maritime Provinces were chiefly confined to chores and odd jobs. In the face of the heavy demand for turkeys, shipments were smaller than expected, but adequate and of good quality, so that no stock had to be held over in cold storage. The enlistment of fishermen, port work and war industry reduced the number of men available for the fishing industry; this, together with storms, resulted in a scarcity of fish. Weather conditions, likewise, were not favourable for extensive logging operations, but, apart from pulpwood cutters, camps seemed well supplied with help; nearly all small lumber mills were operating steadily. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated 3 to 4 days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked 2 to 6 days. All manufacturing plants, except canneries and evaporators which were experiencing a seasonal slow down, operated on full time and no idleness was reported by the iron and steel industry. All construction was progressing well, skilled tradesmen and building labourers were in demand. Transportation was exceptionally heavy and trade, both wholesale and retail, the best it had been for many years. Numerous calls were received for domestics and char workers; applications from the former being scarce, but numerous placements were effected in casual employment.

In the province of Quebec the demand for lumbermen was very active, but labour so scarce that it was impossible to fill all orders. Production in the mining centres was high, although there was much shifting of employment as young men were called for military training. Activity in manufacturing was increasing and a greater output was noted, in spite of the lack of raw material in a few industries. Some building operations had decreased, owing to the colder weather but the industry, on the whole, remained very busy. Road, dam and bridge construction provided employment for several hundred men, while National Defence projects also absorbed many workers. Transportation was very heavy, except as Gaspé, where snow made the roads impassable. Commercial activity, especially at Montreal, was greatly increased by the holiday season; there, an all time high was reached in wholesale and retail trades. Orders in domestic service were very hard to fill, as there are numerous positions, but a scarcity of applicants.

Farming in Ontario was quiet; some orders were received, but experienced men were few. Activity in logging was extensively curtailed, owing to the holiday season, camps operating with skeleton staffs and greatly reduced production. To obtain pulpcutters for the many available vacancies is a difficult problem, as few applicants will take this type of work. Mining was steady, although no additional help was being taken on. Nearly all manufacturing concerns were very busy. There was not much call for unskilled help, but a shortage of skilled mechanics was reported. Textile, chemical, abrasive factories and all steel

companies, as well as moulding shops, were particularly active, however, the discontinuing of auto-part manufacturing will necessitate a readjustment in some plants, which will retard staff increases for a short period. Lay-offs of employees were reported by the rubber companies and some reductions of a temporary nature only, were made by firms engaged in the taking of inventory. Construction, though somewhat slacker than formerly, was still brisk, the employment of building tradesmen being on a higher level than for many years. Lack of materials slowed down work in some cases and in others, where men had been laid off, projects were nearing completion. Small crews only were retained for maintenance work on highways. Trade was exceedingly good and transportation heavy. The domestic situation remained unchanged, with numerous requests for cooks-general who were difficult to obtain, as many women preferred employment in war industries.

Little activity was reported in farming in the Prairie Provinces, part of this decline being due to the holiday season and part to the fact that in nearly all cases the men showed a marked preference for war work rather than for agriculture. Scarcity of bushmen also hampered the logging industry, transportation being paid by the companies in some instances, provided the men remained for two months' employment. Coal mining was somewhat less active during the milder weather, but oil drilling manifested considerable activity. Manufacturing, on the whole, was steady, although some lay-offs had been reported by concerns which had completed their contracts. Construction was slacker and highway work quiet. Transportation was very brisk and in trade a record turnover of holiday goods took place, greatly exceeding that of previous years. As elsewhere, throughout Canada, there was a shortage of capable domestics and inexperienced help was hard to place.

Applicants for farm work in British Columbia were fairly plentiful; this was largely due to their inability to secure employment in industrial plants, otherwise farm hands were scarce. Nearly all packing houses had closed down and fruit cold storage plants, with stocks, were operating with their usual crews. The majority of logging camps observed the holidays; sawmills likewise were slack, in some districts, having been shut down for repairs and annual overhaul. Mining was not so brisk and there was no call for labour. In the metal trades, however, there was a continued shortage of skilled machinists and floor moulders. Construction, though somewhat quieter, was steady. Shipyards were very busy, but it was almost impossible to secure highly skilled tradesmen. Longshoring was quiet. Trade was good. The holiday season exerted considerable influence on the labour situation, as a large number of persons found short periods of employment in stores and in the Post Office, over 400 men and 200 women having been placed at this work. In the domestic section, however, experienced household workers were very scarce.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Industrial Situation as Indicated in Reports of Employers, Trade Unions and Value of Building Permits

IN view of the transference of the functions of the Employment Service of Canada to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, information formerly presented in this article concerning applications, vacancies and placements made by the offices of the Employment Service will now be found in the preceding article entitled "Activities of Unemployment Insurance Commission", under the heading "Report of Employment and Claims Offices for the month of November 1941". In this section information is given concerning the number of applications for work, existing vacancies and the number of placements made through the Employment Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The latest available information concerning the employment situation in Canada is also given in another section, under the heading "Employment Conditions at the end of December".

The accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting November 1, was 12,775, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,676,193, compared with 1,658,248 (revised) in the preceding month.

The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for November was 2,107 having an aggregate

membership of 324,071 persons, 3·3 per cent of whom were without employment on December 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

Recorded in the concluding section of this article and indicative of the employment situation in the building trades are the detailed statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics each month showing the value of building permits granted and the value of building materials.

During November the total value of building permits granted in 57 of the larger municipalities was $8,573,689 compared with a total of $7,716,170 in November, 1940.

The Employment Situation at the Beginning of November, 1941, as Reported by Employers

There was a further expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of November, when the tenth successive increase in employment was reported by the firms furnishing monthly returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Although the gain was considerable, it was the smallest indicated in the period since March 1. The latest increase in employment was accompanied by the largest advance in the payrolls reported to the Bureau since the record of current earnings was commenced in March, 1941.

Employment at November 1 in the period since 1920 has shown an increase in nine and a decline in eleven years, the average change being a slight reduction. The advance at the date under review is, therefore, contra-seasonal. It was, however, smaller than the gain reported at November 1 in either 1939 or 1940; in those years, the advance at the beginning of November marked the close of a period of uninterrupted expansion extending in each case over seven months, rather than over ten months, as in 1941.

Statistics were received by the Bureau from 12,775 establishments whose staffs at November 1, 1941, aggregated 1,676,193; this was an increase of 17,945 persons, or 1·1 per cent, over their working forces at October 1. The crude index of employment (based on the 1926 average as 100) rose from 165·8 in the preceding month, to 167·6 at the beginning of November. This figure was over 20 per cent above the November 1, 1940, index of 139·2, heretofore the highest for that date.

As already stated, the average change at November 1 in preceding years has been a decline. The seasonally-corrected index at November 1, 1941, therefore advanced, rising from 157·7 at October 1, to 160·4 at the date under review. These two adjusted figures, like the corresponding crude index numbers, were the highest so far indicated in any month of the record.

With only one exception in the last twenty years, employment on the whole has shown curtailment between November 1 and December 1. The average loss at the latter date has approximated two per cent.

Manufacturing showed further important improvement, some 12,750 persons having been added to the forces of the co-operating factories between October 1 and November 1. The gains in the durable goods division were exceedingly large, particularly those in iron and steel. Pronounced seasonal curtailment in vegetable food factories resulted in a loss in the non-durable goods group as a whole. The general advance in manufacturing brought the index to a new high at November 1, when it stood at 187·6 per cent of the 1926 average; the October 1, 1941, figure had been 185·0, and that at November 1, 1940, was 144·6, previously the maximum for November in this record.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, mining, building and retail trade afforded greater employment. While the gain in logging at November 1, 1941, was important, it was not equal to that recorded at the beginning of November in any of the last few years; this was probably due to a shortage of labour in some sections of the country. Seasonal contractions were shown at the date under review in communications, transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance and services.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries as at November 1, 1941, follows the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading cities.

For November 1, 1940, 12,392 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,364,720, an increase of some 28,500 persons, or 2·1 per cent, as compared with their October 1 returns. Manufacturing had then shown considerable gains, and improvement had also been noted in the non-manufacturing classes with the exception of steam railway operation and construction work.

In recent years of the record, the unadjusted indexes at November 1 have been as follows (1926=100):—1941, 167·6; 1940, 139·2; 1939, 123·6; 1938, 114·6 and 1937, 125·2. In 1929, when industrial employment on the

whole was at a higher level than in any other pre-war year, the November 1 figure had been 124·6.

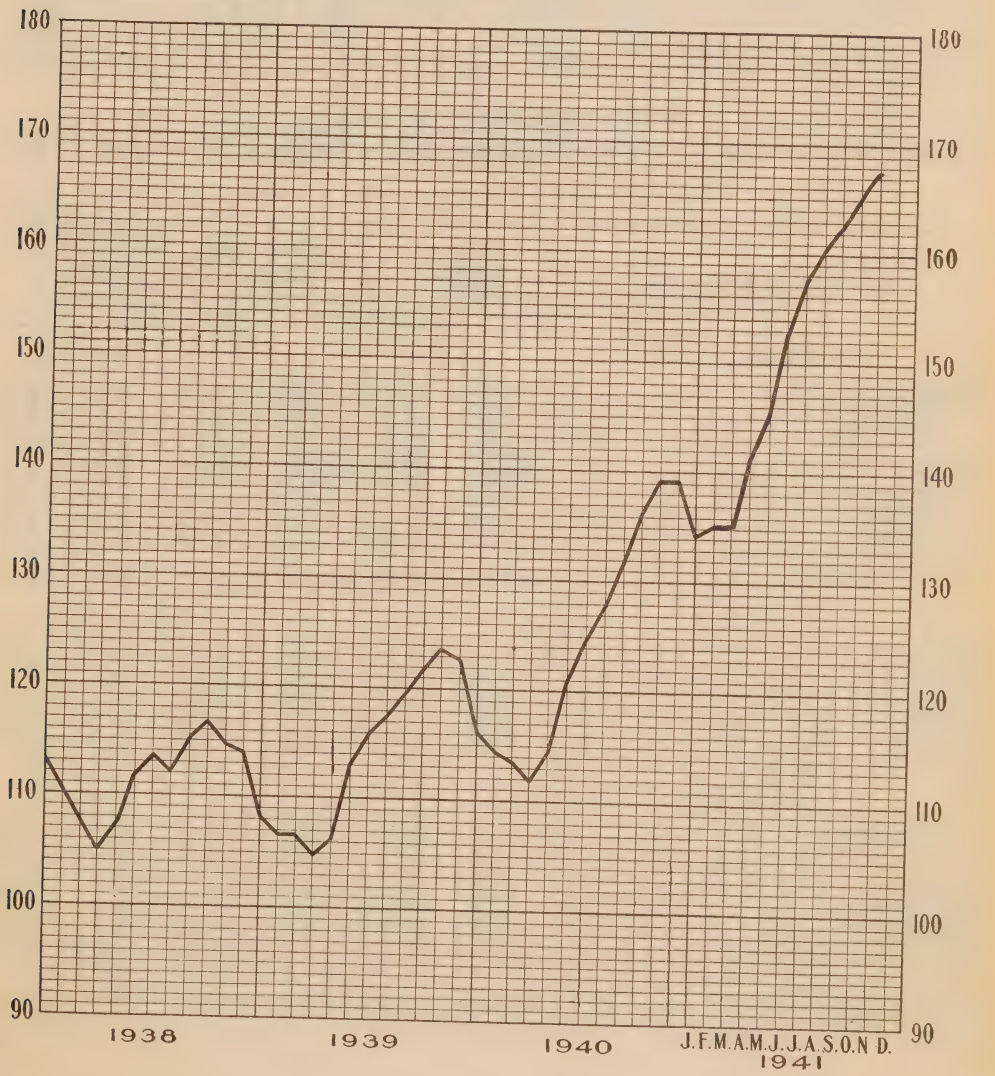
The Course of Wartime Employment

In the first twenty-six months of the war, employment generally in the Dominion has shown an unprecedented rise, the all-industries index increasing from 119·6 at September 1, 1939, to 167·6 at the latest date, or by 40 per cent. This gain appears particularly impressive when compared with the growth of employment in previous years. Thus from 1931 to 1940, the general index rose by some 21 per cent, while the increase from 1921 to 1940 approximated 40 per cent.

It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the Bureau's current surveys of employment have added some 480,200 persons to their working forces since the outbreak of hostilities. The additional personnel required by the smaller establishments must also have been considerable, while the extension of working hours, together with more effective use of plant and equipment under the spur of necessity, have no doubt greatly increased the general productive capacity of workers in the Dominion.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



The enlistment of large numbers of men of working ages in the various branches of the armed services and the ancillary forces since the outbreak of war makes the record even more impressive, and tends further to emphasize the changes in the industrial, the sex and the age distribution of wage-earners by which the growth of employment has been accompanied. No information is available at present respecting the sex and the age distributions, and that regarding the industrial distribution is incomplete.

Under present circumstances, the figures for the manufacturing industries are probably more significant than those for industry as a whole. Between September 1, 1939, and November 1, 1941, the number employed by the co-operating manufacturers increased by approximately 376,000. The index of employment in factories rose in this period by almost 63 per cent, a proportion greatly exceeding that of 24 per cent indicated from 1921 to 1930, and that of about 38 per cent in the decade from 1931 to 1940.

In the first twenty-six months of war, the index in the durable goods industries has advanced from 100·4 to 207·6 at November 1, or by nearly 107 per cent. Smaller, but also important has been the increase of 36 per cent in those engaged in the production of non-durable goods. At September 1, 1939, some 40 per cent of the workers reported in manufacturing were employed in the heavy industries, a proportion which had risen to over 50 per cent at November 1, 1941.

With the exception of construction, all branches of the non-manufacturing division have shown increases. These have been as follows:—mining, 10·1 per cent; communications, 14·5 per cent; transportation, 14·2 per cent; services, 14·5 per cent; trade 21·1 per cent and logging, 264·2 per cent. The large gain in logging is to a considerable extent seasonal in character. The seasonal factor is

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Persons Employed at Nov. 1 and at Oct. 1, 1941, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Earnings of these Employees in One Week in October and One Week in September.

(The payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings reported for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	November 1	October 1	October	September	October	Sept.
			$	$	$	$
(a) *Provinces*						
Maritime Provinces	**134,363**	**131,225**	**3,158,619**	**3,007,743**	**23·51**	**22·92**
Prince Edward Island	2,190	2,351	50,312	49,938	22·97	21·24
Nova Scotia	79,897	78,574	1,923,833	1,825,341	24·08	23·23
New Brunswick	52,276	50,300	1,184,474	1,132,464	22·66	22·51
Quebec	**516,492**	**507,253**	**12,950,653**	**12,466,947**	**25·07**	**24·58**
Ontario	**703,152**	**699,899**	**20,014,117**	**19,437,897**	**28·46**	**27·77**
Prairie Provinces	**184,190**	**181,871**	**5,128,870**	**4,935,038**	**27·85**	**27·13**
Manitoba	85,338	84,705	2,390,588	2,296,664	28·01	27·11
Saskatchewan	37,275	35,634	985,130	919,558	26·43	25·81
Alberta	61,577	61,532	1,753,152	1,718,816	28·47	27·93
British Columbia	**137,996**	**138,000**	**4,027,325**	**3,870,317**	**29·18**	**28·05**
Canada	**1,676,193**	**1,658,248**	**45,279,584**	**43,717,942**	**27·01**	**26·36**
(b) *Cities*						
Montreal	239,957	236,123	6,319,744	6,076,898	26·34	25·74
Quebec City	26,445	25,495	585,742	559,481	22·15	21·94
Toronto	215,143	209,763	6,036,914	5,819,534	28·06	27·74
Ottawa	21,655	21,222	550,090	519,747	25·40	24·49
Hamilton	57,985	56,741	1,700,269	1,673,022	29·32	29·49
Windsor	33,253	33,044	1,187,583	1,153,520	35·71	34·91
Winnipeg	55,531	54,426	1,452,420	1,363,106	26·16	25·05
Vancouver	57,464	56,394	1,601,994	1,519,530	27·88	26·94
(c) *Industries*						
Manufacturing	975,544	962,797	26,916,095	25,795,172	27·59	26·79
Durable goods	481,392	468,132	14,590,368	13,792,933	30·31	29·46
Non-Durable goods	475,073	475,366	11,689,782	11,377,923	24·61	23·94
Electric Light and Power	19,079	19,299	635,945	624,316	33·33	32·35
Logging	65,156	51,621	1,215,764	974,488	18·66	18·88
Mining	86,989	85,713	3,047,946	2,833,549	35·04	33·06
Communications	26,715	27,117	729,229	742,221	27·30	27·37
Transportation	129,576	131,312	4,392,651	4,308,489	33·90	32·81
Construction and Maintenance	185,513	195,243	4,454,001	4,616,810	24·01	23·65
Services	38,706	39,151	648,455	641,992	16·75	16·40
Trade	167,994	165,294	3,875,443	3,805,221	23·07	23·02
Eight Leading Industries	**1,676,193**	**1,658,248**	**45,279,584**	**43,717,942**	**27·01**	**26·36**

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1927	108·8	100·1	.....	.....	.....	110·2	109·8	110·7	.....	.....	.....	104·2
Nov. 1, 1928	118·9	109·5	.....	.....	.....	114·8	121·1	128·6	.....	.....	.....	112·1
Nov. 1, 1929	124·6	124·6	.....	.....	.....	122·8	126·5	129·5	.....	.....	.....	113·9
Nov. 1, 1930	112·9	110·1	.....	.....	.....	111·9	111·6	125·8	.....	.....	.....	105·4
Nov. 1, 1931	103·0	116·6	.....	.....	.....	96·2	98·1	128·2	.....	.....	.....	98·9
Nov. 1, 1932	84·7	86·8	.....	.....	.....	83·6	84·2	91·6	.....	.....	.....	77·8
Nov. 1, 1933	91·3	90·2	.....	.....	.....	92·2	91·4	94·6	.....	.....	.....	84·0
Nov. 1, 1934	100·2	104·9	.....	.....	.....	98·0	103·6	96·5	.....	.....	.....	94·1
Nov. 1, 1935	107·7	111·1	.....	.....	.....	105·0	110·0	108·1	.....	.....	.....	101·8
Nov. 1, 1936	111·0	119·4	.....	.....	.....	110·3	112·8	106·0	.....	.....	.....	105·4
Nov. 1, 1937	125·2	127·3	83·0	124·9	132·8	130·5	130·4	106·2	99·3	115·9	110·5	111·5
Nov. 1, 1938	114·6	112·6	95·0	123·6	100·3	119·7	115·0	108·1	97·6	132·2	108·1	107·5
Nov. 1, 1939	123·6	117·9	101·1	126·9	108·1	131·5	124·4	112·7	103·1	124·3	120·0	115·5
Nov. 1, 1940	139·2	133·8	134·0	142·4	123·4	148·7	142·5	119·7	110·5	123·5	131·6	126·3
Jan. 1, 1941	134·2	130·0	112·7	137·5	121·9	139·6	141·1	116·2	113·0	113·4	123·1	116·0
Feb. 1	135·2	135·2	130·6	142·7	126·3	139·4	143·4	112·2	107·7	108·4	121·7	118·0
Mar. 1	135·3	135·1	144·0	147·3	119·7	137·7	145·7	111·3	107·5	107·0	120·0	116·8
Apr. 1	141·3	135·6	93·4	151·2	119·4	143·1	152·0	116·7	113·3	106·6	128·5	129·4
May 1	145·5	136·5	96·8	156·2	115·2	146·8	156·4	124·1	120·5	122·1	131·1	132·7
June 1	152·9	152·4	107·1	167·9	134·9	157·3	161·9	128·3	124·7	127·4	134·5	134·9
July 1	157·4	163·9	108·5	183·2	143·3	161·8	165·5	132·5	128·9	133·7	137·3	139·2
Aug. 1	160·6	164·2	134·6	184·5	140·7	167·6	166·5	135·6	130·9	134·2	143·8	146·6
Sept. 1	162·7	164·1	130·2	182·1	143·8	169·9	168·2	136·1	130·5	132·2	147·5	149·8
Oct. 1	165·8	175·4	121·1	194·8	154·6	173·9	172·4	134·3	129·2	128·7	146·1	149·4
Nov. 1	167·6	179·6	112·8	198·1	160·7	177·1	173·2	136·1	130·1	134·7	146·5	149·4
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1941	100·0	8·0	0·1	4·8	3·1	30·8	42·0	11·0	5·1	2·2	3·7	8·2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

also largely responsible for the decline of three per cent in construction in the period from September 1, 1939 to November 1, 1941; this took place wholly in highway and railway work, building showing a gain of 108 per cent in the twenty-six months.

The expansion in employment since the outbreak of war has extended in greater or less degree to all parts of the country. The gains vary from that of 19·4 per cent in the Prairie Provinces and 28·1 per cent in British Columbia, to 49·1 per cent in Ontario, and 54·3 per cent in the Maritime Provinces.

Firms in the eight leading cities whose statistics are regularly segregated have also shown important advances; in each case, this has exceeded that noted in the province in which the city is situated. The increase in activity in the first twenty-six months of war has raised the index by 35·6 per cent in Winnipeg, and by 39·1 per cent in Vancouver; the improvement in the other six centres has been even more impressive, the gains ranging from that of 44·7 per cent in Montreal, to 74·6 per cent in Hamilton and 112·4 per cent in Windsor. The concentration of the heavy industries in the last two municipalities is responsible for the unusually great expansion therein.

Statistics of Earnings

The results of the eighth tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present report. The figures are preliminary.

The 1,676,193 men and women employed at November 1 by the 12,775 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were paid $45,279,584 for services they rendered in the final week in October. In their last report, these establishments had indicated a staff of 1,658,248 employees, whose earnings in the period of observation in September had amounted to $43,717,942. Thus a gain of 17,945 or 1·1 per cent, in the number of employees was accompanied by an advance of $1,561,642, or 3·6 per cent in the aggregate payrolls.

The per capita average earnings continued to rise; the gain of 65 cents shown in the weekly pay envelope in October as compared with September was the largest reported in the brief experience of the payroll statistics. This is partly due to the fact that a number of more or less casual employees were laid off with the completion of seasonal work in certain industries. The payment of a cost of living bonus in many cases, and the raising

of such allowances in others also contributed to the result, while overtime work likewise continued as a factor in certain establishments. The average pay envelope of those on the staffs of the co-operating employers was $27.01 in the final week in October, as compared with $26.36 in September and $26.03 in August.

The last bulletin on employment and payrolls stated that the earnings of the 1,657,326 employees reported by the 12,720 establishments whose returns were then tabulated had amounted to $43,694,382 in the last week in September; the per capita average was $23.36. This average was not altered by the slight differences in the figures for some of the

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	November 1 1941	October 1, 1941	November 1 1940
Manufacturing	**58·2**	**187·6**	**185·0**	**144·6**
Animal products—edible	2·2	185·8	182·3	172·1
Fur and products	0·2	131·8	131·3	117·6
Leather and products	1·8	144·0	144·2	121·4
Boots and shoes	1·1	134·7	135·9	117·8
Lumber and products	3·8	119·5	123·0	104·1
Rough and dressed lumber	2·3	109·0	114·5	95·6
Furniture	0·6	118·2	117·2	105·0
Other lumber products	0·9	160·4	160·9	134·0
Musical instruments	0·1	86·2	90·5	78·2
Plant products—edible	3·3	172·2	192·4	150·5
Pulp and paper products	5·1	136·1	135·3	121·1
Pulp and paper	2·3	127·9	126·8	115·4
Paper products	0·9	190·2	187·7	149·7
Printing and publishing	1·9	128·3	128·4	118·7
Rubber products	1·1	145·3	143·5	120·1
Textile products	8·7	167·3	166·5	152·8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·2	178·5	176·6	162·0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·6	133·1	132·0	121·0
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	197·8	191·0	184·5
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·7	585·9	591·6	529·4
Hosiery and knit goods	1·4	147·2	146·1	139·2
Garments and personal furnishings	3·0	166·6	167·2	151·6
Other textile products	1·0	168·4	167·2	150·3
Tobacco	0·6	116·0	116·1	106·1
Beverages	0·8	231·2	236·3	196·0
Chemicals and allied products	3·2	429·0	397·4	218·9
Clay, glass and stone products	0·9	135·4	134·7	114·7
Electric light and power	1·1	149·9	151·6	146·8
Electrical apparatus	1·9	227·0	231·3	173·5
Iron and steel products	19·3	238·6	226·4	151·6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·8	233·3	227·4	179·3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·5	233·5	227·5	165·8
Agricultural implements	0·5	108·4	105·9	83·6
Land vehicles	7·6	202·0	191·2	131·6
Automobiles and parts	2·2	253·4	230·7	200·0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1·5	549·8	526·4	287·3
Heating appliances	0·3	171·6	169·6	157·0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·0	255·1	251·1	185·6
Foundry and machine shop products	0·8	261·4	251·5	162·7
Other iron and steel products	4·2	338·7	310·0	172·1
Non-ferrous metal products	2·7	302·9	303·4	211·5
Non-metallic mineral products	0·8	188·3	186·8	178·7
Miscellaneous	0·6	255·4	246·0	159·6
Logging	**3·9**	**219·6**	**174·0**	**258·6**
Mining	**5·2**	**185·0**	**182·3**	**174·0**
Coal	1·6	99·4	95·9	95·8
Metallic ores	2·9	378·9	376·6	351·5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0·7	166·7	166·6	156·6
Communications	**1·6**	**100·0**	**101·5**	**90·4**
Telegraphs	0·4	118·0	124·3	105·5
Telephones	1·2	95·1	95·3	86·3
Transportation	**7·7**	**102·8**	**104·2**	**93·5**
Street railways and cartage	2·1	151·3	153·0	140·0
Steam railways	4·3	89·8	89·7	79·6
Shipping and stevedoring	1·3	97·3	103·4	94·8
Construction and Maintenance	**11·1**	**147·7**	**155·4**	**120·5**
Building	4·3	167·8	164·6	137·8
Highway	4·7	198·4	208·7	157·6
Railway	2·1	81·2	97·5	66·0
Services	**2·3**	**173·7**	**175·7**	**148·8**
Hotels and restaurants	1·4	166·5	169·0	140·5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·9	186·2	187·3	163·4
Trade	**10·0**	**163·4**	**160·9**	**148·9**
Retail	7·6	171·8	167·9	154·9
Wholesale	2·4	141·3	142·3	133·4
All Industries	**100·0**	**167·6**	**165·8**	**139·2**

[1] The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

provinces, cities and industries. These revisions were due to the inclusion of late returns and to the correction of errors in the reported information which became apparent by comparison with the statistics for pay periods in the succeeding months.

Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of earnings, the data furnished for the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in payrolls by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total working forces engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the figures of earnings in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are affected very considerably by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The firms furnishing information for the first of November, as already stated, reported the disbursement of $45,279,584 in salaries and wages, as compared with $43,717,942 in the last week in September, while the payrolls that the same employers distributed to those on their staffs at June 1 for services rendered in the last week in May amounted to $38,373,951. An index number based upon this figure had, therefore, risen to 113·9 in the last week in September, and to 118·0 in the last week in October. The upward movement has been steadily maintained during the summer, the index of earnings in the period of observation in June being 104·6, in July, 107·5 and in August, 110·5. Meanwhile, an index number of employment recalculated on the comparable base, rose to 102·9 at July 1, 105·0 at August 1, 106·5 at September 1, 108·4 at October 1 and 109·7 at November 1. The increase in earnings distributed in the last six months has, therefore, considerably exceeded that in the numbers on the payrolls, in spite of the employment of increasingly large numbers of inexperienced workers who presumably are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay. This situation results of course from several factors. The growing concentration of workers in the highly-paid heavy industries, the extension of the system of paying wartime cost-of-living allowances, the increase in the amounts of such allowances, and the extensive use of overtime work, have contributed in varying degree to the growth in earnings, which is also probably seasonal in character.

Manufacturing.—The preliminary index numbers of payrolls in manufacturing show even greater gains than those in all industries, despite the employment of increasingly larger numbers of inexperienced workers; from 100 in the last week in May, the earnings of those employed in factories rose to 104·7 in June, to 108·4 in July, 112·0 in August, 116·6 in September, and 121·6 in the period of observation in October. Meanwhile, the index of employment on a comparable base, has risen to 111·7 at November 1. A comparison of these data with those prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows similar movements; from May 15 to November 15, the American index of payrolls in manufacturing advanced by 14·9 per cent and that of employment by 7·8 per cent.

The 975,544 persons employed at November 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid $26,916,095 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 962,797 persons at the beginning of October, and had disbursed $25,795,172 in earnings in the last week in September. The increase of 1·3 per cent in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 4·3 per cent in their aggregate earnings. The per capita average accordingly also showed a gain, rising from $26.79 in the last week in September to $27.59 in the last week in October.

There was a further important advance in the employment afforded in the durable goods division of manufacturing, and the earnings in this class also rose steeply; the increase in the former was 2·8 per cent, and that in the reported payrolls, 5·8 per cent. In the non-durable class, on the other hand, a reduction of 0·1 per cent in employment was accompanied by an increase of 2·7 per cent in the reported earnings. This situation was partly due to the fact that many of those laid off were seasonal employees, whose work was irregular; their earnings consequently being relatively low; however, the payment of higher cost-of-living allowances, together with other factors, contributed to the discrepancy shown in the number of employees and the reported earnings in the non-durable goods group.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, largely petroleum products; those in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and pulp and paper industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of females are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also the age distribution of workers therein, since the women workers tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must also be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

Logging.—In logging, there was a considerable increase in the number of employees reported, accompanied by a slightly smaller gain in the aggregate earnings; the disparity is due in general to the fact that those added to the working forces are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay, while it is also probable that many of the additional workers were not employed throughout the pay period reported. The per capita average showed a decline, falling from $18.88 in the last week in September, to $18.66 in the last week in October. It must again be mentioned that the figures of earnings given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

Mining.—Employment in mining showed a gain of 1·5 per cent and there was an increase of 7·6 per cent in the aggregate earnings, probably due in part to seasonal causes. The statistics show that 86,989 persons were paid $3,047,946 for their services in the last week in October, a per capita figure of $35.04. The average per employee in the last week in September had been $33.06.

Communications.—In communications, there was a seasonal decrease of 1·5 per cent in the number employed, accompanied by a reduction of 1·8 per cent in the weekly earnings. The decline in the latter was to some extent due to the fact that the data for the period of observation in September had included the payment of a retroactive cost-of-living allowance by one large organization, which could not separate such payments from the statement of the current wages and salaries paid. The average pay envelope contained $27.30 in the period of observation in October, compared with $27.37 in the same week in September.

Transportation.—The transportation industries reported at November 1 an aggregate working force of 129,576 men and women, whose earnings in the preceding week amounted to $4,392,651. The former figure was lower by 1·3 per cent than that at October 1, but the reported earnings in the last week in October were higher by two per cent than those disbursed by the same employers in the final week in September. There was accordingly a large increase in the average earnings of the individual, which rose from $32.81 in the last week in September, to $33.90 in the same period in October.

Construction.—Construction, on the whole, was quieter, there being a loss of five per cent in the number of workers, and of 3·5 per cent in the reported earnings. There was a reduction in employment in the railway and the highway construction and maintenance group, but building showed an advance. The per capita earnings in the group as a whole rose from $23.65 in the last week in September, to $24.01 in the period of observation in October.

Services.—The service establishments furnishing returns showed a seasonal decline in the number of their employees, together with a moderate gain in the aggregate earnings reported. The contents of the average pay envelopes increased from $16.40 in September, to $16.75 in the last week in October. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for over 61 per cent of those in the service industry.

Trade.—In trade, there was a gain in the number of persons on the staffs, accompanied by a rather greater advance in the aggregate payrolls distributed; the former were higher by 1·6 per cent and the latter by 1·8 per cent. The reported per capita earnings, therefore, slightly increased, being $23.07 in the last week in October as compared with $23.02 in the last week in September.

Finance.—In the financial group, 63,252 men and women were reported to have earned $1,850,450 in the last week in October, a per capita average of $29.26. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 62,978, and their earnings, $1,829,831, an average of $29.06 per employee. The inclusion of the data for the financial organizations raises the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to $27.09 in the last week in October, as compared with $26.46 in the same period in September.

Provincially.—A review of the data for the various provinces shows generally increased employment except in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia; in the former, a

decline was noted, while in the latter the situation, on the whole, showed little change. In all nine provinces, however, the aggregate earnings reported for the one week in October were greater than in the corresponding period in September. The average per capita earnings were therefore higher.

Employment and Earnings.—Table 1 gives preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in each of the five economic areas. The industrial groups included are those employing considerable numbers of persons; in those which appear in each of the economic areas, it is interesting to note the similarity in the levels of the average earnings, in relation to each other and also in relation to the general average in the same area. Thus, in iron and steel the reported earnings in each case were considerably above the average for manufacturing, being also higher than in most other classes of factory production, as well as exceeding the all-industries figure in the same area. The variation in the earnings of those employed in iron and steel manufacturing was from $28.96 in the Maritime Provinces in the last week in October and $30.72 in the Prairie Provinces, to $31.85 in Quebec, $32.27 in Ontario and $32.96 in British Columbia. The occurrence of varying proportions of overtime work contributes largely to the differences in many of the figures shown in the various areas.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the lowest figures, in general, are those reported in logging and services, in both of which board and lodging frequently constitute part of the remuneration of employees; allowance is not made in these statistics for earnings in this form. In trade, the earnings in the last week in September varied from $20.35 in the Maritime Provinces to $24.11 in the Prairie Provinces, where the wholesale group employs an unusually large proportion of those engaged in trading establishments. In general, the earnings in the wholesale division are higher than those in retail establishments, in which the proportion of women workers is higher, as is also the proportion of part-time workers. In all cases, the earnings of those engaged in transportation are considerably above the average, and in most provinces, the earnings of those in mining are also relatively high.

Eight Leading Cities.—Employment and payrolls advanced in each of the eight cities for which information is separately compiled. The gains in the aggregate earnings ranged from those of 1·6 per cent in Hamilton and three per cent in Windsor, to those of 5·8 per cent in Ottawa and 6·6 per cent in Winnipeg. In Montreal, the reported payrolls rose by four per cent and in Toronto, by 3·7 per cent from the period of observation in September to that in October.

Except in Hamilton, the average per capita earnings in the cities were also greater in the last week in October than in September. In that city, however, the increase in employment was at a slightly higher rate than that in the reported payrolls; the per capita weekly earnings in October were $29.32, compared with $29.49 in September.

Employment By Economic Areas

Seven of the nine provinces shared, to a greater or less degree, in the upward movement indicated at November 1. The exceptions were Prince Edward Island and British Columbia; the former showed a general reduction due to curtailment in construction, while in the latter there was on the whole no change in the situation. The largest percentage gains were those of 3·9 and 4·6 in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, respectively. Firms in Quebec reported the greatest number of additional employees, having taken on 9,239 extra workers; this was a gain of 1·8 per cent. The improvement in the provinces in which additions to staffs were reported resulted in most cases in the establishment of new, all-time high levels of industrial activity.

Maritime Provinces.—Increases in employment were recorded in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while the tendency was downward in Prince Edward Island. On the whole, there was a seasonal advance in the Maritime Provinces taken as a unit. Returns were received from 922 employers in this area with 134,363 men and women on their payrolls, as compared with 131,225 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing as a whole showed moderate improvement; additions to staffs were recorded in iron and steel and some other plants, but lumber and animal food factories were seasonably slacker. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, heightened activity was indicated in construction, mining and trade, and there were pronounced seasonal gains in logging camps.

Greater improvement had been recorded at November 1, 1940, by the 870 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 99,526 men and women; the index was then many points lower than the latest figure of 179·6, the maximum to date.

Quebec.—Further important expansion was shown in Quebec, chiefly in logging and manufacturing. Building, steam railway operation, mining and retail trade also afforded rather more employment. On the other hand, there were losses in shipping, highway and railway

construction and maintenance, communications and services. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber and vegetable food divisions reported a seasonal falling-off; there were, however, moderate increases in rubber, beverage, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal plants, together with large gains in chemical and iron and steel works.

The 3,196 employers furnishing returns enlarged their forces by 9,239 persons, bringing them to 516,492 at November 1. This increase, of 1·8 per cent brought the index to 177·1, a new all-time maximum. Activity was much greater than at November 1, 1940, although a considerably larger advance had then been indicated in the 3,112 reporting establishments, whose staffs had numbered 426,384.

Ontario.—The trend continued upward in Ontario, bringing employment generally in the province to a new high. The 5,525 firms whose data were tabulated reported 703,152 employees, or 3,253 more than in the preceding month. The average change from October to November in the twenty preceding years for which statistics are available has been a decline, so that the latest advance is contra-seasonal; it was, however, not equal to that recorded at the beginning of November in 1939 or 1940.

At the date under review, there were fairly large gains in logging as the camps gradually opened for the winter's operations; the difficulty of obtaining labour probably accounted for the fact that the increase was smaller than usual for the time of year. Metallic ore mining and trade showed moderate improvement from October 1, while there was further important expansion in manufacturing. This took place chiefly in iron and steel plants, which absorbed some 8,800 additional workers. Increased activity was also reported in the food, textile, chemical, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions. Of these gains, those in chemical works were greatest. On the other hand, the vegetable food, beverage, electrical apparatus and lumber industries reported reductions in staffs, the seasonal losses in fruit and vegetable canneries being particularly marked. Transportation, construction and maintenance also released employees; the decline in the latter was considerable. The general index in Ontario at the latest date stood at 173·2, a new maximum; this figure was nearly 31 points higher than at November 1 of last year, when statistics had been received from 5,361 employers with 569,654 men and women on their paylists. The advance then indicated had been on a larger scale.

Prairie Provinces.—There were substantial increases in employment in Manitoba and Saskatchewan at November 1, 1941, together with a slight gain on the whole in Alberta. Returns were compiled from 1,795 firms in the Prairie Provinces, having 184,190 employees, as against 181,871 at October 1. Manufacturing, logging, coal-mining and building afforded more employment, while there were declines in communications, transportation and railway construction and maintenance. Most of the improvement in manufacturing took place in food, chemical and iron and steel factories. The expansion in the Prairie Area was contra-seasonal, the trend having been retrogressive at November 1 in thirteen of the twenty preceding years for which data are available. The index was higher than in any other month of the record, standing at 136·1, compared with 119·7 at November 1, 1940. Statements had then been tabulated from 1,751 establishments, employing 157,065 workers; this was an increase of 2,022 from their October 1, 1940 payrolls.

British Columbia.—No general change in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,338 employers furnishing returns aggregated 137,996, practically the same number as in the preceding month. There were increases on the whole in manufacturing, mining and retail trade. Transportation, construction and logging, however, were quieter. In the group of factory employment, there were important, seasonal reductions in food canneries; the lumber and non-ferrous metal groups were also quieter, On the other hand, pulp and paper, chemical and iron and steel plants were brisker, the gain in iron and steel works being substantial.

Employment generally was more active than at November 1 of last year, when 1,298 establishments had reported a total working force of 112,091 persons, compared with 113,423 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 126·3, as compared with 149·4 at November 1, 1941; the latter figure (the same as that at October 1) was higher than in any earlier month for which data are available.

Table 11 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment By Cities

Additions to staffs were recorded in each of the centres for which data are segregated, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting heightened activity. The increases ranged from that of 0·6 per cent in Windsor to 2·6 per cent in Toronto and 3·7 per cent in Quebec City. The volume of employment in each of these eight cities was

greater than at the beginning of November of 1940, or indeed, than in any other month for which information has been tabulated.

Montreal.—Further improvement of a contra-seasonal nature took place in Montreal at November 1, when 3,834 persons were added to the payrolls of the 1,848 co-operating firms, who employed 239,957. Construction and manufacturing showed heightened activity. The increases in the latter took place mainly in iron and steel factories, but beverage, food and some other works also reported gains. On the other hand, shipping was quieter, and there was little general change in services and trade. An increase had also been noted at the same date of last year; the index was then many points lower than that of 158·2 at the latest date, when a new maximum was established. Statements for November 1, 1940, had been received from 1,803 establishments, providing work for 193,685 men and women.

Quebec City.—In Quebec, 219 employers reported a staff of 26,445 persons, compared with 25,495 at October 1. There was a slight increase in trade and a substantial gain in manufacturing, while construction and services were rather quieter. Employment on the whole was more active than in any other month for which data are available, the index being decidedly higher than at the beginning of November, 1940, when the 217 co-operating businessmen had employed 20,751 workers, compared with 20,156 in the preceding month.

Toronto.—There was an important increase in the payrolls of 1,903 firms in Toronto, who had 215,143 men and women in their employ, a number greater by 5,380 than in their last report. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing; in this division, food, textile, non-ferrous metal, iron and steel, chemical and other industries showed improvement, that in chemicals and iron and steel being most pronounced. Trade also afforded more employment, but transportation and construction were quieter. A smaller advance had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, and the index was then some 32 points lower; the 1,834 employers making returns for November 1, 1940, had reported staffs aggregating 175,804, compared with 173,017 in the preceding month.

Ottawa.—In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in manufacturing, where it took place mainly in lumber mills. Construction, however, was brisker. The 242 establishments furnishing data employed 21,655 persons, as against 21,222 at October 1. Employment, at a new maximum for this record, was in decidedly greater volume than at the same date in 1940. The trend had then also been upward, according to information from 237 employers of 17,923 workers.

Hamilton.—Industrial activity again increased in Hamilton at November 1; the 340 co-operating firms reported 57,985 employees, as compared with 56,741 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing afforded decidedly more employment, mainly in the textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups. Moderate gains were also made in construction, services and trade. Expansion on a smaller scale had been recorded at the beginning of November of last year, when the index was many points below the latest figure of 177·7. The November 1, 1940, paylists of the 334 co-operating employers had included 43,854 men and women.

Windsor.—The situation in Windsor showed further improvement; 201 establishments reported 33,253 persons in their employ, compared with 33,044 at the beginning of October. The increase took place mainly in the iron and steel industries; construction and trade, on the other hand, were rather slacker. Although a larger gain had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, employment was then at a decidedly lower level. Statistics for November 1, 1940, had been tabulated from 195 firms, whose staffs aggregated 26,082.

Winnipeg. — Employment advanced in Winnipeg, according to 559 employers with 55,531 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 54,426 in their last report. Manufacturing was brisker, especially in the chemical, food and iron and steel divisions; construction also showed a moderately upward movement, while transportation and services were quieter. The 538 concerns furnishing information for the first of November of last year had 47,035 men and women on their payrolls; the index of employment then stood at 107·5, compared with 133·2 at the date under review. This is the highest figure yet recorded.

Vancouver.—There was a contra-seasonal expansion in Vancouver, where the 587 co-operating establishments had 57,464 persons on their staffs, or 1,070 more than in the preceding month. Manufacturing reported an important gain, mainly in iron and steel plants, and trade also showed improvement, while construction was quieter and there were small losses in communications, transportation and services. Industrial activity generally was at a higher level than at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had been indicated by 568 firms, whose employees had numbered 43,500, a reduction of 557 from October 1, 1940.

Employment By Industries

Manufacturing.—Employment in manufacturing at November 1 showed its tenth consecutive increase, in the longest series of

uninterrupted advances in the nearly twenty-one years during which the current surveys have been made. The latest gain was substantial, amounting to 1·3 per cent; it was nevertheless the smallest in this period of continuous improvement. The trend of employment at November 1 in fifteen of the years since 1920 has been downward, so that the expansion at the date under review is contra-seasonal. Considerably exceeding that indicated at November 1, 1940, the latest increase provided employment for approximately the same number of persons as were added to the payrolls at November 1, 1939; the percentage gain then, however, was greater, at 2·1 per cent. In the few other years since 1920 in which the movement at November 1 has been favourable, the increases were slight.

The 7,038 manufacturers co-operating at the beginning of November, 1941, reported a combined working force of 975,544 men and women, or 12,747 more than in the preceding month. The unadjusted index (based on the 1926 average as 100), rose from its previous maximum of 185·0 at October 1, 1941, to a new high of 187·6 at November 1. This figure was 29·7 per cent above that of 144·6 at November 1, 1940, until now the highest for November.

Since the gain at the date under review is contra-seasonal, the seasonally-adjusted index also advanced, rising from 179·3 at October 1, to 185·9 at November 1. These two figures, like the corresponding crude indexes, are the highest yet recorded.

As compared with the preceding month, there was a particularly large increase of 15,199 persons in iron and steel plants. This greatly exceeds that reported in any other November for which data are available, having indeed, rarely been exceeded in any month in the years since 1920. Employment in chemical factories also showed a further important expansion, while there were smaller advances in animal food, pulp and paper, textile, rubber, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing plants; in the last-named, the gain took place mainly in the production of scientific instruments.

Seasonal declines at November 1 as compared with October were reported in vegetable food factories, which released nearly 6,500 workers; in lumber mills there was also a considerable seasonal falling-off. Losses on a small scale took place in musical instrument, beverage and electrical apparatus plants and in central electric stations.

Employment in practically every branch of manufacturing was brisker at November 1 than at the same date in any other year for which information is available.

For November 1, 1940, 6,762 manufacturing establishments had reported 744,144 employees, compared with 740,073 in the preceding month.

Calculated on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing have been as follows at the beginning of November in the last few years:—1941, 187·6; 1940, 144·6; 1939, 122·1; 1938, 110·9 and 1937, 119·0. In 1929, when industrial activity, on the average was at its maximum in the pre-war period, the November 1 index had been 117·2.

Logging.—Data were received from 442 firms employing 65,156 men, or 13,535 more than in the preceding month. The expansion was decidedly less than that reported at November 1 in any recent year. It is probable that difficulty in securing help is largely responsible for the relatively small gain. The index, at 219·6, was lower than that of 258·6 at November 1 of last year, and was also below the November 1, 1937, figure of 306·3; with these exceptions, it was higher than at the same date in any earlier year of the record. There were advances in logging at the latest date in all provinces except British Columbia, those in Quebec being most extensive.

Mining.—Improvement was indicated in the mining of metallic ores and of coal, while quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mining showed no general change. The forces of the 420 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 86,989 persons, compared with 85,713 at October 1. A much smaller increase had been noted at the beginning of November, 1940, and the index was then some eleven points lower. With infrequent exceptions, the movement in mining has been upward at November 1 in other years for which data are available; the latest increase approximated the average for that date.

Communications. — Telephones and telegrams showed a falling-off in activity, as is customary in the late autumn, the decline being of normal proportions. The companies and branches whose statistics were tabulated had 26,715 workers in their employ, or 402 fewer than at October 1. The index of employment was some ten points higher than at November 1, 1940, when a smaller loss had been noted.

Transportation.—A seasonal decrease was reported by the 552 co-operating employers in the transportation group; their staffs numbered 129,576, compared with 131,312 in the preceding month. Shipping and stevedoring and local transportation and storage showed reduced activity, while there was a slight gain in railway operation. The contraction in employment indicated in transportation at the

beginning of November of a year ago was not so large, but the index was then nine points lower than that of 102·8 at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.—Curtailment was recorded in highway and railway construction and maintenance, but building showed further improvement. Statements were received from 1,450 contractors employing 185,513 workers, compared with 195,243 at the beginning of October. This general reduction is seasonal, but the loss was slightly below average, according to the experience of the last twenty years. The index, at 147·7 at November 1, 1941, was higher than in any other November in the last decade.

Services.—Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, and there was a small decrease in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments; 616 firms in the service group reported 38,706 men and women in their employ, or 445 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 173·7, was considerably above that of November 1, 1940, although a moderate increase in staffs had then been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Trade.—The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 2,700 workers being added to the forces of the 2,196 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose employees aggregated 167,994. The improvement occurred wholly in retail stores, wholesale houses being rather quieter. The index in this division, at 163·4 at November 1, was at its maximum for that date in the years since 1920. The gain indicated at the beginning of November, 1940, had been on a smaller scale. The percentage advance this year was fractionally above the average at November 1 in the years since 1920.

Finance.—The 760 financial institutions and branches furnishing data for November 1 employed 63,252 men and women, as compared with 62,978 in their last report. The index stood at 122·5; in the preceding month it was 122·0, while at November 1, 1940, the figure had been 112·8. The addition of the returns for this group to those already given for the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings to 1,739,445 the number of persons in recorded employment in 13,536 establishments and lowers the general index of 167·6 in the eight industries just enumerated, to 165·4. When the employees of financial organizations are added to the statistics for October 1, 1941, the index was lowered from 165·8 to 163·6. The index at November 1, 1940, had stood at 139·2 without the figures for the finance group, and at 137·8 when they were included.

Index numbers in industries are given in Table 111.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of November, 1941

Unemployment in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades, or who are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only, to the organizations reporting.

Reports were received at the close of November from 2,107 labour organizations, whose combined membership was 324,071 persons, of whom 10,738, or a percentage of 3·3, were unemployed, in contrast with percentages of 3·1 at the end of October and 6·2 at the close of November, 1940.

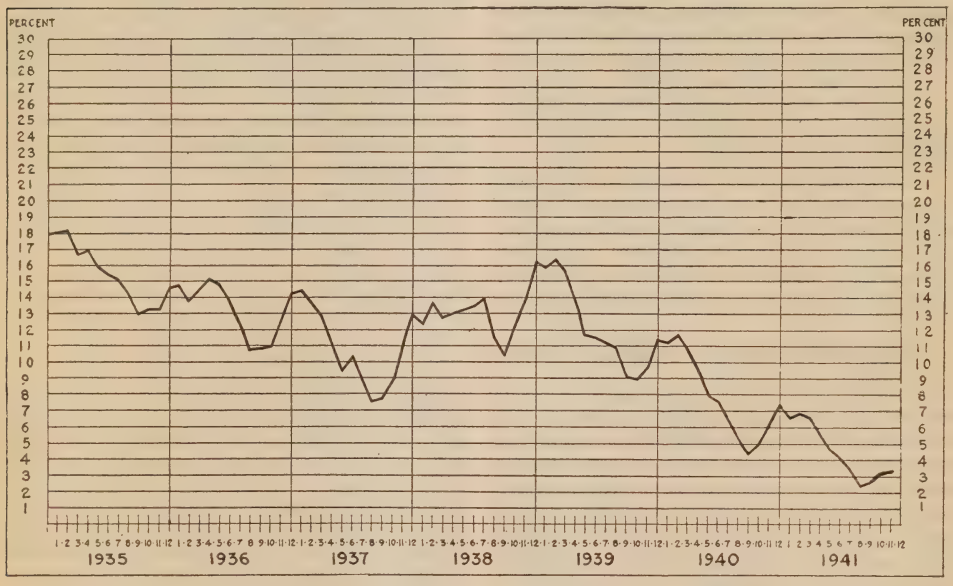
The slight employment contraction shown in November from the preceding month was due principally to seasonal recessions in work available for fishermen and to the slightly lower employment levels which prevailed among the members in the building and construction trades and in the manufacturing industries. A minor employment increase over October was reflected in Alberta returns; in Nova Scotia and Ontario there were fractional advances only. On the other hand nominal decreases in work afforded were indicated in New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia; among Manitoba members employment showed a moderate decline. Contrasted with returns received at the close of November, 1940, employment rose substantially in Quebec and Saskatchewan and considerable improvement was apparent likewise, in New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia; in Nova Scotia and Manitoba there were nominal increases, only.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. In Toronto there was a nominal expansion in available work over October, while in Halifax the percentage of unemployment was identical with that indicated at the close of the previous month. On the other hand, nominal declines in work provided were apparent in reports received from unions in Saint John, Montreal

and Edmonton. Slightly adverse conditions prevailed for Regina and Vancouver members; in Winnipeg there was a moderate decline in employment. In contrast with reports tabulated at the end of November, 1940, substantially better conditions prevailed among union members in Montreal and Toronto, and moderate improvement was in evidence also, in Vancouver; gains of lesser degree were apparent in Saint John, Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton. Halifax was the only city in this comparison to reflect an employment contraction and this was on a small scale, only.

From the chart which accompanies this article and shows the trend of unemployment from January, 1935, to date, it will be seen that the curve during November inclined slightly, thus manifesting some contraction in employment from the preceding month. It rested, however, at a substantially lower level than at the end of November, 1940, thus indicating a considerable improvement in conditions.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Reports were tabulated from 649 unions in the manufacturing industries. These organizations had a combined membership of 146,770 persons, of whom 3,980, or a percentage of 2·7 were unemployed, in contrast with percentages of 2·4 in October and 6·2 at the close of November, 1940. In comparison with October, a fair advance in work occurred for members in the iron and steel trades; these reports continued to reflect a very high employment level. An increase of noteworthy proportions was apparent, also, among fur workers. Butchers, meat and fish packers, indicated a minor advance in work provided; among papermakers and printing pressmen there were nominal employment increases, only. Metal polishers and clay, glass and stone workers recorded an unchanged situation; while, as in the previous month, unions of cigar and tobacco workers, electric current employees, textile and carpet workers, tailors, jewellery workers, mine, mill and smeltermen and gas workers all reported that their members were fully employed. On the other hand, nominal declines in work afforded occurred among soft drink and hat, cap and glove workers. Among bakers and confectioners, woodworkers, leather workers and general labourers there were minor recessions, and employment for members in the garment trades manifested a substantial seasonal contraction. A large majority of the trades participated in the employment expansion shown in November over the corresponding month in 1940. A much higher employment level was reflected in reports received from unions in the iron and steel trades, while viewed from the percentage standpoint, although involving comparatively few members, returns received from tailors and hat, cap and glove workers, indicated marked employment expansion. On the other hand, minor contractions in work afforded, were in evidence among fur and leather workers.

Returns were tabulated from 54 organizations of coal miners, whose total membership was 22,536 persons, of whom 204, or a percentage of 0·9 were unemployed, in contrast with a percentage of 2·5 at the end of October and 2·0 per cent at the close of November, 1940. In contrast with October, gains of noteworthy proportions were reflected in reports received from Alberta unions. In British Columbia there was an employment increase, likewise, although this was to a lesser degree; while in Nova Scotia there was only a nominal advance. As in the preceding month, members in New Brunswick unions were reported as fully engaged. Contrasted with conditions at the end of November, 1940, the employment level among British Columbia members was substantially higher; nominal advances only were apparent in Nova Scotia and Alberta. In New Brunswick the members, as in the previous comparison, were reported as having adequate work.

There were 247 reports received from unions in the building and construction trades. These organizations had a combined membership of 36,464 persons, of whom, 3,143, or a percentage of 8·6, were without work at the close of November, in contrast with percentages of 7·7, at the end of the previous month and 11·6 at the close of November, 1940. In comparison with October, employment among granite and stonecutters showed an appreciable advance. A favourable tendency was reflected, likewise, in returns received from unions of bridge and structural iron workers; among steamshovelmen there was a nominal increase, only. Viewed from the percentage standpoint, although involving comparatively few members, tile layers, lathers and roofers were much better engaged. On the other hand, a moderate contraction in employment was indicated in reports received from unions of carpenters and joiners. Slightly lower employment levels were apparent for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and hod carriers and building labourers; fractional declines only, were observed among electrical workers and plumbers. In comparison with reports tabulated at the end of November, 1940, important employment increases were observed among carpenters and joiners, likewise among painters, decorators and paperhangers, employment attained a much higher level. From the percentage viewpoint, tile layers, lathers and roofers were much better engaged, but as their membership is small, this change had but little effect on the building group percentage as a whole. On the other hand, there were nominal declines in work available for steamshovelmen, and hod carriers and building labourers. Among bricklayers, masons and plasterers and bridge and structural iron workers there were moderate employment recessions; much quieter conditions were apparent among granite and stonecutters.

Reports were tabulated from 861 organizations in the transportation industries, whose total membership was 76,479 persons. Of these, 2,004, or a percentage of 2·6 were unemployed, in contrast with percentages of 2·4 at the end of October, and 4·6 at the close of November, 1940. Compared with the previous month, there was a fractional increase for navigation workers; among street and electric railway employees, teamsters and chauffeurs, the percentages of unemployment remained identical with those of the preceding month. On the other hand among steam railway employees, whose returns constitute over 76 per cent of the

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	23·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	13·1
Average 1939.....	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	12·2
Average 1940.....	3·1	3·7	11·0	6·0	7·3	6·9	9·7	7·6	7·8
Nov. 1930.....	4·4	5·1	19·2	13·9	10·9	12·7	10·9	14·0	13·8
Nov. 1931.....	12·8	10·0	22·1	18·8	18·3	17·0	14·7	20·6	18·6
Nov. 1932.....	7·9	13·6	27·6	25·2	20·6	17·3	19·8	24·4	22·8
Nov. 1933.....	17·1	10·7	22·8	22·1	20·4	16·1	15·0	21·3	20·4
Nov. 1934.....	5·3	7·9	25·7	16·3	16·3	11·7	10·7	21·3	17·5
Nov. 1935.....	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	13·3
Nov. 1936.....	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Nov. 1937.....	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Nov. 1938.....	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	13·7
Nov. 1939.....	4·4	3·6	15·1	7·3	10·9	9·6	4·6	9·3	9·7
Nov. 1940.....	1·7	3·4	9·2	4·8	6·2	7·8	4·7	7·0	6·2
Dec. 1940.....	2·6	2·3	11·1	5·9	6·6	6·7	4·8	9·0	7·4
Jan. 1941.....	3·3	3·3	9·2	6·0	4·5	6·0	6·2	6·5	6·6
Feb. 1941.....	2·8	3·5	9·7	6·2	5·7	5·5	8·0	6·1	6·9
Mar. 1941.....	3·1	3·3	7·9	6·1	5·1	5·8	11·2	7·3	6·6
April 1941.....	3·2	2·5	8·0	3·1	4·6	3·3	12·6	5·7	5·5
May 1941.....	2·5	2·8	7·3	1·5	5·3	1·8	12·0	4·2	4·6
June 1941.....	2·0	1·9	6·2	2·0	4·3	1·8	11·5	3·8	4·1
July 1941.....	2·0	1·5	4·1	2·7	4·1	1·5	6·9	4·8	3·5
Aug. 1941.....	1·8	1·7	3·7	1·6	2·3	2·1	2·1	1·9	2·4
Sept. 1941.....	1·8	1·8	3·7	2·1	2·8	1·6	1·9	2·5	2·7
Oct. 1941.....	1·6	1·2	4·7	2·0	2·7	3·2	3·7	3·1	3·1
Nov. 1941.....	1·3	1·4	5·1	1·7	5·4	3·7	2·4	4·0	3·3

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
November, 1930	13·6	20·2	2·2	14·8	7·0	11·2	19·7	7·2	....	21·1	37·3	14·1	39·6	28·7	16·0	7·7	22·8	23·9	0·4	0·7	37·7	8·2	25·6	8·9	0·7	6·3	6·4	0	0·3	7·1	1·3	14·2	13·8
November, 1931	30·0	30·1	9·5	19·5	10·6	12·2	15·3	10·8	....	45·6	28·9	11·6	30·3	24·3	24·1	16·4	43·5	37·2	0·4	8·1	51·9	11·1	29·1	12·5	1·4	7·5	7·6	0	0·5	9·3	1·4	19·2	18·6
November, 1932	27·0	16·5	7·0	26·0	10·3	16·0	17·6	15·4	....	49·1	37·2	24·4	36·6	72·9	20·6	28·3	46·9	32·3	0·3	9·5	63·5	13·5	19·6	15·9	1·5	13·4	13·7	0	5·8	10·8	5·6	21·3	22·8
November, 1933	26·3	20·3	12·7	20·5	10·4	14·0	14·0	14·0	0	15·4	11·6	15·4	6·7	53·8	41·5	23·2	13·3	35·1	0·4	4·4	67·6	13·2	31·4	14·6	1·1	11·6	11·8	0	8·9	8·2	3·2	16·8	20·4
November, 1934	33·3	33·8	6·2	18·0	15·0	8·4	5·6	10·4	0	33·0	25·2	16·8	27·2	18·0	9·2	20·2	15·8	9·5	10·0	6·3	61·6	10·4	54·3	10·0	1·0	11·8	12·1	0	5·9	5·9	1·2	15·4	17·5
November, 1935	31·6	12·1	5·7	13·6	16·5	6·2	3·4	8·6	0	55·7	17·2	17·5	14·3	32·8	21·3	12·9	4·3	10·7	0·2	9·1	42·5	7·5	30·3	8·0	1·4	10·5	10·8	0	1·8	5·4	2·0	10·6	13·3
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	29·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0·2	4·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0·2	2·9	28·3	9·4	36·4	10·5	0·6	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
November, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	7·7	3·9	36·6	9·4	36·4	10·5	0·6	6·0	6·2	0	0	6·6	2·0	10·6	13·7
November, 1939	4·8	20·8	6·3	9·9	4·1	5·7	3·7	8·8	34·2	5·9	8·9	1·0	7·8	24·2	23·8	10·8	0·3	14·7	7·7	30·5	25·0	6·9	30·7	7·2	2·4	5·8	6·0	0	0	4·0	2·2	5·5	9·7
November, 1940	22·8	9·3	6·3	6·2	1·6	3·4	2·7	4·6	0	20·0	9·9	2·7	10·1	20·8	14·4	3·7	2·6	1·7	0	16·7	11·6	4·6	26·0	4·6	·3	5·4	5·5	0	0	2·5	·5	4·2	6·2
December, 1940	22·9	28·5	7·5	6·8	5·2	3·3	2·7	4·5	0	20·7	9·7	2·5	9·7	23·9	17·6	4·2	2·8	1·2	6·7	20·8	15·6	5·4	19·0	6·2	·3	5·4	5·5	0	·1	2·8	1·3	4·0	7·4
January, 1941	21·0	9·4	6·7	4·8	2·7	3·1	2·2	4·7	0	18·8	3·9	4·1	2·0	14·7	17·8	3·3	2·8	1·3	12·8	26·8	19·5	5·2	23·6	7·0	·2	5·3	5·4	0	0	3·2	1·9	3·8	6·9
February, 1941	21·5	9·6	8·3	4·2	2·6	2·7	2·3	4·0	13·2	14·2	3·4	3·2	1·8	12·8	11·6	2·8	1·3	·6	0	22·9	19·9	5·2	22·0	5·9	·2	4·3	4·4	0	0	2·7	1·7	3·8	6·6
March, 1941	35·1	9·6	10·8	3·5	2·4	2·9	2·7	3·3	0	14·4	2·9	3·8	1·1	0	9·1	2·1	1·3	·6	0	16·4	15·2	3·6	22·8	3·4	·1	4·5	4·6	0	0	4·0	3·4	4·6	5·5
April, 1941	14·0	7·4	13·1	2·7	1·8	1·8	1·1	3·2	0	1·1	2·1	1·0	2·7	0	9·4	2·0	2·1	1·0	·7	16·4	15·2	3·6	20·3	2·1	·1	4·3	4·4	0	0	2·5	·5	4·1	4·6
May, 1941	12·5	3·8	11·5	3·1	1·1	1·3	·5	2·9	0	1·4	4·7	1·7	6·2	1·4	8·0	2·0	·7	·1	0	15·5	7·9	2·1	16·6	1·7	·1	4·1	4·2	0	0	2·0	1·2	2·6	4·1
June, 1941	16·9	3·2	11·9	3·1	1·1	1·6	·7	3·4	0	·7	5·7	·1	7·0	12·9	10·5	1·2	·3	1·4	0	15·5	7·9	2·1	16·6	1·7	·1	4·1	4·2	0	0	2·0	·1	2·1	4·1
July, 1941	17·5	7·2	10·5	2·5	·3	1·1	·4	2·6	4·2	5·1	1·8	·4	2·4	1·2	5·9	3·2	·4	·8	0	11·3	7·3	1·8	14·9	1·4	·0	3·8	3·9	0	·1	1·2	·1	2·1	3·5
August, 1941	1·5	·6	4·4	1·4	·5	1·1	·5	2·6	4·3	1·1	·4	0	·5	0	5·9	1·4	·2	0	0	11·5	6·9	1·8	13·2	1·5	0	3·6	3·9	0	0	1·1	·1	2·0	3·4
September, 1941	10·4	4·2	1·6	·5	1·0	0·5	1·2	2·3	0	1·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	0	9·3	1·5	0·1	0·4	0	9·6	7·1	2·3	15·3	2·0	0·1	3·6	3·7	0	0·1	1·0	0·5	1·5	2·7
October, 1941	6·3	6·5	4·1	2·4	0·6	1·1	0·6	2·1	0	0·4	3·4	0	4·1	5·7	15·3	1·1	0	0·4	0	11·5	7·7	2·4	18·5	2·0	0·1	3·6	3·7	0	0·3	1·1	0·1	1·8	3·1
November, 1941	14·5	6·9	2·1	2·7	1·5	0·9	0·5	1·7	0	1·6	6·2	0	8·4	5·9	14·3	0·5	0	0·4	0	13·1	8·6	2·6	18·4	2·2	0·1	3·5	3·6	0	0·1	1·4	0·1	2·4	3·3

entire group membership, there was a nominal contraction in available work. In comparison with returns received at the end of November, 1940, employment rose substantially for navigation workers and considerable improvement was in evidence likewise, among steam railway employees. Unions of teamsters and chauffeurs indicated minor advances, while among street and electric railway employees the percentage of unemployment remained unchanged.

Returns were tabulated from 9 unions of retail shop clerks, whose combined membership was 3,781 persons, of whom, 5, or a percentage of 0·1 were without work, compared with a percentage of 0·3 in October and 0·1 per cent at the end of November, 1940.

Reports were received from 95 unions of civic employees, whose aggregate membership was 9,476, of whom, 12, or a percentage of 0·1, were unemployed. This percentage was identical with that shown at the end of October. The percentage of members, who were without work at the close of November, 1940, was 0·6.

In the miscellaneous group of trades there were 150 reports tabulated. The total membership included in these returns was 12,231, of whom, 294, or a percentage of 2·4 were without employment, in contrast with percentages of 1·8 in October and 4·2 at the end of November, 1940. Slightly better conditions than those reported in the previous month, were apparent among hotel and restaurant employees; barbers indicated a nominal increase, only. Among stationary engineers and firemen the percentage of unemployment remained unchanged, while among theatre and stage employees there was a slight recession. A moderate decrease in available work was observed among unclassified workers. In contrast with conditions at the close of November, 1940, a substantially higher employment level prevailed among stationary engineers and firemen and moderate advances in work provided, were reflected in reports received from unions of hotel and restaurant, theatre and stage employees and barbers, while among unclassified workers there was a moderate employment contraction.

Returns were tabulated from 4 unions of fishermen, whose total membership was 1,891. Of these, 275, or a percentage of 14·5 were without work at the end of November, compared with a percentage of 6·3 in October and 22·8 per cent at the close of November, 1940.

There were 4 reports received from unions of lumber workers and loggers. These organizations reported a total membership of 3,112 persons. Of these, 214, or a percentage of 6·9 were unemployed, in contrast with percentages of 6·5 at the close of October and 9·3 at the end of November, 1940.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members, who were on an average unemployed each year from 1930 to 1940, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment for November of each year from 1930 to 1939, inclusive, and for each month from November, 1940, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as Table I.

Building Permits Issued in Canada During November, 1941

The November report of Building Permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics includes returns from 190 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 167 reported detailed operations. The remaining 23 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of November while 14 municipalities had failed to report at the close of December 12.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of November is $11,465,444. Revised values for the month of October include returns from 203 municipalities and aggregate $13,137,056. Reports were received from 57 of the original 58 municipalities and show a value of $8,573,689 for November. The corresponding revised value for October includes 58 returns and is $10,100,422, while the November, 1940, value was $7,716,170.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the eleven elapsed months of the current year is $126,506,945. The value of the 58 municipalities for the same period is $94,467,439, while their corresponding value in 1940 was $74,206,357.

During the month of November new construction of all types amounted to 84·5 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 34·7.

TABLE I.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, NOVEMBER, 1941

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	11,465,444	18,550	241,513	1,364,428	3,592,879
New construction	9,699,121	18,550	190,875	1,307,832	3,162,696
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,766,323	.....	50,638	56,596	430,183
Residential	4,437,043	18,000	143,483	14,741	1,264,044
New construction	3,973,757	18,000	115,375	4,280	1,184,886
Additions, alterations, repairs	463,286	.....	28,108	10,461	79,158
Institutional	2,451,454	.....	38,750	1,295,352	969,850
New construction	2,379,798	.....	36,000	1,295,352	941,500
Additions, alterations, repairs	71,656	.....	2,750	.....	28,350
Commercial	1,519,873	550	50,280	53,935	446,667
New construction	913,068	550	30,500	7,800	208,650
Additions, alterations, repairs	606,805	.....	19,780	46,135	238,017
Industrial	2,976,235	.....	9,000	400	872,765
New construction	2,405,040	.....	9,000	400	811,965
Additions, alterations, repairs	571,195	.....	.....	.....	60,800
Other Building	80,839	.....	.....	.....	39,553
New construction	27,458	.....	.....	.....	15,695
Additions, alterations, repairs	53,381	.....	.....	.....	23,858

Classification of Permits	Provinces *(Concluded)*				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	4,018,535	356,720	57,508	1,053,664	761,647
New construction	3,082,116	267,945	42,265	960,990	665,852
Additions, alterations, repairs	936,419	88,775	15,243	92,674	95,795
Residential	2,021,723	132,495	32,838	190,267	619,452
New construction	1,782,913	114,170	28,875	142,356	582,902
Additions, alterations, repairs	238,810	18,325	3,963	47,911	36,550
Institutional	81,269	1,950	120	32,788	31,375
New construction	52,968	.....	.....	22,978	31,000
Additions, alterations, repairs	28,301	1,950	120	9,810	375
Commercial	610,023	169,925	22,775	120,678	45,040
New construction	391,838	153,425	13,215	94,880	12,210
Additions, alterations, repairs	218,185	16,500	9,560	25,798	32,830
Industrial	1,281,450	52,000	1,500	704,920	54,200
New construction	851,975	.....	.....	696,000	35,700
Additions, alterations, repairs	429,475	52,000	1,500	8,920	18,500
Other Building	24,070	350	275	5,011	11,580
New construction	2,422	350	175	4,776	4,040
Additions, alterations, repairs	21,648	.....	100	235	7,540

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1941. (1926=100).

Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average index of wholesale prices of building materials	Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average index of wholesale prices of building materials
	November	First 11 months	First 11 months	First 11 months		November	First 11 months	First 11 months	First 11 months
	$	$				$	$		
1941.....	11,465,444	126,506,945	(1) 65·3	(2)	1933.....	1,624,138	19,793,204	13·7	78·1
1940.....	11,132,109	105,319,455	(1) 51·2	96·2	1932.....	2,553,373	40,750,142	28·1	77·4
1939.....	4,186,430	53,688,802	37·1	89·3	1931.....	7,282,117	104,327,739	72·0	82·1
1938.....	4,702,337	57,434,417	39·6	89·2	1930.....	11,821,292	150,939,044	104·2	91·4
1937.....	4,925,202	52,288,022	36·1	94·3	1929.....	16,171,400	220,255,867	152·0	99·4
1936.....	3,097,508	38,043,527	26·3	85·1	1928.....	15,830,831	203,010,555	140·1	96·9
1935.....	3,447,653	44,158,767	30·5	81·2	1927.....	12,857,622	172,858,176	119·3	96·2
1934.....	2,622,534	24,935,704	17·2	82·7	1926.....	9,975,451	144,877,789	100·0	100·1

(1) Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities. (2) Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN NOVEMBER, 1941, AND IN NOVEMBER, 1940

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—	
	November 1941	November 1940
	$	$
Prince Edward Island—		
Charlottetown	18,550	6,000
Nova Scotia—		
*Halifax	85,235	272,803
New Glasgow	11,200	1,054
*Sydney	30,800	137,550
New Brunswick—		
Fredericton	No report	2,250
*Moncton	1,342,997	22,985
*Saint John	21,431	11,958
Quebec—		
*Montreal (*Maisonneuve)	1,527,243	1,216,533
*Quebec	254,625	85,425
Shawinigan Falls	206,615	161,750
*Sherbrooke	177,260	87,800
*Trois-Rivieres	52,045	76,731
*Westmount	7,935	9,986
Ontario—		
Belleville	5,500	19,190
*Brantford	42,882	13,782
Chatham	12,167	36,700
*Fort William	101,166	28,360
Galt	14,725	19,805
*Guelph	32,085	30,910
*Hamilton	275,743	1,197,299
*Kingston	75,060	72,040
*Kitchener	45,605	46,150
*London	54,665	102,140
Oshawa	159,490	16,295
*Ottawa	117,300	670,800
Owen Sound	60,653	1,805
*Peterborough	26,595	812,837
*Port Arthur	87,360	55,360
*St. Catharines	143,465	47,545
*St. Thomas	15,275	24,171
Ontario—Conc.		
Sarnia	20,680	29,670
Sault Ste. Marie	43,558	43,471
*Stratford	7,730	11,537
*Toronto	789,341	677,587
East York Twp	150,793	66,703
*Windsor	109,238	124,780
Riverside	29,560	25,930
Woodstock	14,163	14,200
York Twp	183,150	179,650
Manitoba—		
*Brandon	11,150	1,750
St. Boniface	19,775	29,180
*Winnipeg	301,900	144,650
Saskatchewan—		
*Moose Jaw	4,303	3,475
*Regina	29,245	24,350
*Saskatoon	14,800	8,775
Alberta—		
*Calgary	196,147	37,201
*Edmonton	799,442	27,270
Lethbridge	36,605	28,145
Medicine Hat	21,470	2,125
British Columbia—		
Nanaimo	6,575	5,000
*New Westminster	62,775	98,146
Prince Rupert	6,925	37,060
*Vancouver	16,000	12,550
North Vancouver	522,920	546,795
Vernon	4,150	375
*Victoria	105,637	89,381
Total 58 Municipalities	(1)8,573,689	7,716,170
Total 35 Municipalities	7,471,400	6,824,862

Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910
(1) 57 municipalities only, reporting.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER RECORD

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for November, 1941, summarizes the September-October employment situation in Great Britain as follows:—

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed October 13 was 97,034, a decrease of 3,014 as compared with September 15. Of this total, 28,722 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment.

Those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 6,620, a decrease of 1,304 as compared with September 15. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 9,420, a decrease of 91 as compared with September 15.

The corresponding figures for women and girls on the registers at October 13 were 88,816 wholly unemployed, 13,832 temporarily stopped, and 477 unemployed casual workers. Of those wholly unemployed, 3,482 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment, and 4,082 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with September 15, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 7,730, those temporarily stopped a decrease of 2,217, and unemployed casual workers a decrease of 66.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowance on the registers at October 13 was 147,541, as compared with

157,466 at September 15, and 696,962 at October 14, 1940.

United States

Total civil non-agricultural employment in November (40,693,000) was 3,165,000 greater than in November, 1940 and 4,114,000 above the November, 1929 level, according to a statement issued on December 31 by United States Secretary of Labour, Miss Frances Perkins. Due primarily to seasonal recessions in the manufacturing, transportation, and fianance and service groups, there was a decrease in employment between mid-October and mid-November, 1941 of 83,000.

While 70,000 fewer factory workers were employed in November than in the preceding month, the decline in factory employment was of less than the usual seasonal proportion. Employment continued to advance sharply in shipbuilding and aircraft industries, while moderate increases were reported in a number of other industries. These gains were offset, however, by seasonal losses in canning and clothing industries and also by employment reductions in many establishments where operations have been curtailed in the effort to conserve critical raw materials.

Employment in the transportation and public-utility group declined by 58,000 from October to November; the finance and service group showed a decrease of 25,000; and the mining group showed a small decrease (4,000). These losses over the month interval were partly offset by increases in trade (61,000) and government (3,000). Federal construction continued to rise sharply but a seasonal decrease occurred in non-Federal construction and total construction showed a gain of only 10,000 workers.

The greater part of the gain of 3,165,000 in non-agricultural employment over the year occurred in manufacturing with an increase of 1,734,000 workers. Employment in Federal, State, and local government services increased 391,000; trade increased 336,000; construction rose 261,000; transportation, 242,000; finance and service, 143,000; and mining, 58,000.

Seasonal declines in employment occurred in canning and preserving (49,600), sawmills (11,500), and women's clothing (9,700). In the automobile industry reduced production quotas resulted in a decline of 7,300 workers, the November total of 511,400 being 2·2 per cent lower than in November a year ago.

The employment index for all manufacturing industries combined in November stood at 134·5 of the 1923-25 average, and the payroll index was 165·5. Compared with November, 1940, factory employment has increased 17·3 per cent and payrolls 42·2 per cent. The considerably greater increase in payrolls reflects expansion in working hours, overtime payments, and wage-rate increases.

Wage-rate increases averaging 8·1 per cent, and affecting 165,511 factory wage earners, were reported by 586 co-operating establishments between mid-October and mid-November. The number affected by wage increases in November was less than in any month since March, 1941. Since January, wage increases affecting more than 4,500,000 workers have been reported.

Employment in anthracite and bituminous coal mines showed virtually no change between October and November, but payrolls in both industries declined (15 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively) partly as a result of holidays observed in the first half of November. Less than seasonal reductions were reported by quarries and non-metallic mines, while employment in metal mines showed virtually no change and payrolls rose slightly. Wholesale-trade employment and payrolls showed slight contra-seasonal gains, largely as a result of pronounced employment increases in establishments handling farm products. Greater-than-seasonal increases occurred in retail trade, despite employment losses experienced by automobile, lumber, and building-material dealers, and dealers in radios and household appliances.

Increased activity on the construction of Naval Vessels and non-residential buildings was largely responsible for an employment increase of 81,000 in the month ending November 15 on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations. The number of men at work on low-rent projects of the United States Housing Authority declined from 40,800 to 36,000. Seasonal employment decreases occurred on both maintenance and new road projects financed from State funds. A preliminary estimate indicates that 23,000 persons were added to executive service payrolls in November. Employment on work relief projects of the Work Projects Administration rose 16,000 in November and 83,000 were added to the rolls of the National Youth Administration. About 1,000 fewer persons were employed in camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps in November.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wage Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Orders in Council of April 9, 1924, and of December 31, 1934. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On May 30, 1941, an Order in Council, P.C. 3884, was passed rescinding the schedule of minimum wage rates set out in the "B" conditions which had been in effect since December, 1934, and establishing increased rates of 35 cents and 25 cents respectively for male and female workers over eighteen years of age. It also made provision for a system of permits to employ beginners and handicapped workers at sub-standard rates, and provided penalties for non-compliance with the prescribed rates.

On October 4, 1941, P.C. 3884 was revoked by the passage of Order in Council P.C. 7679 and minimum rates were prescribed for all employees of Government contractors and subcontractors. (The full text of this Order in Council appears at pages 1226 and 1227 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October.)

The four major changes made by the new Order are: (1) the application of the minimum rates to *all* employees of contractors and subcontractors throughout an establishment of which any part may be engaged on Government orders, and not only as previously to those employees actually engaged on Government work; (2) the addition of a new minimum wage rate of 20 cents an hour for employees under 18 years of age whose rates previously had been set by provincial regulation; (3) the authorization of special beginners' rates; and (4) the exemption from the necessity of obtaining beginners' permits unless the number of beginners exceeds a quota of 20 per cent of the total number of employees in any establishment.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were suspended in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. This clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other persons doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages: The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance, or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreements with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for over-

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time and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage of not less than one and one-half times the rgeular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

As complete lists of the contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply

are being issued weekly through the office of the Director of Public Information, and are being published in the press, this information will not be duplicated here.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded During December

During the month of December the Department of Labour prepared, on request 94 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

Particulars of the contracts which have been entered into recently by the various Government departments (other than the Department of Munitions and Supply referred to above) appear hereunder:—

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *"minimum* rates only" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Building construction at Kenora, Ont. Name of contractors, Bergman & Nelson, Ltd., Kenora, Ont. Date of contract, December 1, 1941. Amount of contract, $5,740. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers, on steel erection	0 90
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 70
Enginemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—metal	0 65
Lathers—wood	0 60
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters (spray)	0 70
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent: comp.	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Shinglers (wood, asbestos)	0 65
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Structural steel workers	0 90
Tile setters, asphalt	0 65
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchmen	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners—on steel erection	0 90

Development work at St. Joseph, Ont. Name of contractors, Johnson Bros. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont. Date of contract, December 3, 1941. Amount of contract, $50,472.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 70
Enginemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 65
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Tractor operators (small)	0 50
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development work at Mount Pleasant, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Curran & Briggs, Ltd., Toronto. Ont. Date of contract, December 3, 1941. Amount of contract, $203,-207.25. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 50
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 60
Gasoline	0 45
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 60
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Tractor operators (small)	0 45
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 55
Watchmen	0 30

Additional development work at Mohawk, Ont. Name of contractors, King Paving Co., Ltd., Oakville, Ont. Date of contract, December 3, 1941. Amount of contract, $170,220. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 65
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Tractor operators (small)	0 50
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Development work at Douglas, Man. Name of contractors, Long Lac Construction Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, December 3, 1941. Amount of contract, $39,036. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 54
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 75
Three or more drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 45
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 90
Gasoline	0 60
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 70
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Tractor operators (small)	0 60
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 70
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development work at Granum, Alta. Name of contractors, General Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 3, 1941. Amount of contract, $39,036. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Drill runners	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 55
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 75
Gasoline	0 55
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 70
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Tractor operators (small)	0 50
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 60
Watchmen	0 40
Labourers	0 40

Development work at Souris, Man. Name of contractors, Tomlinson Construction Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, December 4, 1941. Amount of contract, $470,150.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 54
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Drill runners	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 90
Gasoline	0 60
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 70
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of a water supply main at Neepawa, Man. Name of contractors, Henry Borger & Son, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, December 5, 1941. Amount of contract, $6,315. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Drill runners	0 50
Dragline operators (steam or gasoline)	1 00
Dragline firemen	0 60
Dragline oilers	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 45
Watchmen	0 35

Road development at Fort William, Ont. Name of contractor, E. A. Bell, Fort William, Ont. Date of contract, December 6, 1941. Amount of contract, $4,886.75. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Enginemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 55
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 55
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 65
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	1 10
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 65
Steam shovel oilers	0 55
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 10
Tractor operators (small)	0 50
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development work at Cartierville, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Armand Sicotte & Sons, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 6, 1941. Amount of contract, $120,157.60. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 46
Blacksmiths	0 60
Carpenters and joiners	0 81
Cement finishers	0 64
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 64
Gasoline or electric	0 58
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 58
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 87
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 76
Three or more drums	0 80
Enginemen, stationary	0 58
Hod carriers	0 53

	Per hour
Labourers	0 46
Machinists	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 58
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Riggers (general)	0 58
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 65
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 64
Steam shovel engineers	1 05
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 05
Tractor operators (small)	0 55
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 65
Watchmen	0 40

Development work at Hertney, Man. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, December 1, 1941. Amount of contract, $230,251.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 54
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Drill runners	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 90
Gasoline	0 60
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 70
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development work at Sydney, N.S. Name of contractors, Standard Paving Maritime Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 15, 1941. Amount of contract, $433,363.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Enginemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 55
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 55
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 65
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Tractor operators (small)	0 50
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of water supply main at Caron, Sask. Name of contractors, Saskatoon Contracting Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, December 10, 1941. Amount of contract, $6,931. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 45
Dragline operators (steam or gasoline)	1 00
Dragline firemen	0 60
Dragline oilers	0 50
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 75
Enginemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Powdermen	0 45

	Per hour
Pumpmen	0 45
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 70
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 70
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	50
Shovel operators	1 00
Tractor operators (small)	0 50
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 60
Watchmen	0 30

Additional development work at Kohler, Ont. Name of contractors, Law Construction Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 12, 1941. Amount of contract, $16,609. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Enginemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 55
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 55
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 65
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Tractor operators (small)	0 50
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development work at DeWinton, Alta. Name of contractors, Dutton Bros. & Co., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, December 15, 1941. Amount of contract, $7,712. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 60
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 50
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 95
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 55
Enginemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 60
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 54
Powdermen	0 55
Pumpmen	0 55
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 50
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 60
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 70
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 55
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Tractor operators (small)	0 67½
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 70
Watchmen	0 40

Development work at Elgin, Man. Name of contractors, McCormick Construction Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, December 16, 1941. Amount of contract, $31,873.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 54
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 90
Gasoline	0 60
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 70
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Development work at Halbrite, Sask. Name of contractors, Bird Construction Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, December 8, 1941. Amount of contract, $195,719. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 52½
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 70
Enginemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Powdermen	0 45
Pumpmen	0 45
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 70
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 70
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Tractor operators (small)	0 50
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 60
Watchmen	0 30

Additional development work at Mountain View, Ont. Name of contractors, H. J. McFarland Construction Co., Picton, Ont. Date of contract, December 15, 1941. Amount of contract, $16,302.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 65
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Tractor operators (small)	0 50
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development work at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Storms Contracting Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 15, 1941. Amount of contract, $150,553.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 50
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Enginemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Painters (spray)	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Powdermen	0 45
Pumpmen	0 45
Riggers (general)	0 50
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 60
Gasoline	0 45
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 60
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Tractor operators (small)	0 45
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 55
Watchmen	0 30

Additional development work at Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Brennan Paving Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, December 18, 1941. Amount of contract,

$23,465. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Enginemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Powdermen	0 50
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 65
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Tractor operators (small)	0 50
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development at Prince Albert, Sask. Name of contractors, Messrs. C. Mamczasz and J. Rollack, Prince Albert, Sask. Date of contract, December 24, 1941. Amount of contract, $26,318. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 52½
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 70
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 70
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Tractor operators (small)	0 50
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 60
Watchmen	0 30

Development work at Yarmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Tomlinson Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 26, 1941. Amount of contract, $558,211. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 50
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Enginemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Powdermen	0 45
Pumpmen	0 45
Riggers (general)	0 50
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 60
Gasoline	0 45
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 60
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Tractor operators (small)	0 45
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 55
Watchmen	0 35

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Supply of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Overshoes	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Cardigan Jackets	Bates and Innes Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.
Khaki Drill	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Service Shirts	Woods Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Varsity Slickers	Tower Canadian Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Sun Helmets	Hawley Products Canada, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type Cancellers, etc.	Pritchard - Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard - Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	The Paris Wincey Mills Ltd., Paris, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Barringham Rubber Co., Ltd., Oakville, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard - Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail Bag Fittings	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail Bag Fittings	Canadian Spool Cotton Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail Bag Fittings	Mayer Sealing Devices Reg'd, Montreal, P.Q.
Mail Bag Fittings	Monarch Belting Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter Pouches and Mail Bags	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail Bagging	J. Spencer Turcer Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Construction: Shipbuilding

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY AND THE BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS UNION OF CANADA, LOCAL NO. 1.

Agreement in effect from November 10, 1941, for the duration of the war and wartime contracts. Only union members to be employed, if available. Hours, 44 per week on day shift, 45 hours on second and third shifts, on which 9 hours' pay to be given for 8 hours' work on second shift and 7½ hours' work on third shift; overtime at time and one half for first four hours and double time thereafter, and double time for all work on Sundays and nine specified holidays. Minimum hourly wage rates effective from September 23: blacksmiths, 90 cents, blacksmiths' helpers, 65 cents. A cost of living bonus to be paid in accordance with Order in Council P.C. 8253 and amendments.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—THE MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY AND THE ASSOCIATION OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

Agreement in effect from July 24, 1940 (wage rates, etc. from July 1, 1940) to July 23, 1943, or for the duration of the war, whichever period is longer. Reports of a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which decided against the request of an organization for a separate agreement for bus drivers, etc., were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1941, page 99, and August, 1941, page 891. A request for another board to settle a dispute as to a cost of living bonus was not granted, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1041.

Transportation Department.—Hours for conductors, motormen, operators and autobus chauffeurs limited to 54 per week, but if sufficient men not available, up to 60 hours may be worked. Overtime: time and one half for all work over 60 hours in a week; for all work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, 5 cents per hour extra to be paid. Hourly wage rates: conductors, motormen and car starters, 50 cents during first year's service, 55 cents during second year's service and 60 cents thereafter (5 cents extra to operators of one man cars); autobus chauffeurs, 61 cents during first year's service, 65 cents during second year; hillmen and switchmen 40 cents during first year, 42 cents during second year's service (these are increases of 5 cents per hour over the previous rates). Provision is made for seniority rights and for one week's vacation with pay.

Rolling Stock Department.—Hours: 45 per week at Youville shops, 44 at car barns; overtime at time and one half for all time over 10 hours in a week day; for work on Sundays and legal holidays, time and one quarter. Certain standard hourly wage rates in Youville shops: machinists 58 to 72 cents, millwrights 68 to 72 cents, welders 62 to 70 cents, blacksmiths 60 to 70 cents, toolmakers 70 to 78 cents, patternmakers 72 cents, other skilled trades 52 to 70 cents, improvers in mechanical trades 42 to 50 cents, labourers 38 to 42 cents. Certain standard hourly wage rates in car barns: truck, brake, motor and electrical inspectors 54 to 60 cents, pitmen 54 to 60 cents, labourers 38 to 42 cents. An amount equal to 10 per cent of total existing payrolls to be established as a general increase and distributed among employees in accordance with the standard wage rates. One week's vacation with pay.

Construction Department.—Hours 48 per week in track department, 44 in construction shops: overtime at time and one quarter for work over 10 hours (in track department time and one half for day gangs after midnight) on week days, and time and one half for work over 10 hours on Sundays and holidays. One week's vacation with pay to employees of this department. Certain standard hourly wage rates: in track division, trackmen 51 to 56 cents, sectionmen 40 and 46 cents, welders 58 to 62 cents, mechanics 60 to 66 cents; in structures division (maintenance)—carpenters, electricians and plumbers 60 to 68 cents, bricklayers and painters 60 to 65 cents, helpers 40 to 50 cents. An amount equal to 10 per cent

of total existing payrolls to be established as a general increase and distributed among employees in accordance with the standard wage rates.

Autobus—Mechanical.—Hours, 50 per week; overtime at time and one half for work over 10 hours in a day; time and one quarter for all work on Sundays and legal holidays. Certain standard hourly wage rates: mechanics 44 to 76 cents, apprentices 28 to 38 cents, electricians 40 to 70 cents, body workers 59 to 70 cents, cleaners and washers 38 to 42 cents. An amount of 10 per cent of total existing payrolls to be established as a general increase and distributed among employees in accordance with the standard wage rates, to be established by the Company. One week's vacation with pay.

Power House.—Station operators previously working 56 hours per week to work 48 hours (a 6-day week) with approximately the same annual income; overtime at time and one half for all time over 10 hours on any week day; operating employees in the power houses and substations to be paid 5 cents extra for work on Sundays and seven specified holidays. Maintenance men of the power department to receive an increase of 10 per cent. Certain standard hourly wage rates: operators 66 and 70 cents, floormen 59 cents, electricians (maintenance) 62 to 70 cents, helpers 51 to 56 cents, enginemen 66 and 70 cents, firemen 52 to 56 cents, oilers 50 to 54 cents, cleaners 42 to 46 cents. One week's vacation with pay.

Overhead Department.—Hours, 45 per week; overtime at time and one quarter after 10 hours' work on any day of the week; time and one quarter for all work on Sundays and legal holidays. Certain standard hourly wage rates: linemen 60 to 62 cents, groundmen 55 to 58 cents, chauffeurs 55 to 58 cents, conduit inspectors 60 cents. An amount of 10 per cent of the total existing payrolls to be established as a general increase and distributed among employees in accordance with the standard wage scale. One week's vacation with pay.

Cashier's Department.—Monthly wage rates: box exchange clerks from $65 during first year to $85 after two years; branch ticket salesmen $95 during first year and $100 after first year; transfer clerks $110, ticket clerks and relief men $120.

Promotions to be made with justice, considering ability and seniority. The total gross receipts of the company from passenger bus and tramway fares to be computed for twelve months ending June 30 of each year, and if such receipts exceed the sum of fifteen million dollars, the company will set aside 25 per cent of such excess as a fund to be paid as additional remuneration to employees who have earned $2,500 or less during such twelve months and have been continuously on the payroll during this period.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION AND THE EMPLOYEES OF THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT (MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN ELECTRICAL TRADES UNION, LOCAL NO. 1).

The agreement which came into effect April 1, 1938, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1413, was renewed without change for the period April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1942. The commission granted a cost of living bonus of 3 cents per hour from October 1, 1940, and an additional 2 cents per hour from June 1, 1941.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—THE HAMILTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, DIVISION 107.

This agreement came into effect April 1, 1936, and was amended April 15, 1939 to provide for a vacation with pay, as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1936, page 748, and August, 1939, page 858. From June 1, 1940, an increase of 2 cents per hour in wage rates was granted without any amendment to the agreement. The agreement was amended from June 1, 1941, to provide for an increase of 5 cents per hour for hourly paid employees and of $10 per month for monthly paid employees, over the rates effective from April, 1936 to May, 1940. Certain hourly wage rates, effective from June 1, 1941: one man car and bus operators from 53 cents during first year of service to 63 cents after two years (two man car operators 5 cents per hour less); ticket clerks $125 per month; blacksmiths 61½ cents, painters 57½ cents, pitmen 53 and 57½ cents, electricians 64 cents, other trades 57½ and 62½ cents, car cleaners 50 and 52½ cents.

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY, ONTARIO.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE LONDON AND PORT STANLEY RAILWAY (MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, DIVISION 262).

Schedule in effect from May 1, 1941, subject to 30 days' notice. Hours, 48 per week; overtime at time and one-half except that passenger and freight crews to be paid overtime only after 9 hours' work. Hourly wage rates: motormen and conductors 50 cents during first year, 55 cents second year, brakemen 45 and 47 cents, shop mechanics 60 and 65 cents, linemen 52 to 60 cents, machinist helper 48 cents, car cleaners 42 cents, maintenance of way men 46 cents; clerks $65 to $130 per month, freight and passenger agents $150. Provision is made for seniority rights, settlement of disputes; one week's vacation for those with one and under five years' service, two weeks with over five years' service.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—SANDWICH, WINDSOR AND AMHERSTBURG RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, DIVISION 616.

Agreement in effect January 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, and till 30 days' notice.

All employees to become union members within 30 days of their employment. The Company agrees to the check-off of union dues and assessments. Hours for bus operators to be as close as possible to 9 hours per day, but may not exceed 10 hours, to be completed within 11 consecutive hours, where possible; for all employees other than operators, 48 per week. Hourly wage rates for bus operators, from 55 cents during first six months' service to 70 cents after two years' service; overtime for bus operators 20 cents per hour for all work over 10 hours in a day. Hourly wage rates for shop and maintenance men: licensed motor mechanics 80 cents, helpers 72 cents, trouble shooter and air mechanic 75 cents, service men 64 cents, washers and cleaners 65 cents, machinist and toolmaker 82 cents, electrician and general maintenance man 80 cents, welder 75 cents; overtime to be paid at 30 cents per hour extra. Apprentices from 30

cents during first six months to 50 cents during second half of third year. Provision is made for seniority rights, one week's vacation with pay and for arbitration of disputes.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF PORT ARTHUR AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, DIVISION 966.

Agreement in effect May 1, 1941, to May 1, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours, 48 per week as nearly as possible for car operators, 44 for car house and trackmen. Hourly wage rates for two-man car operators, from 45 cents during first six months' service to 54½ cents after one year; for one-man car operators, from 52½ cents during first six months' service to 62 cents after one year. Hourly wage rates: carpenter, painter, machinist and blacksmith 65 cents, pitmen 57 and 62 cents, car cleaners 50 cents, track bonder 53 cents, trackmen 51 cents. A cost of living bonus of $1.25 per week for each 5 per cent rise in cost of living since August, 1939. Provision is made for seniority rights, one week's vacation with pay, ten days sick leave with pay if employee has been absent through illness for 20 consecutive days in the same year and for settlement of disputes.

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—CITY OF FORT WILLIAM AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, DIVISION 966.

Agreement in effect May 1, 1941, to April 30, 1942 and till a new agreement is made. This agreement is similar to that noted above between the same local and the Port Arthur Public Utilities, with the exception of the following hourly basic wage rates: painters 61 cents, pitmen 55 and 60 cents, track bonder 51 cents, trackmen 49 cents.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND MOTORMEN, CONDUCTORS AND BUSMEN EMPLOYED BY THEM.

Agreement in effect May 1, 1941, to April 30, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. No discrimination on account of employees being or not being union members. Hours: runs to be as nearly as possible a 7-hour day; overtime at time and one-half for all work over 7⅞ hours in any day. Hourly wage rates, effective from April 1, 1941: two-man car operators 51 cents during first six months' service to 59 cents after 18 months' service; one-man car operators and busmen 5 cents per hour extra; for work on Sunday, 5 cents per hour over the week-day rates. Provision is made for seniority rights, two weeks' vacation with pay, and for the settlement of grievances.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES.

Agreement in effect May 1, 1941, to April 30, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. No discrimination on account of employees being or not being union members. Hours: in car house section, 48 per week, but not more than 88 hours in a two week period; in shops section, 44 per week; overtime and all work on Sundays and Dominion holidays, time and one-half. Hourly wage rates, effective from April 1, 1941: machinists, blacksmiths, welders, carpenters, pipefitters, wiremen, etc., 74 cents; wheelmen, electric repairmen, motor inspectors, 63½ cents; oilers, pitmen, 57 cents; motor repairmen, mechanics' helpers, etc., 55 cents; general helpers 45 cents; apprentices from 28 cents during first six months to 68 cents during second half of fifth year. Provision is made for seniority rights, apprentice regulations, two weeks' vacation with pay, and for the settlement of grievances.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND MOTOR BUS AND TRUCK DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES.

Agreement in effect June 1, 1941, to April 30, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. No discrimination on account of employees being or not being union members. Hours: 8 per day, except for truck drivers, bus inspectors and employees on special maintenance work whose work cannot be completed in 8 hours, and who may work an 8½ hour day; overtime and all work on Sundays and holidays, at time and one-half. Hourly wage rates: first class mechanics 74 cents, second class mechanics 63 cents, mechanics' helpers 49 to 59 cents; general helpers 45 cents, truck drivers 54 cents, body maintenance men 59 and 74 cents. Provision is made for seniority rights, two weeks' vacation with pay, and for the settlement of grievances.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND TRACK DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES.

Agreement in effect May 1, 1941, to April 30, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. No discrimination on account of employees being or not being union members. Hours: 48 per week from May 1, to September 30, and 44 hours from October 1, to April 30; overtime and all work on Sundays and holidays, time and one-half (except those whose regular shift is on Sunday or holiday, to whom another day off in the seven will be given). Hourly wage rates: leading trackmen 63½ cents, electric welders 67½ cents, acetylene cutters 57 cents; switch inspectors and repairmen, grinder men, truck drivers, etc., 54 cents, labourers 45 cents. Provision is made for two weeks' vacation with pay, seniority rights and settlement of grievances.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—CITY OF REGINA AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, DIVISION 588.

Certain hourly wage rates effective since April 1, 1941, under this agreement are: motor conductors from 51½ cents during first six months' service to 67 cents after second year; machinist and welder 71 cents; machinist, carpenter, painter and blacksmith 68 cents, car cleaners 53 cents, linemen 73 cents, trackmen 52 cents.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD. AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, DIVISIONS 101 (VANCOUVER), 134 (NEW WESTMINSTER) AND 109 (VICTORIA).

Agreement in effect from March 1, 1941, to February 28, 1944, and thereafter, subject to notice.

City and Suburban Lines.—Hours for motormen and conductors: 8 per day as nearly as possible with every sixth day off; overtime

payable after 8⅓ hours' work, at time and one-half for first hour, and double time thereafter. For motor bus operators (mainland), time and one-half payable for all time on regular runs over 8⅓ hours, time and one-quarter for all work on Sundays. Hourly wage rates: motormen and conductors from 59 cents during first six months to 69 cents after 18 months' service; one man car operators 75 cents; motor bus operators (mainland), 75 cents.

Interurban Lines.—Hours: 8 per day, with five days off per month; overtime at time and one-half for work per 8¼ hours in case of passenger runs and over 8 hours in case of freight or work train runs, with double time for any work over 16 hours; time and one-quarter for all work on Sundays. Hourly wage rates: for passenger motormen and conductors, from 59 cents during first six months' service to 71 cents after 18 months; for freight motormen and conductors, from 62 cents during first six months' service to 73½ cents after 18 months; for passenger brakemen, from 59 cents during first six months' service to 68 cents after 18 months; for freight brakemen 69 cents, trolleymen 67 cents.

Shop and Barn Departments.—Hours, 44 per week, with overtime payable at time and one-half for first five hours and double time thereafter; time and one-half for all work on Saturday afternoon, Sundays and holidays. Hourly wage rates: motor car and freight car repairers from 62 cents during first six months' service to 72 cents after 18 months; mechanics' helpers 57½ to 67½ cents; car cleaners 52 and 58 cents; painters and carpenters 78½ cents, machinists and blacksmiths 81 cents; apprentices from 38 cents during first year to 53 cents in fourth year; freight shed checkers 63 cents; freight shed truckers 60½ cents.

Track Maintenance.—Hours: 44 per week; overtime at time and one-half; all work on Saturday afternons, Sundays and holidays, time and one half. Hourly wage rates: 51½ cents for first three months and 56 cents thereafter on interurban lines; 55½ cents for first three months and 60 cents thereafter on city and suburban lines; track welders 74½ cents, blacksmith 79 cents, yard men (Vancouver), 58½ cents.

Freight and Baggageroom.—Hours: 8 per day; overtime at time and one-half to 10 p.m.; all other overtime and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time. Monthly wage rates for baggageroom men: $138.90 at Vancouver, $134.40 at New Westminster.

Station Agents.—Hours: 10 per day for 6 days per week; on Sundays one-half hour for attendance on each regular passenger or express train; two whole days off per month. Overtime at time and one-half. Monthly wage rates for station agents: $140.40 and $158.40, with free house, fuel and light.

Garagemen at New Westminster.—Hours 48 per week; time and one-half for overtime. Hourly wage rates: mechanics 69 and 78 cents.

General.—All wage rates are subject to a bonus of 2½ cents per hour for every 5 per cent increase in the cost of living over the March, 1941 level. All employees to be union members. Provision is made for seniority rights, two weeks' vacation with pay and the settlement of grievances.

Collective Agreement Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments of agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:—

- Bakers and Bakery Salesmen, Montreal (amendment)
- Work Glove Operators and Blockers, Province of Quebec (amendment)
- Fine Glove Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment)
- Textile and Jute Bag Manufacturing, Montreal (amendment)
- Can and Metal Container Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment)
- Paint Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment)
- Funeral Undertakers, Montreal (amendment)

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings under the Act

THE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act," the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made betwen the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in

the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A parity committee (formerly called a joint committee) must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A parity committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August, 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the amendment of eight agreements, as noted below. Requests for the amendment of the agreements governing the paper box (corrugated paper) manufacturing industry throughout the province, building trades at Montreal were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 6; another amendment to the paper box (corrugated paper) manufacturing industry, an amendment to the dress manufacturing industry throughout the province, in the issue of December 13; clerks and accountants at Jonquière and Kenogami, in the issue of December 20. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during December, approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of certain parity committees and others approving the levying of assessments by certain parity committees.

Manufacturing: Vegetable foods, etc.

BAKERS AND BAKERY SALESMEN, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, dated December 4, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 6, extends the terms of the agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1939, page 1064, September, 1940, page 970, January, 1941, page 70, and February, page 183) to March 31, 1942.

Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

WORK GLOVE OPERATORS AND BLOCKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, dated December 4, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 6, extends the terms of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1940, page 971, March, 1941, page 333, and October, page 1314) to December 31, 1942.

FINE GLOVE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, dated December 4, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 6, extends the terms of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1941, page 472, July, page 854, and October, page 1314) to December 31, 1942.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

TEXTILE AND JUTE BAG MANUFACTURING, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, dated December 19, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 27, extends the terms of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1939, page 527, March, 1940, page 282, June, 1940, page 608 and February, 1941, page 183) to December 31, 1942.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

CAN AND METAL CONTAINER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, dated December 18, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 27, extends the terms of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 496, June, page 608, July, page 730, January, 1941, page 70, and May, page 593) to December 31, 1942.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, Etc.

PAINT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, dated December 19, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 27, extends the terms of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 282) to February 28, 1942.

Service: Business and Personal

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, dated December 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 27, extends the terms of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1940, page 610, May, 1941, page 593, October, page 1316 and November, page 1426) from January 4, 1942, for a period of 60 days.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1941

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE official index number of the cost of living in Canada, calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base period 1935 to 1939 as 100 declined from 116·3 at November 1 to 115·8 at December 1. The decrease was due almost entirely to a decline in the food group from 125·4 to 123·8. The clothing group was fractionally lower while other principal groups were unchanged. The decline in the food group was due to lower prices for eggs, meats and fresh fruits while the prices of butter and fresh vegetables advanced. Comparative figures for the total index at certain dates are, 115·8 at December 1, 1941; 116·3 at November 1; 108·0 at December 2, 1940; and 100·8 at August 1, 1939.

After adjustment to the base 100·0 for August, 1939, the increase in the cost of living as indicated by the index at December 1 was 14·9 points.

Foods advanced 24·7 per cent between August, 1939, and December, 1941; clothing 19·8 per cent; home furnishings and services 16·8 per cent; fuel and light 13·8 per cent; rent 7·1 per cent; and miscellaneous 5·3 per cent.

The control of prices under an Order in Council of November 1, 1941, P.C. 8527, became effective on December 1, the Order having been amended to change the effective date from November 17 to December 1. The text of P.C. 8527 which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November on page 1371 provided that no person should sell any goods or supply services at prices higher than during the period September 15 to October 11, except under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In the LABOUR GAZETTE for December on pages 1498 to 1501 under the title "Stabilization of Prices in Canada" there appears an outline of the measures taken by the Board. Prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, furs and certain kinds of fresh, cured and canned fish have been exempted by the Board from the provisions of the maximum prices regulations. The order does not apply to sales by farmers and fishermen to dealers or processors of live stock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm made cheese, honey, maple syrup and fish but does apply to sales by such dealers and processors and to sales by farmers and fishermen to consumers. On December 19 the Board announced that an increase in the price of milk by one cent per quart might be authorized in certain areas and under specified conditions. Authorization for similarly limited increases in retail prices of some kinds of tea in certain provinces, by amounts up to five cents per pound, was announced on January 16.

The index number of the cost of living was constructed on the basis of a survey of expenditure of 1,439 families of wage-earners and salaried workers with earnings between $450 and $2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was $1,453.90 divided as follows: food (31·3 per cent), $443; shelter (19·1 per cent), $269.50; fuel and light (6·4 per cent), $90.50; clothing (11·7 per cent), $165.80; home furnishings (8·9 per cent), $125.70; miscellaneous (22·6 per cent), $319.40.

The last named group includes health (4·3 per cent), $60.80; personal care (1·7 per cent), $23.90; transportation (5·6 per cent), $79.30; recreation (5·8 per cent), $82.10; life insurance (5·2 per cent), $73.30. Other expenditure not directly represented in the index was $40.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of retail prices of commodities included in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services. The figures at certain dates since August, 1939, are: August, 1939, 100·0; September, 100·0; October, 103·8; November, 104·3; December, 104·3; January, 1940, 104·2; February, 104·3; March, 105·5; April, 105·5; May, 105·3; June, 105·3; July, 106·4; August, 106·8; September, 107·9; October, 108·4; November, 109·7; December, 110·0; January, 1941, 110·4; February, 110·1; March, 110·2; April, 110·7; May, 110·9; June, 112·7; July, 114·9; August, 117·7; September, 119·4; October, 120·1; November, 121·4; December, 120·6.

Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index of wholesale prices on the base of 1926 as 100 was 93·8 for the week ended December 26 as compared with 93·9 for the week ended November 28, 94·0 for the week ended November 7 and 93·3 for that ended October 3. The slight decline recorded during December reflected substantial decline in the prices of lard and eggs and smaller declines in the prices of furs, cheese, cotton fabrics and cedar lumber which more than offset increases in the prices of grains, flour, potatoes, fish, live stock, fresh meats, raw cotton, carpets, spruce and hemlock lumber, and coal.

Comparative figures for the general index at certain dates are 93·8 for the week ended December 26, 93·9 for the week ended November 28; 94·0 for the month of November; 84·2 for December, 1940; and 72·3 for

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

PRICES AS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

—	Adjusted to base 100·0 for August, 1939	On base of average prices in 1935–1939 as 100*						
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
1913		79·7	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3	
1914		80·0	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3	
1915		81·6	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9	
1916		88·3	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5	
1917		104·5	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5	
1918		118·3	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4	
1919		130·0	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2	
1920		150·5	188·1	100·2	119·9	213·1	110·3	
1921		132·5	143·9	109·2	127·6	123·4	112·5	
1922		121·3	121·9	113·7	122·2	147·0	112·5	
1923		121·7	122·8	116·6	122·2	145·1	111·7	
1924		119·5	120·9	117·4	119·2	141·7	109·6	
1925		120·6	126·3	117·4	116·8	141·3	107·5	
1926		121·8	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1	
1927		119·9	130·8	114·5	114·4	135·6	105·1	
1928		120·5	131·5	117·3	113·2	135·5	104·8	
1929		121·7	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0	
1930		120·8	131·5	122·7	111·8	130·6	105·4	
1931		109·1	103·1	119·4	110·0	114·3	103·3	
1932		99·0	85·7	109·7	106·8	100·6	100·4	
1933		94·4	84·9	98·6	102·5	93·3	98·2	
1934		95·6	92·7	93·2	102·1	97·1	97·8	
1935		96·2	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7
1936		98·1	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1
1937		101·2	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1
1938		102·2	103·8	103·1	97·7	100·9	102·4	101·2
1939								
August 1	**100·0**	100·8	99·3	103·8	99·0	100·1	100·9	101·3
September 1	**100·0**	100·8	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3
October 2	**102·7**	103·5	106·3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7
November 1	**103·0**	103·8	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9
December 1	**103·0**	103·8	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0
Year		101·5	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4
1940								
January 2	**103·0**	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8
February 1	**103·0**	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9
March 1	**103·8**	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9
April 1	**103·8**	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8
May 1	**104·1**	104·9	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8
June 1	**104·1**	104·9	103·8	106·9	106·0	109·1	106·5	101·8
July 2	**104·8**	105·6	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2
August 1	**105·1**	105·9	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0
September 2	**105·6**	106·4	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·8
October 1	**106·2**	107·0	106·1	107·7	108·0	113·5	109·7	102·8
November 1	**106·9**	107·8	108·7	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·0	102·8
December 2	**107·1**	108·0	109·1	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·7	102·8
Year		105·6	105·6	106·3	107·1	109·2	107·2	102·3
1941								
January 2	**107·4**	108·3	109·7	107·7	108·6	113·7	110·8	103·1
February 1	**107·3**	108·2	108·8	107·7	108·7	114·1	111·5	103·1
March 1	**107·3**	108·2	109·0	107·7	108·9	114·2	111·6	102·9
April 1	**107·7**	108·6	110·1	107·7	108·9	114·3	111·7	102·9
May 1	**108·5**	109·4	109·7	109·7	109·2	114·5	111·8	105·1
June 2	**109·6**	110·5	112·5	109·7	110·2	114·9	112·1	105·6
July 2	**111·0**	111·9	116·6	109·7	110·5	115·1	113·0	105·6
August 1	**112·8**	113·7	121·3	109·7	110·5	115·7	114·3	106·1
September 2	**113·8**	114·7	123·3	109·7	110·9	117·4	115·8	106·4
October 1	**114·6**	115·5	123·2	111·2	112·1	119·6	117·3	106·5
November 1	**115·4**	116·3	125·4	111·2	112·7	120·0	117·9	106·7
December 1	**114·9**	115·8	123·8	111·2	112·7	119·9	117·9	106·7

* For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.

The cost of living bonus provided for by P.C. 8253 must be based on the index shown in the left-hand column. For each rise of one point in the index the amount of the bonus or its increase shall be:—(1) twenty-five cents per week for all adult male employees, and for all other employees employed at basic wage rates of twenty-five dollars or more per week, and (2) one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under twenty-one years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than twenty-five dollars per week.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES, IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA, FOR CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS AND FUEL AT CERTAIN DATES 1914 TO 1941

Commodities	Unit	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1915	Dec. 1916	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1920	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1933	Dec. 1937	Dec. 1939	Dec. 1940	Nov. 1941	Dec. 1941
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	lb.	23·7	23·3	25·8	36·7	35·6	26·4	28·4	35·1	19·0	25·0	27·8	29·9	34·2	33·8
Beef, round steak	lb.	.....	.....	22·5	33·3	31·4	21·6	23·2	30·1	15·3	20·8	23·8	25·8	30·1	29·8
Beef, rib roast	lb.	.....	.....	21·1	30·1	28·6	19·7	21·3	28·1	14·8	18·4	21·0	25·0*a*	29·4*a*	29·0*a*
Beef, shoulder	lb.	16·7	16·1	16·9	25·4	23·0	14·3	15·6	22·2	10·2	13·7	16·0	17·6*b*	21·4*b*	21·1*b*
Beef, stewing	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·2	10·9	12·1	18·1	8·3	11·3	13·4	14·3	17·5	17·5
Veal, forequarter	lb.	17·6	17·5	19·3	27·5	28·0	18·0	19·8	24·9	11·3	14·9	16·9	19·3	21·4	21·1
Mutton, hindquarter	lb.	20·7	20·8	24·2	34·2	33·4	26·5	28·6	30·2	17·4	21·2	24·3	27·2*c*	31·3*c*	31·1*c*
Pork, fresh, from ham	lb.	19·3	19·7	23·7	36·7	38·8	26·4	28·7	28·9	15·6	21·9	23·1	.....	29·5	29·0
Pork, salt mess	lb.	18·4	18·0	20·6	34·8	35·3	26·1	27·1	27·3	15·4	20·8	21·2	20·2	24·2	24·0
Bacon, not sliced	lb.	25·5	26·3	30·9	51·3	57·0	41·0	42·6	39·7	21·1	31·6	30·4	.....	40·0	39·2
Bacon, sliced	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	61·7	45·7	47·1	43·9	24·3	34·7	34·0	32·2	43·4	43·1
Fish, salt cod	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·0	21·1	20·8	21·0	17·2	18·3	19·0	19·6	23·1	23·5
Fish, finnan haddie	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	20·0	20·5	20·6	16·3	17·2	17·9	18·9	21·4	21·5
Lard	lb.	18·1	18·1	23·8	36·9	35·2	23·0	23·6	21·4	13·4	16·9	13·0	10·5	18·1	17·1
Eggs, fresh	doz.	45·1	45·4	56·7	71·3	84·2	60·3	64·9	65·2	44·8	45·0*d*	41·5*d*	46·2*d*	51·2*d*	47·4*d*
Eggs, cooking	doz.	34·5	35·4	44·9	59·7	75·5	46·1	50·8	50·5	30·9	35·1*f*	32·8*f*	37·5*f*	43·2*f*	40·8*f*
Milk	qt.	8·8	8·7	9·9	13·7	15·6	11·9	12·1	12·8	9·7	11·0	10·9	11·1	11·8	11·8
Butter, dairy	lb.	30·0	32·7	42·1	52·2	59·3	38·2	39·5	43·8	22·2	30·4	29·2	.....	35·3	34·1
Butter, creamery	lb.	34·9	37·4	49·0	58·1	65·3	44·4	43·2	47·5	25·6	34·5	32·7	34·9	37·5	38·5
Cheese, Canadian, mild	lb.	20·3	22·0	28·2	32·8	37·9	30·6*h*	30·4*h*	33·1*h*	19·8*h*	23·2*h*	23·4*h*	23·4	36·5	36·5
Bread, white	lb.	4·5	4·4	6·1	7·9	8·9	6·7	7·6	7·9	5·9	7·3	6·5	6·7	6·8	6·8
Flour	lb.	3·7	3·5	5·4	6·9	7·0	4·4	5·2	5·3	3·1	4·5	3·3	3·5	3·6	3·6
Rolled oats, bulk	lb.	4·9	4·7	5·4	8·1	7·7	5·5	6·0	6·5	5·1	5·9	5·2	5·1	5·7	5·6
Rice	lb.	6·6	6·1	6·8	12·6	15·4	10·4	10·8	10·3	8·0	8·2	8·4	9·1	10·5	10·5
Tomatoes, canned, 2½'s	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·5	17·5	16·3	16·0	11·7	11·9	11·9	13·5	13·9	13·9
Peas, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	19·1	20·5	18·1	17·0	16·3	12·3	11·6	11·2	11·8	12·6	12·5
Corn, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	23·9	20·3	16·2	16·5	16·3	11·7	11·7	11·1	11·6	13·4	13·3
Beans, dry	lb.	6·7	8·3	11·9	16·0	10·9	8·4	8·1	10·8	4·3	5·9	6·8	7·0	6·6	6·6
Onions	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·8	4·4	4·7	5·1	3·4	4·8	3·6	3·8	5·2	5·3
Potatoes	75 lb.	81·7	105·0	156·0	155·0	188·2	94·8	170·0	188·7	88·6	79·2	122·9	104·8	122·4	124·7
Potatoes	15 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	41·8	23·7	40·3	41·9	21·6	20·1	30·6	25·6	29·2	29·4
Apples, evaporated	lb.	12·2	12·2	13·8	22·8	28·2	22·5	20·0	21·5	15·1	15·9	15·0	.....	15·2	15·0
Prunes, medium	lb.	12·8	12·7	13·3	19·4	26·2	19·1	15·6	15·8	12·4	11·5	11·6	11·4	12·6	12·6
Raisins seedless, 16 oz.	pkg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	30·7	21·4	18·6	16·3	16·7	17·0	17·1	16·6	17·3	17·2
Currants, bulk	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·2	24·1	18·2	18·8	15·7	15·1	15·1	14·7	15·3	15·1
Peaches, canned 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	42·3	33·7	29·2	26·8	20·1	18·0	16·1	15·7	16·1	16·0
Corn syrup, 5 lb	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	71·3	50·2	46·2	42·4	41·9	43·9	43·1	45·1	59·3	59·2
Sugar, granulated	lb.	7·8	7·7	9·3	12·4	13·4	9·3	8·1	7·3	8·0	6·5	7·1	7·5	8·6	8·6
Sugar, yellow	lb.	7·2	7·1	8·8	11·3	12·6	8·8	7·7	6·9	7·7	6·4	7·0	7·3	8·4	8·4
Tea, black	lb.	38·9	39·0	39·8	62·5	60·6	59·3	71·9	70·2	43·9	56·4	63·5	67·8	82·1	83·2
Coffee	lb.	39·5	39·5	39·6	46·5	60·8	54·0	61·1	60·4	39·4	35·4	43·7	45·4	48·7	48·0
Cocoa, ½ lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	32·5	28·0	27·0	27·4	22·2	19·6	19·6	19·6	19·2	19·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Coal, anthracite, U.S.	ton	8·66	8·49	10·09	13·08	20·15	18·28	16·83	16·22	15·20	14·42	14·89	15·76	16·52	16·52
Coal, bituminous	ton	5·95	5·92	7·37	10·18	14·76	12·05	10·46	10·10	9·27	9·38	9·67	10·00	10·63	10·60
Coke	ton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·43	12·86	11·63	12·24	12·19	12·73	13·58	13·61
Wood, hard, long	cord	6·75	6·65	7·12	12·77	14·04	12·61	12·16	12·18	9·47	9·68	9·71	9·91	11·29	11·26
Wood, hard, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·94	14·18	14·51	14·51	11·36	11·59	11·75	11·98	13·46	13·47
Wood, soft, long	cord	4·97	4·84	5·15	9·23	11·05	9·42	8·93	8·69	7·26	7·28	7·17	7·42	8·12	8·16
Wood, soft, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·11	11·57	10·94	10·92	8·68	8·59	8·61	8·86	9·54	9·55

a Rolled. *b* Blade. *c* Lamb. *d* Grade A. *f* Grade B. *h* Kind most sold.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1941

August 1939 = 100

	Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and light	Clothing	Home furnishings and services	Miscellaneous
Halifax	113·1	126·4	104·2	105·9	116·1	114·5	105·3
St. John	114·5	122·5	107·3	109·5	120·8	115·9	107·0
Montreal	116·8	126·5	108·3	116·3	123·1	117·5	104·6
Toronto	114·5	123·5	108·5	117·7	117·3	114·1	106·9
Winnipeg	113·1	124·1	104·4	107·1	117·1	115·3	105·3
Saskatoon	116·4	127·1	113·1	107·0	119·9	120·2	104·7
Edmonton	111·4	121·1	100·0	99·4	122·9	117·0	104·7
Vancouver	112·4	124·1	99·4	111·5	118·8	113·1	104·9

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS FOR EIGHT CITIES IN CANADA

(Average prices in the period: 1935 to 1939=100)

—	Halifax	Saint John	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Edmonton	Vancouver
1935	97·3	94·0	93·1	94·9	94·9	93·7	96·3	93·5
1936	98·2	99·0	97·2	98·2	96·6	95·1	96·9	97·2
1937	101·7	101·7	100·8	102·6	102·1	104·3	101·3	105·3
1938	103·2	103·7	105·8	103·1	103·3	105·5	103·3	104·4
1939	100·1	101·5	103·3	101·1	102·8	101·0	101·8	99·1
1940	109·8	108·0	107 8	105·0	107·3	105·8	106·7	104·0
1939								
August	99·6	100·5	100·6	100·2	100·6	97·9	100·3	98·1
September	97·4	100·0	99·7	99·0	100·7	97·4	100·0	97·4
December	106·1	108·4	107·9	106·4	106·9	109·1	109·4	103·9
1940								
March	107·1	105·8	107·9	102·9	106·0	106·7	103·2	103·0
June	106·1	106·1	106·0	103·7	105·2	103·3	106·6	102·5
September	111·3	107·0	106·9	105·9	106·8	103·4	103·5	103·4
December	114·7	113·0	111·2	107·8	110·9	109·7	110·1	107·0
1941								
January	115·9	112·0	112·7	107·7	111·8	111·5	109·2	107·2
February	113·9	111·0	111·7	108·2	109·6	109·1	108·4	108·8
March	112·2	110·0	111·9	108·6	109·5	109·5	107·8	109·0
April	114·0	111·2	112·0	108·8	109·9	112·5	108·1	112·0
May	113·0	110·8	111·1	108·6	109·8	107·9	109·1	109·4
June	114·7	111·3	116·1	111·5	112·7	109·0	110·8	110·6
July	120·3	115·6	120·8	116·1	116·2	111·5	114·0	115·9
August	124·1	119·9	125·1	119·8	120·2	117·5	119·1	118·1
September	125·5	120·1	126·4	122·7	122·2	122·6	122·5	122·2
October	124·2	119·9	126·6	122·5	122·3	123·3	122·0	121·7
November	127·6	123·3	128·6	125·8	124·5	124·2	122·1	123·2
December	125·9	123·0	127·2	123·7	124·8	124·3	121·3	121·8

August, 1939. The increase in the index during the year was 11·4 per cent and since the outbreak of war was about 30 per cent. The index of the prices of Canadian farm products advanced 11·3 per cent during 1941 and 27·9 per cent since the outbreak of war. Consumers' goods advanced 33 per cent between August, 1939, and November, 1941, the latest date for which the group figures are available and producers' goods 28 per cent during the same period.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-six staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except the following are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers; milk, bread, shoulder of veal, leg roast of pork, unsliced bacon, dairy

butter, evaporated apples, vinegar and coal oil. Information as to the prices of the foregoing with the exception of milk and bread is obtained by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The prices of milk, bread, fuel and the rates for rent are obtained by the Bureau of Statistics and by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

By Order in Council P.C. 8965, dated November 21, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1462) the price ceiling established by P.C. 8527 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1371) was extended to rentals charged for all real property, the order to be administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Under authority conferred by Order in Council P.C. 5003 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 995), the Board from time to time fixed maximum rentals for housing accommodation in certain of the cities in the list on page 120. In these cities the maximum rentals already fixed continue unchanged, based in some cases on those in effect on January 2, 1940, and in the others on those in effect on January 2, 1941. The former are Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Thetford Mines, Kingston, Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, and Victoria; the latter are Truro, Moncton, Brockville, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge. In all the other cities in the list the maximum rental for any housing accommodation is the rental which was in effect on October 11, 1941.

Retail Prices

Retail prices of meats again averaged lower at December 1 than one month earlier continuing the slightly downward movement which commenced in November. Prices were substantially higher than at the beginning of December, 1940. Sirloin steak averaged 33·8 cents per pound at December 1, 34·2 at November 1 and 29·9 cents at December 1, 1940; lamb averaged 31·1 cents per pound at December 1; 31·3 cents at November 1; and 27·2 cents at December 1, 1940; and fresh loin of pork 32·7 cents per pound for December, 32·8 for the previous month and 24·5 cents for December, 1940. Bacon averaged 43·1 cents per pound for December, 43·4 cents for November and 32·2 cents for December, 1940. The price of lard at 17·1 cents per pound was 1 cent per pound lower at December 1, than for the previous month as compared with 10·5 cents for December 1, 1940. The price of fresh eggs at 47·4 cents per dozen was nearly 4 cents per dozen lower than at November 1. The price at December 1, 1940, was 46·2 cents per dozen. Production increased during the month under review and storage stocks while showing substantial reduction at December 1, from the previous month were slightly greater than at December 1, 1940. The price of creamery butter at December 1 averaged 38·5 cents per pound, 37·5 cents at November 1 and 39·3 cents at October 1. Production during November decreased about 40 per cent as compared with the previous month but was about the same as for November, 1940. Stocks in storage at December 1 were about one-sixth smaller than at November 1 but were more than 25 per cent greater than at December 1, 1940. The price of cheese at 36·5 cents per pound was unchanged from the previous month following increases month by month during the last year. The average price at December 1, 1940 was 23·4 cents per pound. Production of cheese during November while showing a substantial seasonal fall as compared with October was considerably greater than during November, 1940. The average price of flour at 3·6 cents per pound has been unchanged since September. The price of potatoes at 29·4 cents for 15 pounds at December was little changed during recent months as compared with 25·6 cents at December 1, 1940.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of December, 1941; Halifax, $18.25; Charlottetown, $17.60; Moncton, $18.50; Quebec, $16.50; Three Rivers, $16.50; Sherbrooke, $18.75; St. Hyacinthe, $17.50; Montreal, $17.75; Ottawa, $18.50; Kingston, $18.50; Belleville, $18.50; Oshawa, $18; Toronto, $16; St. Catharines, $18; Hamilton, $17.50; Brantford, $17.75; Galt, $17.50; Cobalt, $22.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal		Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	Pork				Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Boneless fronts, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.		Fresh loin, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast, from ham, per lb.	Fresh, shoulder, per lb.	Salt, regular, mess, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Medium, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**33·8**	**29·8**	**29·0**	**21·1**	**17·5**	**23·4**	**21·1**	**31·1**	**32·7**	**29·0**	**24·9**	**24·0**	**39·2**	**43·1**
Nova Scotia (average)	**35·1**	**29·4**	**27·8**	**21·2**	**17·8**	**19·9**	**14·3**	**32·2**	**31·5**	**31·7**	**25·7**	**22·6**	**38·0**	**42·6**
1—Sydney	38·5	31·3	31·3	25	19·7	18	14	31·3	.....	32	.....	23·1	38	42·6
2—New Glasgow	35·5	30·7	30·6	22·8	17·7	20	15	34·5	32·4	35	27·3	23·4	37	42·1
3—Amherst	31	27·5	25	20	.....	.....	.....	31·5	30	.....	25	21	.....	43·1
4—Halifax	33·8	27·6	25·5	19·6	18	17·5	14	29·9	31·3	28	25	21	39	41·7
5—Windsor	.....	30	25	20	.....	.....	.....	33·5	.....	.....	.....	23·3	.....	43
6—Truro	36·7	29·3	29·3	20	15·8	24	.....	32·7	32·3	.....	25·5	23·6	.....	42·8
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**32·3**	**27·2**	**26·4**	**19·5**	**16·4**	**21·0**	**17·0**	**31·7**	**31·8**	**33·0**	**23·3**	**22·8**	**40·0**	**43·7**
New Brunswick (average)	**35·8**	**28·9**	**28·0**	**20·2**	**15·7**	**21·1**	**19·0**	**31·2**	**31·3**	**30·5**	**23·4**	**23·6**	.....	**42·2**
8—Moncton	33·7	27·3	27·4	19·9	15	20	.....	30·7	33	32	25·9	23·7	.....	44·3
9—Saint John	39·3	30·2	29·4	21·3	17·1	20	19	30	31·6	29	23·9	22·8	.....	40·9
10—Fredericton	37·5	29·3	30·3	19·4	15·6	23·2	.....	34·2	29·2	.....	22·2	24·4	.....	42·7
11—Bathurst	32·5	.....	25	20	15	.....	.....	30	31·3	.....	21·7	23·5	.....	40·7
Quebec (average)	**31·8**	**29·0**	**25·9**	**19·8**	**13·7**	**21·7**	**19·0**	**31·1**	**27·3**	**24·3**	**22·2**	**23·2**	.....	**40·4**
12—Quebec	31·9	29·8	22·6	20·2	11·4	22·2	20	27·3	22·2	21	21·3	22·2	.....	37·3
13—Three Rivers	32·2	28·6	24·5	19·1	15·2	22·4	.....	30·4	26·3	.....	22·6	21·9	.....	44·6
14—Sherbrooke	35·3	32·2	29·3	23·5	16	23	18	32·8	29·4	30	21·9	23·3	.....	36·6
15—Sorel	30	28·2	26·4	17·4	13·1	19·3	.....	30	27·3	.....	19·7	22·3	.....	43·6
16—St. Hyacinthe	27·2	25·8	23·9	18·2	14·3	22·9	.....	30·6	25·1	.....	20·7	19·2	.....	43·5
17—St. Johns	36·5	30	30	20	14	22·7	.....	38	34	.....	25·4	24·4	.....	40·6
18—Thetford Mines	25·4	25·5	21·2	18	11·9	.....	.....	30·5	22·5	22	20·7	22·3	.....	35·4
19—Montreal	35·1	31·2	28·8	20·6	13·9	20·3	.....	30·5	29·4	.....	23·5	26·3	.....	42·1
20—Hull	32·8	29·7	26·5	21	13·4	20·9	.....	29·4	29·5	.....	23·8	26·8	.....	40·3
Ontario (average)	**34·2**	**30·9**	**30·4**	**22·0**	**18·3**	**24·7**	**23·2**	**31·2**	**34·8**	**30·5**	**26·2**	**24·9**	**38·4**	**42·8**
21—Ottawa	36·8	32·1	32·7	23·7	17·5	23·2	22	30·8	32·5	29	25	25·3	40	44
22—Brockville	40	34	34	23·3	19·4	.....	.....	29·5	32	.....	24·3	25·2	.....	41·9
23—Kingston	32	28·7	29·2	21·3	16·1	24·3	18	29·3	33·8	30	25·5	25·9	35	41·6
24—Belleville	29·7	28·3	27·6	19·3	15	25·5	.....	32·4	33·5	30	25·9	21	.....	42·5
25—Peterborough	33·3	30·3	30·2	21·8	18	25·3	.....	33·6	35·9	.....	25·7	25·8	42	42·6
26—Oshawa	31·8	29·5	31·7	21·9	19·2	25·5	25	31·3	35·4	29	27	23	38	42·9
27—Orillia	33·7	29·5	29·3	21	18·3	24·3	.....	29·7	33·7	.....	28·7	25	.....	43·2
28—Toronto	36·4	32	34·7	24·4	20·5	25·4	.....	31·5	36	31	24·9	27·2	36	45·6
29—Niagara Falls	35·5	31·4	31·5	23·2	16·5	25·9	.....	31·6	36	.....	26·3	25	.....	42·3
30—St. Catharines	34	31·2	32·2	23·9	16·6	22·5	20	30·6	35·3	30	26·4	26·7	38	41·1
31—Hamilton	34·6	32·6	31·7	22·8	20·8	26·8	23	32·3	35·9	30	28·1	26	.....	42·7
32—Brantford	33·7	30·5	29·9	22·7	16·5	25·8	25	31·3	35·8	29·5	28·5	21·7	39	44·7
33—Galt	33·5	30	31·3	23	19·2	27	25	31·7	36	33	26·7	.....	40	44·8
34—Guelph	33·1	31·3	29·8	21·4	20·4	25·5	.....	31·3	35	.....	27·4	28·5	.....	42·3
35—Kitchener	33·8	31·8	30·2	21·9	19·3	25·9	.....	33·1	36·4	.....	25	21·5	.....	43·3
36—Woodstock	36·7	31·3	30·7	22·7	19	26·7	.....	31·3	36	.....	24·3	25	.....	41
37—Stratford	35·6	32	32·6	23·5	22·6	21	.....	32·2	35·7	.....	25·6	25	.....	45·2
38—London	34·7	31·9	31·4	21·9	19	25·4	25	32·1	35·4	30	26·1	25·7	38	42·7
39—St. Thomas	34·5	30·2	30·8	21·4	18	25·1	24	29·5	36·7	30·5	27·4	.....	40	42·7
40—Chatham	33·7	30·7	30·4	21·9	16·4	26·1	.....	32·2	36	.....	27·8	25	.....	42·4
41—Windsor	32·5	29·9	29·2	21·3	18·1	25·7	24	30·3	33·9	31	27·2	24·9	.....	40·8
42—Sarnia	34·8	30·7	30·8	22·2	18·9	26·7	.....	30·7	32·7	.....	25·5	24·7	.....	42·7
43—Owen Sound	33·7	30·3	30·3	20·7	18·8	24·3	.....	30	33·5	.....	24·9	26·5	.....	43·9
44—North Bay	35·2	32·3	31	21·8	17·6	23	.....	31	36	.....	25·7	26·6	.....	44·3
45—Sudbury	32·2	30	28·5	21	17·1	25	.....	32	35	28	27·2	23·5	38	40
46—Cobalt	39	32·5	29	23	21	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	25	24·7	37	41·9
47—Timmins	29·6	27·3	28·3	20·6	16·7	21·2	23	31·7	33·9	35	26	25·9	39	40·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	34·3	31	26·5	21·2	16·2	23	23	30·7	30·1	28	23·6	22·7	38	42·4
49—Port Arthur	33·4	30·2	27·2	19·8	17·2	22	23	30·4	34·5	32	26·2	23·6	.....	45·4
50—Fort William	35·1	32	29·1	21·7	17·6	24·3	25	31·9	36·9	33	27	24·2	.....	43·5
Manitoba (average)	**32·2**	**27·7**	**27·9**	**21·1**	**17·8**	**21·8**	**19·0**	**28·3**	**34·6**	**25·5**	**25·9**	**22·9**	.....	**44·7**
51—Winnipeg	33·6	28·4	26·8	20·9	18·6	21·3	18	28·9	35·5	26	27·2	22·9	.....	43·8
52—Brandon	30·8	27	29	21·3	17	22·3	20	27·6	33·7	25	24·5	.....	.....	45·6
Saskatchewan (average)	**28·5**	**24·3**	**25·1**	**17·3**	**13·8**	**19·8**	**17·4**	**27·1**	**27·2**	**23·8**	**19·7**	**21·7**	**38·8**	**40·9**
53—Regina	32·5	26·8	26·3	18·8	16·7	20·6	20	29·1	29·5	27	20·7	22·9	43	43·1
54—Prince Albert	21	18·7	20	13·5	10·7	17	16	25·7	21	18	15·3	18·3	37	36·1
55—Saskatoon	28·6	24·4	25·5	17·9	13·7	19·1	15·5	25·3	28·7	25	20	20·7	35	41·5
56—Moose Jaw	31·9	27·3	28·7	19·1	14·2	22·5	18	28·1	29·4	25	22·7	25	40	42·7
Alberta (average)	**31·9**	**28·0**	**26·9**	**18·8**	**16·2**	**20·1**	**18·0**	**28·9**	**32·2**	**26·7**	**24·0**	**22·5**	**34·5**	**44·5**
57—Medicine Hat	33·5	28·5	29	.....	18·5	.....	.....	30	32·5	.....	22·5	22·5	.....	43·1
58—Drumheller	33·3	31·3	24·3	20	16·7	21	20	28	33·3	28	25	22·5	35	42·8
59—Edmonton	26·8	23·7	24·6	15·7	13·4	19	16	26·2	32·6	22	24·5	22·2	28·5	43·1
60—Calgary	32·9	28·3	29·8	19·8	18·5	21·5	18	30·8	33·5	30	26·4	24·8	40	46
61—Lethbridge	33	28·2	26·6	19·8	13·9	19	.....	29·5	29	.....	21·8	20·5	.....	47·5
British Columbia (average)	**37·1**	**32·4**	**33·2**	**22·9**	**22·5**	**27·1**	**26·0**	**33·4**	**35·1**	**30·3**	**26·9**	**25·3**	**44·2**	**47·6**
62—Fernie	33·3	28·3	.....	20·3	18·8	24	.....	30·7	34	.....	26	23·2	.....	43
63—Nelson	36·3	32·4	33·6	24·8	23	27·5	25	34·5	38·5	35	28·8	26	40	45·4
64—Trail	36·5	33	31	22·7	23·3	26·3	25	33·3	34·8	32	27·2	25·3	43	46·3
65—New Westminster	36·7	32	32·9	21·9	22·6	24·9	21	31·5	32·5	28	25·7	24·5	44	48·7
66—Vancouver	37·3	32·1	32·9	22·3	24	27·1	.....	32·4	33·7	29	26·5	26·3	43	50·9
67—Victoria	41·3	36·5	37·3	24·2	25·1	30·6	30	34·1	35·9	25	27	26·7	50	50·1
68—Nanaimo	38	32·7	32·1	24·2	23·1	27	30	34·5	33·7	28	25·9	24·5	45	51·5
69—Prince Rupert	37·5	32·5	32·5	22·5	20	30	25	36·3	37·7	35	28·3	25·9	.....	44·8

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1941

Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	Fish						Lard, pure, per lb. package	Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
	Cod steak, fresh, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Salmon, pink, per lb. tin			Grade A, medium or large, per doz.	Grade B, medium or large, per doz.		Dairy, prints, rolls, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
64·4	**20·1**	**29·9**	**20·8**	**23·5**	**21·5**	**21·1**	**17·1**	**19·4**	**47·4**	**40·8**	**11·8**	**34·1**	**38·5**	
64·5	**14·0**	**34·5**	.....	**22·0**	**17·9**	**22·2**	**18·0**	**19·5**	**55·1**	**48·1**	**11·3**	**37·3**	**42·0**	
67·5	10·7	30·3	.....	19·7	17·7	19·7	18·1	18·7	56·1	.....	13–14	34·5	40·8	1
64·5	17·5	35	.....	21·8	16·5	24·1	18·7	19·5	55·7	48·3	11	40	42·5	2
60	.....	.....	.....	21·2	18	22·2	18·5	19·9	55	.....	10 b	.....	41·6	3
65·5	15	39·3	.....	22·4	18·5	21·3	17·3	19·5	52·7	48·7	12	.....	41·7	4
.....	15	35	.....	23·7	18	22	17	19·6	52·7	.....	10	.....	43	5
65·2	12	33	.....	23·3	18·7	23·8	18·5	19·8	58·4	47·3	11	.....	42·3	6
64·8	.....	**34·0**	.....	**23·2**	**18·3**	**20·7**	**18·0**	**19·1**	**45·6**	**41·8**	**9·0–10·0**	**37·0**	**38·6**	7
61·8	**15·9**	**34·8**	.....	**21·4**	**18·2**	**21·7**	**18·0**	**19·4**	**52·3**	**45·8**	**12·3**	**38·8**	**40·6**	
62·3	14·7	32·4	.....	21·4	18·5	22·9	18	19·7	55·4	48·6	12	37·5	40·7	8
65·1	15	35	.....	22·2	17·4	21·8	17·3	19·1	53·7	46	13	40	40	9
64·9	18	37	.....	22·1	18·7	21	18·5	19·5	47·9	42·7	12	.....	40·8	10
55	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	21	18	19·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	40·8	11
65·4	**17·5**	**30·2**	**21·0**	**21·4**	**21·3**	**21·4**	**16·7**	**18·8**	**47·6**	**41·0**	**10·5**	**34·0**	**37·3**	
56	16·7	30·7	22	19	19·3	21	17·3	18·6	47·4	39·1	12	34	37·7	12
66·2	17	30	16	20	20·5	20·3	16·5	19·1	49·1	40·8	11	.....	36·7	13
67·4	.....	29	22	.....	.....	22·6	17·4	18·9	49·9	43·4	11·1a	34	37·1	14
66·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	16	19·1	44	36·9	9	.....	37·5	15
64·3	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·9	16·2	18·9	46·9	42·5	9	.....	37·3	16
67·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	21·7	16	18·9	46·9	42·1	9	.....	37·6	17
65·6	15	28	.....	.....	.....	21·3	17·5	18·9	43·3	39·9	9	.....	37·6	18
68·2	20·4	33·7	23·8	25·1	23·5	21	16·5	18·5	51	40·8	12–13	.....	37·2	19
66·8	18	30	.....	.....	18·3	22·4	16·6	18·5	50·4	43·3	12	.....	37·2	20
64·2	**19·6**	**29·9**	**23·6**	**22·7**	**21·1**	**21·3**	**17·3**	**19·1**	**47·5**	**41·9**	**12·3**	**35·3**	**38·3**	
67·2	.....	31·2	20	25·1	19	21·6	17·3	18·9	50·9	.....	12	.....	38	21
64·5	.....	.....	.....	23·6	23·7	21·8	17·2	19·3	48	39·3	12	.....	37·8	22
61·5	20	29·5	21	20·4	20	23·4	17·7	18·8	50·6	46·6	12	35	37·6	23
62·2	.....	38	25	25	19	21·1	17·5	19	47	41·2	12	.....	38·3	24
62·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20 9	16·9	18·8	44·3	39·1	12	.....	38	25
64·9	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	22·5	17·1	19·4	48·1	38	12	.....	38·7	26
61	.....	.....	.....	20	20	21·2	17·9	19·3	46·8	44·3	12	.....	39·4	27
65·7	19·3	31·7	28·1	25	24·2	20·5	17·3	19	48·8	46	13	.....	38·3	28
62·7	.....	.....	28	23·7	21·7	20·7	17·3	19·1	49·1	44	12·5a	.....	38·7	29
62·1	22	.....	.....	23	17	20·8	16·8	18·8	47·8	.....	12·5a	35·5	38·5	30
64·5	20·7	33·5	26·7	25	20·7	20·7	16·7	18·9	47·7	42·5	12·5a	.....	39·1	31
64·9	15	25	23·5	21·7	21·7	22·4	16·1	19·1	43·5	42·3	12	.....	38·3	32
66·5	.....	.....	.....	22·5	25·5	21·6	17·3	19	44·5	41·9	12	.....	38·9	33
65·1	.....	32	17	18	21·7	21·8	17·3	19·2	45·8	41·5	12	.....	38·5	34
64·5	.....	31·7	23	20	.....	22·2	18	19	44·2	39·8	12	.....	38·4	35
64·4	.....	.....	.....	24	19·3	21·1	17·5	18·8	40·8	35	12	.....	38·7	36
64·8	25	30	28	23·5	22·7	22·2	17·7	19·5	43·3	39	12	.....	37·9	37
65·3	14·8	24	23	22·8	21·8	20·3	17·2	18·8	44·7	39·6	12	.....	37·8	38
64·9	23	27	28	24·7	20	19·6	17·9	19·2	47·1	43·5	12	.....	39·4	39
65·7	.....	.....	.....	24	22·5	20·6	17·1	19	41·7	38·3	12	.....	37·8	40
65	18·3	30·5	25	.....	23	19	17·1	18·9	46·6	43·3	13	.....	37·4	41
65·2	18	.....	20	21·7	21·5	21·3	18·1	19·2	46·3	41	12	.....	38·8	42
60·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	20·5	17·1	18·7	43·4	43	12	.....	38·6	43
63·6	.....	.....	.....	18·5	20	22·4	17·8	19·4	51·7	.....	13	.....	38·5	44
63·3	.....	27·5	.....	24	19	21·4	17·3	19·3	48·6	44·4	13	.....	38	45
63·6	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	22·5	17	19·3	54·6	.....	12	.....	38·5	46
64·1	.....	28·6	27·5	21·5	22	21·7	18·1	19·5	52·2	45·6	14	.....	38·5	47
63·5	.....	.....	23·8	22·3	22·6	20·4	17·6	19·2	50·6	45	13	.....	38	48
66·4	.....	32	19·3	20	19·3	21·6	16·8	18·5	52·6	40	12	.....	38·1	49
66·3	.....	25·7	18·3	.....	19·5	21·7	17·5	18·9	54·7	44	12	.....	37·7	50
65·7	**26·0**	**29·6**	**20·7**	**26·8**	**21·9**	**21·0**	**15·8**	**20·2**	**47·5**	**38·3**	**11·5**	**36·0**	**36·9**	
66	27	29·1	20·7	26·5	21·7	19·5	15·2	19·3	49·2	38·3	12	.....	36·8	51
65·3	25	30	.....	27	22	22·4	16·3	21·1	45·7	.....	11	36	36·9	52
62·1	**26·2**	**27·0**	**12·5**	**24·6**	**21·4**	**20·4**	**15·2**	**20·6**	**42·0**	**35·0**	**12·8**	**31·5**	**36·8**	
62·8	26·5	27	12	26	21·8	21·3	16·1	21·7	42·3	33·4	13	30	36·6	53
60·7	.....	25	.....	25	20·3	19·5	14·7	19·5	43·6	35·3	12	32	37·3	54
60·4	24	26·7	13	22·3	22	20	14·9	20·5	43·6	36·5	13	32	36·9	55
64·3	28	29·1	12·5	25	21·5	20·6	15·2	20·7	38·3	34·7	13	32	36·4	56
63·3	**25·7**	**29·0**	**15·8**	**26·6**	**24·7**	**20·8**	**16·3**	**20·1**	**43·2**	**35·9**	**11·6**	**29·8**	**37·0**	
61·3	27	30·3	.....	27·5	21·5	19·5	16·4	20·4	43·8	37·6	12	.....	36·7	57
64·4	25	29·3	.....	26·5	26·5	22·4	16·3	20·7	45·2	36·1	10	33	38·7	58
61·5	25·7	27·2	18·5	25	25·7	20·8	15·7	19·2	40	34·3	12	26·5	35·7	59
63·2	25·2	28	.....	27·8	25·3	21·4	16·2	19·9	42·2	36·8	12	30	37·1	60
65·9	25·5	30	13	26	24·7	20	17·1	20·3	45	34·5	12	.....	36·7	61
66·4	**20·7**	**26·3**	**15·8**	**26·3**	**25·7**	**19·7**	**17·5**	**20·2**	**44·6**	**38·4**	**11·8**	**35·0**	**38·7**	
65·7	25	29·7	13	27·3	26·7	20·3	16·4	20·7	45	40·2	11 b	.....	37·1	62
70	25·8	30·6	.....	27	28	17·1	16·5	22	48·6	39	12·5a	.....	39·4	63
66·7	25	29·3	.....	26·5	29	21	18·3	21·5	48·2	40	12·5a	35	37·8	64
65·2	19	20	22	23·5	23·5	19·1	17·3	19·1	40·7	36	10	.....	37·9	65
67·3	18·4	22·9	.....	23·4	23·3	18·3	16·8	18·9	41·4	39·3	10	.....	37·9	66
65·9	16·4	28	.....	26·3	23·5	20·1	17·5	19·3	42·7	.....	13	.....	38·4	67
67·9	.....	.....	12·5	.....	25	21·7	18	19·5	42·5	37	11 a	.....	39·9	68
62·7	15	24	.....	30	26·2	19·6	19·3	20·4	47·5	37·5	14·3a	.....	41·4	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese, Canadian, mild, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, bulk, per lb.	Cornflakes, 8 oz. package	Rice, first grade, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin	Canned Vegetables: Peas, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Corn, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Beans, baked, per 16 oz. tin	Beans, common, dry, white, per lb.	Onions, cooking, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**36·5**	**6·8a**	**18·9**	**3·6**	**5·6**	**9·3**	**10·5**	**13·9**	**12·5**	**13·3**	**11·1**	**6·6**	**5·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**37·7**	**7·1**	**19·7**	**3·7**	**5·7**	**9·8**	**10·0**	**14·9**	**12·9**	**14·3**	**12·1**	**6·6**	**5·8**
1—Sydney	38	6·7-7·3	19·9	3·6	5·7	9·9	8·9	14·5	12·6	14·1	12·1	6·2	6
2—New Glasgow	37·4	6·7-7·3	19·9	3·7	6	10	10·3	14·7	12·6	14·2	12·5	6·6	6
3—Amherst	36·2	7·3	20	3·8	5·3	9·9	9·6	15	12·7	14·9	11·9	6·3	5·7
4—Halifax	37	6·7-8	20·2	3·7	6	9·6	10·5	15·1	12·3	14·4	11·8	7	5·5
5—Windsor	38·7	7·3c	18·3	3·8	5·5	9·5	10·3	15	13·6	13·8	11·7	6·7	5·8
6—Truro	38·7	6·7c	19·7	3·8	5·9	10·1	10·3	15·2	13·5	14·3	12·4	6·7	5·5
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**33·6**	**7·3**	**20·0**	**3·7**	**6·3**	**9·9**	**10·1**	**14·7**	**14·0**	**14·0**	**11·2**	**6·5**	**5·7**
New Brunswick (average)	**36·5**	**7·5**	**19·1**	**3·6**	**5·8**	**9·8**	**10·2**	**14·7**	**12·7**	**13·9**	**11·8**	**6·5**	**5·9**
8—Moncton	36·1	8	20·3	3·7	5·7	10	10·7	14·3	13·1	14·7	11·9	6·9	5·7
9—Saint John	37·9	6–7·3	19	3·3	5·9	9·8	11	14·7	12·2	13·8	12·2	6·6	5·7
10—Fredericton	37·6	7·3	18·6	3·7	5·9	9·6	10·8	14·7	12·6	13·7	11·5	6·5	6·3
11—Bathurst	34·3	8c	18·3	3·7	5·8	9·8	8·2	15	13	13·5	11·5	5·8	5·7
Quebec (average)	**33·9**	**5·4**	**15·9**	**3·8**	**5·4**	**9·7**	**10·2**	**12·6**	**13·1**	**14·7**	**11·4**	**6·2**	**6·1**
12—Quebec	33·5	5–8b	18·2	3·6	5·4	9·4	11·1	13	12·6	15·9	11·8	6·4	5·9
13—Three Rivers	32·3	5·3	14·6	3·9	5·1	9·7	9·9	13	13	14·7	11·5	5·6	7
14—Sherbrooke	32·8	5·3	14·5	3·7	5·4	9·6	10·3	12·9	14·1	15·4	10·7	6·4	5·4
15—Sorel	33·4	4·7	15	3·5	5·2	9·8	9·4	12·3	11·5	15·3	11·4	6·8	6·9
16—St. Hyacinthe	32·2	4	15·9	3·7	5·9	9·9	10·3	12·4	13·6	14	11·4	5·8	6·3
17—St. Johns	35·5	5·3	17·1	3·9	5·5	9·5	11·4	12·5	16·2	15·1	11·9	5·8	6
18—Thetford Mines	.....	5·3	15·2	3·9	5·5	9·9	9·1	12·4	12·9	13·8	12·3	5·6	5·8
19—Montreal	35·6	5·3-6·7	16·8	4·1	5·4	9·4	10·3	12	11·9	13·8	11	5·8	5·8
20—Hull	36	5·3-6·7	16	3·7	5·3	9·7	10·4	13	12·5	14·6	11	7·4	6·2
Ontario (average)	**38·1**	**6·3**	**17·4**	**3·5**	**5·5**	**9·1**	**10·9**	**13·4**	**11·9**	**12·7**	**10·7**	**6·2**	**5·2**
21—Ottawa	35·7	6·7	16·5	3·9	5·5	9·1	11·8	13·2	12·3	14·1	11	6·6	6·1
22—Brockville	33·6	6–6·7	14·5	3·8	5·5	8·9	11·1	13·7	12·9	13·5	11	6·7	5·2
23—Kingston	34·9	5·3-6·7	16·4	3·7	5·2	9·1	10·4	13·2	12·4	13	10·5	6·7	5·5
24—Belleville	38·6	5·3-6·7	16·2	3·5	5·2	9	10·4	13·1	11·8	12·5	11·8	6·3	5
25—Peterborough	36·1	5·3-6·7	16·8	3·4	5·2	8·6	10·9	12·7	11·3	12·6	10·4	5·7	6
26—Oshawa	40	5·3-6·7	17·4	3·3	5·9	9	9·9	13·5	11·9	12·6	10·6	6·5	5·6
27—Orillia	40·3	6·7	16·6	3·3	5·2	8·8	10·3	13·7	11·8	12·7	11·7	5·7	5
28—Toronto	40·4	6·7	18·1	3·6	5·2	8·9	10·5	13	11·5	12	11·1	6·5	5·2
29—Niagara Falls	39·9	6	18·3	3·6	5·6	9·1	10·7	12·8	11·5	12·3	10·4	7	5·2
30—St. Catharines	35·8	6·7	17·4	3·5	4·8	9·2	10·5	12·6	11·6	12·3	10·9	6·9	4·9
31—Hamilton	41	6–6·7	17·2	3·5	5·4	9	10·7	13	11·9	12·5	10·6	5·8	5·3
32—Brantford	39·9	6–6·7	17·5	3·4	5·4	9·1	11·4	13·6	11·8	12·5	9·9	5·8	5
33—Galt	36·7	6·7	18·6	3·4	5·3	8·9	11·3	13·7	12·3	12·8	10·5	5·7	5·3
34—Guelph	40·9	6	18·2	3·3	5·3	9	10·8	13·7	11·6	12·6	9·7	5·5	4·9
35—Kitchener	38·6	6·7	17·9	3·3	5·5	9	11·5	14	12·3	12·7	10·7	6·5	5·1
36—Woodstock	.....	6	17	3	5·3	8·9	11	13·8	11·7	12·5	9·8	6·2	4·6
37—Stratford	37·2	5·3	17·2	3·2	5·6	9·3	11·4	13·1	11·3	12·4	10·1	6·3	5·1
38—London	38·8	6·7	18·6	3·4	5·5	8·8	10·7	13·1	11·7	12·3	10	5·8	5
39—St. Thomas	42·7	5·3-6·7	20·1	3·6	5·5	9·2	11·1	13·5	12·1	12·5	11	6·1	5·1
40—Chatham	41	5·3	18·3	3·6	5·1	8·8	11·1	13·6	11·3	11·6	8·8	5·3	4·9
41—Windsor	39·8	5·3-6·7	17·7	3·5	5	8·9	10·6	12·7	11·4	11·6	10·6	5·5	4·9
42—Sarnia	44·6	6	18	3·3	5·8	9·2	10·4	13·7	12·2	12·8	11·1	6·4	4
43—Owen Sound	38·6	6c	16·7	3·2	5·6	9·5	9·9	13·2	12·5	13	10·7	6·4	5·3
44—North Bay	37·2	6–6·7	16·7	3·9	6·5	9·8	12·4	14	12·2	13·4	11·1	6·9	5·7
45—Sudbury	36·7	6·7	16·5	3·8	6·1	9·2	9·7	13·2	12	13·1	10·6	5·9	5·6
46—Cobalt	36	6·7	16	3·9	5·7	9·8	11·6	15	12·7	14	11·3	5·8	5·1
47—Timmins	32·8	7·3	18	3·8	5·9	9·8	11·1	13·9	12·8	13·2	12	6	5·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	36·7	6·7	15·8	3·6	5·5	9·2	11·8	14·3	12·3	13·6	12·5	7·7	5·3
49—Port Arthur	34·6	6–6·7	21·8	3·6	5·6	9·4	10·3	12·5	11·3	11·3	10·3	6	4·9
50—Fort William	35	6–6·7	15·5	3·6	5·3	9	10·3	13·1	11·6	11·8	11	6	4·7
Manitoba (average)	**34·8**	**7·0**	**17·7**	**3·4**	**5·9**	**9·1**	**10·6**	**14·9**	**12·7**	**12·9**	**10·6**	**7·0**	**3·9**
51—Winnipeg	34·6	6·4–8	16·8	3·3	5·7	9	10·5	14·4	12·4	12·7	10·7	7	3·3
52—Brandon	34·9	6·4-7·1	18·5	3·5	6	9·1	10·7	15·3	13	13	10·5	7	4·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·2**	**6·9**	**22·1**	**3·5**	**5·9**	**9·0**	**10·4**	**15·0**	**13·3**	**13·2**	**10·6**	**6·7**	**4·9**
53—Regina	35	6·4-7·2	20·6	3·4	6·5	8·9	10·3	14·9	13	12·9	11·5	6·9	5·1
54—Prince Albert	33·3	6·4	21·9	3·5	6	9·1	10·1	15·1	13·7	13·9	9·8	7·4	5
55—Saskatoon	34·6	7·2	23·1	3·6	5·3	9	11·3	15	13·5	13·2	11·2	6·4	4·6
56—Moose Jaw	34	7·2	22·6	3·3	5·9	9·1	10	15	13	12·6	9·7	6	5
Alberta (average)	**34·6**	**7·8**	**22·4**	**3·5**	**5·7**	**9·1**	**10·9**	**14·6**	**12·4**	**13·2**	**11·2**	**6·9**	**5·1**
57—Medicine Hat	36	8	23·5	3·5	5·7	9	11·1	14·7	12·7	12·7	10	6·4	4·3
58—Drumheller	34·9	7·1-8	22·6	3·5	5·9	9·4	12·1	15	12·8	14·1	10·7	7·1	5·1
59—Edmonton	32·2	7·2-8	21·2	3·5	6	8·8	9·8	14·1	12·1	13	11·5	7·4	5·8
60—Calgary	34·1	8	21·8	3·4	5	9	10·5	14·5	12	13	13	6·8	5·2
61—Lethbridge	35·6	8	23	3·7	.....	9·2	11·2	14·7	12·5	13	10·8	6·9	5·2
British Columbia (average)	**35·5**	**9·0**	**23·3**	**3·8**	**6·0**	**9·2**	**9·6**	**14·3**	**13·0**	**13·3**	**11·6**	**8·0**	**4·9**
62—Fernie	35·1	8c	22	3·7	5·7	9	10·3	14·5	13·2	13·5	11·8	8·5	4·1
63—Nelson	33·9	9	23·7	3·7	6·2	8·8	10	14·6	13·8	13·8	10·6	8·8	5·3
64—Trail	34·5	9	22·9	3·8	6	9·3	10·4	14·2	13	14·2	11·7	8·7	4·7
65—New Westminster	34·9	9–9·6	22·8	3·7	5·7	8·9	8·9	13·7	12·5	12·7	11·2	6·9	5·4
66—Vancouver	34·5	9–9·6	22·7	3·7	6	9	9	13·3	12·4	12·5	11·6	7	4·7
67—Victoria	35·3	9	23·4	3·9	6·7	9·3	9·4	14·1	12·4	12·8	11·6	7·7	5·2
68—Nanaimo	39	9	23·6	3·8	6	9·3	8·8	14·5	12·5	12·7	11·3	7·9	4·7
69—Prince Rupert	36·7	9–10	25	4·1	6	10	9·7	15·5	13·9	14·5	12·8	8·6	5·4

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in many of the cities. b. Including fancy bread.
c. Grocers' quotations. d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1941

Potatoes (d)		Apples												
Per 75 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seedless per 16 oz. package	Currants, in bulk, per lb.	Bananas, medium size, per lb.	Oranges, medium size, per doz.	Lemons, medium size, per doz.	Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar†	Peaches, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar†	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
1·247	**29·4**	**22·7**	**15·0**	**12·6**	**17·2**	**15·1**	**11·0**	**39·1**	**36·4**	†	**16·0**	†	**59·2**	
1·310	**30·2**	**20·3**	**13·5**	**14·0**	**16·7**	**15·2**	**11·1**	**45·2**	**43·5**	**37·0**	**16·3**	**33·9**	**64·7**	
1·355	32·1	23·3	13	12·3	15·1	15·0	12·5	48·6	49·5	36·5	16·1	34·7	62	1
1·335	28·6	15	15	15·6	16·5	15	11·5	47	41·2	37·3	16·1	33·7	64	2
1·30	33·3	22·5	.....	14	17·2	15·3	10·7	44·8	43·3	36·6	15·4	34·1	66·3	3
1·349	29·4	21·7	12·5	13·5	18·1	16·7	10·5	41·3	39·7	36·2	16·6	33·3	66·5	4
1·27	28·2	17·7	.....	15	.....	14·7	10·3	44·7	44·7	38	15	33	62·6	5
1·25	29·7	21·3	.....	13·7	16·4	14·3	11	44·7	42·9	37·4	18·3	34·7	66·7	6
1·057	**25·3**	**14·5**	**15·0**	**14·1**	**17·2**	**15·0**	**11·1**	**47·9**	**54·7**	**37·8**	**17·4**	**34·0**	**60·3**	7
1·082	**26·3**	**20·2**	**15·5**	**12·6**	**16·3**	**14·4**	**9·9**	**43·6**	**41·1**	**36·9**	**15·6**	**33·8**	**59·7**	
1·283	28·8	19·6	13	13·3	16·8	15	9·6	41·8	39·1	38·2	16·5	34·8	63	8
1·175	26·6	18·9	18	12·6	15·1	13·7	10	43·3	42·2	37·3	15	32·8	59·5	9
1·00	26·5	17·3	.....	12·8	16·4	14·6	10·1	44·2	43·1	36	15·9	34·1	59·7	10
·87	23·3	25	.....	11·7	16·8	.....	10	45	40	36·1	15·1	33·5	56·7	11
1·148	**26·5**	**24·1**	**16·0**	**12·7**	**17·4**	**14·3**	**9·2**	**39·1**	**34·8**	**35·4**	**15·7**	**33·6**	**59·3**	
·968	25·2	19·3	15	13·5	18·2	15	8·9	39·7	35·7	34·6	16·4	32·8	62	12
1·17	26·5	26·4	.....	12·5	16·9	14·9	9·3	38·5	34·3	35·4	16·1	32·7	61·6	13
1·11	24·4	.....	18	13·2	18·1	14·3	8·7	40·3	35·5	35·5	16	34	58·3	14
1·157	27·1	.....	.....	12·1	16·2	14	9·3	40	39	35·9	14·9	35·5	57	15
1·173	27·4	.....	.....	12·6	18·1	13·5	9·2	42·3	35·8	36·2	14·8	32·7	58·8	16
1·254	27·8	24·2	.....	13·1	17·8	14·4	9·7	37·5	35	34·9	16·5	33·1	61·7	17
·958	23·1	.....	.....	12·5	18	13·4	9	39·6	37	34·5	15·9	36·1	58·6	18
1·232	28	26·7	17	12·3	17·3	13·7	9·4	37·6	28·6	34·2	15	32·8	57·6	19
1·311	28·7	23·8	14	12·3	16	15·9	8·9	36·1	32·1	37	15·5	32·8	57·7	20
1·294	**30·6**	**23·7**	**13·9**	**12·4**	**17·1**	**15·5**	**10·1**	**37·9**	**35·1**	**35·6**	**15·5**	**31·5**	**57·8**	
1·345	32·2	26·9	14	12	16	16·1	9·3	37·3	32·3	36·7	15·9	31·9	58·1	21
1·344	31·2	25	.....	12·6	17·9	14·8	9·8	40·7	38·6	36·8	15·3	31·9	62	22
1·383	32·5	25	15	12·9	16·8	15·1	10	38·6	36·1	35·9	15·5	30·5	57·9	23
1·313	31·9	19·3	10	12·6	16·1	14·5	9·8	38·1	36·1	35·1	15·4	29·9	57	24
1·269	30·3	21·4	.....	12·7	19·2	15	9·9	39·2	35·4	35·7	16·2	30·1	57·1	25
1·294	30·3	21·9	.....	12·9	18	14·6	10·3	38·9	34·4	35·8	15·9	30·3	60	26
1·286	29·9	29·7	.....	11·7	16·5	14·8	9·8	33·9	32·8	34·5	15·2	31·3	57·6	27
1·288	30·7	22·8	.....	11·1	16·3	14·7	9·7	36·9	31·1	33·6	14·7	29·2	55·3	28
1·32	31·8	32·5	.....	11·6	17·5	15·3	10·3	40·2	35·3	35·8	15	32·5	53·9	29
1·335	34·1	.....	.....	13·3	15·5	15·3	10·3	36·1	34·9	35·3	14·2	31	55·7	30
1·281	29·2	23·5	.....	11·9	17·2	14·7	9·7	40·6	34·7	34·7	14·5	30·5	54·3	31
1·276	29·3	24·7	.....	13·2	17·4	14·9	9·6	36·4	32·9	34·3	15	31	57·3	32
1·275	31·9	21·4	.....	13·3	17·8	14·9	9·9	37·3	35·8	33·7	14·9	29·7	56·9	33
1·21	28·5	26·6	.....	12·6	16·5	14·9	10·1	36·8	33·4	34·8	14·7	30·1	57·4	34
1·154	28·4	21·6	.....	13·3	16·7	15·5	9·5	35·8	35·4	33·3	15	30·9	57·1	35
1·215	26·7	20·5	.....	12·3	15·7	14·7	9·1	37·4	33	36·3	15	29·3	59·6	36
1·178	28·3	18·6	.....	11·8	16·7	14·7	9·7	36·5	35	35·3	15·9	31·7	58·3	37
1·203	28·1	22·6	.....	12·3	16·5	14·7	9·5	35·9	31·6	34·5	15·4	30·6	57·1	38
1·269	28·5	19·6	.....	13·3	17·1	15·2	10·3	39·5	36·4	34·5	15·7	32·5	58·4	39
1·189	26·7	22·8	.....	12·4	17·3	14·5	9·7	37·1	33·3	33·7	15·5	31·6	58	40
1·205	26·3	19·4	.....	11·6	16·3	15·2	9	31·3	29·8	33·7	15·5	30·7	56·2	41
1·155	27·5	18·5	.....	12·7	17·4	15·6	9·8	37·8	32·5	36·2	15·9	32·4	57·7	42
1·268	30·7	17·5	.....	12·2	17	15·7	9·4	40·9	36·7	34·9	15·5	31	58·7	43
1·305	35	30	.....	12·9	17·8	17·4	10·4	36·6	37·4	37	17·2	34·2	61·3	44
1·177	28·5	30	15	11·5	16·2	17·3	11	37	37·4	37·1	15·2	33	60·7	45
1·719	37·8	.....	17	12·7	18·5	17	10·3	43·7	38	37·5	17·4	34·3	57	46
1·614	39	.....	.....	12·2	18·3	17·4	11·4	36·7	35·4	37·5	17·1	33·9	61·4	47
1·478	34·8	26	18	12·9	15·7	15·7	10·5	38·9	37·7	36·7	15·4	30·5	59·5	48
1·242	29·5	28·2	12·5	12	18·3	18	11·5	41·5	40·5	39·3	14·7	33·5	54	49
1·232	29·5	.....	10	11·5	18·6	16·5	12·1	39·8	38·9	36·9	15	33·5	57·4	50
·786	**19·9**	.....	**15·0**	**12·7**	**16·9**	**15·7**	**13·0**	**38·8**	**35·1**	**70·6**	**16·0**	**55·3**	**58·2**	
·739	18·8	.....	15	12·2	18·5	15	12·3	37	34·6	69·4	15·5	54·9	56·7	51
·832	20·9	.....	.....	13·2	15·3	16·3	13·7	40·5	35·5	71·8	16·5	55·6	59·7	52
·969	**24·5**	.....	**14·9**	**12·8**	**16·1**	**15·6**	**13·5**	**38·3**	**34·7**	**70·7**	**17·2**	**57·3**	**61·3**	
·895	23·6	.....	.....	13·3	17·1	14·9	13·1	38·5	31·5	70·5	17	58·5	61·5	53
1·046	28·1	.....	16	12·8	17	16·5	13·9	37·2	38·4	73·4	18·2	59	63·8	54
1·101	24·3	.....	14·6	13·3	15·2	15·3	13	38·1	33·7	69·2	16·5	55·9	62·9	55
·832	21·9	.....	14	11·8	15	15·6	14	39·3	35	70	17	56	57	56
1·059	**26·7**	.....	**15·5**	**12·0**	**18·3**	**15·0**	**14·7**	**36·6**	**33·9**	**68·0**	**17·5**	**54·8**	**60·7**	
·951	25	.....	.....	11·7	18	15·3	13·9	34·3	32·7	67·7	17	55·8	60	57
1·357	31·3	.....	.....	11·6	18·7	15	15·6	38·7	37	70·4	18·3	57·5	64·1	58
·827	20·2	.....	15	12·6	17·8	15	14·4	38·1	33·4	64·8	16·5	52·5	57·9	59
1·215	33·3	.....	16	11·9	19·1	14·4	14·6	35·5	36·6	68·1	16·8	51·9	59·4	60
·943	23·8	.....	.....	13·2	17·7	15·4	15	36·6	30	69	19	56·3	62	61
1·613	**36·0**	.....	**16·5**	**11·7**	**18·0**	**14·4**	**12·7**	**37·4**	**36·2**	**66·8**	**16·5**	**52·4**	**57·9**	
·937	25	.....	.....	13·3	17·8	15·6	15	39·7	37·5	67·3	18	54·3	64·5	62
1·459	29·7	.....	.....	11·4	18·3	15	13·3	38·7	39·3	68·7	17·8	57	64	63
1·459	34	.....	.....	12·4	19·1	14·8	13·1	37·8	38·9	69·4	18·2	58·1	57·4	64
1·681	37·9	.....	17	11·3	16·4	13·9	11·4	33·6	33·3	65	15	49·4	55·4	65
1·673	36·7	.....	14	10·5	16·9	13·2	11·6	35	30	63·2	15·1	48·7	52·5	66
1·899	42·4	.....	.....	10·8	17·8	13·3	12·4	36·9	36·5	64·7	15·1	49·1	52·9	67
1·795	39·2	.....	15	12·7	18·3	14·1	11·8	36·5	35	67·4	16	50·5	56	68
2·00	43·1	.....	20	11·3	19·2	15	12·8	41	39	68·6	16·6	52·1	60·7	69

† Ontario and east, 32 ounce jar; Manitoba and west, 4 pound tin.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin.	Vinegar in bulk per qt.	Salt, fine, table, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, per ¼ lb. bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton	Bituminous coal, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	$
Dominion (average)	**8·6**	**8·4**	**48·0**	**83·2**	**19·0**	**16·1**	**4·3**	**12·8**	**5·6**	**16·523b**	**10·601**
Nova Scotia (average)	**8·4**	**8·2**	**56·6**	**83·6**	**19·3**	**10·0**	**4·6**	**13·0**	**5·8**	.....	**8·708**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·3	55·9	80·3	19·3	10	3·9	12·9	5·6	.....	7·37- 7·72s
2—New Glasgow	8·2	8·1	55·5	84·8	21·6	10	4·7	13·7	5·9	.....	7·05- 7·30s
3—Amherst	8·3	8·1	57·2	84·6	16·9	.....	4·8	12·4	5·9	.....	6·70-10·50
4—Halifax	8·7	8·4	56·1	85·6	21·6	10	4·8	13·4	5·7	.....	9·22-11·22
5—Windsor	8·3	8	58·3	84·4	17·3	.....	4	12·5	5·8	.....	.....
6—Truro	8·4	8	56·4	81·7	19·1	.....	5·1	13·3	5·7	.....	9·00-11·00
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**8·6**	**8·3**	**59·8**	**78·6**	**18·5**	**15·0**	**4·2**	**13·1**	**5·8**	**17·900**	**9·90-10·40**
New Brunswick (average)	**8·6**	**8·5**	**56·5**	**81·2**	**18·4**	**10·0**	**4·2**	**12·6**	**5·6**	**17·500**	**11·083**
8—Moncton	8·9	8·6	58·9	82·6	19·3	10	4·4	13·3	5·8	g	10·47-10·97g
9—Saint John	8·4	8·3	51·3	81·6	17·6	10	4·5	12·3	5·5	17·50	11·50-12·50
10—Fredericton	8·4	8·3	57·4	79·7	17·5	.....	4·1	12·6	5·8	.....	11·22-12·00
11—Bathurst	8·8	8·7	58·3	81	19·3	.....	3·8	12	5·2	.....	10·00
Quebec (average)	**8·0**	**7·8**	**46·9**	**88·6**	**20·1**	**15·3**	**4·2**	**11·7**	**5·6**	***16·489**	***10·078**
*12—Quebec	8·1	7·9	47·6	92·2	21	15	4·3	12·6	5·6	16·00a	10·50
*13—Three Rivers	8·4	8·1	47·9	90·7	21·6	.....	4·3	12·3	5·9	16·00a	8·50- 8·75
*14—Sherbrooke	8	8	43·5	85·9	19·4	15	4·4	11·5	5·7	17·00	11·00
*15—Sorel	7·8	7·6	48·1	87·9	18	.....	4	10·6	5·3	16·00-17·00	10·00
*16—St. Hyacinthe	7·9	7·8	43·5	89·2	19·9	.....	4·4	11·1	5·4	15·75	9·50-11·75
*17—St. Johns	7·9	7·7	42·9	83·8	19·9	.....	4·6	12·3	5·6	15·50	10·50
*18—Thetford Mines	8	7·6	51·1	86·5	20·4	15	4·3	12·3	5·8	18·50	.....
*19—Montreal	7·9	7·6	46·1	90·7	18·3	16	3·8	11·3	5·3	16·75	8·00- 8·50
*20—Hull	8·3	8	51·5	90·7	22·1	.....	4·1	11·6	5·5	16·40	10·00-12·25
Ontario (average)	**8·5**	**8·3**	**47·1**	**85·5**	**18·9**	**13·8**	**4·3**	**12·5**	**5·6**	**16·338**	**12·029**
21—Ottawa	8·3	8	47·1	82·4	18·2	14	4·3	11·8	5·7	16·40	11·00
22—Brockville	8·2	8	43·6	82·7	20·7	.....	4·4	11·4	5·4	16·00	8·50- 9·00
23—Kingston	8·1	7·9	47·4	84·8	17·6	20	4·7	12·5	5·6	16·00	9·00- 9·50
24—Belleville	8·6	8·4	47·4	88·1	17·6	10	4·5	12·2	5·6	15·50	10·00-13·00d
25—Peterborough	8·5	8·4	49·5	83·6	18·7	12	4·6	12·3	5·5	16·75	11·50-14·75d
26—Oshawa	8·7	8·4	52·2	86·9	19·3	12	4·5	12·4	5·9	16·00	9·50-14·00d
27—Orillia	8·3	8·1	48·3	85·5	18·1	.....	3·7	11·4	5·5	16·50	10·75-14·00d
28—Toronto	8·2	7·9	50·1	86·2	18·3	12	4·1	11·8	5·3	14·75	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	8·7	8·7	45·7	88·5	19·1	.....	3·9	12·8	5·9	14·50g	8·50-12·50g
30—St. Catharines	8·6	8·4	47	88·1	19·6	11·3	4·5	12·1	6	15·75g	8·50-13·75g
31—Hamilton	8·3	8·2	46	87	19	10	4·5	11·5	5·3	15·00	9·50-13·00d
32—Brantford	8·3	8·2	50·9	89·7	18·2	13	4·3	11·7	5·5	16·00	10·00-13·25d
33—Galt	8·7	8·5	48·9	86·4	19·9	10	4·1	12·5	5·3	16·00	10·50-13·00d
34—Guelph	8·4	8·3	45	86·5	18·5	.....	4·3	12·7	5·4	16·00	10·50-13·75d
35—Kitchener	8·6	8·3	43·3	87·6	19·3	.....	3·7	12·4	5·4	16·00	11·50-13·50d
36—Woodstock	8·4	8·3	49·3	84·3	18	.....	4·2	12·7	5·7	16·00	10·00-14·00d
37—Stratford	8·7	8·6	48·5	86·8	18·6	.....	4	13·1	5·9	16·00	13·00d
38—London	8·3	8·2	47·6	89·3	16·6	11	4	12	5·6	16·50g	12·50-14·50g
39—St. Thomas	8·7	8·6	48·7	85·8	18	12·8	4·3	12·6	5·9	16·00g	13·00-13·50g
40—Chatham	8·6	8·3	46·5	87·3	16·7	.....	3·8	12·4	5·2	16·00g	10·00-12·50g
41—Windsor	8·3	8·1	41·4	80·3	18·5	15	4	11·8	5·3	16·00g	10·50-13·00g
42—Sarnia	8·8	8·7	45·8	89·7	18·4	.....	4·6	13	5·8	16·50	10·00-11·00
43—Owen Sound	8·4	8·2	52·6	87·9	19·5	.....	4·7	12·5	5·4	16·50	9·50-10·00
44—North Bay	8·9	8·8	55·3	85·1	20	.....	4·7	13·9	5·6	17·25	14·25-15·00d
45—Sudbury	8·7	8·3	44	83	19·4	.....	3·9	13·7	5·9	17·75	11·50-15·75d
46—Cobalt	8·9	8·9	45·4	82·5	19·5	.....	5	13·2	6	19·00	13·50
47—Timmins	8·8	8·7	43	84·6	21·2	18	4·8	13·8	5·7	19·50	13·00-17·00d
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·6	8·5	44·5	87·2	20·9	16·3	4·4	13·2	5·2	17·00	10·50-13·00d
49—Port Arthur	8·1	8·1	44·8	76·1	19·1	20	4·5	12·9	5·3	16·50	11·75-14·75d
50—Fort William	8·5	8·2	44·5	79·6	20·7	18	4·6	12·1	5·4	16·50	11·75-14·75d
Manitoba (average)	**9·1**	**9·0**	**44·8**	**76·5**	**18·7**	**15·0**	**4·1**	**13·2**	**5·6**	**20·000**	**9·250**
51—Winnipeg	9·1	8·9	42·5	75·9	18·4	15	4·2	12·3	5·6	20·00	6·25-14·25h
52—Brandon	9·1	9	47·1	77·1	19	15	4	14	5·5	.....	5·50-11·00h
Saskatchewan (average)	**9·4**	**9·4**	**45·1**	**76·8**	**19·8**	**18·5a**	**4·1**	**14·2**	**5·4**	.....	**8·656**
53—Regina	9·3	9·5	45·9	78·7	19·4	15	3·4	13·9	5·4	.....	5·50-13·00h
54—Prince Albert	9·7	9·6	42·3	78·2	20·5	.....	4·5	14·4	5·7	.....	9·00-10·00h
55—Saskatoon	9·3	9·5	46·8	75·3	19·6	20·6	3·9	13·9	5·2	.....	7·25- 9·60h
56—Moose Jaw	9·1	9·1	45·5	75·1	19·7	20	4·4	14·7	5·3	.....	5·25- 9·65h
Alberta (average)	**9·2**	**9·2**	**44·4**	**78·0**	**17·7**	**19·3a**	**4·1**	**14·2**	**5·4**	.....	**5·269**
57—Medicine Hat	9·3	9·2	41·3	78·1	15·9	.....	3·4	14·1	5·2	g	g
58—Drumheller	9	9	43·1	78·5	17·5	23	4·5	15·5	5·9	.....	4·50- 5·50h
59—Edmonton	9	9	46	74·4	18·1	15	4·1	13·5	5·2	g	3·25- 5·00g
60—Calgary	8·9	9·2	44·8	79	17·8	20	4·3	13·6	5·5	g	6·65- 7·50g
61—Lethbridge	9·6	9·7	46·6	80	19	.....	4·2	14·2	5·3	.....	4·75- 5·00h
British Columbia (average)	**8·5**	**8·5**	**44·5**	**78·2**	**19·2**	**24·3a**	**4·8**	**13·6**	**5·6**	.....	**10·768**
62—Fernie	9	9·3	46·3	78·2	17·6	.....	4·7	14·4	5·3	.....	.....
63—Nelson	8·9	8·9	47·7	80	18·3	25	5·2	14·5	5·7	.....	9·75-11·50
64—Trail	8·7	8·7	43·8	79·7	19·4	25	5·4	14·4	5·3	.....	9·25-10·25
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·8	39·9	75·1	17·5	24	4·3	12·4	5·7	.....	10·50-12·00
66—Vancouver	8	8·1	41·9	74·5	19·1	18	4·5	11·8	5	.....	10·50-12·00
67—Victoria	8·9	8·3	46·2	76·5	20·7	25	4·2	12·8	5·8	.....	10·00-12·25
68—Nanaimo	8·3	8·1	45·5	81·3	20·4	28	5	13·4	5·7	.....	9·50
69—Prince Rupert	8·6	8·5	45	80·4	20·6	25	5	14·9	6·3	.....	10·75-13·00f

a. Revised. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $30-$45, according to condition and conveniences. r. Few six-s. Delivered from mines. *In the province of Quebec a provincial sales tax of 2 per cent and in the cities of Montreal and of four and five rooms; rent, modern $24-$28, semi-modern $20-$24.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1941

Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	cents	cents	$	$	
13·612	**11·257**	**13·469**	**8·158**	**9·553**	**8·162**	**28·3**	**9·8**	**25·607**	**18·835**	
10·700	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·500**	**6·333**	**6·167**	**30·0**	**10·0**	**21·417**	**15·417**	
9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30	10·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
9·50	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00c	30	10·3	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	15·00–20·00	10·00–17·00	3
12·50	8·00– 9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00– 8·00	7·00– 9·00	5·00– 6·00	30	10	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
11·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
12·500	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**7·500c**	**20·0**	**9·8**	**19·00–25·00**	**12·00–16·00**	7
13·250	**8·000**	**10·750**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**9·000**	**28·8**	**9·9**	**24·125**	**17·375**	
12·00g	8·00g	9·00–10·00g	6·00g	7·00g	g	31g	9·9	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	8
13·50	8·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	8·00–10·00c	26·5	9·8	18·00–27·00	16·00–20·00	9
13·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·3	23·00	16·00	11
13·722*	***12·523**	***13·481**	***8·607**	***9·669**	***9·720**	**27·5**	**9·3**	**24·714**	**18·250**	
12·00	13·33c	13·33c	12·00c	12·00c	8·25c	26	9·4	23·00–33·00	.....	12
14·25a	8·00	12·00c	6·00	10·00c	8·00c	.....	9·5	23·00–31·00	17·00–23·00	13
14·75	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	28	9·6	23·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	14
13·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·1	.....	.....	15
13·00–13·50	14·00	15·35	10·00	11·35	11·35	.....	8·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	16
13·50	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	.....	.....	9·5	.....	.....	17
15·50	.....	10·50c	.....	7·50c	.....	29	9·5	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
12·50–13·00	17·33c	18·67c	10·00	11·00	11·00–13·00c	27	9·2	24·00–34·00	20·00–23·00	19
14·00	11·00–13·00	12·00–14·00	6·00– 6·50	7·00– 8·00	.....	.....	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
14·336	**12·500**	**14·796**	**10·056**	**11·727**	**9·659**	**26·5**	**9·6**	**27·306**	**20·269**	
14·00	13·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	9·00–10·00	28	9·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	21
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	18·00–26·00	15·00–18·00	22
14·00	12·00	16·00	11·00	12·00c	13·00c	25	9·5	25·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	23
13·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	11·00	25	9·3	18·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	24
15·00–15·50	11·00	12·00	.....	.....	8·00	22	9·5	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
14·50	16·00	17·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	20	9·4	25·00–32·50	15·00–22·50	26
14·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	20·00–28·00	16·00–22·00	27
13·75	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	9·2	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	28
13·00g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9·8	20·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	29
13·50g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	25g	9·7	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	30
12·50	16·50–18·50	17·00–19·00	13·00	13·50	.....	25	9·3	28·00–36·00	17·00–28·00	31
14·00	.....	13·00–15·00	.....	10·00–11·00	9·00	28	9·4	23·00–33·00	18·00–25·00	32
14·00	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	.....	25	9·5	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·3	24·00–30·00	18·00–24·00	34
14·00	13·00–16·00	15·00–18·00	11·00–12·00	13·00–14·00	.....	.....	9·4	22·00–35·00	18·00–24·00	35
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	20·00–28·00	16·00–20·00	36
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	21·00–27·00	15·00–21·00	37
14·00–14·50g	g	18·00g	g	16·00g	g	25g	9·6	27·00–37·00	22·00–27·00	38
15·00g	g	16·00–18·00g	g	11·00–14·00g	8·00–12·00g	25g	9·7	24·00–32·00	20·00–24·00	39
14·00g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9·7	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	40
14·00–15·50g	g	18·00g	g	14·00g	7·00–10·00g	25g	9·5	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·2	21·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	43
15·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	.....	.....	44
15·50–16·50	.....	15·00–15·75c	.....	10·50c	9·75c	30	9·8	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	30	10	.....	.....	46
18·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	9·7	p	p	47
12·00	7·00	9·50	.....	.....	6·50c	26	9·8	22·00–32·00	16·00–22·00	48
15·50	10·50	11·75	8·00	9·25	.....	30	9·9	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	49
15·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30	9·7	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	50
14·625	.....	.....	**8·713**	**9·563**	**7·750**	**315**	**9·9**	**26·750**	**19·500**	
14·00–15·00	.....	.....	7·50–11·75	8·50–12·75	7·50– 8·50	35	9·9	26·00–37·00	18·00–26·00	51
12·50–17·00	.....	.....	7·80	8·50	7·50	28	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
16·500	.....	.....	**7·250**	**9·250**	**10·000**	**27·8**	**10·0**	**27·875**	**20·000**	
.....	.....	.....	8·00– 9·50	9·00–10·50	10·00	27	10·1	28·00–37·00	20·00–28·00	53
19·00	.....	.....	5·00– 5·50	6·50– 7·00	.....	30	10	20·00–29·00	15·00–21·00	54
.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	7·00–11·00	8·00	29	10	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	55
14·00	.....	.....	.....	11·00–12·00c	12·00c	25	9·9	25·00–30·00	17·00–20·00	56
11·500	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·167**	**28·7**	**10·4**	**26·125**	**18·625**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	10·3	22·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·50	30	10·6	r	r	58
g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30g	10	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	59
11·50g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	26g	10·2	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	10·7	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	61
10·250	.....	.....	**8·375**	**7·625**	**5·375**	**34·2**	**10·6**	**23·313**	**17·688**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·9	16·00	14·00	62
10·50	.....	.....	8·00– 9·00	9·50–10·25	.....	40	10·6	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
.....	.....	.....	8·50– 9·75	9·50–11·25	.....	40	10·6	27·00–32·00 v	22·00–25·00 v	64
10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·00	4·00	30	10·2	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·00	.....	.....	7·50	9·00	7·50	30	11	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	.....	10·6	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·50	35	11	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

bituminous. f. Higher price for coal in bags. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. p. Six-roomed houses occupied by workingmen; rent for 4 and 5 roomed modern houses $25-$35 per month, semi-modern $10-$15. Quebec an additional municipal tax of 2 per cent are not included in the prices for fuel. v. Workingmen's houses are mostly

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Dec. 1933	Dec. 1937	Dec. 1938	Dec. 1939	Dec. 1940	Nov. 1941	‡ Dec. 1941
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	97·9	96·0	77·7	69·0	82·7	73·3	81·7	84·2	94·0	93·8
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	95·0	93·9	59·3	60·4	85·2	60·3	72·0	70·8	80·1	80·9
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	100·0	109·8	90·5	63·7	78·2	72·9	80·3	83·6	101·8	98·8
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	96·2	89·6	76·9	71·7	69·0	66·2	81·9	84·4	96·7	96·0
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	99·0	93·2	85·2	64·4	75·5	76·2	85·3	91·5	98·3	98·7
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·3	93·4	89·0	86·7	103·9	98·1	102·1	106·1	112·7	112·8
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	95·7	96·5	71·6	66·5	72·5	71·5	75·3	77·7	78·2	78·2
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	103·1	93·4	89·4	85·8	87·2	86·3	86·5	90·8	98·9	99·2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·3	95·1	90·3	80·8	80·7	79·0	85·1	90·8	103·6	103·6
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	97·3	95·3	83·2	73·3	79·1	74·6	81·2	85·2	96·8	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	99·0	103·3	81·0	67·4	80·2	71·5	79·1	81·8	96·8	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	96·1	90·0	84·6	77·3	78·3	76·6	82·6	87·5	96·8	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	97·8	95·9	71·3	64·3	82·6	68·2	78·1	79·3	85·5	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	110·4	96·2	91·5	87·2	94·3	95·2	96·6	102·2	107·9	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	96·4	95·9	69·0	61·8	81·3	65·2	76·0	76·7	83·0	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	97·8	97·9	85·0	80·6	91·7	87·3	94·2	98·3	111·2	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	96·1	95·5	65·5	58·6	79·5	61·4	72·9	73·0	78·2	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	95·2	91·5	60·5	60·3	80·2	58·8	70·0	69·6	79·2	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	99·8	106·7	88·0	65·3	78·5	73·7	82·3	85·1	99·0	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	97·7	104·5	61·8	53·6	84·2	64·6	69·0	67·1	74·1	74·7
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	103·7	107·0	87·0	66·8	73·5	67·4	80·3	82·9	106·9	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	99·0	93·1	85·1	64·7	75·3	75·9	85·0	91·1	98·0	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	100·2	92·3	85·3	82·2	87·8	85·6	87·8	92·1	97·5	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	98·2	98·9	67·3	58·9	80·8	64·9	74·4	76·2	85·3	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	97·5	93·2	81·5	72·0	80·3	73·6	81·2	83·2	93·3	.....

† The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡ For the week ended December 26, 1941, monthly figures not yet available.

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the October, 1941, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources, the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930 = 100 was 155·2 for November, an increase of 0·4 per cent over the October level. Food prices rose 0·7 per cent, due chiefly to an advance of 1·8 per cent in the cereals group. Very slight increases were recorded in most of the industrial materials and manufactures groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 200 at November 1, an increase of one-half of one per cent for the month, due to advances of from one to two per cent in

clothing prices; other groups were unchanged from the previous month's level.

South Africa

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1938 = 1000, was 1096 for October, an increase of 0·5 per cent for the month.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 140 in July, an increase of 10 per cent for the month. As compared with the previous month, cereals were 10 per cent higher, pulses 11 per cent, cotton manufactures 18 per cent and metals 23 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number for cost of living, Bombay, on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934 = 100, was 126 for July, an increase of 3 per cent for the month.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the base 1926 = 100, was 92·5 for November, an increase of 0·1 per cent. Very small increases were recorded in all groups except fuel and lighting materials which were 0·8 per cent lower than the October level.

COST OF LIVING.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number, on the base 1935-1939 = 100, was 110·2 at November 15, an increase of 0·7 per cent for the month. Food prices rose 1·3 per cent, clothing 1·4 per cent, rent 0·4 per cent, housefurnishings 0·8 per cent and miscellaneous commodities 0·1 per cent.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923 = 100, was 92·9 for November, an increase of one per cent for the month. The food and the clothing groups each advanced 1·7 per cent over the October level, with only fractional increases in the other groups.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Ontario Court of Appeal Reverses Decision granting Damages to Labourer Injured while Operating Saw Machine.

On November 6, the Ontario Court of Appeal allowed with costs an appeal by the defendant from a judgment of Mr. Justice Roach of the Ontario High Court of Justice granting damages of $4,000 to a workman who suffered an injury resulting in the loss of a leg when, in the course of his employment, a fly-wheel on a sawing machine flew loose and struck him. (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 722). The sawing machine was not owned by the defendant but by one Laidlaw who was employed by the defendant at an hourly rate to supply and operate the machine. The plaintiff was employed by the defendant to assist in the sawing. The trial Judge held that any liability there was rested on the defendant since Laidlaw was not an independent contractor merely by virtue of the fact that he supplied and operated the machine.

This finding was overruled by the Appeal Court. It was held that Laidlaw was in fact an independent contractor, and that the defendant was not responsible for machinery of which he was not owner and over which he had no control. Leave was reserved to the plaintiff to sue any person whom he conceived had done him an injustice. No written reasons were delivered. *Marshment* v. *Borgstrom (1941) 4 Dominion Law Reports 804.*

Hospital Employee not a Domestic Servant and therefore not Excluded from Part II of British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act.

On December 8, Mr. Justice Fisher in the British Columbia Supreme Court awarded damages of $1,500 and costs to a cook-housekeeper employed in the hospital at Enderby who had suffered a severe injury during the course of her employment. The claim of the plaintiff husband for damages for loss of *consortium* was rejected on the ground that for nearly two years the wife had been absent from home, living in the hospital.

The injuries to the plaintiff resulted when a step on a stairway at the rear of the hospital gave way. The Court found, therefore, that they "were caused by reason of a 'defect in the condition....of the ways.... buildings, or premises connected with, intended for, or used in the business of [her] employer' within the meaning of such words as used in Part II of the Workmen's Compensation Act" applying to workers under the Act but outside the scope of the collective liability system. The defendant contended that the plaintiff was a domestic servant and the Act is expressly declared not to apply to domestic servants. The plaintiff's work consisted of cooking meals under the supervision of the matron and of carrying out certain household duties such as looking after stores and preserving fruits.

The Court held that, though there were difficulties in the case, "the duties of the female plaintiff and the circumstances here were such that her employment did not constitute her a domestic servant." *Bailey and Bailey* v. *Society of Enderby General Hospital Incorporated (1942) 1 Western Weekly Reports 28.*

Member of Board of Directors did Manual Work—Held to be Workmen under British Columbia Truck Act.

With Mr. Justice O'Halloran dissenting, the British Columbia Court of Appeal on December 12 dismissed an appeal from a decision of Sidney Smith, J., who had granted the respondent recovery in cash of a part of his wages, amounting to $1,505.75, which had been paid in shares of the appellant company. In May, 1933, the respondent had joined his father in incorporating the company, had acquired shares in it and become a director and also secretary. He had, however, done a great deal of manual work. He had entered into an agreement with his father whereby he received part of his wages in cash and part in shares. In the summer of 1940 he and his father severed connection with the company and the action was commenced in May, 1941.

The majority of the Court held that the respondent was a workman within the meaning of the Truck Act. The fact that he had assented to payment of part of his wages in shares or that he had voted as a shareholder and had been director and secretary of the company was immaterial, since the Act specifically prohibits the deduction from a workman's wages of any sum for shares in a company and declares illegal any contract made in contravention of the Act.

Mr. Justice O'Halloran, in giving reasons for his dissent, stated that the respondent was not in the same position as the workmen whom the Truck Act was designed to protect. To a workman as defined by the Act the success of a company is not a primary consideration. His concern is to do his job and receive adequate payment and he therefore should not have shares of uncertain prospect foisted on him. To the respondent, however, the success of the venture was a direct concern. Having this interest, it was not unnatural for him to accept part of his remuneration in shares, since he would wish to draw sparingly on the company's cash resources. In a small and struggling company, where administrative and clerical duties were small, a company officer would naturally help the company by doing considerable manual work and the varied nature of the tasks performed by the respondent indicated that his function was that of a company overseer, acting generally in the company's interests. In other words, manual labour was not his "real and substantial business". *Arnett* v. *Allouette Peat Products Limited (1942) 1 Western Weekly Reports 33.*

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

Minister—Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Deputy Minister—BRYCE M. STEWART Associate Deputy Minister—A. MACNAMARA

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment at the beginning of December showed further expansion, continuing the steadily upward movement indicated since January, 1941. Although the increase was smaller than that reported in any immediately preceding month, it was of particular significance because it was contra-seasonal, declines having been recorded at December 1 in nineteen of the twenty earlier years for which data are available. The working forces of the 12,795 co-operating establishments aggregated 1,688,005 at December 1, compared with 1,675,645 at the beginning of November. The index (average 1926=100) rose from 167·6 in the preceding month, to 168·8 at December 1, as compared with 139·1 at the same date in 1940, previously the maximum for December in the period since 1920. At December 1 in recent years, the index has been as follows:—1939, 122·7; 1938, 114·0 and 1937, 121·6.

Since the increase in employment was contrary to the usual movement at December 1, the seasonally-adjusted index showed an advance, rising from 160·4 at November 1, 1941, to 164·8 at the beginning of December. These two figures, like the corresponding crude index numbers, are the highest in the record of twenty-one years.

The improvement in employment at December 1 was accompanied by a further rise in the weekly earnings of those on the staffs of the co-operating employers. The total amount of salaries and wages disbursed at December 1 for services rendered in the last week in November was $46,128,842, a gain of 1·9 per cent over the payments made by the same firms for the last week in October. The per capita average rose from $27.02 in the period of observation in October, to $27.33 in the final week in November.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of January, 1942, the percentage of unemployment among local trade unions stood at 5·2 in contrast with percentages of 3·3 at the beginning of December and 7·4 at the beginning of January, 1941. The percentage for January was based on returns compiled from 2,100 labour organizations with a total membership of 321,314 persons.

Report of the Employment and Claims Offices.—Reports received by the Unemployment Insurance Commission from Employment and Claims Offices during the month of December, 1941, showed a decline from November, but a slight gain over December a year ago. In the first instance all industrial divisions, except logging, services and trade, recorded declines, the largest being in manufacturing, and construction and maintenance, while under the second comparison, substantial increases shown in manufacturing, services and logging, more than offset a very heavy loss in construction and maintenance and a moderate decline in farming. Vacancies in December, 1941, numbered 43,181, applications 58,020, and placements in regular and casual employment 37,943.

Prices and the Cost of Living.—The official index of the cost of living in Canada calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices in the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 115·4 at the beginning of January, 1942, as compared with 115·8 at the beginning of December, 1941; 108·3 for January 2, 1941; 103·8 for January 2, 1940; and 100·8 for August 1, 1939, the last prewar month. The advance between August, 1939, and January, 1942, was 14·5 per cent, as compared with an advance of 21·2 per cent between July 1914, and December 1916. In wholesale prices the weekly index number has been discontinued. On a monthly basis the index for January, 1942, was 94·3 as compared with 93·6 for December, 1941; 84·6 for January, 1941; 82·6 for January, 1940; and 72·3

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1942	1941			1940	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
Employment Index (1)		**168·8**	**167·6**	**134·2**	**139·1**	**139·2**
Unemployment percentage (trade union members) (3)	5·2	3·3	3·1	7·4	6·2	5·0
Prices, wholesale, index (1)		**93·6**	**94·0**	**84·6**	**84·2**	**84·0**
Cost of living index (2)	**115·4**	**115·8**	**116·3**	**108·3**	**108·0**	**107·8**
Retail sales unadjusted index (2)		201·5	146·6	102·3	174·1	135·7
Retail sales adjusted index (4) (2)		147·2	138·1	124·5	130·9	123·0
Wholesale sales (2)		136·9	147·4	106·2	125·0	131·7
Common stocks index (2)	†66·5	67·2	68·8	71·3	70·3	74·5
Preferred stocks index (2)		100·7	102·6	101·4	101·7	103·0
Bond yields Dominion index (2)	†93·5	93·6	93·6	96·3	97·0	98·0
National income index (5) (2)		135·5	**131·3**	**125·2**	**124·4**	**127·6**
Physical Volume of Business index (6) (2)		138·3	**131·7**	**130·5**	**128·3**	**129·7**
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (2)		149·6	143·3	145·1	140·6	146·9
Mineral production (2)		124·4	125·6	122·7	123·5	128·0
Manufacturing (2)		152·3	149·4	141·9	142·3	146·9
Construction (2)		188·0	132·1	244·3	187·4	278·2
Electric po wer (2)		138·9	137·5	116·7	111·4	109·0
DISTRIBUTION (2)		118·9	111·8	105·4	107·1	100·3
Trade employment (2)				115·3	116·8	112·5
Carloadings (2)		141·1	126·6	123·3	125·1	114·8
Imports (2)		194·9	159·3	171·0	171·6	136·0
Exports, excluding gold (2)		163·9	163·2	130·5	119·9	132·7
PRODUCERS' GOODS (2)		155·3	146·1	151·9	145·2	152·0
CONSUMERS' GOODS (2)		122·3	118·2	110·4	112·4	108·8
Trade, external, aggregate (7) $		277,870,278	298,269,146	187,335,121	201,013,136	220,687,838
Imports, merchandise, for consumption (7) $		125,779,166	134,190,517	98,382,462	102,302,476	102,283,687
Exports, Canadian produce (7) $	150,520,000	150,472,000	162,435,090	86,921,468	97,620,927	117,452,172
Customs duty collected $		13,815,473	14,289,138	11,290,626	13,404,893	13,088,593
Bank debits to individual accounts $		3,686,546,270	3,426,905,805	2,941,104,197	3,208,347,577	3,049,322,205
Bank notes in circulation (8) $			462,137,735	341,455,563	347,378,004	338,213,181
Bank deposits savings $		1,669,032,146	1,639,201,355	1,668,130,415	1,641,313,845	1,625,878,423
Bank loans, commercial, etc. $		1,083,701,002	1,128,629,395	998,650,175	998,674,961	1,021,276,282
Railway—						
Car loadings, revenue freight cars (9)	247,326	236,343	273,662	208,712	216,872	239,295
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings $	25,967,000	28,011,381	27,292,966	20,927,000	23,565,123	22,389,448
Operating expenses $				15,399,000	15,203,599	14,680,335
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings $	18,660,000	21,204,000	20,208,000	14,685,000	16,335,666	15,890,000
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $		16,113,464	15,006,465	12,019,583	11,529,460	10,816,808
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles				3,131,230,000	3,772,086,000	3,371,032,000
Building permits $	6,288,995	7,097,628	11,244,334	4,356,096	7,485,753	11,132,109
Contracts awarded (10) $	12,880,000	19,109,000	22,889,500	26,579,800	16,918,300	54,981,900
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron tons		148,377	133,735	103,085	110,477	109,576
Steel ingots and castings tons		218,611	221,367	186,303	185,420	176,113
Ferro-alloys tons		17,845	17,078	15,231	18,397	11,654
Gold ounces			442,837	434,259	450,862	450,712
Coal tons		1,794,973	1,825,158	1,745,482	1,643,092	1,878,344
Timber scaled in British Columbia bd. ft.		226,333,216	329,960,689	188,300,000	278,927,102	326,428,000
Flour production bbls.		1,577,169	1,664,803	1,177,369	1,076,132	1,588,428
Sugar, manufactured (11) lbs.		90,187,029	167,952,019	37,921,156	87,221,405	164,005,409
Footwear production pairs		2,736,108	2,935,564	1,901,085	2,044,725	2,230,000
Output of central electric stations, k.w.h.		3,220,800,000	3,183,982,000	2,634,695,000	2,584,341,000	2,524,860,000
Sales of insurance $		46,536,000	44,470,000	28,067,000	33,364,000	32,506,000
Newsprint production tons		300,820	300,310	261,300	252,900	282,340
Automobile prod., cars, trucks, etc.	21,751	20,313	21,545	23,195	23,355	23,621

* Many of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† Week ended January 29, 1942.

(1) Base, 1926=100. (2) Base, 1935–1939=100. (3) Figures are for the end of the preceding month. (4) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variation. (5) Tentative computation. (6) Adjusted where necessary for seasonal variation. (7) Excluding gold. (8) Sum of Bank of Canada and Chartered Bank notes in circulation minus the holdings of Chartered banks. (9) Figures for four weeks ended January 31, 1942 and corresponding previous periods. (10) MacLean's Building Review. (11) Sugar production given in periods of 4 weeks ending December 27, November 29 and January 25, 1941; December 31, and November 30, 1940.

for August, 1939, prewar. The advance between August, 1939, and January, 1941, was 30·4 per cent and between July, 1914, and December, 1916, (the similar period during the first great war) was 48·8 per cent.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 126 shows the latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The national income stated to be the most comprehensive measure of productive activity was higher in December, 1941, than in any other month and for the year was about 9 per cent greater than for 1940. The index of the physical volume of business reflecting activity in mining, manufacturing, construction, electric power production, and in distribution of goods was 138·3 for December, 1941; 131·7 for November, 1941; 128·3 for December, 1940, and 109·3 for August 1939. The average for 1941, was about 11 per cent higher than for 1940, and about 30 per cent higher than for 1939. All of the above named principal groups recorded advance in December, both as compared with the previous month and with December, 1940, with the exception of mineral production the index of which was slightly lower in December than in November.

The production of coal during 1941, was 17·9 millions of tons as compared with 17·2 millions in 1940.

The index of the manufacturing group was two per cent higher in December than in November and seven per cent higher than in December, 1940. Cumulative figures for the year 1941 in some of the important divisions of this group show flour production 26 per cent higher than for 1940; footwear (11 months) 24 per cent higher; steel production 20 per cent higher; automobiles and trucks 21 per cent higher; cigarettes released (11 months) 12 per cent greater; and hog slaughtering (11 months) 15 per cent greater. Newsprint production was slightly lower in the same comparison and lumber exports were seven per cent lower.

The output of electric power in December was the greatest on record and the adjusted index was 27 per cent higher than for December 1940. Total production for 1941, the largest recorded, was 11·2 per cent higher than in 1940 and about 18 per cent higher than in 1939.

The value of construction contracts awarded in 1941, was $394 millions as compared with $346 millions in 1940 and $187 millions in 1939.

The index indicating the volume of goods distributed was 6 per cent higher in December 1941 than in November, 1941, and 11 per cent higher than in December 1940, the figures for carloadings, imports and exports each showing advance in both comparisons. The number of cars of revenue freight in 1941, was 13 per cent greater than in 1940; the value of imports was 34 per cent greater and of exports 37 per cent greater.

Strikes and Lockouts.—In January the number of strikes and lockouts on record was 13, involving 2,715 workers, causing time loss of 46,606 man working days, as compared with 11 disputes in December, involving 5,718 workers with time loss of 54,945 days. In both of these months the strike of gold miners at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, accounted for a large part of the workers involved and the time loss. During January, 1941, there were 10 disputes, involving 1,453 workers with time loss of 3,238 days. The noteworthy disputes involved coal miners at Sydney Mines, N.S., and hotel waiters at Vancouver, B.C.

Of the 13 disputes during January of this year, 12 were terminated, three in favour of the employers, one in favour of the workers, one was partially successful, five were compromise settlements; while two were indefinite in result. One dispute, involving 2,000 workers, was recorded as unterminated at the end of the month.

These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions concerned.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Four applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month of January and one board was established. Four boards submitted their reports.

Full particulars with regard to recent proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be found in the section beginning on page 133.

Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners appointed

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, recently announced the appointment of four Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners, as follows:

F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Dominion Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C.;

Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, Ont.;

Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, P.Q.; and

H. R. Pettigrove, Labour Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Fredericton, N.B.

The Commissioners have been appointed pursuant to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 4020, dated June 6, 1941, as amended by Orders in Council P.C. 4844, dated July 2,

1941, and P.C. 7068, dated September 10, 1941, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chap. 206, R.S.C., 1927.

The Minister of Labour may authorize an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate any dispute falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act wherein a cessation of work exists or appears imminent whether or not an application has been made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. It is the duty of the Commissioner to endeavour to effect a mutually satisfactory adjustment of the dispute, and, failing this, to report to the Minister of Labour on the matters at issue and to advise the Minister, whether in his opinion, the circumstances warrant the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Minister of Labour is also empowered to direct an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate any alleged unjust dismissal, discrimination, coercion or intimidation in connection with trade union membership or activity and, failing an adjustment of the complaint, to report his findings and recommendations to the Minister, who shall then issue whatever order he deems necessary to give effect to such recommendations.

Cost-of-living bonuses February 15-May 15

The National War Labour Board has announced that there will be no change in cost-of-living bonuses for at least another three months.

The cost-of-living index number for January, 1942, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows a fall of one-tenth of one point from the index for October, therefore the National War Labour Board has ordered that for the three-month period February 15 to May 15 there will be no increase or decrease in the amounts of any cost-of-living bonuses now being paid by employers who are subject to the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order (P.C. 8253).

Under the terms of this Order the Board is required to announce at the end of each three-month period the amount by which bonuses are to be changed. The change is to be based on the rise or fall in the adjusted cost-of-living index (August 1939=100) as determined by the index number published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. However, adjustments are to be made only if the rise or fall in the index number amounts to one whole point or more. The next quarterly announcement of the National War Labour Board will show the amount of the change to be made, if any, in cost-of-living bonuses for the first payroll period beginning on or after May 15 next.

It was pointed out on behalf of the Board that the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order, with the administration of which the National and the nine provincial Regional Boards are charged, provides that employers who have not been paying any cost-of-living bonus shall pay a bonus only to meet the rise in the cost of living as indicated by the index number after October, 1941. However, this does not preclude an adjustment to the index number of an earlier month in a particular case and payment of the bonus accordingly if permission has been granted by a War Labour Board. No rise having occurred, a bonus cannot be paid by these employers without such permission.

Policy in regard to Japanese Nationals in Canada

The situation in regard to Japanese nationals in Canada was reviewed in the House of Commons on February 9 by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the Japanese problem had received the closest attention during the past four years, and that when Japan joined the Axis in September, 1940, a special standing committee was appointed by the Government to investigate and report upon the matter from the standpoint of national security.

This committee recommended re-registration of the Japanese population of British Columbia, which had practically been completed when the war with Japan commenced. To determine the policy to be followed under war conditions, the committee convened in Ottawa on January 8 under the chairmanship of Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health, and recommended the following policy as summarized in the Prime Minister's statement:

Persons of Japanese race, who are Canadians either by birth or by naturalization, and Japanese nationals resident in Canada will be justly treated. Their persons and property will receive the full protection of the law. No action will be taken which would give any excuse for the ill-treatment of Canadians under the control of Japan. Nor will action be permitted which might give Japan an excuse to inflame Asiatic hostility against the white race. Canadian policies will march in step with those of Britain and the United States.

As specific measures, all persons of Japanese race will be removed from fishing boats and other vessels for the duration of the war. For the same period the sale of gasoline and explosives to persons of Japanese race will be controlled by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Japanese nationals have been forbid-

den to possess or use short-wave receiving sets, radio transmitters and cameras. Their present surveillance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police—similar to that successfully exercised over German and Italian nationals—will be continued.

For Canadians of Japanese race who are anxious to serve Canada, a civilian corps is being formed to be used on projects that will contribute to the national war effort.

Enemy aliens, whether nationals of Japan or of Germany or of Italy, will be required to leave the protected area on the coast of British Columbia. Permits to remain may be granted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. For the time being, permits will normally be granted to women and children and to men who are unfit. Those required to leave may be placed in normal employment, if it can be found for them, outside the protected area. They will, of course, be under the usual police surveillance over enemy aliens.

A commission has been set up to arrange for the sale, lease, requisition or charter of fishing vessels with a view to ensuring the sustained productivity of the fishing industry in British Columbia, and fairness to Canadians of Japanese race who own or have an interest in such vessels.

The defence area from which enemy aliens must withdraw has been defined by the Minister of National Defence (Mr. Ralston) and the Minister of Justice. The placing or employment of enemy aliens is being arranged by the Department of Labour through the unemployment insurance commission. The civilian corps is also being organized by the Department of Labour. A committee of the cabinet, consisting of the Minister of Pensions and National Health, the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Agriculture, has been entrusted with a general supervision of the programme. This committee will recommend to the government from time to time such further action as may be necessary.

Bulletins on "Training for War Industry"

A series of four bulletins is in the course of preparation and publication by the Training Branch of the Department of Labour, outlining the various training methods being followed in meeting the increasing demands for skilled and semi-skilled labour in Canada's war industries.

Two bulletins have already been published. Bulletin No. 1 deals with the subject in general and informs employers concerning the facilities at their disposal in the matter of pre-employment training.

Bulletin No. 2 deals with apprenticeship training and is intended particularly for the information of employers. It gives a detailed description of four typical apprenticeship plans which are now in use and have proven satisfactory; it also contains two typical forms of indenture.

Bulletin No. 3, which is in the course of being printed, deals with the training in industrial plant schools and gives details concerning the operation of certain plant schools by large Canadian companies.

Bulletin No. 4, which is being prepared, will deal with the subject of up-grading and training on the job.

As pointed out in Bulletin No. 2, the Dominion Department of Labour is prepared to assist any employer engaged on war production in the formulation of an apprenticeship plan. With this objective, the Department has obtained the co-operation and assistance of a number of experts who are actively engaged in industrial training and personnel work. These have agreed to act as local advisers to firms desiring assistance, either in the formulation of a new plan of apprentice training, or in specific problems developing from any plan already established. Requests for such service and for copies of the above-mentioned bulletins should be directed to the Supervisor of Training, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Old age pensions increased in British Columbia

On January 23, when the 1942-43 Budget for the Province of British Columbia was introduced in the Provincial Legislature by the Hon. John Hart, it was indicated that old age pensions were to be increased from $20 to $25 monthly.

U.S. program of assistance for workers displaced by war priorities

It was recently announced by the United States Federal Security Administrator, that President Roosevelt on January 19 had approved a budget estimate of $300,000,000 for weekly unemployment-benefit payments to workers displaced in private industry while the plants are being adapted to war production.

The benefit plan, still to be put in the form of a bill, would provide a maximum of $24 a week for 26 weeks to an estimated 4,000,000 unemployed persons. The Federal Government would contribute the whole $24 in instances in which workers are not receiving State unemployment compensation. If workers do receive such State aid, the Government will make up the difference. Workers receiving the benefits would be required to enter a 26-week training course for war industry under the plan.

U.S. Secretary of Labour on relaxation of labour standards

In a formal statement issued recently, Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labour, dealt with the position of state labour laws and regulations in their relationship to the exigencies of war production.

Miss Perkins said that the sole test of labour standards under the government's "all-

out program of production" must be "the effect on the efficiency of the individual for top war production."

While declaring that labour standards "must be relaxed if and when necessary for total war production," the statement, which was endorsed by the War and Navy departments, emphasized "that there must be vigilance to prevent any unnecessary abrogation or suspension of labour laws and regulations" and that "social gains not inconsistent with war needs must be preserved."

Almost simultaneously with the release of the Secretary's statement, Governor Lehman of New York signed a bill giving the State Industrial Commissioner authority to suspend labour regulations hampering production, and Senator Reed of Kansas introduced a bill in the United States Senate to modify the overtime provisions of the Fair Labour Standards Act for the duration of the war. The bill, which was referred to the Senate Labour Committee, would permit employment up to forty-eight hours a week without payment of overtime rates.

Regularization of dock labour in Britain

A plan to ensure an adequate, regular and mobile labour force for the speeding of port clearances has been worked out in Great Britain by the National Joint Council for Dock Labour, at the request of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Ministry of Transport. The National Joint Council was established in 1920 by the employers and the Transport and General Workers' Union. The new project virtually achieves the decasualization of dock labour by providing continuous employment and a guaranteed weekly wage.

The scheme was made legally effective by the Essential Work (Dock Labour) Order of September 15, 1941, setting forth conditions of employment to be written into individual dock labour schemes drawn up for each port covered by the order.

To administer and finance the scheme, the National Joint Council has set up a National Dock Labour Corporation composed of three employer and three worker representatives appointed by the Council, and a chairman and finance member appointed by the Minister of Labour. The Corporation will maintain a national management fund made up of contributions from employers and underwritten by the Exchequer. Dock labourers covered by the scheme will be paid regular piece rates when working for a port transport employer. When without work they will be paid by the Corporation 5s. a half day for a maximum of eleven half days a week. Workers in the pay of the Corporation form a reserve pool. They must report regularly for work and can be required to travel to another port, and to accept work, such as debris clearing, not strictly classed as dock work. An annual week's holiday with pay is included in the plan.

All but ten of more than 30 ports covered by the plan have submitted dock labour schemes to the Minister of Labour for approval. When a port enters the scheme, the Corporation appoints a Local Board and a Port Labour Manager to co-operate with the Regional Port Directors and Port Emergency Committees in controlling labour supply at the port. Employers and employees must be registered under the Port Registration Committees to engage in port transport work.

For the ports on the Mersey and the Clyde a different arrangement was worked out last March by the Government in consultation with the Transport and General Workers' Union and employers' associations. Dock labourers in these ports are employed directly by the Ministry which guarantees them a weekly minimum wage if they report for employment 11 half days a week. When work is available Regional Port Directors assisted by local joint committees of the industry allocate the workers to "approved employers" who pay them regular piece rates. When no work is provided the workers receive 7s. 6d. per half day if their weekly earnings fall below the guaranteed minimum of £4 2s. 6d. On the other hand dockers at all ports under the Corporation receive their 5s. attendance money each half day they are without work irrespective of the amount they earn during the week.

Trade union membership in Great Britain

There were approximately 6,542,000 members of trade unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1940, an increase of 312,000 or 5 per cent compared with the total membership registered for the end of the previous year.

These figures which were compiled by the British Ministry of Labour from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organizations, show that at December 31, 1940, the number of males registered as members of trade unions totalled 5,460,000, an increase of 202,000 or 3·9 per cent over the figure for the previous year, and the number of female trade unionists numbered 1,082,000, an increase of 110,000 or 11·3 per cent.

The increase in male membership during 1940 occurred mainly in the engineering and metal industries and in local authority ser-

vices. The increase in female membership was most marked in the distributive trades, transport services, national government service and the clothing industries.

Australia imposes strict control on all economic resources

According to a statement made by the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. John Curtin, the Australian War Cabinet on February 10 adopted a plan to stabilize and place under strict government control practically the whole, economic, wage, industrial and business structure of the Commonwealth. The plan is designed to marshal the entire national resources of the country in a united effort.

Among the measures forecast in the Prime Minister's statement and to be implemented by government regulations are:

1. Pegging of wages at the present level.
2. Limitation of profits to four per cent.
3. Prohibition of all forms of speculative trading.
4. Fixing of interest rates.
5. Government control of employment.
6. Prohibition on all persons from absenting themselves from work.
7. Proclamation of specified areas as being under military control.

"We are at a state in our history when the struggle for survival over-rides every consideration," Mr. Curtin declared.

According to an Australian Associated Press despatch part of the machinery necessary to enforce the new scheme already exists. The rest will be established immediately.

The regulations will aim at flexibility in order to prevent abuse. Sale or investment of capital except for war purposes such as investment in war loans or in officially sanctioned issues will be prohibited.

The scheme will result in virtual suspension of stock exchange transactions other than in government bonds. Speculation will be eliminated. The purchase as a hedge against inflation of real estate or intrinsic value property such as jewelry probably will be prohibited.

Prices of goods and services will be pegged at current levels. Profits, excluding taxes, will be limited to four per cent on the combined paid-up capital and reserves reinvested in the enterprise. The four per cent figure is roughly one per cent higher than the war bond rate.

Profits in excess of four per cent will either be passed on to the consumer in the form of price reductions or will be taken by the government in the form of taxes.

It will be noted that in principle the wartime economic program adopted in Australia corresponds closely with the prices and wages stabilization policy and the control of excess profits in Canada.

Resolution of Australian trade unions in regard to government's control of economic life.

Following the action of the Government of Australia in assuming the control of all phases of economic life, as outlined above, representatives of all trade unions in Australia met in conference on February 12 in Melbourne and passed the following resolution in connection with the government's policy of economic control.

"1. The policy of the union movement is determined opposition to Nazism and Fascism, and whole-hearted support of the democracies;

"2. Examination of the man-power regulations reveals certain principles opposed to unionism, such as restriction of freedom of movement from one job to another.

"3. While disagreeing with such principles, the conference accepts them and agrees to assist the government in implementing them because of the national emergency."

Control of labour supply in South African engineering industry

To prevent wasteful competition for labour and the enticement of engineering artisans from one plant to another by the offer of higher wages, the Controller of Industrial Man-Power issued an order on November 14, 1941, prohibiting the payment (except with the permission of the Controller) of higher rates for this class of workers than those current on that date. On December 20 an amending order made it clear that the prohibition did not apply to any increase agreed upon between an employer and worker employed by him continuously since November 14, 1941, or to any increase granted in accordance with established practice in the workshop concerned. The order was designed merely to prevent "poaching" and was approved by employers' associations and trade unions.

The Controller of Industrial Man-Power, who was appointed under the Control of Industrial Man-Power Regulations of February 13, 1941, has power over labour supply in any industry declared to be a controlled industry. The engineering industry was placed in this category on March 19, 1941, and in accordance with the regulations a local control board consisting of the Controller and an equal number of representatives of employers and

employed was set up on April 8. The board must be consulted on all matters of principle under the regulations and on all matters directly affecting established working conditions but the final decision rests with the Controller who is restricted only by the stipulation that he may not abrogate any existing agreement under the Industrial Conciliation Act.

Measures to increase the labour supply in the engineering industry were also included in the November order. Higher wages for apprentices were established and the industry was asked to absorb 2,000 more apprentices during the next six or eight months. Every employer is required to employ an additional apprentice for every apprentice already employed by him who has completed at least three years of his apprenticeship. He must enter into the required number of apprenticeship contracts within four months. The new apprentices must be trained in the following trades or corresponding ones designated by the Apprenticeship Act: electric welding, boilermaking, coppersmithing, fitting, instrument making and repairing, millwrighting, press tool making, turning, die sinking, lead-burning and ship's plumbing.

Nazi technique in industrial manpower shortage

In order to indicate the methods by which Nazi Germany is meeting its industrial manpower shortage, the following news item from the *New York Times* of January 29, is of interest: "The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm, Sweden, *Social Demokraten* reported January 28 that 'responsible authorities in Germany let it be understood' that despite reduction in production, the shortage of manpower is now extremely acute. It is planned, therefore, to mobilize, if necessary by force, the populations of the occupied countries for work in German factories. Russian prisoners will be enlisted from prison camps and civilians will be recruited mainly from the Ukraine in the future. The newspaper says the Nazis expected to obtain more than a million Russian workers, instead of the 300,000 they have at present."

Wartime Trade Union Membership Problem in Great Britain

An article entitled "Trade Union Membership Problems of Transferred War Workers in Great Britain", appearing in the February issue of the *International Labour Review* published by the International Labour Office, Montreal, will be of interest to trade unionists and particularly trade union secretaries.

The movement of workers from one job to another in Great Britain has raised a variety of complicated internal problems for the trade union movement as a whole and for each individual trade union. One of these problems is that of the recognition by one trade union of the membership cards of another. The special arrangements which have been and are now being worked out to safeguard the trade union membership rights of transferred workers are essential to facilitate the movement of workers from one job to another in accordance with changing war labour requirements. Although the British trade union movement is united through the Trades Union Congress, each trade union retains autonomy in dealing with its own affairs. The wartime problems of membership raised by the large-scale transfer of workers from non-essential to essential work overlap the sphere of action of each individual union, and have, therefore, been given considerable attention both by the General Council of the Congress and by the executives of the many unions concerned. Trade unions in the industries subject to a concentration of production, such as the textile industry, have been faced with a tremendous loss of membership. On the other hand, trade unions in war industries, such as the engineering industries, have been faced with a tremendous influx of new members, which has brought up unpleasant memories of the state of the industry after the last war. An individual trade unionist who goes from one job to another has been faced, in the absence of special arrangements, with a double entrance fee and dues, as well as with the loss of the privileges which he had acquired through membership in his former union.

In order to avoid confusion in the trade union movement and inconvenience and financial loss to transferred workers, many unions have come to agreement among themselves in regard to the mutual recognition of trade union membership cards. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress has made recommendations on the subject; but the conditions on which any one union will accept members has traditionally been a question for that union to decide and not for the General Council, which has no jurisdiction whatever in the matter. As yet, therefore, there has not been any general recognition of trade union cards and the question is handled through inter-union wartime agreements.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

REPORTS were received during the past month from the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the following disputes:—

1. Between the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 2471, Steel Workers Organizing Committee;

2. Between Saguenay Terminals, Limited, Port Alfred, P.Q., and its stevedores, warehousemen, etc., members of the National Catholic Union of Longshoremen of Ha Ha Bay;

3. Between the Speirs Parnell Baking Company, Limited, and the Canada Bread Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., and their employees, members of the Legislative Council of Bakery Salesmen and Inside Bakery Employees' Unit, One Big Union; and

4. Between the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 504, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

The texts of the aforementioned reports will be found at the end of this statement.

Applications Received

In the month of January four applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour, as follows:—

1. From coal miners and coal mine labourers in the employ of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, Princeton, B.C., members of Local 7875, United Mine Workers of America. The dispute was said to have arisen out of the employees' request for recognition of the union as their collective bargaining agency, the checkoff of union dues, increased wages for helpers, and the application of classified rates for hoistmen and rope riders. It was stated that 80 workers are directly affected and 10 indirectly. On January 30 Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C., was authorized to investigate this dispute in pursuance of powers recently vested in him as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner (see page 127).

2. From coal miners and coal mine labourers in the employ of the Princeton Tulameen Coal Company, Limited, Princeton, B.C., members of Local 7875, United Mine Workers of America. The dispute was said to have arisen out of the employees' request for recognition of the union as their collective bargaining agency, increased wages, and the application of classified rates to all company workers such as hoistmen and rope riders. It was stated that 75 workers are directly affected and eight indirectly. On January 30 Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C., was authorized to investigate this dispute in pursuance of powers recently vested in him as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner (see page 127).

3. From coal miners and coal mine labourers in the employ of Tulameen Collieries, Limited, Princeton, B.C., members of Local 7875, United Mine Workers of America. The dispute was said to have arisen out of the employees' request for recognition of the union as their collective bargaining agency and increased wages. It was stated that 21 workers are directly affected and four indirectly. On January 30 Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C., was authorized to investigate this dispute in pursuance of powers recently vested in him as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner (see page 127).

4. From employees of Lakeside Coals, Limited, Wabamun, Alta., members of Local 7894, United Mine Workers of America. It was stated that 54 workers are directly affected by the dispute, which was said to have arisen out of the employees' request for union recognition and an agreement providing for the checkoff of union dues, increased wages and changes in working conditions.

Board Established

On January 27 the Minister of Labour established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America, and, on the nomination of the employees, appointed Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, Ont., a member of the board. Following receipt of the employees' application for the establishment of a board, the Minister had appointed Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, Ont., an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Com-

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missioner to investigate the dispute (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1942, page 9). The Commissioner's report stated that his investigation had disclosed that the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was warranted and he recommended that such action be taken. The constitution of the board had not been completed at the end of the month.

Other Proceedings

On January 2 the Minister of Labour appointed Mr. H. R. Pettigrove, Labour Relations Officer of the Department of Labour, an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between T. McAvity & Sons, Limited, Saint John, N.B., and certain of its employees, members of Local 835, International Association of Machinists (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1942, page 10). On January 14 an interim report was received from the Commissioner stating that considerable progress already had been made toward a settlement of the dispute and that a final report would be submitted when complete agreement had been reached by the parties concerned.

In December, 1941, an application was received for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company, Glace Bay, N.S., and its machinists and other shopmen, members of Local 684, International Association of Machinists (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1942, page 10). Following discussions with an official of the Department of Labour, the interested parties agreed to submit the dispute which related solely to a request for increased wages, to the National War Labour Board. On January 5 the dispute was accordingly brought to the attention of the National War Labour Board, which subsequently ruled that the employing company falls within the category of "regional employers." On January 17 the dispute was referred to the Nova Scotia Regional War Labour Board for decision.

On January 22 the Minister of Labour received the report of Professor Gilbert Jackson on the latter's investigation, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, of a dispute between the English Electric Company of Canada, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 199, United Automobile Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1942, page 9). The Commissioner's report stated that in his opinion no constructive purpose would be served by the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this instance. On January 26 the interested parties were notified that the Minister had decided against the establishment of a board.

On January 28 the Minister of Labour directed that, pursuant to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7307, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 8821, a strike vote be taken among employees of Ayers, Limited, Lachute Mills, P.Q., on February 2 under the supervision of Messrs. E. McG. Quirk and Liguori Pepin, officials of the Department of Labour. A dispute between the company and its employees, members of Local 9, United Textile Workers of Canada, had been dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, pages 1473-1479). Negotiations subsequent to the receipt of the Board's findings not having resulted in a settlement of the dispute, the employees concerned notified the Minister of their desire that a strike vote be taken.

Settlements

Early in January the Department of Labour was advised that an agreement had been signed between the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, and a committee representing the employees of its Lansdowne Avenue (Davenport) Works, Toronto, Ont. A summary of the agreement will be found in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue. The agreement was reached following negotiations subsequent to the receipt of the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the company and the employees of its Davenport Works and Ward Street Works (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, pages 1344-1349). The management of the company also advised that steps were being taken with a view to the execution of an agreement covering employees of the Ward Street Works.

On January 12 the Minister of Labour received the report of Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, on the latter's investigation, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, of a dispute between The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., and its employees, members of the National Union of Domestic and Industrial Gas Workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1942, page 9). The Commissioner reported that he had succeeded in bringing about a settlement of the dispute, which related to the alleged unjust dismissal of an employee. The settlement provided that in view of his length of service the discharged employee be granted a special allowance of seven weeks' pay. The company having fulfilled its undertaking to pay this allowance, the employees' application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was withdrawn.

On January 16, through the efforts of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, a settlement was reached of a dispute between the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 2471, Steel Workers Organizing Committee. Details of the settlement will be found in the board's report, which is printed below.

On January 28 notification was received of the withdrawal of an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between Bishop & Sons, Limited, Portneuf Station, P.Q., and its employees, members of the National Catholic Union of Pulp and Paper Workers of Portneuf Station (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1942, pages 9-10), a settlement having been reached as a result of the mediation of Mr. Liguori Pepin, an officer of the Department of Labour.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, and Its Employees

A unanimous report was received on January 19 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 2471, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1942, page 10). Attached to the report were two memoranda signed by representatives of the parties to the dispute and setting forth the terms of the settlement which had been reached with the assistance of the board.

The personnel of the board was as follows: His Honour Judge A. J. Gordon, Windsor, Ont., chairman, appointed in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members; Professor G. M. A. Grube, of the University of Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employees, and Mr. W. H. Furlong, K.C., also of Windsor, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

The text of the board's report and of the memoranda of settlement are printed below.

Report of Board

Windsor, Ontario, January 17, 1942.

The Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

We, the undersigned, Chairman and Members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by your Department under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the purpose of endeavouring to bring about a settlement of the dispute existing between the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, the employer, and its employees, members of Local 2471, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, beg to report as follows:

The Board first met on the 3rd instant for organization purposes, and then again on the 15th and 16th instant, when both parties to the dispute filed briefs and the matter in dispute was capably argued. Mr. H. J. Padget, District Director of the S.W.O.C., spoke for the Union and he was accompanied by Messrs. Arthur Gladstone and Gavin Raeside, President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Union. Mr. John B. Aylesworth, K.C., with the consent of Messrs. Padget, Gladstone and Raeside, represented the employer.

From the beginning of the hearing the Board endeavoured to conciliate the differences between the parties and succeeded in doing so on the afternoon of the 16th. The result has been the agreement which you will find attached to this Report. The agreement comprises the employer's original offer or proposition which has now been amended or supplemented by the addition of paragraph three of the annexed document.

The Board met with the parties and their representatives again on the 17th instant regarding the proposed vote and particularly to agree on the grouping of the departments to be represented by the Committee.

To simplify what was agreed upon by the parties, they have signed a document dated January 17, 1942, which sets out the departments or groups of departments to be represented and the number of committee men to be elected from or for each, which is also attached.

All of which we respectfully submit.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) A. J. Gordon, chairman.
(Sgd.) G. M. A. Grube, member.
(Sgd.) W. H. Furlong, member.

MEMORANDA OF SETTLEMENT

On the 22nd of September, 1941, the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, filed with the Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission an offer in the form of an undertaking for the purpose of affording its employees in its Walkerville plants an opportunity to negotiate with the Company with a view to the conclusion of a collective bargaining agreement. During the sittings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed herein a suggestion was made in clarification and amendment of the Company's offer. The

Company's offer clarified and amended in accordance with the suggestion made, which suggestion appears as clause number 3 of the offer, is hereinafter set out in full.

The Canadian Bridge Company, Limited,

Walkerville, Ontario.

Certain of the employees of the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, having alleged that the employees of the Company other than foremen and office staff in its structural and tower shops, Walkerville, Ontario, are dissatisfied with the present arrangement of dealing directly with the management on questions affecting said employees of both shops, the Company undertakes as follows:

(1) Without undue delay to negotiate with a committee representative of, and to be elected from among said employees, with a view to the entering into of an agreement governing their rates of pay and working conditions; any such agreement to be between the Company and its said employees as represented by such a committee.

(2) To ensure the authorization of such a committee by said employees, nominations for committee men and their election to be arranged for and conducted by secret ballot under the direction and supervision of the Department of Labour of the Dominion Government. Employees in each department in each of the two shops to nominate one or more of their number to run for committee man in that department; and thereafter from their nominees to elect their committee man for that department.

(3) Mr. H. J. Padget, District Director, S.W.O.C., may be present with and assist the Committee of the Company's employees elected as above in that Committee's negotiations with the Company with a view to the conclusion of a collective bargaining agreement as mentioned in 1 above.

For the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited,

(Sgd.) A. St. C. Ryley,
General Manager.

Windsor, Ontario, 16th January, 1942.

The applicants for the Board of Conciliation and Investigation herein accept the Company's offer as above set out.

(Sgd.) Gavin Raeside,
(Sgd.) Arthur Gladstone,
(Sgd.) H. J. Padget.

Windsor, Ontario, 17th January, 1942.

With reference to the acceptance dated 16th January, 1942, by the applicants for the Board of Conciliation and Investigation herein of the offer of the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, as clarified and amended, it is agreed that the nominations for, and the election of, committee men from among the company's employees in its Walkerville plants shall be by the following departments or groups of departments:

PLANT 1.

Departments	Approximate Number of Employees	Number of Committee Men to be Elected
Machinists .. .. 50 Bolt and Rivet— Smith Shop 18	68	1
Punch Shop .. .. 50 Unloaders .. .. .. 20 Pattern and Templet 12	82	1
Assembling .. .. .. Finish	87	1
Painters .. .. .. 13 Riveters .. .. .. 27 Loaders .. .. .. 12 Carpenters and Maintenance 20	72	1
Crane operators Electricians Welders .. .. .. 38 General Expense Inspector 32	70	1
PLANT 2.		
Presently employed 55 (with excepted increase to approximately .. 25)	80	1
	459	6

Canadian Bridge Company, Limited,

(Sgd.) A. St. C. Ryley,
General Manager.

On behalf of the applicants for the Board of Conciliation and Investigation herein.

(Sgd.) H. J. Padget,
(Sgd.) Arthur Gladstone,
(Sgd.) Gavin Raeside.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Saguenay Terminals Limited, and Its Employees

On January 12 the Minister of Labour received the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between Saguenay Terminals, Limited, Port Alfred, P.Q., and its stevedores, warehousemen, etc., members of the National Catholic Union of Longshoremen of Ha Ha Bay (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1041).

The personnel of the Board was as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice Alfred Savard, of the Quebec Superior Court, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. Gerard Picard, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. Bernard Devlin, K.C., appointed on the nomination of the employer. All three reside in Quebec, P.Q.

The report of the board is signed by the chairman and Mr. Devlin. A minority report was submitted by Mr. Picard.

The text of the Board's report and a translation of Mr. Picard's minority report are printed below.

Report of Board

To the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between Saguenay Terminals, Limited, and its employees, being members of the National Catholic Union of Longshore-

Sir:—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you to deal with the dispute between Saguenay Terminals, Limited, and its employees, being members of the National Catholic Union of Longshoremen of Ha Ha Bay, composed of Mr. Justice Alfred Savard as Chairman, Mr. Gerard Picard, nominated by the employees, and Mr. Bernard Devlin, K.C., nominated by the employer, after holding public sittings in the town of Port Alfred and private sittings in the City of Quebec, has terminated its deliberations and regrets to report that it is unable to submit a unanimous report, as Mr. Gerard Picard does not agree with all of the conclusions of this report, which is submitted by the chairman and by Mr. Bernard Devlin, K.C., being the majority of the Board.

The employees had asked for an increase of 5 cents per hour plus 7 per cent of their present wage rate, which is 60 cents per hour, and they also requested an increase of 20 per cent for the employees whose salary is less than $175 per month.

In the brief submitted on behalf of the employees it was *inter alia* stated that the salaries paid were exceptionally low and that the cost of living in the Saguenay region was higher than the figures given by the Federal statistics would indicate, and that accordingly they were entitled to the increase which was asked for, which increase, according to the brief, comprised the cost-of-living bonus or at least part thereof. Some witnesses were brought to say that the cost of living in that district was higher than elsewhere but we feel that in establishing the cost-of-living bonus, we have to be governed by the standards fixed by the Department of Labour. A considerable number of employees came before us and all agreed, of course, that they felt they should be given the increase asked for. When questioned by members of the Board they admitted, however, that they were well treated by their employer and the Board was told by spokesmen for the employees that relations between the company and its employees had always been very cordial and harmonious.

The company, however, through its officers, testified that in the course of the last twelve months the employees had been given two increases which had brought the basic rate up from 50 cents to 60 cents per hour.

The Company also submitted that the rates presently paid were not only not exceptionally low, but that they were fair and reasonable as compared with the rates paid in the vicinity and in similar ports. As a matter of fact, owing to the nature of the work, the men can only work about seven months per year and from the evidence adduced before the Board, we find that when the same men worked on other jobs during the other five months, they received lower rates of pay.

It is true there are some ports in Canada, such as for instance the ports of Vancouver and Montreal and Quebec, where the rates are higher, but the Board does not think that these ports should be used as a basis of comparison as the conditions are not at all the same at Port Alfred.

In the ports of Vancouver, Montreal and Quebec there are various groups of longshoremen who are given occasional work during certain periods, whilst at Port Alfred we find that for a period of seven months during which the port is open, the men who work regularly can earn anywhere from $1,100 to over $2,000 exclusive of other work that they may have done for others during the slack periods.

It would be more rational, when comparing ports, to compare with ports as that of Sorel, where the rate is 60 cents, and that of Three Rivers, where the rate is 50 cents, or even with the port of Chicoutimi, where the rate is even lower. Conditions at these ports are substantially the same as those which prevail in the port of Port Alfred.

We find, therefore, that we cannot accede to the suggestion made by the employees as we must come to the conclusion that the wages presently paid are fair and reasonable.

As to the matter of the cost-of-living bonus, the company has started to pay a bonus of $2.70 per week, which would seem to be the amount of bonus due, under the Department of Labour's regulations.

As to the increase of twenty per cent asked for by the employees who work in the offices and whose salary is less than $175 per month,

the evidence shows that it is the custom of the company to gradually increase its office men, even before such increases are asked for, as their experience and ability augment, and the officers of the company stated that some of the men were in line for increases.

We recomend that the company continue its policy, provided, of course, it is permissible for it to do so under the regulations of the Department of Labour.

A certain amount of dissatisfaction may have been caused by the fact that certain men were given a salary of 80 cents per hour for operating an electric crane and were paid only 75 cents per hours when operating a steam crane. We would recommend, subject to approval under the regulations of the Department of Labour, that the 80-cent rate be given to crane operators whether they are operating an electric or a steam crane.

In closing this report, we would like to express our appreciation of the whole-hearted co-operation which we received from both the officers of the company and from the officers of the National Catholic Union, who did everything they could to facilitate our work and to give us all the information we required.

Humbly submitted,

Quebec, January 10, 1942.

(Sgd.) Alfred Savard, Chairman.
(Sgd.) Bernard Devlin, Member.

Minority Report

(Translation)

Quebec, January 9, 1942.

Mr. the Minister:

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under Chapter 112, R.S.C. 1927, to settle differences between Saguenay Terminals, Limited, and its employees, represented by "Le Syndicat national catholique des débardeurs de Bai des Ha! Ha!" (The National Catholic Union of Longshoremen of Ha Ha Bay), has completed its proceedings.

In the above-mentioned matter, only the wages question was involved. No request concerning working conditions was contained in the Union's application.

Following a few public meetings held at the town hall of Port Alfred, Chicoutimi County, P.Q., the Board had many other meetings for the purpose of dealing with the merits of the arguments submitted, on the one hand by the Company and, on the other, by the Union, and the evidence adduced.

Both parties expressed their respective viewpoints in an atmosphere of friendliness and cordiality.

There are in the majority report two points on which I agree with the Chairman of the Board and the Company's nominee. With them, I believe the Company should continue its policy of periodical increases of the office employees' salaries, as established by practice, in so far as such policy is not contrary to P.C. 8253, of October 24, 1941, and I also feel compelled to recommend that the salary increases for said group of office employees decided upon prior to the proceedings of the Board be made effective without delay. The other recommendation in the majority report which I endorse relates to the payment of the same hourly rates to the operators of both electrical and steam cranes. The rates here mentioned refer to the highest rates now paid

It is in connection with the longshoremen that the Board is divided. After extensive deliberations, comparison of tonnage in various ports, comparison of rates paid here and there, and examination of official statistics, it was found impossible to come to a unanimous finding. I do not consider it necessary to give here in detail the arguments advanced by both parties. It should be pointed out, however, that opinions differed mainly on the ports acceptable as a basis of comparison in connection with the determination of the hourly wages for longshoremen of Ha Ha Bay, Furthermore, I felt that the question was not so much one of comparison between ports as of comparison of the work performed by the longshoremen in the various ports, whichever they may be. It has been shown that in many important ports of Eastern and Western Canada, the rates paid are substantially higher than those received by the longshoremen of Ha Ha Bay. With the Union, I recognize, however, that in recent years the position of the longshoremen employed by Saguenay Terminals, Limited, has improved considerably, their rates increasing from 35 cents per hour to 60 cents per hour.

I believe these points, on which the Conciliation Board has been unable to agree, should be submitted to the Quebec Regional War Labour Board for the purpose of determining, in accordance with P.C. 8253, of October 24, 1941 (Section 11, paragraph 2), which ports should serve as a basis of comparison in the determination of the rates of wages for the longshoremen of Ha Ha Bay, Chicoutimi County, P.Q.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Gerard Picard, Employees' Nominee.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Speirs Parnell Baking Company, Limited, and Canada Bread Company, Limited, and Their Employees

On January 8 the Minister of Labour received the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Speirs Parnell Baking Company, Limited, and the Canada Bread Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., and their employees, members of the Legislative Council of Bakery Salesmen and Inside Bakery Employees' Unit, One Big Union (Labour Gazette, October, 1941, pages 1186-1187).

The Personnel of the board was as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice W. J. Major, of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. Edward Armstrong, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. G. S. Halter, appointed on the nomination of the employers. All three reside in Winnipeg.

The report of the board is signed by the chairman and Mr. Halter. A minority report was submitted by Mr. Armstrong.

The text of the board's report and of Mr. Armstrong's minority report are printed below. The various exhibits referred to in the reports are on file in the Department of Labour.

Report of Board

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between Speirs Parnell Baking Company, Limited, and Canada Bread Company, Limited, and their employees, members of the Legislative Council of Bakery Salesmen and Inside Bakery Employees' Unit, One Big Union.

Sir:—

On the 22nd day of August, 1941, the Legislative Council of Bakery Salesmen and Inside Bakery Employees Unit, One Big Union, on behalf of all salesmen employed by Speirs Parnell Baking Company, Limited, and Canada Bread Company, Limited, made application to you for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and Mr. Edward Armstrong was nominated by them as their representative. The Companies named gave their consent to the setting-up of such a Board and nominated Mr. G. S. Halter as their representative. These two gentlemen agreed upon Mr. Justice Major as the third member and Chairman of the Board, and on the 10th day of October, 1941, you caused to be issued a certificate of appointment and in due course the Department of Labour supplied the necessary material to enable the Board to commence its hearing.

A short delay was experienced by reason of certain doubts having arisen as to the eligibility of Mr. Halter to act as a member of the Board; particularly in view of the amendments passed to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in April of 1941. Mr. Halter submitted the matter to you for consideration and on the 4th day of November, 1941, the Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour duly advised that in the opinion of the Justice Department Mr. Halter was eligible to act as a Board member, and accordingly the Board was convened and had its first meeting on that day.

The employees were represented by Mr. W. T. White, Mr. Stewart S. Park and Mr. Harold V. Kelly. The employers were represented by Mr. Frank Hannibal of Canada Bread Company, Limited, Mr. A. E. Longstaffe of the Speirs Parnell Baking Company, Limited, and for the first two meetings of the Board, by Mr. Ross Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy was subsequently replaced by Mr. Enright, a chartered accountant and member of the staff of Canada Bread Company.

Various meetings have been held, at each of which written submissions have been made on behalf of the employers and employees, and discussions and arguments have been had thereon. The condensed balance sheets of the Companies have been produced for examination and copies thereof have been filed with the employees and with the Board. Every opportunity has been afforded the Members of the Board, and also representatives of the employees, to examine these statements and to discuss with the officers of the Companies any and every item appearing in these statements. Every request for information, whether by the Board or by the employees, has been cheerfully met by the Companies, and offers have been made by their representatives to discuss their financial affairs with any chartered accountant or auditor named by the employees, or with a committee of the employees. The Board is advised that while the employees' representatives were unable to have a chartered accountant or auditor enter into such a discussion, their committee has spent several hours in separate session with Mr. Enright, Chartered Accountant, of the Canada Bread Company, Ltd. (see Exhibit 29).

The Board has made every possible effort to have the representatives of the parties arrive at an adjustment satisfactory to all, but these efforts have not met with success, although the employers did make an offer, without prejudice,

to pay a portion of the cost-of-living bonus. This will be further discussed in another section of this report.

It is to be noted that the claim made by the employees is as expressed in their first submission (Exhibit 2, page 2): "The basis of the men's claim is for a cost-of-living bonus payable as at July index figures published in the August edition of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the bonus to be payable as from August 1, 1941."

In the early stages of our inquiry we were made aware of further consideration having been given by the Government to P.C. 7440, as amended, and had before us copies of the proposed order P.C. 8253. The employees' representatives took the position that "the new legislation can have no effect or bearing on the dispute under consideration". (Exhibit 2, page 2.)

The Board agrees with this position and has proceeded with its enquiry under P.C. 7440, as amended.

The position taken by the employees can be briefly stated as follows:—

> "There has been no increase in basic wage rates since August, 1939, and no bonus has been paid as distinct from the cost-of-living bonus since the war began" (Exhibit 31, p. 6); therefore the bonus as prescribed by the Government under P.C. 7440, as amended, should be ordered to be paid.

Section 5 of the Order in Council is the section particularly applicable in this case. It reads as follows:—

> "5. A wartime cost-of-living bonus separate from and in addition to basic wage rates shall be paid except for good cause shown to the contrary to all employees as follows."

The employees' representatives urged that the words in section 5, "except for good cause shown to the contrary", when read with the context of the amendment to P.C. 7440, limited the employers to the proof that they had either increased wages or had provided the bonus since August, 1939.

The employees' representatives also took the position at the beginning, and maintained it throughout the inquiry, that the Board had no jurisdiction to carry this inquiry beyond the question of non-increase in wages or non-payment of bonus (Exhibit 2, p. 4, Ex. 31, p. 6), and if the Board found that no increase in wages or bonus had been granted, that it had no other option but to recommend payment of the cost-of-living bonus. On the other hand, the employers took the position that the words, "except for good cause shown to the contrary", permit them to advance any and every reason which may be applicable to their business, if such will show their inability to meet the demands made upon them.

If the limited interpretation of the employees' representatives is the correct one, then the work of this Board, or any other Board appointed to consider a similar question, would be simple indeed. In fact, we can see no reason for the appointment of such a Board to determine the question as to whether or not wages had been increased, or bonuses had been paid, since August, 1939. If, however, such is the proper interpretation of section 5, then the Board hereby reports that the Companies in question have not increased the wages of their salesmen since August, 1939; nor have they paid any additional bonus or commission, or cost-of-living bonus, to their employees since that date, and therefore the cost-of-living bonus as required by Order in Council P.C. 7440, as amended, should be paid.

It is the opinion of the majority of the Board, however, that the words "except for good cause shown to the contrary" should have a much wider interpretation than that given by the employees' representatives. An examination of P.C. 7440 and the subsequent amendment thereto, and the latter P.C. 8253, indicates the policy of the Government as one which permits Boards of Conciliation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the National Board named under P.C. 8253, to give consideration to reasons advanced for the deferring or ordering of partial payment of the cost-of-living bonus; and we have proceeded on that principle. Our colleague, Mr. Edward Armstrong, nominated by the employees, cannot agree with this interpretation.

The employers' representations are as follows:—

1. Financial inability of the employers to pay;
2. That the demand for the cost-of-living bonus made upon the two employers is unjust and discriminatory, and amounts to an unfair imposition in view of the situation existing in the baking industry in Greater Winnipeg;
3. That the present level of the employees' earnings is such that the bonus is not required by them. (Exhibit 5, p. 1.)

So far as item No. 2 is concerned, the Board is of the opinion that the situation in the baking industry in Greater Winnipeg can only be considered as to the effect it has on the earning powers of the Companies, and not from the point of view as to whether the claims of the employees are unjust or discriminatory as alleged.

Item No. 3 alleges that the present level of the employees' earnings is such that the bonus is not required by them. The Board has given no consideration to such contention.

The Board recognizes the policy of the Government to be that the wage-rate levels paid during the period 1926-1929, or higher levels established thereafter, shall be considered generally fair and reasonable unless it is clearly shown that such wage rate level is unduly low or sub-normal, and as the employees made no representations to us that such level is unduly low or sub-normal, the Board considers that it is bound by the policy of the Government as pronounced and that the present wage-rate level is fair and reasonable.

The Board is clearly of the opinion that item No. 1 of the employers' submission is the only one that can be considered, and upon that the employers' claim succeeds or fails.

In order to give an idea as to the number of establishments and employees engaged in the baking industry in Greater Winnipeg, we quote from a report made by a Board of Inquiry set up by the Government of Manitoba in the year 1935: (Exhibit 32, p. 6).

"The Board as a result of a special survey finds that 1,044 employees are engaged in the baking industry in the Winnipeg area. The number of establishments in which these persons are employed is 82 in Greater Winnipeg; one in St. Charles; one in St. Norbert; one in Transcona and one in Selkirk, a total of 86 establishments.

"The classification of employees is as follows:

Bakers, including helpers	418
Miscellaneous	98
Salesmen (outside)	353
Salesmen (inside)	26
Salesgirls	93
Office help	56
Total	1,044

"The three large baking companies employ 41 per cent of the above total, the distribution of these being:

Canada Bread Company	178	employees
Speirs Parnell Company	151	"
Bryce Bakeries, Ltd	103	"
Total	432	

"The only chain store groups who operate their own bakeries are Neal Brothers, Limited, and Safeway Stores, Limited, the latter under the name of the Maximum Bakery. These two concerns employ 3·4 per cent of the total number employed in the baking industry in the Winnipeg area:

Maximum Bakery (Safeway)	27	employees
Neal Brothers, Limited	9	"
Total	36	

"The above figures relate only to employees exclusively engaged in the baking industry by Neal Brothers, Limited, and Safeway Stores, Limited."

The Board is advised that but little change has taken place in regard to establishments and employees since that year. It will be noted that the three large bread-baking establishments are Canada Bread Company, Ltd., Speirs Parnell Baking Company, Ltd., and Bryce Bakeries, Ltd. The total number of employees of the Canada Bread Company and Speirs Parnell Baking Company, now occupying positions below the rank of foreman, is 348. Of this number 145 are salesmen and are the petitioners, through their organization, in this enquiry. (Exhibits 6 and 7.)

On page 2 of the booklet, "Canada's Wartime Wages Policy," issued as a guide to boards of conciliation, is the following: "It is obvious that no class in Canada should be given preferred treatment in shouldering the war burden. . ." We take it that not only no class should be given preferred treatment, but also that no one section of employees in any particular industry should be given preferred treatment over any other section or sections in the same industry. Accordingly, in dealing with this application, we have taken into consideration not only those for whom this application is made, but also the remainder of their fellow employees in both employer organizations. This we believe is fully in accordance with the policy of the government. The principle is also endorsed by the employees herein represented, for in their first submission, in discussing the provisions of P.C. 8253, we find the following expression: (Exhibit 2, p. 1.)

"I am instructed to place on record the attitude of the council towards the new legislation at present being considered and promulgated by the Dominion Government with respect to matters of this kind. . . and while there would appear to be one or two clauses in which we are not in complete agreement, we are fully convinced in principle with the necessity of blanket legislation of this nature to cover all employees."

The existing method of payment of wages to salesmen employed by the employers is as follows:—

(1) Canada Bread Company, Ltd.—Exhibit 8.—"A standing wage of $18 per week, plus commission on all sales made by each salesman of 7 per cent on retail sales of bread and sweet goods, and 10 per cent on all retail sales of cake.

"On all bread and sweet goods sold wholesale the commission is 3 per cent, and 5 per cent on all cake sold wholesale.

"There is a guaranteed minimum wage to each salesman of $24, irrespective of the sales made."

(2) SPEIRS PARNELL BAKING COMPANY, LTD. —Exhibit 18.—"A standing wage of $15 per week, plus a commission of 10 per cent on bread, cake and sweet goods sold retail, and a commission of 6 per cent on bread, cake and sweet goods sold wholesale.

"There is a guaranteed minimum of $24 per week, irrespective of the sales made."

Exhibits 19 and 20 indicate how these methods of payment of wages to salesmen work out. These exhibits are those of Speirs Parnell Baking Company and can be summarized as follows:—

For the week of	Average earnings per man
July 26, 1941	$28.13
Aug. 5, "	30.07
Sept. 13, "	28.88
Nov. 1, "	30.15
Nov. 8, "	30.06

The employers claim (and the evidence submitted supports that claim) that in spite of the great drop in retail sales during the past eleven years (as shown hereafter), the wage levels of the employees of both employers have been subject to six increases on the part of one employer (see Exhibit 8) and three on the part of the other employer (see Exhibit 18) from the years 1929 to 1939, as well as the granting of other benefits, such as two weeks' holiday with pay, sick benefits, etc. The employers also claim that their wage levels are the highest paid in the industry in Winnipeg, being equalled by only one other of their competitors, and that as the wage rate is a standing one, plus commission, with a guaranteed minimum of $24.00 per week, there is no "top" to the amount a salesman may earn; that the way is open to a salesman to increase his earnings by putting forth a little greater effort and by displaying a little more zeal on his route. None of these representations met with any contradiction from the employees' representatives.

In dealing with the employers' contention that they are unable to pay the cost-of-living bonus, it is necessary to briefly review the bread situation as it has existed in Greater Winnipeg for the past eleven years.

Exhibit 32, filed by the employers, is a report of the Board of Inquiry hereinbefore mentioned. This enquiry was ordered by the Government of Manitoba in September, 1935, to inquire into and report on conditions respecting the bread industry in the area named, and to answer certain questions propounded therein. The inquiry was ordered by reason of recurring price wars, cut prices, loss-leaders and unfair competition, and wholly inadequate wage conditions in certain sections of the bread industry. At page 10 the report deals with bread prices during the 10-year period 1926-1935, as follows:—

> "In this ten-year period the highest price charged in Winnipeg for a one-pound loaf of bread was 6c (six cents) unwrapped and 7c (seven cents) wrapped. As has already been indicated, the general price in retail stores in Winnipeg had touched a low point of three cents (3c) per pound through the recurring price wars in the business.
>
> "It is abundantly evident that in the last decade the consuming public of the Winnipeg area has enjoyed lower prices on bread purchases than the reported average price for the Dominion of Canada."

The effect of these low prices and unfair practices is commented upon on page 15, and on the following page the opinion is expressed that it " . . . is disastrous to the industry as a whole and the ultimate result can only be unemployment to a large group of workers, a lowering of the scale of wages in the industry, also financial embarrassment to bakers and dealers large and small". The employers report that certain aspects of the situation outlined in the above-mentioned report have been remedied to a small degree, but many of the then existing situations have been further aggravated. (Exhibit 5, page 3.) The employers also report that the Province of Manitoba has established a minimum wage for the baking industry, but the rate thereby specified is well below that paid to their employees.

There can be no doubt that, as contended by the employers, many of the causes existing at the time of the Whitla Inquiry still exist, and still continue to have a prejudicial effect on that portion of their business in which the salesmen are wholly interested, namely, the retail sale of bread. This appears to the Board to be convincingly shown in the statements submitted by the employers (Exhibit 33, p. 2), in which it appears that the volume of retail sale of bread by the Canada Bread Company is as follows:—

Year 1930. Average number of customers	18,000
Year 1941. Average number of customers	12,000
Year 1930. Weekly average of retail sales	138,000 loaves
Year 1941. Weekly average of retail sales	59,000 "
Year 1930. Percentage of retail sales to total sales	70%
Year 1941. Percentage of retail sales to total sales	32%

This exhibit is signed by the representatives of both employers, and the Board is assured that a similar condition exists in the Speirs Parnell Baking Company's organization. Exhibits 9 and 17 can be examined in support of this in so far as the latter firm is concerned.

The wholesale sales of bread (that is, to grocery and other such stores) have correspondingly increased (Exhibit 25); but, as pointed out by the employers that the difference in price obtained by them between wholesale and retail is 2 cents per loaf, the seriousness of their loss of retail business is at once apparent. The Board's attention was particularly directed to Exhibits 11 and 15, the first showing an average annual return on capital invested in the Winnipeg plant of the Canada Bread Company to be 2·1 per cent for the past ten years, the second showing an average loss by the Speirs Parnell Company of $6,059.01 during the past seven years. From the audited Profit and Loss account of Speirs Parnell Baking Company, the net profit for the year ended December 28, 1940, amounted to $30,974.52. (Exhibit 14, p. 2.) From the audited Profit and Loss account of Canada Bread Company, the net profit for the year ended June 30, 1941, amounted to $25,346.49. (Exhibits 11 and 12.)

The Speirs Parnell Company claims that the cost-of-living bonus, if paid to their employees, based on the index figure 115, would entail an expenditure of $30,255. It is to be noted, however, that the employees claim this amount should be reduced by $4,832. (Exhibit 6.) The Canada Bread Company claims that the cost of the bonus if paid to their employees would be $34,281, and would be some $9,000 in excess of their entire net earnings. (Exhibit 7.)

So far as the net earnings of the Companies for the year 1941 are concerned, the Board was presented with a statement from Speirs Parnell Baking Company (Exhibit 16) showing the net monthly earnings for an 8-month period as compared with a like period for 1940. Over this period the profits for 1941 are less than one-half of the amount made in the same period for 1940. It is to be noted, however, that this Company did not benefit from the removal of the Processing Tax on flour for the three periods from August to October, by reason of having previously contracted for flour over a long-term period. As the benefit from the removal of this tax would amount to some $1,500 per period, there should be added the sum of $4,500 to the estimated net earnings. This would then amount to a decline in the earnings for 1941 of some 41 per cent of the amount earned in 1940. The reason for this decline is summarized in Exhibit 27.

The Canada Bread Company presented to the Board a forecast of that company's prospective earnings for the fiscal year ending June, 1942. (Exhibit 21.) If this proves to be a correct forecast of the earnings of the company, they will amount to some $9,000 less than 1940; although a portion of this decline will be overcome by reason of the saving on certain material in stock before the increases in cost became effective.

An examination of Exhibit 21 is of interest. It shows that while the Processing Tax on flour (introduced August 1, 1940, and abolished July 31, 1941) was 70 cents per barrel, yet there will be a saving to the Company of only 25 cents per barrel by reason of the price of flour being increased in the meantime by 45 cents per barrel. The Company will, however, benefit from certain new regulations regarding wrapping and slicing. On the basis of the Company's business in the Winnipeg area during the previous twelve months, it will benefit to the extent of $11,456 by reason of the removal of the tax, and the regulations regarding wrapping and slicing. As regards this, however, the statement shows that the increased prices of shortening, sugar and milk; increased expense by reason of additional costs of gasoline, hay and oats; and payments required for unemployment insurance, will entail increased expenditure on these items of $22,880.

Assuming that the volume of business and the prices of material remain stationary in the future, it would appear that the employers will not earn sufficient to pay the bonus pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 7440, as amended, to say nothing of making any profit on their investments; a matter which the employers advance they are entitled to, and with which the employees cannot disagree. (See Exhibit 10, p. 5.)

The employees represented to the Board that Bryce Bakeries, Limited, one of the employers' competitors, was paying to its employees a limited bonus on a temporary arrangement, and the continuation thereof depended on its competitors, Speirs Parnell Baking Company and Canada Bread Company being ordered to pay a like bonus. (Exhibit 4, p. 2.) It was urged by the employees that this offered a reason for the employers here concerned making payment of the bonus. The Board was unable to obtain any evidence from the local management of Bryce Bakeries, Limited, as to its financial position or its ability to pay a bonus. On the other hand, the employers presented evidence to show that Bryce Bakeries, Limited, is a subsidiary of Purity Baking Company, Limited, which is wholly owned by a milling company, and from which it has received large sums of money to

meet its obligations and to pay its deficits. This evidence is found in Exhibit 28, and from it we extract the following:—

> "As of July 31, 1939, Purity Baking Company had received advances from the parent (milling) company amounting to $1,026,973, which amount was written off or fully reserved in the books of the parent company. During the fiscal period 1939-1940, the Purity Baking Company received advances from the parent company to the amount of $217,137 to enable it to meet bank interest and to pay for improvements to fixed assets and provide working capital. A special advance of $550,000 was also authorized to enable the baking company to reduce its bank loans. The parent company also considered it desirable to release the baking company from its liability in respect to $488,407, which enabled the baking company to write off its accumulated deficit to July 31, 1940. During the fiscal year 1940-1941 the Purity Baking Company received advances of $221,712 to enable it to finance expenditures on plant and equipment, and to provide for operating losses and interest on loans. The Purity Baking Company suffered a net loss of $263,084 in 1940-1941, full provision for which was made in the parent company's books."

Bryce Bakeries, Limited, is a subsidiary of Purity Baking Company and appears to have a most benevolent parent. It has no apparent worry over operating expenses or deficits: it has no shareholders to satisfy, no dividends to meet, no investments to protect. The parent baking company and Bryce Bakeries, Limited, appear to be merely an avenue for the disposal of the products of the milling company. Canada Bread Company and Speirs Parnell Baking Company, the employers involved in this application, claim to be public companies; that they have a responsibility to the public and to their shareholders; and while other milling companies may own stock in their organizations, yet both claim that they do not receive any of the benevolences from these organizations which their competitor, Bryce Bakeries, Limited, receives from its parent.

The Board is of the opinion that the position of Bryce Bakeries, Limited, is not comparable to the two companies named herein.

Every effort was made, prior to and during the course of the hearing herein, to have the employers and employees reach a compromise. A meeting was arranged between the various representatives of the employers and employees, which resulted in an offer being made by the employers—without prejudice, and for immediate acceptance—of a bonus of $1.00 (one dollar) per week, which would be paid to each and every employee for the period October 1, 1941, to February 15, 1942; after which, such additional sum would be added as the index rise from October, 1941, to January, 1942, indicated. After a meeting with the men the representatives of the employees stated that the offer had been refused, and no subsequent offer was ever advanced. (Exhibit 33.)

The Board had hoped that the employees, after examination of the employers' financial position, would make some counter-offer, and it was with this in mind that the employers were urged to make full disclosure to the employees' representatives, which they eventually offered to do.

The Board is of the opinion that the financial position of the employers does not permit them to pay the full cost-of-living bonus as prescribed by the amended P. C. 7440. The Board feels, however, that some payment should be made to the employees of the firms involved. The amount should depend upon the annual net earnings, which alone can determine the ability to pay. If these earnings are such as will permit the full bonus to be paid, and provide for a fair return to the investors, then such full bonus should be ordered.

We believe that if the offer made by the employers as above mentioned is amended, so that the payment of $1.00 (one dollar) per week would commence from August 1, 1941, the date from which the employees requested payment, it would be fair and reasonable in view of the existing circumstances surrounding the bread industry in Greater Winnipeg, and also in view of the prospect of a heavy decline in the 1941 earnings.

The Board therefore recommends:

1. Commencing from August 1, 1941, the employers pay a bonus of $1.00 (one dollar) per week in lieu of the cost-of-living bonus prescribed by P. C. 7440, as amended.

2. That such payment be made not only to the salesmen of the employers, but to all employees on the regular payroll of the employers.

3. That such weekly payment continue up to and including the 15th of February, 1942, and thereafter there be added to such sum an additional amount based on the rise in the index number for January, 1942, above the adjusted index number for October, 1941.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, this 6th day of January, A.D. 1942.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. J. Major,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) G. S. Halter,
Employers' Nominee.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re dispute between Speirs Parnell Baking Company, Ltd., and Canada Bread Company, Ltd., and their employees, members of the Legislative Council of Bakery Salesmen and Inside Bakery Employees' Unit, One Big Union.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into the dispute between the above-named parties has made its investigation. Representatives of the baking companies and the Bakery Salesmen and Inside Bakery Employees have been fully heard, and I now have the honour to present my report.

The dispute arose out of the request of the employees for a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with the Dominion Government Order in Council P.C. 7440 and the amendment thereto, P.C. 4643, *re* bonus to be payable in accordance with the July index figure published in the August edition of the Labour Gazette, such bonus to be payable as from August 1, 1941.

In their application to the Minister for a board the employees claim cost-of-living bonus as enunciated by Order in Council P.C. 7440 and amendment thereto, P.C. 4643. Section (5) of P.C. 7440 reads as follows:—

"To assure the workers that, while they are called upon to share in such sacrifices as the war may make necessary for the whole nation, their basic standard of living will not be impaired by any unavoidable increases in the cost of living, a wartime cost-of-living bonus, independent of basic wage rates, may properly be paid. In the determination of such a bonus, the following points should be observed.

(i) Changes in the cost of living should be measured by the new Cost of Living Index prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Labour and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, with such adjustments as regional requirements might indicate to be justified.

(ii) The bonus should be determined at intervals not more frequently than quarterly and paid in the first instance only if the cost of living has risen by as much as 5 per cent since August, 1939, or since the time of any wage increase subsequent to that date; thereafter the bonus should be adjusted only if the cost of living has risen by 5 per cent or more since the last previous determination of a bonus payment; the bonus should be decreased only in case the cost of living has decreased by 5 per cent or more since the last previous determination of a bonus.

(iii) Bonus should be a flat amount per hour or per week uniform for all workers and calculated to protect the worker against increases in the cost of basic necessaries of life."

The first matter to be determined in (ii) is this: Has there been any increase in wages since August, 1939? The employers admit that there has not been any increase since that date. Therefore the employees claim that they are entitled to twenty-five cents per week for each point of rise in the Cost of Living Index since August, 1939, to the end of July, 1941 (as published in the Labour Gazette, August issue of 1941, which issue shows the increase to be 11 points), which amounts to the sum of $2.75 per week.

Under the heading *Canada's Wartime Wages Policy — Suggestions for the Application of Order in Council P.C. 7440 by Boards of Conciliation and Investigation,* dated March 31, 1941, appears the following:—

"3. (a) A cost-of-living bonus may be given to protect the worker not from increases in the cost of all his purchases, but only from increases in the cost of the basic necessities of life. A flat bonus is therefore suggested because a bonus computed as a percentage of wage rates or earnings would favour the better paid workers, defeat the purpose of the Order by preventing that decline in the consumption of non-essential commodities which is required by war conditions and is necessary to prevent inflation.

(b) In view of the wide variations in the wage rates of individuals and occupational groups, if the bonus were determined independently in each industrial establishment or even each economic area, many arbitrary decisions would be involved and confusion would result. Therefore the following standard formula is suggested on the rough assumption that a wage of $25 per week leaves a family practically no margin for expenditures on anything but the basic necessities of life."

The employees point out that P.C. 7440 sets a ceiling or limit beyond which wages cannot rise. Clause 3 of P.C. 7440 states:

"Wage rate levels established by agreement or practice in any industry or trade, nationally or locally during the period of 1926-1929, or higher levels established thereafter but prior to the date hereof, shall be considered generally fair and reasonable except that where it is clearly shown that exceptional circumstances during that period resulted in depressed and sub-normal, or unduly enhanced or abnormal, wages in a particular industry, trade, or locality, a Board may adjust such rates to what it considers fair and reasonable under such circumstances."

The employers have not produced before this Board any evidence to show that the employees' wages for the foregoing period were unduly enhanced or abnormal in their particular industry or locality. Therefore, they contend that Section (5) of P.C. 7440 clearly shows that for the foregoing sacrifices they will be compensated by receiving a cost-of-living bonus as enunciated in Order in Council P.C. 7440 and

furthermore that P.C. 7440 was amended by P.C. 4643, whereby Clause (5) of the Order was changed to read: "A wartime cost-of-living bonus separate from and in addition to basic wage rates shall be paid except for good cause shown to the contrary." The words "good cause shown to the contrary," the employees contend, make it clear that the purpose and meaning of this clause cannot and should not be taken out of its context, as apart from the Order in Council itself. That it was not, and could not, have been the intention of the Government in passing these Orders in Council to require Board of Conciliation established to deal with applications under these Orders to investigate the financial circumstances of each individual unit of the industry coming within their purview.

The employers' contention before the Board that they should not have to pay a bonus was based upon three points:—

(1) Financial inability of the employers to pay;

(2) That the demand for the cost-of-living bonus made upon the two employers is unjust and discriminatory and amounts to an unfair imposition in view of the situation existing in the baking industry in Greater Winnipeg;

(3) That the present level of the employees' earnings is such that the bonus is not required by them.

In dealing with the first contention of the employers, it was fully established before the Board that Winnipeg is only one unit of both companies, and I believe that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to get a true position of both companies, without having access to the figures, or at least being supplied with the figures, showing the total assets and liabilities, also the volume of business which is done by both companies, as a whole, over Canada. It was argued by the employees, I would point out, that in their opinion work was being done for other units of the companies for points outside Winnipeg, which was being charged up to Winnipeg. This was not refuted to any extent by the employers, while stating the impossibility of separating Winnipeg from the rest of the parent companies. I would also point out that this was borne out very fully by the Chairman who got in touch with Mr. Hance Bryce of Bryce Bakeries of Winnipeg, and asked him if he would mind appearing before this Board to state why his company was able to pay the bonus to employees while the Canada Bread and Speirs Parnell Baking Company found themselves unable to pay, owing to their financial standing.

Mr. Bryce pointed out that the head office of his company was in Toronto, and it was only that office which could give the standing of the Winnipeg unit.

Mr. Enright, chartered accountant of Canada Bread Company from Toronto, presented to the Board a brief wherein he stated that Bryce Bakeries, Ltd., is owned by Purity Baking Co., Ltd., which is wholly owned by and is a subsidiary incorporated to take over the baking investments of Western Canada Flour Mills, Ltd.

The Winnipeg plant of Canada Bread Company, Mr. Enright states, is part of Canada Bread Company, Limited—a public company.

In respect to the last statement of Mr. Enright, the employees took a very strong stand against it, stating that the Canada Bread Company is backed up by the Maple Leaf Milling Company and, furthermore, is controlled by it. In reference to Speirs Parnell Baking Company the employees contend this company is also part of Geo. Weston (Canada) Bread and Cake Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Geo. Weston, Ltd. The relationship of this company to a milling company was fully established in the Price Spreads Commission Report of 1935, where it was shown the Lake of the Woods Milling Company controlled 20,000 out of 50,0000 shares of Geo. Weston, Ltd.

I contend, this leaves the Board in the position that if Canada Bread and Speirs Parnell Company are not fully owned and backed up by the milling companies, at the very least they have the controlling interest in the bakeries, which enables them to dispose of their flour through these bakeries. The utter futility of a Board trying to decipher figures submitted to it as to the inability of the Winnipeg firms to pay the full cost-of-living bonus, I would say, can be readily seen by the foregoing. In other words, it is impossible to separate the yolk from the white of the egg, and leave the shell whole.

In respect to the second contention of the two companies, I would point out it was clearly cited to the Board and fully established that one of their strongest and largest competitors, Bryce Bakeries, Ltd., in a notice to all of their employees dated July 31, 1941, stated:—

"With the week commencing July 31, 1941, we are putting into effect a cost-of-living bonus. This will apply to all employees. The bonus will start at $1.93 per week, which is in accordance with the latest official figures released. The bonus will be adjusted every three months according to the amount and recommendations of the Department of Labour that is generally accepted by the employers."

The third reason advanced by the companies as to why they cannot pay a bonus was *that the present level of the employees' earnings is such that the bonus is not required by them.*

Clause (3) of P.C. 7440, as quoted previously in this report, in my opinion, fully covers this contention of the companies, in the words "or higher levels established thereafter but prior to the date hereof, (December 16, 1940) *shall* be considered generally fair and reasonable" unless shown to the Board that the wages were enhanced or abnormal, which in this dispute has not been done.

The companies, in their statements before the Board, stated that the guaranteed wage amounts to $24.00 per week. (Exhibit No. 20, submitted by Speirs Parnell, shows the highest average wage including commissions to be $30.51 for the week ending November 1, 1941. Of course, this figure is for only one period and will vary according to the amount of goods sold by the driver on his route. But if the weekly wage of $18.00 plus commissions at Canada Bread Company and $15.00 plus commissions at Speirs Parnell Baking Company does not amount to $24.00 per week, I understand it is brought up to that amount.) In the light of these facts, I could not agree with the companies' contention that the present level of the employees earnings is such that the bonus is not required by them.

Before this Board, Mr. Longstaffe, speaking for Speirs Parnell Baking Company, pointed out that they had their routes reduced from 83 to 65, and further reductions were being contemplated after January 1, 1942, and Mr. Hannibal, of Canada Bread Co., said that reductions of salesmen and routes had taken place in his company and furthermore a triweekly service was being discussed at the present time; all of which goes to show that further savings are being contemplated by both companies, and there is no doubt but extra loads will be placed upon the wagons which are left.

In view of the foregoing contentions put forward both by the employers and the employees, I, as a Member of this Board, find it impossible to arrive at any other decision but that: The bonus be paid in full to all employees, which amounts to $2.75 per week, commencing as from *August 1, 1941*, and based upon the cost of living figures contained within the "Labour Gazette" as of August, 1941, for the July index. *And furthermore* that for the first payroll period beginning on or after November 15, 1941, the employers shall add to this bonus of $2.75 an amount based upon the rise in the index cost of living figures as from August 1, 1941, until November 15, 1941, which amounts to the *full bonus of $3.65* per week.

I do this, feeling that any other decision would undermine the whole recognized principle of the Government's Fair Wage Policy.

All of which I respectfully submit.

(Sgd.) Edward Armstrong.

Dated this Fifth day of
January, A.D. 1942.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, and Its Employees

On January 17 the Minister of Labour received the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 504, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (Labour Gazette, October, 1941, page 1187.)

The personnel of the board was as follows: Mr. H. E. Fuller K.C., Sarnia, Ont., chairman appointed in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members; Mr. David Goldstick, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., also of Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

The report of the board is signed by the chairman and Mr. Sinclair. A minority report was submitted by Mr. Goldstick.

The text of the board's report and of Mr. Goldstick's minority report are printed below.

Report of Board

In the Matter of Dispute between Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, Employer, and its Employees, Members of Local 504, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Employees.

To: The Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by you on the 25th of October, 1941, to deal with the above dispute has now completed the work assigned to it and begs to submit the following report:

The Board commenced its sittings on October 29, 1941, and public sessions of the Board were held in the Council Chambers in the Courthouse in the City of Hamilton on that date and on November 24, December 3 and 4, 1941. At all sittings, the three members of the Board were present.

The Company was represented by C. H. Mitchell, Vice-President and Works Manager; E. M. Coles, Vice-President; and B. B. Hodge, Personnel Manager.

The Employees were represented by Alfred Ready, President; John Whittaker, Vice-President; and George Harris, District Secretary of the Union involved.

Your Board considered the matter in dispute as set out in the original application on behalf of the Union, sworn to on the 26th of August, 1941, as it affects the employees of the East Plant of the Company and in accordance with the order of the acting Minister of Labour, dated the 25th day of October, 1941, also considered the matters in dispute as they affect the Company and its employees in its West Plant at Hamilton, Ontario. During the sittings efforts were made by the Board to have both parties get together and settle their difficulties without avail and the Company throughout took the position that it would not deal with the Union under the circumstances as they exist in the plants.

The Company is engaged largely in vital war work and employs some 4,887 employees, of which number 3,221 are employed in what is known as the East Plant in the City of Hamilton, Ontario, and 1,666 at what is known as the West Plant of the said company in the City of Hamilton, Ontario.

During the course of the hearing it was stated by Mr. Harris, on behalf of the Union, that the most contentious question was not that of wages, working conditions, etc., in the plants, but was recognition of the union involved. Mr. Harris claimed that in the two plants of the Company, the Union had 2,900 members; that they therefore had a clear majority of all of the employees of the Company and that therefore the Union had a right to be recognized as the sole bargaining agency for the employees. In the brief filed on behalf of the Union it was stated that on the 24th day of June, 1941, the Union had called a one-day conference of all the employees of the Company and the brief stated, "This conference was called on the 24th day of June, and more than 80 per cent of the employees in the East Plant remained away from work in order to attend. This established in an undisputable manner the fact that the Union did represent the overwhelming majority of the employees." On June 24, 1941, the number of employees employed in the East Plant was 2,827 and it was proven to the Board that on that date the total absentees for any cause from the East Plant were 1,034. When this figure was brought to the attention of Mr. Harris he said that the statement contained in the brief was based on an estimate made by certain members of the Union. In view of the importance of the point from the standpoint of the Union, Mr. Harris was asked on more than one occasion if he cared to submit any evidence in support of his contention that the Union did represent a majority of the employees, but he advised the Board that he had no further evidence to offer. On the evidence submitted, the Board is unable to find that the Union either have as members or represent a majority of the employees of the Company.

During the course of the hearings it became apparent that there was another organization active among the employees of this Company and finally at the suggestion of the Board, on the 3rd day of December, 1941, Mr. F. R. McKelvey, secretary of an organization known as the Canadian Westinghouse Employees Association, appeared before the Board and filed a brief. Subsequently on satisfactory evidence it was proven that as of November 29, 1941, this association had 2,082 actual *bona fide* members. This association, which was organized this year, has since its inception bargained with the Company on behalf of the employees through a Works Council representing every department in both plants, and its relationship with the Company to date appears to have been harmonious and satisfactory to both parties. This organization strenuously opposes any collective bargaining agreement between the Company and the Union. This association did not ask for sole bargaining rights on its own behalf nor for any agreement with the Company and it stated that there was no dispute at the present time between the Company and its employees.

Subsequently, Mr. Harris took the position that if there were any question in the mind of the Board regarding the number of employees that the Union did represent, that a vote should be taken under Government supervision to decide the point. This application was pressed very strenuously. If, on the evidence presented, there was any room for doubt on this question, Mr. Harris' request for a vote should be given due consideration. However in the present case there can be no doubt that on the evidence submitted the Union does not represent a majority of the employees of the Company and therefore there is no necessity or reason for any vote. There is not in this plant any union or organization desiring a collective bargaining agreement which does in fact represent a majority of the employees and under the circumstances existing, this Board does not recommend that the Company enter into any collective bargaining agreement.

The Board was asked by Mr. Harris that in any event the other matters said to be in

dispute as set out in the application of the Union should be considered by the Board and on these matters the Board has the following report to make:—

1. *Wage increase of 10 cents per hour.*

It was agreed by all parties that this claim was one which affected the basic scale of wage rates paid by the Company on the 15th day of November, 1941, and that this Board should not deal with the matter in view of the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 8253.

2. *Upward adjustments in the wage rates for various classifications of labour.*

The Company claimed that it is now paying the highest wages in the history of the Company and no satisfactory evidence was submitted to the Board that there should be any upward adjustments in these wage rates. One objection the Union had to the present basis of paying the various classifications of employees was that there was no set scale and that wages in each classification were raised from time to time whenever the Company felt like it and that an employee starting at the lowest wage in any one classification did not know when he was entitled to a raise or to how much he was entitled. The explanation of the Company was that the operations in the plant were so diversified that it would be difficult to divide the different classifications to remedy this situation. While the Board thinks there may be some difficulty, the Board feels that it is desirable that an effort be made by the Company to set up a definite scale of wages for each classification of labour with definite periods of service entitling employees to consideration in moving a step up in their classification.

3. *Vacations with pay.*

It appears that for some years there have been some provisions made by the Company for vacations with pay and in the month of June, after negotiations with the Canadian Westinghouse Employees Association, the Company put into effect a program relating to vacations with pay effective as of July 1, 1941, which provides that female employees with three years' service receive one week's vacation; male employees who have completed five years' service, one week's vacation; and male and female employees who have completed ten years' service, two weeks' vacation per year with pay. Under the present circumstances, the Board does not recommend any change in the existing policy of the Company.

4. *Time and a half pay for all hours worked over eight daily and forty weekly.*

Under the present arrangements, employees work eight hours daily and forty-four hours weekly. Mr. Harris stated that the employees did not object to working forty-four hours weekly, particularly during the present crisis, but the Union thought it desirable to establish a forty-hour week with the time and one-half paid for all time worked in excess of forty hours. In view of the practice in other plants of a similar nature and the present war conditions, the Board does not recommend any change in the present system.

5. *Seniority as to Lay-offs.*

The Company has at present in force a system of seniority as to lay-offs, based primarily on length of service, which appears to be working satisfactorily. The main contention of the Union is that preferential seniority should be given to shop stewards and Union officials. In view of the fact that in the opinion of the Board the Union does not represent the majority of the employees, the Board sees no reason for recommending preferential seniority for shop stewards and Union officials and therefore recommends no change in the present practice.

6. *Guarantee of four hours' work on reporting for duty.*

Under the present system it is claimed that very often working men report for work in pursuance of instructions and are sometimes held at the plant gates for a considerable length of time and then no work is given them. The Union demands a guarantee of four hours' work on reporting for duty. The Company objects to this demand and says that often it is impossible for it to arrange matters so that a situation such as this should not arise. The Board feels that the Company should be able to so arrange its production as to be able to guarantee a reasonable number of hours' work to employees reporting for work on the instructions of the Company. The Board therefore recommends that where the Company's employees are required to report for work that employees so reporting shall be paid a minimum of two hours' pay and if held over two hours, the actual time so held at regular rates.

7. *Ten per cent bonus for second and third shifts.*

This is a matter on which the Board makes no recommendation in view of the provisions of the Order in Council P.C. 8253.

8. *Equal pay for equal work.*

It was stated by the union that in many cases female employees are employed by the Company to do work which other male employees are doing and that such female employees are paid a lower rate than the male employees for the same type of work. The Union suggests, although it does not claim it has happened, that if the Company is allowed to do this, the tendency will be wherever pos-

sible to replace male employees with female employees at a lower rate of pay. There is no suggestion from any source that the Company is making this a practice and the Board makes no recommendation on this matter.

In the opinion of the Board there should be no difficulty in any employee or group of employees in either of the plants of this Company being able to lay before the Company management any grievances they may have. The Company says that it recognizes the right of the employees to form themselves into an organization or to join the Union of their choice, and that the Company has shown a genuine interest in its employees. That the Company has shown a genuine interest in its employees is demonstrated by the fact that since 1920 the Company has maintained a trust fund, known as the Benefit Fund for the payment of disabilities and sickness benefits to employees contributing thereto, that it has had since 1940 a group life insurance plan available to all employees towards which the Company has contributed a substantial sum in premiums, that it has a service pension system to which the Company has already contributed $2,000,000, that there is in this Company, in addition to the organization hereinbefore referred to, a senior veteran employees association which has 889 employees who have been employed for twenty years as members, and a junior veterans employees association composed of employees who have been employed for ten years or over and having a membership of 1,025. There seems to be no reason therefore to believe that the Company's attitude to its employees will now change or that there will be in any way any discrimination against any of its employees who are either members of the Union involved or who participated on behalf of the Union in the hearings of this Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

December 23, 1941.

(Sgd.)
HAROLD E. FULLER, Chairman.
(Sgd.)
V. A. SINCLAIR, Member.

Minority Report

In the Matter of Dispute between Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, Employer, and its Employees, Members of Local 504, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Employees.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.

The member of the Board of Conciliation appointed by you on the nomination of the Union is unable to agree with his colleagues excepting on a few unimportant items, and begs, therefore, to submit a minority report.

In submitting this report I am impelled to indicate in a word or two the chief objectives sought to be attained in the application of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act under the authority of which the Conciliation Board was created. This legislation was extended to embrace all war industries and from its title is to be an act to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts. It is, therefore, the duty of a Conciliation Board to bear continuously in mind the aims to be achieved and that the circumstance which alone makes the legislation applicable is the existence of war and the need for uninterrupted prosecution of that war on the production front. This legislation is complemented by Order in Council P.C. 2685, which speaks of the establishment and maintenance of good relations between firms engaged in war work and their work people, and goes on to state that in war time the safety of the nation must be the first consideration, and that the best interests of industry and labour are inseparable. This Order in Council directs that employees be free to organize in any trade unions free from any control by the employer, and that employees through such trade unions be free to negotiate with their employers with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement. The Order in Council stresses particularly the provision of machinery for the settlement of disputes arising between employer and employee.

It can be safely accepted both from the evidence adduced at the hearings and from common knowledge that the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, the Union involved in this dispute, is composed of a group of loyal working men and women deeply concerned in furthering the vigorous and victorious war against our enemies. That being so it is only necessary to adopt reasonable precautions against provoking serious labour disputes, and, therefore, having regard to all conditions and circumstances which may exist, it becomes the duty of an employer to avoid creating a situation which could give rise to extreme provocation.

There is at least one circumstance disclosed at the hearing, and for which in my opinion the Company is responsible, which may very conceivably lead to provocation of a kind which must by all means at our disposal be avoided. In attendance at all the sittings of the Board there was a representative of an organization calling itself "The Canadian Westinghouse Employees Association." It was claimed for this association that it embraced

some 2,000 employees and although the representative was invited by the Board on behalf of his Association to participate in the deliberations as a concerned party, the invitation was refused, and the representative remained merely as an "observer." The attitude of the association toward the Conciliation Board is aptly stated by the Chairman in the Majority report:—

> "This organization strenuously opposed any collective bargaining agreement between Company and Union. This Association did not ask for sole bargaining rights on its own behalf nor for any agreement with the Company, and it stated that there was no dispute at the present time between the Company and its employees."

The UE first made its appearance at the Westinghouse plant in the early summer of 1941, and toward the latter part of June had enrolled a substantial number of the Westinghouse East Plant employees into its organization, and at about the same time made its demands upon the Company and proceeded thereafter to apply for the appointment of this Board. The Westinghouse Employees Association came into being shortly after the UE commenced organizational activities, and was immediately accepted by the Company as a bargaining agency for the employees. On the basis of so-called negotiations between the Employees Association and the management numerous adjustments were made relating to wages and conditions; a greatly modified vacation plan was adopted; and generally the status quo contemplated by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act pending the findings of a Conciliation Board was not observed. It should be added that the changes made in the relationship of the parties were in every case to the advantage of the workers, and probably would be wholly acceptable if there were no other interpretations to be placed on this episode, namely, a bribe to entice the men away from the UE and bring them into the Employees Association, thereby, in contravention of P.C. 2685, creating a bargaining agency of the employer's own choice.

It was quite apparent from what was said at the hearings and from the constitution and by-laws of this Canadian Westinghouse Employees Association that it is substantially what is popularly called a "company union." The charge was made and not denied that the method of enrolling members into the Association was coercive in the sense that a foreman or company official would approach the prospective member, ask him to sign a membership card or application, and deposit 25 cents. It was pointed out that because the canvasser was the foreman or some company official, an employee could not safely refuse the request. The Board was told furthermore of demonstrations in which men who had enrolled in the Association, upon discovering the true character of its aims had, in a more or less formal manner, "torn up" their membership cards. The constitution and by-laws of this Association depart very radically in the manner of conducting its affairs from that employed by trade union organizations; no provision is therein made for membership meetings; the affairs of the Association are in all things transacted by a works council elected by a vote of the membership at the plant and not at a meeting. Contrary to all usual practices the Association was provided with an office within the plant proper, apparently by the Company, and had, it would appear, one full-time employee, a Mr. McKelvey. The true relationship of this Association to the Company is best illustrated by the attitude of Mr. Mitchell, the vice-president and manager of the Company, who, when asked why he refuses to negotiate with representatives of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, replied that he would negotiate with his employees, but would not permit any one not in the Company's employ, to attend any such conference. It was proven that the Company had held conferences and had made agreements with the Canadian Westinghouse Employees Association, which was represented by Mr. McKelvey, and that Mr. McKelvey was not in the Company's employ, thus proving, to the general manager at least, that Mr. McKelvey was a Company employee.

Since the creation of conciliation machinery is an admission that our industrial set-up is one of potential conflict, its primary purpose must be to discover whether there may not be less antagonistic and wasteful means of achieving industrial peace during war time than we are acustomed to have ordinarily. In this consideration the position of a company union must be earnestly studied and if found to be a deterrent to efficient production a pronouncement to that effect ought to be made. There can be no question that the decisions of this Board were greatly influenced by the Employees Association represented by Mr. McKelvey and should it be that the "association" is in fact Company controlled or sponsored, of which I have no doubt, then the influence exerted has been improperly applied, and the value of the hearings has been greatly impaired, and a serious bottleneck of war production has been created.

The main question before the Board was on Union recognition, the contention of the Union being that with such recognition it would be relatively easy for the management and the

Union to confer together and dispose of all questions in dispute between them. Early in the hearing the question of the numerical strength of the Union arose, the point in issue being the Union's right to be regarded as representative of the Company's employees. From evidence submitted by the Company, some 1,034 of its employees in the East Plant were absent from the plant in response to the Union's call for a demonstration on the 24th of June. The Union claimed, and it was not denied, that a considerably larger number responded, and maintained that many employees punched their "in" time before realizing the significance of the demonstration, and very soon after that left the plant. No evidence was made available from the Company's records to show how many of its employees had done this in refutation of the Union's claim that 80 per cent of the employees responded. On the basis of this evidence I am satisfied that Local 504 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America does in fact represent a very large portion, and probably an absolute majority, of the Westinghouse employees.

It must be borne in mind that Order in Council P.C. 2685 is clearly interpretable as encouraging the formation of trade unions for the very vital purpose of speeding war production. It was given in sworn testimony before the Board that the Union in question has an aggregate membership of some 250,000 who work under collective agreements with employers in both Canada and the United States, and that this number embrace some 75,000 employees of the Westinghouse Company in the U.S.A. It was further given in evidence that of this aggregate number of 250,000, during a twelve-months period only 0·2 per cent man days had been lost by reason of trade disputes, also that after four years of operation under a collective agreement with the Westinghouse Company in the U.S.A. no strikes or lockouts had occurred. Thus it will be seen that the Union in question exerts a predominantly harmonious influence within the industry, and although no evidence was given before the Board which would reflect on the character of the Union, there were many statements in the Company's brief and many inferential remarks made on behalf of the Company of a disparaging nature. Having regard to all the circumstances I am convinced that national policy today will be best served if an organization of this size and nature is recognized in relation to a plant as large and as important as the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited.

The majority report of this Board of Conciliation indicates that the signers thereof must have accepted one or another of two premises, neither of which it seems to me is valid: the first one being that no ground for discontent existed to warrant the application for a Conciliation Board, and the second, that the Union which made the application was not representative of the Westinghouse employees. The first premise is not tenable because strong evidence was adduced to the contrary, and because also, as a condition precedent to the granting of a Board the complaints were previously investigated by a departmental board of inquiry and found to warrant appointment of a Board of Conciliation. The second premise is not acceptable for the reason previously indicated, that even though no conclusive evidence, such as would be acceptable in a Court, was adduced to prove that the Union represented a majority of the employees, there was ample evidence to show that it represented a very substantial number, and if the object of the conciliation be to eliminate discontent and speed production, it would appear as a clear duty of the Board to make further inquiry, and if as a result of such inquiry it still was undecided, then it should direct a ballot to determine whether the employees desire to delegate the Union in question as the bargaining agency, and I therefore recommend the taking of such a ballot. I recommend further that if the result of such vote be in favour of the Union, then the Board urge the signing of a collective labour agreement providing therein for all matters referred to it by the Minister, and providing therein also grievance machinery for settling disputes which may arise.

Dealing now with the specific demands as tabulated in the application made by the Union:—

1. *Wage increase of 10 cents per hour, etc.*

At the hearing no very satisfactory definition was found for the term "basic scale of wages" used in Order in Council P.C. 8253, and one can readily agree with the majority report that insofar as any demand relates to or affects the "basic scale of wages," the Board ought not to make any recommendations; but until this question is further clarified by departmental or judicial rulings I would not be inclined to assume that every type of wage increase affects the "basic scale of wages." The Board early in its deliberations, through the Chairman, gave an interpretation to this term, and as a result no evidence on that score was brought before the Board, and therefore no recommendation can be made.

2. *Upward adjustments in the wage rates for various classifications of labour.*

I am in full agreement with the majority report that there ought to be set up a definite scale of wages for each classification of labour

with specified periods of service entitling employees to consideration in moving upward in their classification.

3. *Vacations with pay.*

The present vacation program of the Company, effective as of July 1, 1941, although a great improvement over what it was before Local 504 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America came on the scene, is nevertheless not in line with similar programs in the industry. In a recent agreement between the Union in question and the Canadian General Electric Company, a comparable undertaking to Westinghouse, provision was made for one week's vacation with pay after the completion of two years' service, and two weeks' vacation with pay after five years' service. That in my opinion would constitute a minimum arrangement. A fairer plan, however, is according to the Union's demand, namely, one week's vacation with pay after the completion of one year's service, and two weeks' after the completion of five years. I recommend accordingly. It has been reliably demonstrated that the efficiency of a worker is decreased without adequate vacation provisions. This recommendation again, in my opinion, is wholly in line with the views expressed in Order in Council P.C. 2685.

4. *Time and one-half pay for all hours worked over eight daily and forty weekly.*

The general tendency toward a forty-hour week has been discernible in industry for many years, and although I would not at this time recommend any measure which in the result would decrease production, I nevertheless accept this tendency as meritorious, and believe the best interests of the industry will be served by conceding the request of the Union, which in my opinion is both fair and reasonable. The universal custom of paying a premium for overtime and the almost universal custom of paying a premium for second and third shifts, an item more specifically discussed hereafter, are not to be regarded as a penalty against the employer. It can be demonstrated that a worker employed during long hours or working other than normal shifts is actually contributing more of his energies, and that this additional expenditure on his part operates eventually to shorten his normal span of active life, and, therefore, entirely aside from the actual inconvenience of working at other than normal periods, I find that the demand for time and one-half is justified, and it is furthermore justified by the incentive it gives men to work long hours.

5. *Seniority as to lay-offs.*

The evidence brought before the Board was wholly conflicting in this regard. The Union maintained that the Company did not put into operation the principle of seniority as it is commonly understood. The Company on the other hand contended that it was operating on the basis of this principle. There was, therefore, no disagreement between the parties as to what should be done, and had there been grievance machinery all grounds for complaint could easily have been removed. In the majority report the question of preferential seniority for shop stewards is stated to have been the main contention of the Union. With this statement I cannot agree. The question of preferential seniority is one of the Union's demands, and from the evidence submitted it would appear to be a common practice in unionized shops to make provision for preferential seniority as to lay-offs and rehiring for shop stewards. As explained by representatives of the Union, in order to maintain the continuity of the trade union grievance machinery it is necessary that, where possible, the Union representative be retained on the job. This, it was explained, is usually done by a vote taken in the department affected to determine whether the shop steward should and to what extent he should receive preferred seniority. I recommend a system of seniority based upon length of service, with preferred seniority for shop stewards where the same is sanctioned by a vote of the persons working in any department involved.

6. *Guarantee of four hours' work on reporting for duty*

I agree with the majority report that the Company should be able to so arrange its production that a reasonable number of hours' work will be guaranteed to every employee who has not been previously informed that there will be no work for him, but I am unable to agree that the contention of the Union for a guarantee of four hours' work under such circumstances is unreasonable. The evidence presented indicated that in many instances men travelled a considerable distance from their homes to the plant, and I believe some compensation ought to be given for the time and money spent in so travelling and for the preparation of lunches; furthermore, because the rate of pay for unskilled workers is in many cases as low as 38c. per hour, and since it is largely this type of employee who is affected, the equivalent of four hours' pay is not an excessive demand, and I recommend accordingly.

7. *10 per cent Bonus for 2nd and 3rd shifts, etc.*

I am unable to agree with the majority report that Order in Council P.C. 8253 refers to a matter of this kind. The Order in Council talks of the "basic rate of wages".

Had the word "basic" been omitted, then it may be argued that the order refers to all matters of wages. To give meaning to the word "basic" one must assume that it does not refer to every class of wages, and therefore does not affect the specialized item of a 2nd and 3rd shift bonus. Since it is common practice in this and in most allied industries to allow such a bonus, and in view of what I have said above on the question of overtime, I recommend a bonus of 5 cents per hour for these two shifts.

8. *Equal pay for equal work.*

It was contended before the Board by the Union that owing to enlistments male labour was being replaced by female labour and that the latter were receiving a lower wage rate for the identical work previously done by men. Dealing with this contention one can sense the need for retaining the standards existing at a time a man enlists for the time of his return and the serious difficulties to a resumption of these standards if they be allowed to waver in the interim. It was also contended for the Union that because the Company is unable to engage employees in certain classifications it is forced in many instances to pay a higher rate of wages to new employees, and that the situation then arises of two men doing identical work side by side, one with possibly many years of experience in the shop, and the other a recently engaged employee, and despite that the older employee is more efficient, the wages of the new employee are higher. Then also there were said to be cases of favoritism and of discrimination resulting in unequal pay for identical work. It cannot be denied that such conditions create a great deal of friction, and thereby hamper production. To solve this problem I recommend the general principle of equal pay for equal work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) D. GOLDSTICK, member.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1942

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for January, 1942, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*January, 1942.....	13	2,715	46,606
*December, 1941.....	11	5,718	54,945
*January, 1941.....	10	1,453	3,238

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of strikes and lockouts during January was slightly higher than in December there was a great decrease in the number of workers involved with an appreciable decrease in the time loss. The strike of gold miners at Kirkland Lake, Ont., accounted for 75 per cent of the workers and 95 per cent of the time loss during the month. The other 12 disputes involved only 715 men and resulted in time loss of 1,606 days. In December, likewise, most of the time loss was caused by the strike at Kirkland Lake, the other strikes of importance being those of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., and textile workers at Lachute Mills, P.Q. In January, 1941, the noteworthy disputes were those involving coal miners at Sydney Mines, N.S., and hotel waiters at Vancouver, B.C.

Two disputes, involving 2,013 workers, were carried over from December and 11 commenced during January. Of these 13 disputes, 12 were terminated during the month. Three resulted in favour of the employers involved, one in favour of the workers, one was partially successful, five were compromise settlements, and two were indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there was one strike recorded as in progress, namely: Gold miners, Kirkland Lake, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to one dispute of this nature, namely: truck drivers

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1942*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to January, 1942.				
MINING, ETC.—				
Gold miners, Kirkland Lake, Ont.	8	2,000	45,000	Commenced Nov. 18, 1941; for union recognition; unterminated.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Beverage room employees, Crow's Nest Pass, Alberta.	7	13	230	Commenced Dec. 20, 1941; for union agreement with increased wages; terminated Jan. 29; negotiations; partially successful (some compromise agreements reached).
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during January, 1942.				
MINING, ETC.—				
Machinists (coal mine), Glace Bay, N.S.	1	50	400	Commenced Jan. 5; against the hours for extra shift; terminated Jan. 13; work resumed pending negotiations; compromise.
Coal miners (pickers), Rosedale, Alberta.	1	(a) 10	10	Commenced Jan. 14; for increased wages; terminated Jan. 14; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Midlandvale, Alta.	1	209	209	Commenced Jan. 20; for employment of extra help to push cars; terminated Jan. 20; negotiations; compromise.
MANUFACTURING—				
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	17	100	Commenced Jan. 12; for union agreement with increased wage rates; terminated Jan. 19; conciliation (federal); compromise.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Hosiery toppers (girls), Sherbrooke, P.Q.	1	(b) 80	240	Commenced Jan. 21; for an adjustment in wage rates; terminated Jan. 23; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Printing and Publishing—				
Printing pressmen, Toronto, Ont.	1	28	25	Commenced Jan, 26; for increased wages and cost of living bonus; terminated Jan. 27; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
Metal Products—				
Cable factory workers, St. Johns, P.Q.	1	96	270	Commenced Jan. 14; against dismissal of worker; terminated Jan. 16; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Moulders, etc., St. Boniface, Man.	1	85	25	Commenced Jan. 14; for union recognition, day wages instead of piece rates and reduced hours; terminated Jan. 14; conciliation (provincial), work resumed pending application for I.D.I. Board; indefinite.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Local and Highway—				
Truck drivers, Dolbeau, P.Q.	1	50	50	Commenced Jan. 21; for increased rates per ton; terminated Jan. 21; negotiations, work resumed pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Truck drivers, Toronto, Ont.	1	17	17	Commenced Jan. 26; against dismissal of official; terminated Jan. 27; replacement and return of workers; in favour of employer.
SERVICE—				
Public Administration—				
Civic garbage collectors, Hamilton, Ont.	1	60	30	Commenced Jan. 19; for payment for overtime work; terminated Jan. 19; negotiations; compromise.

* Preliminary data, based where possible on direct reports from parties involved, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

† In this table, the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(a) 215 workers indirectly affected. (b) 300 workers indirectly affected.

and helpers, Toronto, Ont., one employer, Oct. 7, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1941.

A stoppage for an hour or so in a shipbuilding establishment at Vancouver, B.C., on January 12 has been reported in the press as a strike. One worker had been dismissed and work ceased during a discussion with the management which resulted in his reinstatement.

A stoppage of work by a small number of coal miners in one mine at North Minto, N.B., about January 27 has been reported in the press, but full particulars have not been received. It appears that the miners contended that 15 men should be employed on the wall instead of 12 and the men were given other work pending a settlement.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to January

GOLD MINERS, KIRKLAND LAKE, ONT.—Following separate meetings with representatives of the mine operators and union representatives in January, the Minister of Labour made proposals that the strike should be called off and the miners taken back without discrimination as required on the basis of their previous service subject to their qualifications; the methods to be adopted for negotiation of agreements as to wages and working conditions to be referred to the National War Labour Board, its decision to be final; the Board to be governed by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act relating to the "Functions, Powers and Procedure of Boards". The union indicated its willingness, subject to certain qualifications, to submit the dispute to the Board, but formal approval of the Minister's proposals had not been received either from the representatives of the mine operators or of the miners by the end of the month. Early in February the union informed the Prime Minister that the miners were willing to resume full operation if assured of protection against discrimination and if returned to work in order of seniority. During January no reports of further disturbances in connection with picketing were reported except that early in the month one man was arrested on a charge of obstructing police and at the end of the month four workers were assaulted, one receiving serious injuries requiring hospital treatment.

BEVERAGE ROOM EMPLOYEES, CROW'S NEST PASS, ALBERTA.—The strike of beverage dispensers in seven hotels in Coleman, Blairmore, Bellevue and Hillcrest, in the Crow's Nest Pass mining area in Alberta, which began on December 20, 1941, to secure union agreements with an increase in wages, was reported terminated on January 29 when four of the hotels signed agreements providing for a minimum rate of $27 per week instead of $24, offered by the employers, or $28.50 desired by the union. One hotel out of the seven originally involved had reached an agreement earlier. In the other two hotels the strikers had returned to work. The increase in wages was reported to be subject to the approval of the Regional War Labour Board in accordance with the Order in Council of October 24, 1941, P.C. 8253.

Disputes Commencing During January

COAL MINE MACHINISTS, GLACE BAY, N.S.—Employees in the machine shop ceased work on January 5 when a new shift was instituted, objecting to the hours proposed and to the change in conditions without negotiations under the agreement. On advice from union officers, work was resumed pending negotiations. An agreement was then reached as to the hours for three shifts, the rates of wages on the night shifts to be referred to the National War Labour Board.

COAL MINERS (PICKERS), ROSEDALE, ALBERTA.—The coal pickers requested an increase in pay over the agreement rates and, when refused, ceased work, involving 215 other workers in the stoppage. On advice from union officials, work was resumed after one day without change in rates.

COAL MINERS, MIDLANDVALE, ALBERTA.—A one-day stoppage of work occurred on January 20 owing to a dispute as to the placing of empty cars at the working face instead of at the nearest cross cut, requiring either extra men as pushers or a reduction in the number of cars placed and in the number of miners employed. The latter was decided upon and work was resumed.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A number of employees in one factory ceased work on January 12 to obtain an agreement with an increase in wage rates. From 1936 until December 31, 1941, the factory had been operated under an agreement with the Canadian Shoe Workers' Union & Allied Crafts and the employer was notified that this organization had been replaced by the Shoe & Leather Workers' Organizing Committee, affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour. As a result of conciliation by the Department of Labour an agreement was reached providing for a five per cent increase in some of the piece rates, subject to approval by the Regional War Labour Board. Work was resumed on January 19.

HOSIERY TOPPERS (GIRLS), SHERBROOKE, P.Q.—The toppers in a hosiery mill ceased work on January 21 to obtain an increase in the rates of pay owing to a change in the work

resulting from the use of artificial silk instead of real silk. As a result of conciliation by the Quebec Department of Labour new rates were agreed on, subject to the approval of the Regional War Labour Board for the Province of Quebec. Work was resumed on January 26.

Printing Pressmen, Toronto, Ont.—The printing pressmen and assistants in one job printing establishment ceased work on January 26 to obtain an increase in wages of $2 per week with a cost-of-living bonus. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour, increases were agreed to, subject to the approval of the Regional War Labour Board for Ontario, and work was resumed on the next day.

Moulders, St. Boniface, Man.—A three-hour stoppage of work occurred in a foundry on January 14 owing to the failure of negotiations for an agreement with the moulders' union. The workers desired a change in wages from piece rates to day rates and a reduction in hours from 11 to 9 per day. The management offered to institute for trial for six weeks a new method of work which was expected to reduce working time to eight and one-half hours per day, but this was refused. A conciliator from the Manitoba Department of Labour participated in these negotiations. When the stoppage occurred the management made a proposal to refer the dispute to a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Work was resumed on the advice of the union representative after a delay in turning on the power.

Garbage Collectors, Hamilton, Ont.—Drivers and helpers refused to work overtime on Saturday afternoon, January 17, and did not work on the following Monday morning, their request for payment for overtime not having been granted. Work was resumed when it was arranged that extra trucks and men would be engaged in order to eliminate overtime work.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March, 1941, issue, in the review of "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other Countries, 1940." The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July 25, 1940, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the Labour Gazette, August, 1940, page 760.

The number of disputes beginning in November was 111 and 13 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 124 disputes in progress during the month; 46,300 workers were involved in the disputes in progress during the month and the time loss was 72,000 working days.

Of the 111 disputes which began during November, 30 arose out of demands for increased wages and 39 were over other wage questions, 4 over working hours, 18 were over questions regarding employment of particular classes or persons, 17 arose out of questions respecting working conditions, 3 on questions of trade union principle. During November final settlements were reached in the case of 93 disputes, of which 13 were settled in favour of workers, 55 in favour of employers and 25 resulted in compromise settlements. In 25 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Employees of an engineering firm at Glasgow were on strike over the employment of an allegedly unqualified supervisor. The strike ended after two days, on November 7. The maximum estimated number of workers involved was 12,500.

A strike of 2,000 coal miners in Kent began January 11, over a wage dispute. Three of the labour union officials were convicted and given short jail sentences on a charge of striking without giving previous notice. The strike was settled January 29, the miners winning a wage increase, plus a war bonus.

United States

Preliminary figures show the number of strikes beginning in December as 175, involving 35,000 workers in the new strikes. The time loss for all disputes in progress during the month was 500,000 working days.

CLARIFICATION OF SALARIES ORDER IN RELATION TO WAGES ORDER

Amending Order P.C. 946 Applies to Salary and Wage Earners

ON February 11, the Minister of Finance, Hon. J. L. Ilsley, tabled in the House of Commons, Order in Council P.C. 946 amending the Wartime Salaries Order, P.C. 9298 of November 27, 1941.

The amending order is intended to clarify the application of the original Wartime Salaries Order and to alter certain details of its provisions in regard particularly to promotions, new appointments and the payment of bonuses.

Mr. Ilsley, in his statement made to the House of Commons, drew attention to the fact that in clarifying the definition of salaried official, this amending order definitely places some employees under the wages and cost-of-living bonus order, thereby entitling them to the cost-of-living bonus from their employers.

The statement of the Minister of Finance, made in connection with this clarifying Order in Council, is as follows:

"All persons receiving salaries or wages of less than $175 a month are excluded from the class of salaried official and made subject to the wages and cost-of-living bonus order. All those receiving $250 or more a month are considered to be salaried officials unless their duties or responsibilities show clearly that they are not above the rank of foreman or comparable rank, in which case they are subject to the wages order. The national war labour board, or its regional boards, are made responsible for determining the status of any employee or any class of employees in case of doubt or dispute. The national board has already issued a number of general interpretative rulings on this matter and will be issuing others in due course.

"Another change is intended to remove the source of what is regarded as discrimination within many organizations where highly paid workmen or foremen are entitled to a cost-of-living bonus under the wages order while junior salaried officials earning no more, or even less, are prevented from receiving such a bonus by the provisions of the salaries order. The amending order permits an employer to pay a cost-of-living bonus to salaried officials earning no more than other employees of the same employer who are entitled to such bonus under the wages order. This special permission is not allowed to apply to officials receiving more than $4,200 per year, and the general limit of $3,000 on those permitted to receive the bonus remains applicable where the special circumstances are not present.

"Other provisions of the amending order extend the control to salaries of those hired after the original order went into effect. An employer is not permitted to pay to a newly-appointed salaried official a rate of salary higher than the rate previously paid to another official performing substantially the same services, or if there is no such guide, the employer shall not pay a rate of salary higher than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the rates paid to salaried officials for similar services in like business. This provision is intended, among other things, to check the practice of employers trying to entice employees from one another by the promise of higher salaries.

"To avert any danger of an employer paying a higher initial rate of salary than he otherwise would to a newly-hired or newly-promoted official because that rate must not be subsequently increased under the terms of the order, the amending order provides that an employer may, in accord with his established practice, and by arrangement, pay first a probationary or temporary rate of salary, to be followed by a higher rate, in cases of new appointments or promotions taking place after the order went into effect.

"There are a considerable number of minor changes in wording, and definitions. A specific limitation is put on directors' fees instead of relying upon the general restrictions on salaries being applied. The intent of the original order is made clear by explicitly stating that the amount of any cost-of-living bonus being paid when the order went into effect shall be considered as part of the rate of salary at that time. The definition of employers subject to the order is altered to exclude all public hospitals, and all religious, charitable and educational institutions not carried on for gain. Notification is required of promotions within three months of the first payment of the increased salary, where it is not already required in advance. I will not attempt to go into further detail, as copies of the order are available to all those interested.

"Perhaps I should add that in the administration of this order by the income tax division, it is possible to obtain a close check on what is happening to all salaries by an inspection both of employees' and employers' tax returns. There is one other minor change which it may be necessary to make for administrative reasons, in addition to these amendments, and this may involve another brief order shortly."

AMENDMENT CLARIFYING STATUS OF FIRMS ALREADY PAYING BONUS NOT PURSUANT TO P.C. 7440

IN an amendment to the wages and cost-of-living bonus Order in Council (P.C. 8253), tabled in the House of Commons on February 11, authority is granted for changes in bonus payments that were not previously covered by the order.

The amending Order in Council (P.C. 871 of February 9), authorizes increases and decreases in cost-of-living bonuses, now being paid, but which were not in accordance with the original Order in Council, P.C. 7440. Included in the classes of payments that must be altered are general wage increases paid expressly in lieu of a bonus. Previous to this amendment alterations were required only in bonuses which conformed with P.C. 7440.

The amendment does not require upward adjustment in the amount of any bonuses now being paid. Increases and decreases are to be made with rises and falls in the cost-of-living index as announced quarterly by the National War Labour Board.

No increase may be made in bonuses of excessive amounts until future rises, if any, in the cost-of-living index warrant an additional amount, the new Order in Council specifies.

The text of the amending Order (P.C. 871) is as follows:—

Whereas by the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order (Order in Council P.C. 8253, dated October 24, 1941) provision was made for the payment by employers of a cost-of-living bonus to be adjusted in accordance with the rise or fall of the cost-of-living index;

And whereas provision was made in the said Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order for the adjustment of cost-of-living bonuses previously paid pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 7440, dated December 16, 1940, to bring them into conformity with the cost-of-living bonuses required to be paid by the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order;

And whereas the Minister of Labour reports that certain employers, not subject to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7440 of December 16, 1940 had been paying cost-of-living bonuses or increases granted expressly in lieu of cost-of-living bonuses; and

That it is desirable to provide, insofar as it is possible, that such cost-of-living bonuses be adjusted in conformity with the provisions of the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order;

Now, Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to amend the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order (Order in Council P.C. 8253, dated October 24, 1941) and it is hereby amended by adding thereto after paragraph (*a*) of section 12 the following paragraph as (*aa*) of section 12:—

(*aa*) Effective for the first payroll period beginning on or after February 15, 1942, each employer who has been paying a cost-of-living bonus otherwise than pursuant to P.C. 7440 of December 16, 1940, or who has been paying an increase in wages granted expressly in lieu of cost-of-living bonus, shall, if the amount of such cost-of-living bonus or increase was not, in respect of the last payroll period beginning before February 15, 1942, adjusted to equal the amount of the cost-of-living bonus calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Order based on the rise in the index number for the month in respect of which such adjustment was made above the index number for the month at the beginning of the period in the rise of the cost of living in respect of which such cost-of-living bonus or increase was paid, notwithstanding anything contained in section 18 hereof, increase or decrease the amount of such cost-of-living bonus or such increase in conformity with paragraphs (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of this section but he shall not increase the amount of such cost-of-living bonus or such increase so long as it is in excess of the amount of a cost-of-living bonus calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Order on an announced rise in the index number above the index number for the month at the beginning of the period of the rise in the cost of living in respect of which such cost-of-living bonus or increase was paid.

Hours of Hospital Employees in New South Wales

A 44-hour week for certain classes of hospital employees has been fixed by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales which was empowered in 1932 to determine, after public inquiry, standard hours for industries within its jurisdiction. Clerical officers, telephone operators, laboratory technicians, dispensers, wardsmen, storekeepers, porters, cleaners, cooks, laundry hands, maids of various descriptions, seamstresses, gardeners, engineers, firemen and handymen are covered by the judgment delivered September 1, 1941. For reasons of health, a work-week of five seven-hour days was fixed for X-ray technicians. To permit reorganization of hospital staffs in accordance with the ruling, it will not be effective until July 1, 1942, but after January 1, 1942, ordinary working hours for each four-week period must not exceed 192.

The Commission refused to accept arguments that the limitation of hours would cause a rise in costs and necessitate an increase in staff which was difficult to secure. It contended that, since the work was of a light nature, the amount done by each employee could be increased, and that if it was necessary to increase staffs, the shorter hours would attract more workers.

OPERATION OF PRICE CONTROL IN CANADA

Recent Regulations of Wartime Prices and Trade Board — Rationing of Sugar — Standardization and Reduction in Styles and Types of Goods, Etc.

THE following is a summary of the activities of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board during the second month's operation of the price ceiling policy. During the month the Board has instituted a system of rationing sugar, imposed certain restrictions on the production of farm equipment, machinery, attachments and repair parts; limited the use of certain types of bristles; and restricted the use of elastic rubber products.

Of particular interest will be the effect on styles and types of goods to be brought about by the Board's program of rationalization in manufacturing industries and on the process of distribution. By this program it is intended to eliminate "frills" and unnecessary costs in the manufacture and distribution of goods in order to bring about all possible economies and thereby assist in maintaining the retail price ceiling.

Further progress has been made in securing necessary adjustments of the ceiling structure in providing for increased costs to be absorbed by those engaged in the different sections of the industries concerned and where necessary by Government assistance.

Another recent development is the establishment of a Consumer Representation Branch by which means consumers throughout Canada will be afforded representation in the development of policies and operations of the Board.

Sugar Rationing

In January the Wartime Prices and Trade Board issued its first rationing Order (Order No. 93, subsequently replaced by Board Order 97). Simultaneously with action by the United States Office of Price Administration, the Board imposed limits on the use of sugar with a view to preventing shortages from developing. The loss of supplies to the United States from the Philippines may mean an increased drain on Cuban supplies, which provide a common reservoir for Canada and the United States, but with careful use and no hoarding, supplies will be adequate. By the Order, the household consumption of all types of cane and beetsugar is, therefore, to be restricted to ¾ pound per week per person, including all the members of the household, both adults and children, members of the family and resident servants, and boarders or guests who stay four days or longer. Not more than two weeks' supply may be purchased at one time except by those who live so far from stores that they can only make infrequent purchases. In such cases retailers are to keep a record of the amount purchased and the restriction on consumption must still be observed. As long as a household has two weeks' stocks on hand no more sugar may be purchased. Retailers are entitled to refuse to make a sale or limit the amount sold if they suspect that the order is being contravened. Boardinghouse keepers and persons providing meals for boarders or employees (but not hotels and restaurants) must limit consumption to the rate provided in the ration restrictions. Restaurants and hotels are required to serve sugar only on request, not leaving on tables any sugar containers except those with a device for regulating the flow of sugar. Each of the following industrial users must restrict each quarter's use of sugar to not more than 80 per cent of the quantity of sugar used by him in the corresponding quarter of 1941, (the months of February and March, 1942, being treated as two-thirds of a quarter): (*a*) Canners and preservers of fruits or vegetables; (*b*) manufacturers of chocolate, biscuits, candy or other confectionery; (*c*) Makers of bread, pies or cakes, and (*d*) Makers of wine, aerated waters, soft drinks, ice cream or ice-cream cones.

Other industrial users must limit their use of sugar to what they used for the same purposes in the corresponding quarter of 1941.

Except for wedding cakes all frosting, icing or dusting of bread, cakes, biscuits, pies, etc. with sugar or sugar preparations are to be discontinued by industrial users. It is expected that this provision will provide for more than a twenty per cent cut in use by makers of bread and cakes. There is no intention of cutting down production of such articles. These provisions apply to stocks on hand as well as to new stocks, and no industrial user may lawfully purchase or acquire a quantity of sugar in excess of what is reasonably required by him for the ordinary purposes of his business.

These provisions do not cover goods supplied by industrial users under contracts with the Department of National Defence or the Red Cross, subject to deduction of the amount of sugar so used in calculating the quantity used in each quarter of 1941. Anyone who

does not acquire sugar for resale in the ordinary course of business is forbidden to sell at retail to any employee or any other person. The Sugar Administrator has power to grant exemptions or permits or to control the use of sugar by hospitals and other public institutions. Special provision will be made for home canning and marmalade making.

The system does not involve the use of ration cards or coupons. Consumers are expected to restrict their own purchases and consumption to the generous ration designated and are subject to severe penalties for violation of the order. On the Monday following the Chairman's broadcast announcement of the plan, there was a short run on stores for sugar but this seems to have been due largely to misunderstandings and subsided the next day after a second broadcast and with the co-operation by many stores in refusing to make illegal sales.

Restriction of Manufacture of Farm Machinery and Repair Parts

The need for metals and other scarce materials for munitions and other war supplies has compelled the Board, through its Administrator of Farm Machinery, to restrict the production of farm equipment, machinery, attachments and repair parts in its first Administrator's Order No. A-1 (January 16, 1942), which applies to the period November 1, 1941 to October 31, 1942.

The importance of the industry in relation to food supplies is recognized but as the United States has restricted production, and as Canada imports a large part of its farm equipment requirements and materials for the production of farm equipment from the United States, it has become necessary to co-ordinate the regulations of the two countries. The production and import of farm machinery and the use of materials in the production of attachments and repair parts has been limited to designated percentages of the quantity produced, imported or used by any producer or importer in 1940, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These percentages range from 50 per cent for potato planters and some types of ploughs, to 200 per cent for milking machines and cream separators, and 140 per cent for materials used in attachments and repair parts. Exports of farm machinery are covered by these percentages, though the Order does not authorize any exportation. The Order also provides for the conservation of materials and planning of production with reference to the relative urgency of different needs and a proper assortment of different types of equipment. The Administrator may require the elimination or reduction of the use of certain materials and specify the uses to which they shall be put. He may require the elimination of certain types and sizes of machinery and parts, and allocate certain products to a single manufacturer who would be required to supply those who previously manufactured the product. Farm organizations are to urge farmers to make essential repairs as soon as possible.

Records as to inventory, purchases, production and sales are to be kept and such reports made as may be required including a statement as to production and imports after November 1, 1941.

To confine the purchase of farm equipment to essential requirements and to conserve materials, 40 per cent of the selling price is to be paid in cash on or before delivery on all retail sales of farm implements, and the remainder in instalments over not more than 24 months. Trade-ins are not to be considered in lieu of cash. The amount allowed in such case is to be deducted first from the total selling price, the balance to be paid 40 per cent in cash and the rest in instalments over not more than 24 months.

Repairs and spare parts are to be supplied by companies to dealers on a sold outright basis, payment to be made in cash not later than the 10th of the month following month of shipment.

The order defines farm machinery and equipment as agricultural machinery, mechanical equipment and implements used on a farm for production or care of crops, live stock, poultry or other produce, but excluding track-laying type tractors, irrigation and drainage equipment, hand tools other than those specifically listed, buildings and repairs thereto, fencing, poultry netting and wire, gates and wire fencing, bale ties and straps, well casing and water pipe, nails and sundry hardware except as specifically listed.

Pigs' and Hogs' Bristles

To meet a shortage of imported pigs' and hogs' bristles the Board has made a second Restriction Order No. R2 limiting the use of 3-inch bristles to war uses, and the use of 2¾-inch and shorter bristles, during February, March and April, for civilian purposes to 25 per cent of each buyer's 1940 dollar value purchases. To conserve the supply of bristles, horse hair is to be mixed with them in specified proportions. Reports must be made to the Board of the inventory of stocks on the first day of each month beginning with February 1, 1942.

Rubber

The shortage of rubber has also led to measures to restrict its use in civilian indus-

tries. Manufacturers may no longer put up elastic in packages of more than four yards in length, and an Elastic Allocation Committee has been formed to allocate limited supplies among different industries and manufacturers, and the use of elastic goods in various clothing industries has been limited by 50 per cent.

Standardization and Reduction of Types and Styles of Goods

In accordance with its announced program of cutting out "frills" and introducing all possible economies to allow the retail ceiling to be held without government assistance, and following preparatory work already carried through, the Board has made two substantial advances.

(1) A Board Order No. 82 has authorized Administrators to prescribe or limit, on behalf of the Board, the kinds, models, types, qualities, sizes and quantities of any goods that may be manufactured, bought, sold, supplied or distributed by any person, and to prohibit purchase, sale, supply or distribution except in accordance with such prescription or limitation.

(2) The Board has announced an intensive program of rationalization in manufacturing industries and distribution, to be carried out with the help of advisory committees selected from each industry, under the guidance of a special division to be established at Ottawa for this purpose. The objectives are:—

1. To obtain a greater total amount of civilian production in relation to the human and material resources available after the needs of our armed forces and of our allies have been met.

2. To obtain a greater production of necessary civilian goods through a corresponding reduction in production of unnecessary civilian goods.

3. To reduce substantially the unit costs of operation of manufacturers and merchants and enable subsidies to be avoided or reduced in amount.

4. To ensure continued and orderly civilian supply.

5. To obtain more effective control of prices and costs.

These objectives are to be secured by a reduction in the number of varieties, styles and sizes of articles for sale. Higher priced lines are to be eliminated wherever such action will enable any given amount of labour, materials and power to yield a greater volume of production. Each manufacturer can simplify his own lines and, to a certain extent, there can be uniformity among all manufacturers in an industry. Each industry is to simplify the materials it buys as well as the articles it sells and to economize by long term mass buying, fixed price contracts and pooled purchases. "Frills" in the decoration of goods or fancy packages and wrapping which do not affect consumer value are to be cut out. Costs incurred for reasons of competition, good-will, and prestige involving duplication of sales efforts and overlapping of markets are to be avoided.

These ideas are already being put into piecemeal operation and on a voluntary basis with the help of Administrators. For example umbrellas are being standardized by an agreement with the industry to manufacture products which will fit into three price ranges. Women's stockings are being standardized in four colours, and four instead of forty constructions. Their packaging has been made more practical. The colour ranges of men's socks have been reduced and the manufacture of men's shirts are being simplified. Rubber footwear styles are being cut from some 360 to 65. There has been a further simplification in bread deliveries and a number of retailers have reported simplified practices in the interests of economy, such as zoning deliveries, cutting out special deliveries, etc. The Farm Machinery Order (Limitation Order R-1 described above) includes definite authorization to the Administrator to enforce a program of standardization, simplification and conservation. In other cases steps towards rationalization have been taken independently by the businesses concerned.

Adjustments to Maintain Ceiling

Arrangements already made for sharing out reductions in profits which result from the pressure of increased costs against the rigid retail ceiling, have been completed in the tea trade, the shoe industry, and the primary cotton industry. Adjustments have also been made in the furniture industry, the men's wear industry and in the production and sale of chocolate bars. The case of chocolate bars provides a concrete example of the manner in which this is accomplished. The cost of production has increased by 2 cents a box which is to be absorbed in the proportion of 1 cent by the manufacturers and ½ cent by each of wholesalers and retailers.

Furniture.—In the furniture trade an increase in cost of as much as 12 per cent in Ontario and 8 per cent in Quebec are to be handled by a maximum increase in Ontario prices to retailers of 6 per cent and of Quebec prices to retailers of 4 per cent leaving the manufacturers to absorb the residue themselves. In every case manufacturers' selling prices must be recorded with the Furniture

Administrator with comparative prices for 1941.

Men's Clothing.—In the case of men's ready-to-wear clothing, on which there has been an advance of 5 per cent to 10 per cent on men's clothing for the Spring of 1942 as compared with prices charged to retailers for the substantially similar goods which determined the basic period price to consumers, the manufacturer and retailer are to share the advance in prices subject to the following limitations:—

"(*a*) In no case is the advance to the retailer to be more than 5 per cent over the cost of similar merchandise sold for Fall 1941.

(*b*) Seasonal merchandise of a class not sold during the basic period is to be put as nearly as possible "into the same price selling ranges as for Spring and Summer, 1941, but in no case may the manufacturer offer these goods for sale at more than 10 per cent over the prices he charged the retailer in the Spring and Summer of 1941, for similar goods."

Millinery.—The millinery industry has volunteered to absorb itself increases in the cost of imported materials without subsidy.

Tea.—It has been necessary to supplement such measures by Government assistance in a number of cases. In the case of tea, packers held heavy stocks which had been imported during the summer in anticipation of difficulties in ocean transport across the Pacific. To prevent heavy losses the Board has approved a subsidy to cover the difference in the cost of these stocks of tea and the cost of tea sold to retailers in July, upon which retail selling prices in the basic period were based. A part of the additional cost is to be absorbed by the retailers, wholesalers and packers.

Shoes.—In the shoe industry an increased manufacturing cost of 15 per cent has been absorbed to the extent of 4 per cent by retailers and wholesalers, and 4 per cent by manufacturers. The remaining 7 per cent will be met for the time being by a subsidy. An intensive program for the reduction of costs is being undertaken. Increased import costs of hides are to be covered by an additional subsidy.

Cotton Yarns and Fabrics.—Further adjustments have been made in the prices of cotton yarns and fabrics, with a view to enabling all secondary manufacturers using cottons to produce cotton goods and clothing for eventual sale at retail under the ceiling price. The Board has found, after investigation, that retail ceiling prices were for most part based on the level of cotton prices prevailing in February, 1941. All primary cotton manufacturers and converters will issue immediately price lists for their goods at the same level as that prevailing in February, 1941, and the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation will provide a subsidy to offset the major part of the increase in raw cotton prices imported from abroad.

A special subsidy has also been provided on imports of grapefruit juice as the Board received no assurance that domestic supplies of substitute products would be adequate to meet the deficiency which would be caused by the elimination of this product.

Import Subsidies

The program of providing subsidies in order to maintain supplies of imports, the cost of which has risen above the cost of stocks which were being sold by retailers during the basic period, has now been put into effect. The Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation has been formally established and has opened its offices at 69 Rideau Street, Ottawa. H. B. McKinnon is president of the corporation and S. R. Noble vice-president. The other directors of the corporation are: W. Lockhart Gordon, Hugh D. Scully and David Sim. O. B. Thornton is Comptroller, W. Williamson, C.A., Treasurer, H. D. Anger, K.C., Secretary.

Claim forms for the use of importers are now available, one for retailers who import directly (C-1) and another for the use of importers other than retailers (C-2).

The range of imports on which a subsidy is payable has been reduced as was intimated in the Labour Gazette for January (p. 57), by the specific exclusion of thirty-seven items from subsidy payments as well as the exclusion announced in the Board's earlier statement on Import Policy, of goods used in war production, capital goods, goods for re-export and goods exempt from the retail ceiling.

One new step which has been taken to ease the import problem is the exclusion of import and excise duties and taxes paid in the country of origin from the calculation for custom purposes, of the value of imports into Canada.

Adjustment of Price Ceiling in Special Cases

Progress has been made in adjusting the price ceiling to meet the special problems of a number of industries and trades, though without any relaxation of the system of price control as a whole. As one class of imports excluded from subsidy, a wide range of imported goods and printed music are exempt from the ceiling (Board Order No. 88), as are live animals (Board Order No. 80), hay outside Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa

(Board Order No. 79), and flower seeds and bulbs, herb seeds, seed potatoes and registered and certified seeds of vegetable, field root, forage, lawn grasses, cereals and other field seeds (Board Order No. 86).

The Administrator of Retail Trade has been empowered (Board Order No. 91) to "grant written authority for increases in maximum prices on sales at retail in specific cases in which he is satisfied that an individual retailer was, during the basic period, selling specified goods at a price which was abnormally low in relation to the prices charged by other retailers for goods of the same or substantially similar kind and quality." The same order empowers other administrators to authorize "increases in prices on sales at retail as established by the Maximum Prices Regulations and establish new maximum prices in lieu thereof, in such circumstances and subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified in a written Order issued by such Administrator and countersigned by the Chairman of the Board."

Tea.—Board Order No. 83 sanctions increases of not more than 5 cents per pound in the price of tea in the Maritimes and in the Western Provinces, with a view to equalizing throughout Canada the general level of prices. A schedule of permitted maximum prices is given.

Railway Rates.—In some cases it has been necessary to allow variations in ceiling prices to cover seasonal variations and variations in quality. In the case of railroads for example, Board No. 92 permits seasonal variations in rates (and prohibits other rate advances), unless they are specially sanctioned, as follows: "Unless with the approval of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada and the written concurrence of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, no person shall during any period of the year charge any rate higher than the corresponding rate charged by him during the same period of the year 1941."

Meats.—"Due to seasonal difference in general character, quality and production practices, certain grades of beef, veal and lamb have become scarce and in some cases have entirely disappeared. Because of this condition retailers are finding it increasingly difficult to procure meat of the same quality handled during the basic period. While the retailer must maintain the ceiling he created during the basic period on similar grades and qualities of beef, veal and lamb, he may now sell higher grades and qualities than those he sold during the basic period at prices which reflect these differences in quality, provided he does not increase his mark-up margin beyond that used during the basic period on grades and qualities then sold. Similarly if he handles beef, veal and lamb of a lower quality he must reduce his selling price accordingly" (Retailers' Bulletin No. 2). Board Order No. 90 sets forth the amounts by which maximum prices for certain types of lamb carcasses may at certain seasons, exceed the prices at which sales were made in the basic period, all prices to return to the basic period prices between August 16 and December 15.

Seeds and Grains.—The Canadian Wheat Board acting as an Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has made twelve "Announcements *re* Maximum Prices", establishing maximum prices and making provision for transport costs and handling charges and premiums to cover diversion and selection for special uses, on wheat, barley, rye, oats, flax seed, corn and screenings. Board Order No. 84 sets maximum prices for grains "as established by market prices during the basic period and declared for specific points by the Canadian Wheat Board" subject to the usual price differentials due to transportation and delivery costs and processing and handling charges. For Alfalfa meal the price is set as the cost of hay plus a maximum of $6 per ton for processing and plus transport and handling charges.

The Seeds Administrator has issued a schedule of maximum prices on vegetable, field root, field and lawn seeds, and on seed grain and corn. A maximum price of 35 cents has been set on standard cheese boxes, and of 71 cents a gallon f.o.b. mills on linseed oil, and $40 a ton f.o.b. mills on linseed oil cake meal.

Onions and Potatoes.—Onions have been brought back under a price ceiling (fresh fruits and vegetables had been exempt) with a new basic period, January 5-10, 1942 (Board Order No. 89). This was made necessary by speculative price advances. Export restrictions have been placed on potatoes to ensure an adequate domestic supply and check undue price increases.

Miscellaneous.—Secondhand goods have been specifically declared to be subject to the Maximum Prices Regulations and a special Administrator appointed to supervise them; glass bottles and used tires have also been particularly mentioned as subject to price control.

Seasonal Goods.—Further steps have been taken in setting maximum prices for seasonal goods which were not being sold during the basic period and a list of nearly a hundred such goods issued (Wholesalers' Bulletin No. 1, January 20, 1942). "Prices charged by manufacturers and wholesalers for goods of

this character must be approved by an Administrator of the Board. This is done in consultation with the Administrator of Retail Trade. Retailers may then price such goods for sale at a markup (percentage on cost) not greater than the markup (percentage on cost) used in pricing similar goods during the last season in which they were sold." (Retailers' Bulletin No. 1).

Rents.—In the Rentals Administration provision has been made for variation at different periods of the year in the rental charged, where this has been the custom. The rent structure throughout the year is frozen and not the specific rental charge at the basic date. The only circumstances which justify a landlord in applying for permission to increase the rent are as follows:—

(1) There is a substantial increase in the municipal tax levied on the property. In such cases landlords may apply to local rental committees for variation of the maximum rental. Application forms are now available at the Board's local rentals offices.

(2) The landlord gives an additional service not formerly given such as heating, or hot water.

(3) A substantial enlargement or alteration to the building is made (excluding ordinary repairs and decorating).

(4) An abnormally low rental given to relatives or for charitable reasons.

A number of rentals prosecutions have been instituted, the largest number of complaints as to violations of the Maximum Prices Regulations having reference to violations of the rentals orders.

Consumer Credit.—Adjustments have been made in the Consumer Credit Regulations. In the case of furniture the required down payment has been reduced to 10 per cent. Provision has been made for special permission to be given to merchants, who normally conduct their business on a cash basis, to charge more than their ceiling price for credit sales by the amount of the required carrying charge.

Licences

Licence application forms have now been distributed to all Post Offices where they are obtainable as well as at the regional and regional sub-offices of the Board. The licensing program is particularly important to provide mailing lists of retailers, wholesalers and other business men to whom the Board wishes to send directly information as to its rulings and other important material. In accordance with this program three Business Bulletins have now been issued, two issues of a Retailers' Bulletin, one of a Wholesalers' Bulletin and one of the Seeds Administrators' Bulletin. It is proposed to issue further bulletins in the future.

Consumer Representation

One development of major importance during the month has been the creation by the Board of a Consumer Representation Branch. This Branch will afford consumers throughout Canada a representation in the development of policies and operations. It will clear matters between the Board and consumers in connection with the compliance with the price ceiling. Miss Byrne Hope Sanders, (Mrs. Frank M. Sperry) has been appointed Director. She is on loan to the Board from the Maclean Publishing Company with whom she has served for twelve years as editor of *Chatelaine*. In connection with the work of this branch, a number of Women's Regional Advisory Committees have been established throughout Canada.

The Administrative machinery of the Board is now almost complete. Notable among the advances made during the month have been the establishment of a Metals Administration, the appointment of an Administrator of Printing, Publishing and Allied Trades, and of an Administrator of Used Goods. In addition sub-regional offices are being set up under the Boards' regional offices to provide closer contact with regional problems.

(The Quarterly Summary of the Board covering the last quarter of 1941 is now available for distribution on application to the Distribution Office, Birks Building, Ottawa.)

Welfare Work in New South Wales Factories

A Factory Welfare Board has been provided for in New South Wales by an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act assented to last October. The Chief Inspector of Factories, an employers' representative and a workers' representative constitute the Board which is to promote the safety, health and welfare of workers by making recommendations to the Minister of Labour and Industry, and by studying particular questions referred to it by the Minister. It is expected to collaborate with employers' organizations, trade unions and authorities engaged in technical research on such matters as rest, recreation, meals, clothing, washing facilities, housing, accident prevention, and the provision of first aid.

The Act also provides for the appointment of factory welfare officers and for the establishment of welfare committees in individual factories. The Factory Welfare Board is to encourage the formation and supervise the activities of these committees.

44998—4½

RECENT EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND SOURCES OF LABOUR SUPPLY

IN the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, pp. 1228-31, a detailed summary was made of a bulletin entitled "Statistics Relating to Labour Supply Under War Conditions," published by the Social Analysis Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

This bulletin drew attention to the wartime expansion in industrial employment and the man-power needs of the fighting forces. The sources of labour supply were indicated and discussed, but, in the absence of factual data, the extent to which the individual sources had already being tapped or were currently being drawn upon, was not assessed. Subsequently this phase of the problem was given further study and another bulletin entitled *Recent Expansion of Industrial Employment and Sources of Labour Supply* has been published in which an attempt is made to throw light on this subject by means of a comparison of a small statistical sample of the persons coming under the Unemployment Insurance Act with data available in respect of the same persons from the National Registration.

Before entering directly upon a discussion of the problem studied, reference is made in this latest bulletin to the continued increase in employment during the six months April 1 to October 1, 1941, when the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number rose by 17·3 per cent from 141·3 to 165·8. It is pointed out that this gain in the wage-earning group is due in part to seasonal factors, but is additional to those enlisted in the Armed Forces. The investigation upon which the bulletin is based serves to indicate the sources from which new entrants into industrial employment have been drawn.

Labour Mobility

A statistical sample of 3,835 persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act was utilized and of this total sample, 3,218 were wage-earners in August, 1940 (the date of the National Registration) and 617 had by July 1, 1941, changed to that status. Of the 2,478 men included in the sample taken who were wage-earners with a stated employer in August, 1940, 789 showed a different employer in July, 1941, just over 10 months later. An extension to 12 months indicates that more than one person in three changes his job at least once a year. This statistical fact is qualified in the report to the effect that "a certain element of overstatement may exist in the figures of change of employer, due to cases where an employer is referred to by a corporate name on the one form and by his family name or some other different name on the other. Some cases of this were eliminated but others no doubt remain."

An attempt is also made to indicate the numbers acquiring wage-earner status in the 10½ months under survey on the basis of the statistical sample taken. "The number of wage-earners in Canada in July, 1941, was about three millions, but the sample represents only the insured among these, and employees in uninsured trades may move in a different direction to those in manufacturing. However, allowance must also be made for expansion in certain uninsured industries (public service, for example), so that the population whose movement is represented by the sample may be taken as greater than the 2·4 million or so insured wage-earners."

Changes of industry and occupation between the National Registration and July 1, 1941, are also indicated in the sample used. The largest increases are to be found in iron and its products and retail trade, and considerable declines in the various services and in agriculture. (Unfortunately, since these industries are largely uninsured, the sample cannot measure their decline.) However, the bulletin states that the smallness of the sample makes the results for the industry groups individually of very doubtful reliability.

Unemployed Persons

Persons in the sample recorded as unemployed at the registration date and who had jobs in insured industry on July 1, 1941, numbered 133. Comparing the occupation given as "regular" at the registration date by these persons with their occupation July 1, 1941, it appears that 73 persons changed to another occupation group when they found a job; 6 changed to another class within their group, and 58 remained in the same group; 2 gave no occupation at the registration date. In so far as this small sample offers an indication, the bulletin declares, there is a tendency for the unemployed to be drawn into new types of work in war industries rather than return to the type in which they were engaged in previous employment.

NOTE:—Since the data from the Unemployment Insurance Commission from which the sample was selected represented entirely wage-earners in insurable employment, the sample is capable of showing movement into that category but not out of it, any other employment status recorded at the time of the National Registration indicating a change.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM
Statistical Summary for January, 1942

CONTINUED expansion in Canada's War Emergency Training Program is indicated by the reports for January from the 112 technical and vocational schools and training centres in which training was carried on during that month. The total number in training at the end of January was 15,120. The highest previous total was that of the preceding month when 14,059 were reported in the classes. Placements in January also exceeded those of any previous month. From the industrial pre-employment classes 2,324 graduates were placed in Employment and from the R.C.A.F. classes 1,096 were enlisted in the Air Force.

Of the total in training at the end of January 5,052 were in the industrial pre-employment classes and 1,484 were receiving instruction in the part-time evening classes provided by the program for employees selected by Industry. These classes in which instruction is given in such subjects as blueprint reading, mathematics, use of micrometers, Verniers, etc., are proving increasingly popular.

There were 4,705 in the pre-enlistment classes for the R.C.A.F. at the end of January. These classes are now providing for the Air Force all basic training in aero-engine and airframe mechanics and wireless operators (ground). Classes in radio mechanics are also conducted and there was a marked expansion in the numbers in training in Educational Refresher classes for Air Crew personnel. Increased accommodation has recently been provided in the 9 schools in which these classes are conducted.

In the classes where trade training is provided for enlisted men of the Navy and Army there were 3,879 at the end of January. There was a reduction in the number of trainees in these classes as compared with the previous month due to National Defence Headquarters having made other arrangements for some of the tradesmen who had been in training under the program.

Training in Industry

Mr. F. H. Horton has recently been appointed as Assistant Supervisor of Training with particular responsibility for developing training programs in industrial establishments. To assist in this part of the program, officials experienced in personnel training plans in representative industries have agreed to act as local consultative advisers. A series of bulletins on Training for War Industries is being issued by the Dominion Department of Labour for the information of Employers. The first two bulletins in the series dealing with Pre-employment Training and Apprenticeship Programs were issued in January and February. The third bulletin dealing with Plant Schools will be distributed in March. Copies of the bulletins may be obtained by writing to the Supervisor of Training, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

To promote training in the aircraft industry, arrangements have been completed by which 100 Key men are being sent to a school in California for three months special training, and 1,000 more will be enrolled in a home study course drawn up by the same school. The men to participate are to be selected by the companies concerned and the Dominion Department of Labour is to bear about half the expenditure involved.

During the past month provision has been made by which the War Emergency Training Program may assist any war industry wishing to carry on a plant school. Regulations have been drafted embodying the general principles that must be observed for any plant school approved by the Department of Labour. Trainees in such schools will be selected by the industry and may be drawn from outside sources or may be selected from present employees whom the company wishes to upgrade. The War Emergency Training Program will furnish technical advice and assist in supervision. Financial assistance will take the form of payment of salaries of instructors and allowances to trainees. Full details may be obtained from any of the Regional Directors of the Program or from the Supervisor of Training, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Explanation of Tables

The numbers in training at January 1, 1942, the numbers enrolled in January and the placements and enlistments, etc., during the month are shown by provinces in Table 1.

The numbers in training at the end of January are shown by schools in Table 2 with the main trade categories of training provided in the industrial classes. The numbers who were placed, enlisted or who withdrew from the pre-employment and R.C.A.F. classes are also shown for each school.

Table 3 is an age classification of new trainees enrolled in pre-employment classes since April 1, 1941, and in January, 1942. Veterans of the 1914-18 War and discharged soldiers of the present war are included in Table 3 but these are also shown separately in Table 4. In Table 5 the numbers in the Navy and Army classes at the end of January are separated into main trade categories.

These tables apply only to training being given in technical and vocational schools or in training centres where school facilities were not available, and do not include those being trained in plant schools.

TABLE 1.—NUMBERS PROVIDED TRAINING AND NUMBERS PLACED FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO JANUARY 31, 1942, AND IN JANUARY, 1942

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

—	NUMBERS IN TRAINING				PLACEMENTS, ENLISTMENTS AND WITHDRAWALS FROM PRE-EMPLOYMENT AND R.C.A.F. CLASSES							
					Placed in Employment		Enlisted		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/41 to Jan. 31/42	At First of Jan.	Enrolled in January	At end of January	From April 1/41 to Jan. 31/42	In January	From April 1/41 to Jan. 31/42	In January	From April 1/41 to Jan. 31/42	In January	From April 1/41 to Jan. 31/42	In January
DOMINION SUMMARY												
Pre-Employment Classes	30,224	4,301	3,806	(2)5,052	18,033	2,324	509	36	1,719	348	4,345	525
Classes for Employed Persons (1)	2,422	1,094	613	1,484								
R.C.A.F. Classes	11,791	4,349	1,678	4,705	115	4	5,816	1,096	183	60	918	156
Army and Navy Classes	16,706	4,231	1,362	3,879								
Total	61,143	13,975	7,459	15,120	18,148	2,328	6,325	1,132	1,902	408	5,263	681
NOVA SCOTIA												
Pre-Employment Classes	658	106	89	162	439	25	7				39	8
R.C.A.F. Classes	34	19	12	31			2				1	
Army Classes	834	246	70	149								
Total	1,526	371	171	342	439	25	9				40	8
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Pre-Employment Classes	539	99	55	71	422	80	9		2	2	35	1
R.C.A.F. Classes	752	229	19	182			378	35	30		131	26
Army and Navy Classes	966	299	118	340								
Total	2,257	627	192	593	422	80	387	35	32	2	166	27
QUEBEC												
Pre-Employment Classes	5,219	652	625	897	2,417	292	23	1	884	177	901	68
Classes for Employed Persons (1)	111	53	58	110								
R.C.A.F. Classes	993	337	219	493			293		55	44	131	19
Army Classes	1,553	422	268	465								
Total	7,876	1,464	1,170	1,965	2,417	292	316	1	939	221	1,032	87

ONTARIO												
Pre-Employment Classes	18,416	2,417	2,459	(2)2,809	12,161	1,590	272	14	295	140	2,642	363
Classes for Employed Persons (1)	1,220	713	439	969	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	3,354	1,488	542	1,530	17	.....	1,597	459	37	9	153	32
Army and Navy Classes	6,603	1,662	368	1,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	29,593	6,280	3,808	6,621	12,178	1,590	1,869	473	332	149	2,795	395
MANITOBA												
Pre-Employment Classes	621	117	27	104	325	51	5	.....	55	.....	132	9
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,008	470	13	385	1	.....	529	90	31	4	61	4
Army Classes	1,578	245	191	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,207	832	231	782	326	51	534	90	86	4	193	13
SASKATCHEWAN												
Pre-Employment Classes	940	196	193	(2) 296	435	71	27	3	102	10	78	20
R.C.A.F. Classes	2,270	750	322	831	16	4	1,284	202	.....	.....	139	35
Army Classes	834	457	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,044	1,403	515	1,457	451	75	1,311	205	102	10	217	55
ALBERTA												
Pre-Employment Classes	2,046	399	136	(2) 411	822	47	139	17	275	18	336	32
Classes for Employed Persons (1)	49	.....	49	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,786	511	261	618	79	.....	950	139	23	3	161	14
Army Classes	1,961	519	57	482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,842	1,429	503	1,560	901	47	1,089	156	298	21	497	46
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
Pre-Employment Classes	1,785	315	222	(2) 302	1,012	168	27	1	106	1	182	24
Classes for employed Persons (1)	1,042	328	67	356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,594	545	290	635	2	.....	783	171	7	.....	141	26
Army Classes	2,377	381	290	507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,798	1,569	869	1,800	1,014	168	810	172	113	1	323	50

(1) Part-time (evening) classes carried on at request of employers in war production with object of up-grading employees.
(2) Pre-employment totals at the end of January included the following number of women: Ontario 975, Saskatchewan 42, Alberta 38 and British Columbia 26.

TABLE 2—WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING—MONTH OF JANUARY, 1942

—	Number in Training at January 31st (Subject to Revision)										Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment and R.C.A.F. Classes in January			
	Industrial Classes													
	Part-time Classes for Employed Persons	Aircraft Production (Trade not specified)	Electricity and Radio Mechanics	Machine Shop	Sheet Metal Work	Welding	Other Trades	Total in Industrial Classes	R.C.A.F. Classes	Navy and Army Classes	Total in Training at Jan. 31	Placed in Employment	Enlisted	Completed Training but not placed	Left before Training completed
DOMINION SUMMARY															
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	93	25	.....	44	162	31	149	342	25	.....	.....	8
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	71	182	340	593	80	35	2	27
Quebec	110	152	.....	677	18	3	47	1,007	493	465	1,965	292	1	221	87
Ontario	969	370	156	1,843	74	64	302	3,778	1,530	1,313	6,621	1,590	473	149	395
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	54	31	19	.....	104	385	293	782	51	90	4	13
Saskatchewan	.....	170	.....	126	.....	.....	.....	296	831	330	1,457	75	205	10	55
Alberta	49	93	.....	245	37	6	30	460	618	482	1,560	47	156	21	46
British Columbia	356	127	.....	138	.....	29	8	658	635	507	1,800	168	172	1	50
Total	1,484	912	156	3,247	185	121	431	6,536	4,705	3,879	15,120	2,328	1,132	408	681
CENTRES AND SCHOOLS															
Nova Scotia—															
Halifax—N.S. Technical College	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	6	28	.....	112	140	23	.....	.....	1
New Glasgow—Training Centre	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....	37	62	.....	.....	.....	2
Pictou—Training Centre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	38	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	2
Trenton—Training Centre	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	71	2	.....	.....	3
Truro—R.C.A.F. Pre-entry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	93	25	.....	44	162	31	149	342	25	.....	.....	8
New Brunswick—															
Campbellton High School	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	38	65	42	.....	.....	1
Edmundston High School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmundston R.C.A.F. Classes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fredericton High School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	46	68	.....	.....	.....	3
Moncton High School	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	22	49	37	.....	2	.....
Moncton R.C.A.F. School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	69	.....	1	.....	17
Newcastle High School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint John Vocational	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	163	180	1	.....	.....	.....
Saint John R.C.A.F. Classes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	.....	34	.....	6
Woodstock Vocational	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	71	182	340	593	80	35	2	27
Quebec—															
Cartierville Aircraft and R.C.A.F.	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	385	.....	537	2	.....	77	33
Chicoutimi Arts and Trades	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand'Mere Arts and Trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	22	.....
Hull Technical	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32	5	.....	23	.....
Lachine Arts and Trades	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	6	.....	.....	.....

Lauzon Arts and Trades	14			20				34		24	58	11			
Maisonneuve Arts and Trades				18				18			18	1		19	
Montreal High School of Commerce										25	25				
Montreal—Octave Casgrain				163	18			181		21	202	68		19	16
Montreal—Sherbrooke St. Tech				88			21	109	13	136	258	45		11	
Montreal—Univ. of Montreal									59		59				
Montreal—William Lunn	96			93				189		68	257	67			2
Port Alfred Arts and Trades				10				10			10				
Quebec—Commercial Academy										40	40				
Quebec—Laval University									36		36				2
Quebec—Technical				52		3	26	81		42	123	43			24
Rimouski Arts and Trades				19				19		77	96	1	1		2
Shawinigan Technical Inst				52				52			52	7		17	1
Sherbrooke Arts and Trades				22				22			22				3
Thetford Mines Arts and Trades				20				20			20				2
Three Rivers Technical				55				55			55	15		33	1
Verdun Arts and Trades				25				25			25	5			1
TOTAL	110	152		677	18	3	47	1,007	493	465	1,965	292	1	221	87
Ontario—															
Belleville Vocational	80			69		17		166		58	224	28			6
Brantford Coll. and Voc				49				49			49	8			6
Chatham Vocational				18				18		71	89	1			2
Collingwood Collegiate	112							112			112				
Cornwall Vocational				98				98		66	164	36	1		28
Fort William Vocational		266						266			266	191			66
Galt R.C.A.F. Classes									689	110	799		374	9	17
Hamilton Ontario Training Coll									367	40	407		1		2
Hamilton Tech. Inst	96			167		19		282		97	379	84		15	52
Hamilton Westdale Tech	86		10	52				148	70	104	322	12	17		9
Kingston Coll. and Voc. Inst	76							76		142	218	18			
Kirkland Lake Coll. and Voc				42				42			42	12		2	2
Kitchener-Waterloo Vocational				64			28	92		29	121	17	1	4	4
London Tech. and Comm. High School		51		96	31		23	201		27	228	30	2		29
Niagara Falls Stamford Voc										24	24				
North Bay C.I. and V.S				20				20			20			4	1
Oshawa Coll. and Voc. Inst				44		12		56		71	127	22	1		8
Ottawa High School of Commerce										17	17				
Ottawa Technical High	36			58			15	109	137	72	318	44	32		3
Owen Sound Vocational	22			51				73		29	102	69	1		4
Peterborough Vocational				97				97			97	54	6	1	39
Sarnia Coll. Inst. and Tech				40				40		17	57	10	1		2
St. Catharines Coll. and Voc	20			54				74			74	43			4
St. Thomas Vocational				18				18			18				5
Sudbury Mining and Tech				22				22			22				
Timmins High and Vocational				18				18			18				
Toronto Central Tech	332	32	13	316			191	884	267	179	1,330	274	36		43
Toronto Danforth Tech			115	118			22	255			255	257		1	34
Toronto Northern Voc	109		18	54				181		79	260	44		2	10
Toronto Western Tech, Comm		21		179		16	23	239			239	275		17	4
Welland Vocational				19				19		32	51	1			2
Weston Vocational				59	43			102		23	125	52			7
Windsor Vocational				21				21		26	47	8		94	6
TOTAL	969	370	156	1,843	74	64	302	3,778	1,530	1,313	6,621	1,590	473	149	395

TABLE 2—WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING—MONTH OF JANUARY, 1942—*Concluded*

—	Number in Training at January 31st (Subject to Revision)											Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment and R.C.A.F. Classes in January			
	Industrial Classes														
	Part-time Classes for Employed Persons	Aircraft Production (Trade not specified)	Electricity and Radio Mechanics	Machine Shop	Sheet Metal Work	Welding	Other Trades	Total in Industrial Classes	R.C.A.F. Classes	Navy and Army Classes	Total in Training at Jan. 31	Placed in Employment	Enlisted	Completed Training but not placed	Left before Training completed
Manitoba—															
St. Boniface Voc. School				39		19		58		45	103	3			6
Winnipeg Dom.-Prov. Voc. Sch.				15	31			46	337	94	477	48	89	4	6
Winnipeg Kelvin Technical										46	46				
Winnipeg La Verendrye School									48		48		1		1
Winnipeg St. Johns Tech										67	67				
Winnipeg 204 Princess St										41	41				
Total				54	31	19		104	385	293	782	51	90	4	13
Saskatchewan—															
Moose Jaw R.C.A.F. Classes									254		254	1	73		12
Moose Jaw Technical School		90		32				122			122	15	2	7	5
Regina Balfour Technical		23		24				47			47	9			10
Regina R.C.A.F. Classes									314		314		48		22
Prince Albert Youth Training School		31		30				61			61	29	1	3	3
Saskatoon Army Trades School										330	330				
Saskatoon R.C.A.F. Classes									263		263	3	81		1
Saskatoon Technical Coll		26		40				66			66	18			2
Total		170		126				296	831	330	1,457	75	205	10	55
Alberta—															
Calgary D2H Airport				39	2			41	93		134	10	14		5
Calgary Exhibits Building		32		93			2	127	82	149	358	16	22	3	24
Calgary Inst. of Technology									162	85	247		45	2	5
Calgary Mount Royal College										33	33				
Calgary Western Canada High										91	91				
Edmonton Glenora School							1	1	81		82		8		
Edmonton Oliver Building		11		20	35		18	84			84	10	7	10	3
Edmonton—10104–114 Street				66		1	3	70	108	98	276	5	39	3	3
Edmonton Technical	49	38						87			87				2
Lethbridge Technical School										26	26				
Medicine Hat Badminton Club Building		12		27		5	6	50	92		142	6	21	3	4
Total	49	93		245	37	6	30	460	618	482	1,560	47	156	21	46

British Columbia—															
Kelowna Junior High				21				21			21	3			
Nanaimo Thos. Hodgson Voc										66	66				
Nelson Junior High School				19				19			19				
Penticton High				24				24			24				
Prince Rupert Booth Memorial	86							86			86				
Vancouver Aircraft Sheet Metal		127						127			127	123			14
Vancouver John Oliver High				24				24			24	9			
Vancouver King Edward High				20				20			20	1			6
Vancouver MacDonald Annex										44	44				
Vancouver Technical	78			30		29	8	145	133	284	562	25	2		8
Vancouver R.C.A.F. Classes									502		502		170		22
Vancouver—576 Seymour St										13	13				
Victoria Central Junior High										65	65				
Victoria High												7		1	
Victoria King's Road										35	35				
Victoria Machinery Depot	84							84			84				
Victoria Yarrows Ltd	108							108			108				
TOTAL	356	127		138		29	8	658	635	507	1,800	168	172	1	50

TABLE 3.—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRAINEES ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO JANUARY 31, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1942

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1 1941 to Jan. 31 1942	In Jan.	From April 1 1941 to Jan. 31 1942	In Jan.	From April 1 1941 to Jan. 31 1942	In Jan.	From April 1 1941 to Jan. 31 1942	In Jan.	From April 1 1941 to Jan. 31 1942	In Jan.	From April 1 1941 to Jan. 31 1942	In Jan.
Nova Scotia	277	46	184	27	53	10	19	5	8	.....	541	88
New Brunswick	159	20	222	18	72	13	17	3	2	1	472	55
Quebec	1,463	148	1,423	99	610	83	335	53	151	23	3,982	406
Ontario	5,618	831	5,075	912	2,503	403	1,261	163	456	62	14,913	2,371
Manitoba	94	2	169	2	107	8	76	6	30	5	476	23
Saskatchewan	154	29	313	67	153	52	92	22	31	25	743	195
Alberta	204	24	425	48	228	28	234	23	119	6	1,210	129
British Columbia	235	29	651	105	435	59	179	25	70	8	1,570	226
TOTAL	8,204	1,129	8,462	1,278	4,161	656	2,213	300	867	130	23,907	3,493

TABLE 4.—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF VETERANS OF 1914-18 WAR AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF PRESENT WAR ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO JANUARY 31, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1942.

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1 1941 to Jan. 31 1942	In Jan.	From April 1 1941 to Jan. 31 1942	In Jan.	From April 1 1941 to Jan. 31 1942	In Jan.	From April 1 1941 to Jan. 31 1942	In Jan.	From April 1 1941 to Jan. 31 1942	In Jan.	From April 1 1941 to Jan. 31 1942	In Jan.
Nova Scotia	3	1	8	4	3	2	6	1	2	.....	22	8
New Brunswick	13	.....	52	7	11	4	6	.....	1	1	83	12
Quebec	15	3	63	11	18	2	39	6	21	2	156	24
Ontario	27	4	238	24	99	2	298	20	87	3	749	53
Manitoba	6	.....	70	1	29	1	48	6	23	3	176	11
Saskatchewan	12	.....	77	15	23	8	53	10	12	9	177	42
Alberta	11	1	63	10	41	9	127	6	43	1	285	27
British Columbia	6	1	97	20	42	6	63	13	19	2	227	42
TOTAL	93	10	668	92	266	34	640	62	208	21	1,875	219

TABLE 5.—NUMBERS OF ENLISTED MEN IN TRAINING AS NAVY AND ARMY TRADESMEN BY TRADE CATEGORIES AS AT JANUARY 31, 1942

Province	Auto Mechanics	Driver Mechanics	Blacksmiths	Carpenters	Clerks	Draughtsmen	Electricians and Radio Mechanics	Fitters and Artificers	Tin and Coppersmiths	Plumbers	Welders	Other Trades	Total
Nova Scotia	40	.....	.....	.....	37	19	19	15	.....	.....	19	.....	149
New Brunswick	66	47	14	30	31	7	26	38	.....	.....	25	(1) 56	340
Quebec	150	15	18	29	65	.....	38	107	.....	.....	43	.....	465
Ontario	352	150	16	61	145	20	132	307	14	9	43	(2) 64	1,313
Manitoba	81	56	18	24	42	.....	15	16	.....	.....	.....	(3) 41	293
Saskatchewan	79	77	16	61	41	.....	22	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	330
Alberta	140	21	25	42	33	.....	81	95	45	.....	.....	.....	482
British Columbia	123	41	1	60	60	.....	86	82	9	17	.....	(4) 28	507
TOTAL	1,031	407	108	307	454	46	419	694	68	26	130	189	3,879

(1) Cooks, (2) Bricklayers 7, Cooks 57, (3) Cooks, (4) Concretors 12, Instrument Mechanics 16.

OLD AGE AND BLIND PENSIONERS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary as at December 31, 1941

IN the accompanying tables, which have been prepared by the Department of Finance, information is given concerning the Old Age Pensions Act and the amendment to that Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons.

Old Age Pensions

In the first of the tables appearing with this article, particulars are given dealing with operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at December 31, 1941. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1927, page 375, and the new regulations were reviewed in the issue for March, 1938, pages 286-288.)

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pensions system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. All the provinces are now participating.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and over who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years, and in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension. The Act also provides that an applicant must not have assigned or transferred property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Indians, as defined by the Indian Act, are not eligible to receive old age pensions.

The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to reduction by the amount that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed, the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administering Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the net sum paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the net sum.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, assented to on March 31, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 503) provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of 40 years and have fulfilled other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be so incapacitated by blindness as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married or unmarried, is $240 per annum. If however, a blind person marries another blind person after March 31, 1937, the maximum pension is reduced to $120. If a pensioner is unmarried, the maximum pension is reduced by the amount of his income from earnings or other sources in excess of $200 a year. If a pensioner is married to a person not receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be the total income of himself and his spouse (including any old age pension payable to the spouse) less the sum of $165, and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $400. If a pensioner is married to a person receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be one-half the total income of himself and his spouse (excluding the pension in respect of blindness payable to his spouse) and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $200.

Under agreements negotiated between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion contributes 75 per cent of the cost of pensions to blind persons, the provinces assuming the remainder of the cost of such pensions.

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind were published in the *Canada Gazette* of August 28, 1937.

The accompanying tabular statistics indicate the extent of operations under this amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1941

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Number of pensioners	10,852	14,443	12,737	11,785	14,415	59,778
Average monthly pension	18·62	18·97	18·70	14·81	15·04	18·62
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·36	1·86	1·74	2·58	2·57	1·58
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·39	3·60	3·14	4·16	5·00	4·37
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	57·12	51·58	55·38	62·03	51·48	36·23
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1941	$452,766 27	$606,327 72	$524,908 86	$390,370 58	$484,941 08	$2,457,195 74
Dominion Government contributions April 1 to December 31, 1941	$1,347,139 56	$1,797,769 41	$1,571,943 24	$1,167,769 92	$1,452,683 71	$7,326,241 55
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$14,574,874 13	$20,333,260 84	$20,434,770 37	$7,892,066 32	$13,985,651 52	$95,376,012 82

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order in Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Number of pensioners	1,983	47,686	13,147	8	186,834
Average monthly pension	11·25	16·04	17·08	20·00	
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	2·07	1·47	1·37	0·08	
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	6·25	2·98	2·30	1·22	
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	33·05	49·16	59·76	6·56	
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1941	$50,046 12	$1,702,592 11	$503,743 81	$473 06	$7,173,365 35
Dominion Government contributions, April 1–December 31, 1941	$150,730 81	$5,058,974 41	$1,501,413 94	$1,423 14	$21,376,089 69
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$1,406,804 08	$38,385,421 05	$18,632,153 64	$19,807 05	$231,040,821 82

PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1941

—	Alberta Act effective Mar. 7, 1938	British Columbia Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	New Brunswick Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Nova Scotia Act effective Oct. 1, 1937
Number of pensioners	214	320	326	739	621
Average monthly pension	19·67	19·38	19·63	19·63	19·27
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	·027	·041	·044	·162	·111
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1941	$9,471 20	$13,925 97	$14,089 18	$32,351 09	$26,735 17
Dominion Government contributions, April 1 to Dec. 31, 1941	$27,285 36	$40,872 90	$41,949 48	$95,628 14	$79,171 13
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$110,247 58	$178,413 26	$175,373 39	$421,009 95	$359,211 18

—	Ontario Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	P.E.I. Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Quebec Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Saskatchewan Act effective Nov. 15, 1937	Totals
Number of pensioners	1,496	114	2,068	310	6,208
Average monthly pension	19·67	13·68	19·52	19·90	
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	·040	·119	·064	·032	
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1941	$65,120 20	$3,460 77	$92,813 92	$14,060 77	$272,028 27
Dominion Government contributions, April 1 to Dec. 31, 1941	$197,145 16	$10,573 99	$273,318 56	$40,818 49	$806,763 21
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$909,264 79	$49,297 58	$1,224,949 00	$173,459 17	$3,601,225 90

* Percentages based on the estimated population as at June 1, 1940—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

WARTIME RECOMMENDATIONS OF TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS

Annual Presentation to Dominion Government in Regard to War and Post-War Measures—Reply of Prime Minister

ACCOMPANIED by a representative delegation of executive officers and officials of affiliated National and International Unions, Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, presented that organization's annual Memorandum to the Dominion Government on February 12.

The delegation was received by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and the following members of the Cabinet: Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Secretary of State, and Acting Minister of Labour (owing to the illness of the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell); Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice; Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. W. T. Mulock, Postmaster-General; Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health; Hon. W. G. Gibson, Minister of National Revenue; and Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries.

In his welcome to the delegation, the Prime Minister remarked that he had noted the Memorandum of the Congress has always been presented in a way to facilitate the various members of the Cabinet concerned, and he emphasized that under exacting war conditions the number of members of the Cabinet present at the meeting must not be taken as a measure of the Government's interest in the representations made. Expressing the sincere appreciation of the Government in the "magnificent co-operation and contribution toward the winning of the war" received from the officers and membership of the Trades and Labour Congress, the Prime Minister declared: "No one can understand more what that means to a Government in time of war than I do myself."

Expressing his gratitude for the recent election of Mr. Humphrey Mitchell as Minister of Labour, the Prime Minister stated: "I have always felt it necessary, where possible, to have as Minister of Labour one who not only enjoys the confidence of Labour, but who has risen from the ranks of Labour, and has had practical experience in dealing with problems affecting the workers. I believe we now have such a man in the person of Mr. Humphrey Mitchell." He regretted the unavoidable absence through illness of the newly elected Minister, and hoped he would soon be sufficiently well to undertake his new duties.

The Prime Minister also introduced the Hon. Mr. St. Laurent, the new Minister of Justice, as one "who has strong sympathy in the cause of the people."

Prefacing his presentation of the Memorandum, Mr. Moore also regretted the illness of the Minister of Labour, and in expressing the approval of Labour in the selection and election of Mr. Mitchell, he referred to him as "one of our own" and stated that his election was not only a personal tribute, "but a tribute to the cause which he has served for the greater part of his life."

Indicating that the delegation represented approximately 200,000 organized Canadian workers, Mr. Moore proceeded to the reading of the Memorandum, interjecting throughout the presentation additional emphasis on various subjects.

In the introduction it was recognized that "only by the vigorous prosecution of total war" could victory be assured. In such a war, it was pointed out, two armies must be maintained—one comprised of armed forces and the other of those engaged in the production and distribution of essential material.

Labour Representation

That part of the Memorandum dealing with labour representation on Government war bodies, together with Mr. Moore's additional observations, is as follows:—

Many past misunderstandings and mistakes could have been avoided had Labour's request for recognition as an equal partner in industry been more generally accepted. While the principle has been on numerous occasions agreed to by the Government, actual practice has fallen far short of making it effective. It is true that in some instances Labour has been accorded representation but so far, with only two exceptions (Wartime Housing Limited and Toronto Shipbuilding Company Limited), no such recognition has been given to Labour on the numerous directorates administering the war-time production industries financed, controlled or operated by the Government or on a number of other bodies established to initiate and formulate policies which vitally affect the interests of industrial workers both as wage earners and consumers.

Mr. Moore here referred to what he regarded as conflicting control in that barbers might be granted an increase under P.C. 8253 but that under price control regulations such an increase is forbidden because of the application of a price ceiling.

We appreciate that in the enactment of the Unemployment Insurance legislation provision was made for Labour representation both in the Commission charged with the administration of this Act and in the advisory committees already set up or to be later established in connection with the administration of unemployment insurance and the employment service. Again, we are not unmindful that Labour has been accorded equal representation with employers on the National and Regional Boards charged with the administration of the wage pegging Order in Council P.C. 8253. We accepted this responsibility even though of the firm opinion that this particular measure is socially and economically unsound. Labour, likewise, was given representation on the 'National Labour Supply Council', but whatever use this Council might have been was largely nullified by creating and assigning to the 'Inter-departmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination' the functions of initiating and formulating policies on matters that it had been expected the National Labour Supply Council would deal with.

The broad powers now given to the National and Regional War Labour Boards has almost completely taken away any further useful functions that the National Labour Supply Council might have performed. To rectify these conditions we urge:—

(1) That Order in Council P.C. 2686 of June, 1940, establishing the National Labour Supply Council, be repealed and that small consultative committee of labour representatives and, if thought advisable, a similar committee of employer representatives, be set up by the Minister of Labour with whom he could more intimately discuss proposed new laws or regulations affecting labour and industrial conditions, and seek advice on the same while they were being formulated.

The Trades and Labour Congress' president advocated the establishment of small committees representative of employers and employees, as in Great Britain and the United States, to discuss problems in advance of regulations.

(2) That previous requests be complied with for recognition of Labour as an equal partner in industry and for appointment of representatives after consultation with Organized Labour on directorates, boards, commissions, etc., already established or which may in future be created to deal with matters affecting the economic or social conditions of wage earners.

It was considered by Mr. Moore that the personnel of some of these directorates, boards, etc., were antagonistic to Labour.

Government Operation of Industrial Undertakings

In regard to Government operation of commercial and industrial undertakings, the Memorandum continued:—

Profiteering in the production of essential war materials can best be prevented when these are made by the Government in plants owned and controlled by it and we note with some gratification the large extent to which this policy has been adopted by the Government. The satisfactory functioning of such industries is made almost impossible, however, when workers are not only denied representation on boards of directors charged with the administration of the affairs of these Government companies, but in addition, policies are enforced which prohibit the recognition or proper functioning of trade unions in direct contravention of the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 2685.

The assertion that such companies are 'Emanations of the Crown' is a subterfuge that should be promptly abolished. It is only by doing so that confidence can be created that the Government believes in the justice and fairness of the policies laid down in Order in Council P.C. 2685.

Workers look to the Government to use such companies and also such other Government commercial corporations as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to set an exampe of what can be accomplished through frank co-operation with Organized Labour and not for the purpose of frustrating workers in their efforts to organize or to act collectively through the trade union organizations of their own choice. This is the only basis on which Government ownership and operation of corporations engaged in industrial and commercial activities can be accepted as satisfactory by Organized Labour.

Where war-time needs call for production in privately owned or operated plants, then they should be controlled in such a manner as to prevent the possibility of profiteering and ensure compliance with the terms of Order in Council P.C. 2685.

Control of Prices and Wages

Dealing with the Government's policy of price and wage control, the Memorandum set forth the views of the Trades and Labour Congress as follows:—

The widening of the powers of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is an action that gives effect to a resolution adopted at our recent convention and we desire to commend the Government for taking this step. We believe, however, that a too rigid adherence to the terms of the Order in Council might result in creating conditions more serious than failure to completely prevent inflation would be. The Order should, therefore, in our opinion, be applied in such manner as not to place an unjust burden on producers by denying to them a fair return for their labour.

In this respect Mr. Moore observed that farmers should have a fair return for their wheat in order to maintain production even if it meant a slight rise in the cost of living.

Further, we strongly dissent from the doctrine that reasonable increases in wages would inevitably result in inflation. Even were that partially true, it would provide no justification for the drastic regulations incorporated in Order in Council P.C. 8253. This Order in Council, should be modified if the growth of discontent among large bodies of workers is to be avoided. The freezing of wages at unfair levels and the denial of the

use of the machinery of collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration is an injustice that stifles enthusiasm and inspiration to greater effort.

Mr. Moore considered that there was a 12 per cent difference in production between contented and discontented workers. He also queried the position of the Fair Wages Act in the new set-up.

Our objections to Order in Council P.C. 8253 and suggestions for its modification have already been submitted in detail and, without reiterating all of these, we would particularly ask immediate action on the following:—

(1) That no workers earning less than $25 per week or 50 cents per hour should be restricted in any effort made by them to negotiate and secure an increase in their wages to these levels, which have been accepted by the Government as necessary to maintain a decent standard of living;

(2) That amendments should be made to permit the adjustment of wages and cost of living bonus of female workers to the same level as those paid male workers for similar work;

Mr. Moore charged that in some instances female workers were being exploited in being hired at lower wages than male workers in similar work.

(3) That in seasonal occupations and those where irregular employment is customary, cost-of-living bonuses should be paid on overtime worked so as to compensate for the reduction in the cost of living bonus made for short time or unemployed periods;

The position of longshoremen under the Wage Control Order was cited as only one example of where the cost-of-living bonus was not fair in compensation unless overtime was paid. In this occupation, because of the operation of the convoy system, it was pointed out that the hours were often excessively long in some days and weeks, while in others only part time was worked. Yet, he stated, longshoremen received a cost-of-living bonus only for regular hours even when overtime is worked, while the cost-of-living bonus was deducted when they worked part-time. Meanwhile, he added, the cost of living remains the same for the period when they are not required to work regular hours.

(4) That to compensate for the ceiling on wages being fixed, a floor to wages should also be established and made equally applicable to adult male and female workers, and that this be at least the minimum rate of 35 cents per hour provided for adult male employees by Order in Council P.C. 7679;

(5) That the National and Regional War Labour Boards be empowered to liberally interpret the provisions of this Order in Council where, in their judgment, circumstances warrant such action.

It was recommended that the Order in Council should be amended to provide for appeals from the decisions of the Regional War Labour Boards.

Fair Wages and Union Conditions

The Memorandum dealt with the subject of fair wages and union conditions as follows:—

The most effective way to ensure observance of fair conditions of employment is to encourage the policy laid down in Order in Council P.C. 2685 of the right of the workers to organize into unions of their own choice and to negotiate collective agreements. Events which have transpired since the promulgation of this Order in Council have demonstrated the necessity for further action on the part of the Government to compel employers to recognize and deal with a trade union if there is one organized of their employees.

It should further be made Government policy in placing contracts or orders for work that preference should at all times be given to those employers who have labour agreements with their employees, employ union workers and observe union conditions.

Mr. Moore stated that owing to the Priorities System, many union workers had lost their jobs through lack of materials, and had been forced to accept employment with firms having war contracts but which did not observe union conditions. To check violations of fair wage regulations on Government contracts, the inspector appointed by the Government to supervise these jobs should be assigned the duty of inspecting all wages paid and hours worked and of reporting all violations of the fair wages regulations to the Department of Labour.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Definition of the present status of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was requested as follows:—

While at the suggestion of Organized Labour the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was extended shortly after the outbreak of war to cover all war industries, it was never allowed to freely function as an agency of conciliation and arbitration. The powers given in subsequent Orders in Council to deal by other means with wage fixing and adjustment of industrial disputes has resulted in creating uncertainty as to the extent to which the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act can now function. It therefore appears necessary that the status of this Act be reviewed and the extent, if any, to which it may still be used by workers clearly defined.

In this respect we would particularly direct attention to Order in Council P.C. 629 of January 26, 1942, arbitrarily establishing basic wage rates for shipyard employees contrary to the recommendations both of boards established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of the report of a Royal Commission. We strongly protest this new procedure which appears to abrogate all rights workers previously had in respect to fixing of wage

rates under previous legislation or Orders in Council and urge immediate action to restore these.

The president of the Trades and Labour Congress regarded this action as "most serious" and one which could be "imposed upon workers in any industry." He asked if this "abolished the right to negotiate, and failing satisfactory settlement, to strike?"

National Health

The Memorandum pointed out that reports of investigation in Great Britain and the United States had demonstrated that maximum production cannot be maintained where unduly long hours are worked; and that poor health is responsible for more lost time than all other causes combined. Continuing, the Memorandum stated:—

Statements made in the House of Commons in respect to the numbers found unfit for military service demonstrate the need for prompt action to counteract these unfavourable conditions. It is well known that workers and others with moderate incomes cannot afford proper medical attention and we therefore suggest that early consideration should be given to the enactment of a national health insurance scheme on a contributory basis.

We would also ask that aid be given in co-ordinating and supporting educational and sports organizations providing physical culture and sports facilities which increase the fitness of our youth to meet the demands of the war and post-war periods.

We would also direct attention to the need for stricter supervision of war production plants in respect to the provision of adequate sanitary conditions and the enforcement of measures for the protection of health of the employees.

Defence of Canada Regulations

The Memorandum contained a number of recommendations regarding the Defence of Canada Regulations. These were:—

We welcome the amendments to the Defence of Canada Regulations made in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Parliamentary Committee of the 1941 session, which increase the membership of advisory committees from one to three persons and facilitate the presenting of defence by the interned person and also the further amendments which clarify the right to take part in, or peacefully persuade other persons to take part in a strike.

We are also gratified with the action of the Minister of Justice in releasing several interned persons on the recommendation of the advisory committee and we would suggest that in all cases where release is recommended by these committees, that the Minister of Justice should give immediate effect to such recommendations.

We strongly protest, however, the further amendment to the Defence of Canada Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 5830 of August, last, providing for the immediate use of the military forces in the event of strikes and register our opposition to this method of settling labour disputes. We would therefore ask that the Defence of Canada Regulations be further amended by repealing this particular provision, believing that the law as it previously existed provided ample protection.

Referring to this Order in Council, passed to deal with the situation at Arvida, Mr. Moore said: "This is the sort of thing that stirs up unnecessary trouble, a fact which I think the Prime Minister will readily admit." He also urged more adequate provision for the wives and families of internees.

Financing the War

Under this heading, the following recommendations were made:—

Notwithstanding the heavy burdens which the mass of people with small incomes are called upon to carry, we reiterate our concurrence in the policy adopted by the Government that the cost of the war should be met to the greatest possible extent by taxation. This should not be carried out, however, beyond the point where it does not permit workers to retain sufficient net income to maintain themselves in decency and health. This is a situation that exists to-day among the lowest income groups and we would therefore urge either some modification for them of the 7 per cent National Defence Tax on single persons and 5 per cent on others, or, alternately, that the exemptions from payment of this tax should be brought into harmony with those provided in the Income Tax Act.

As compulsory military service has been made effective under the provisions of the National Resources Mobilization Act, steps should be taken to exercise the further powers given in this Act to mobilize the wealth and industries of this country for national service. In this respect we would point out that while any increases in wages and salaries are now prohibited by Orders in Council P.C. 8253 and P.C. 9298, increased incomes from dividends or excess profits are still allowed. We would ask, therefore, that action should be taken to eliminate these existing inequalities to give effect to the policy that there should be equality of sacrifice and that taxes should be imposed in proportion to ability to bear them.

Speaking to this recommendation, Mr. Moore observed: "Statistics show that last year corporation dividends were $5,000,000 higher than the year before and God knows how much was salted away under depreciation."

Relations with Russia

The Trades and Labour Congress was in complete agreement with the action taken by the Government in establishing diplomatic and trade relations with Russia, and believed that this would facilitate full co-operation between Canada and Russia in the conduct of the war.

Unemployment Insurance

The Congress recommended that the Unemployment Insurance Act be amended to bring

within its scope those earning over $2,000 by raising this amount to $3,000, or, alternately, eliminating entirely the provisions exempting those earning over any fixed amount. It also urged that steps should be taken to reduce as quickly as possible the number of excepted employments as set out in Part II of the first schedule of the Act.

Old Age Pensions

In view of the increase in the cost of living, the Congress considered that there is immediate need to raise the amount of pensions now paid. It was pointed out that several provincial Governments have acquiesced in this proposal.

Canadian Armed Forces

Free transportation to visit their homes at regular intervals while in Canada was requested for all enlisted men. Commending the Government's action in providing for reinstatement in employment of enlisted workers, the Congress asked for extension of this provision to protect the civilian pension rights of enlisted employees.

Seamen

The Congress asked that it be made compulsory for all ships sailing on what may be classed as salt-water runs, to adopt the three-watch system; that all Canadian ships, regardless of tonnage, should carry ship-to-shore communication for the purpose of safeguarding the life of the crews; and that shipping legislation be amended to incorporate the conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organization covering coastal and inland-water boats.

Civil Service

In regard to the Civil Service, the Congress recommended:—

That necessary legislation be passed to enable Civil Servants now under the Retirement Act to transfer to the Civil Service Superannuation Act; that as the Postal Service is a commercial undertaking, letter carriers and postal clerks and all employees performing manipulative duties should be paid overtime rates for work done beyond the normal hours of service and that the restrictions prohibiting more than 90 per cent of the Post Office staff being classed as permanent employees should be rescinded and all full-time postal employees who are required to furnish an efficient service be given permanent appointments.

Forest Conservation

To conserve timber areas, the Congress urged that it be made compulsory to burn all slash in seasons when fires are controllable and that a constructive reforestation plan be inaugurated.

Prohibition

The Government was commended "for refusing to be stampeded into the enactment of prohibition legislation," and deplored any action which would "lead to the transference of national revenue to bootleggers". . . .

Post-War Period

The Congress welcomed the declarations contained in the Atlantic Charter as the basis on which the post-war world can be built and recommended that when the time arrives for the holding of a peace conference, a representative of The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada be included in the Canadian delegation to the same. The Government was commended for having established a national committee to study and report to the Cabinet on reconstruction policies. It was considered essential that even in the midst of war, the fullest possible consideration should be given to this all important matter. The Congress also requested that full support be given to the International Labour Organization to enable it to proceed with the studies of this subject decided upon at its conference held in New York, October 27th to November 6th last.

Prime Minister's Reply

Replying to the proposals of the Congress, the Prime Minister expressed his appreciation of the manner and spirit of the presentation. He admitted frankly that some of the criticisms "are wholly justified and fair." In particular, he emphasized that it was his wish that on every Board or Commission dealing with human relations there should be a greater representation of Labour than exists on some bodies at the present time. While every Minister was master in his own house, he asked his Cabinet colleagues "to take up in detail the matters brought up this morning" with the various Departments concerned. He also stated that he would ask the Minister of Labour to take up with the various Ministers concerned the matter of adequate Labour representation as well as other pertinent sections of the Memorandum.

The Prime Minister regretted "that there are still men who seem to feel that Labour should not be organized", and in conclusion declared: "The Trades and Labour Congress is a body that has been cautious and prudent in the direction of its affairs, and thereby has

gained recognition for itself by Governments and the people of Canada. This is one of the most stabilizing things in time of war. I give you the assurance that we are most anxious not only to have your co-operation but to be worthy of it."

Hon. Mr. McLarty, Secretary of State and Acting Minister of Labour, stated that "this splendid brief is something which I have learned to expect from the Trades and Labour Congress."

In expressing his thanks to the Government for the courteous reception, Mr. Moore hoped that Hon. Mr. Mitchell's proposals in regard to Labour be accorded sympathetic consideration by the Cabinet.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Confederation of Catholic Workers Meets Quebec Government—Trades and Labour Congress Presents Memorandum to Ontario Government

DURING the past month the Confederation of Catholic Workers presented its annual memorandum of legislative proposals to the Quebec Government and the Ontario Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada met the Ontario Government to lay before it certain legislative requests.

The proposals contained in both of the submissions of these two labour bodies reflect some of the problems concerning labour as a direct result of the wartime trends in industrial relations and working conditions brought about by the ever-increasing demands upon industry for the machines and tools of war. A summary of the memoranda presented by these two labour organizations follows:—

Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada

On January 29, the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada presented its annual memorandum of proposed legislation to the Quebec Government.

In opening its memorandum the Confederation drew attention to various Orders in Council controlling wages and prices passed under the War Measures Act, and requested that the provincial Government pay particular attention to those matters which under peace time conditions would come under the jurisdiction of the provinces.

Superior Labour Council

The Confederation expressed its appreciation of the provincial Government's recent action in establishing the Quebec Superior Council of Labour (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1942, page 7) and for having named to the Council three representatives of the Catholic trade union movement. Among the subjects suggested for study and consideration by the Superior Labour Council were: labour code; labour tribunals; compulsory arbitration machinery; vocational organizations; free trade union movement; unfair practices; apprenticeship; instalment buying; family allowances; industrial rationalization; industrial diseases; co-operation; housing of workmen; professional corporations, etc.

Professional Syndicates Act

The Confederation suggested that the Minister of Labour recommend to the Superior Labour Council that a study be made of the Professional Syndicates Act. It was particularly suggested that the Act be revised in respect to the provision accorded unions to make wage claims on behalf of their members; and that the Act be clarified in respect of special organization funds, such as funeral benefit funds, thereby preventing the utilization of the Act by certain employers and employees to form such associations, which, in the opinion of the Confederation "constitutes a new form of enslavement under the cloak of an Act which is excellent in principle."

Apprenticeship

Dealing with the subject of apprenticeship, it was recommended that a uniform national scheme of apprenticeship be established, as well as the establishment of national minimum wages and hours of labour. In this connection the Confederation favoured the holding of regular federal-provincial conferences between representatives of associations of employers and employees. Each province, the Confederation contended, could then incorporate in its legislation the recommendations of these conferences and "social legislation would not develop in our country to the detriment of the autonomy of the provinces."

Education

The Confederation's memorandum contained a lengthy section dealing with educational matters and the problem of school attendance.

It was pointed out that the Confederation had given considerable attention lately to the problem of reduced school attendance in the primary schools. It was maintained that this situation was brought about by the overcrowding of classes; the poverty of a large number of families; negligence of parents; and in certain instances because school boards cannot obtain the services of teachers on account of the low salaries which they have to offer them.

As a solution it was suggested that a substantial increase in the estimates for education and the increasing of scholarship subsidies would personally affect the school attendance of poor children particularly in the 6th, 7th and 8th grades.

Public Health and Industrial Hygiene

Dealing with the subject of public health, the Confederation suggested that particular attention be paid to the problem of slum clearance and to the construction of suitable working class houses. It was contended that the institution of inexpensive hospitalization for poor families was closely connected with the problem of public health and requested that the provincial authorities give this matter close attention.

The Confederation requested a closer enforcement of health regulations in industrial and commercial establishments and that, to this end, there be close co-operation between the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Branch of the Department of Labour and the Industrial Hygiene Service of the Department of Health.

Particular mention was made of conditions prevailing in garages which, it was stated, had given rise to numerous complaints from various centres. Among the chief causes of complaint was that of the lack of proper ventilation in winter, and the danger of carbon monoxide poisoning. Another source of complaint was that of drafts, from open doors in garages when work under cars was being carried out exposing workmen to serious health hazards.

Finally, the Confederation contended that public health was being seriously affected by methods of production employed in certain industries in the application of systems of industrial rationalization. These systems, it was stated, have a particularly disastrous effect on plants where the employment of women is an established custom.

Collective Agreement Act

The Confederation requested that the exemptions of municipalities from the provisions of the Collective Agreement Act be rescinded, it being pointed out that municipalities are presently exempt from collective agreements covering the construction industry and carry out their own construction and repair work.

It was also requested that the powers of inspectors of Parity Committees be placed on the same basis as inspectors of plumbers and steamfitters and that it be made illegal to violate the regulation conceiving certificates of classification in the same manner as it is illegal to violate a regulation relative to a certificate of qualification.

Minimum Wages

It was recommended that the Minimum Wages Act be amended to permit the representation of official workmen's organizations on committees established to prepare special orders. The institution of a textile industry bureau within the Minimum Wage Commission was also urged.

Workmen's Compensation

The following changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act were requested: The inclusion of all employers under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the increasing of compensation payment from 66⅔ per cent to 75 per cent; that the determination of compensation be established on the basis of wages at the time of the accident and if the wages were below 30 cents at the time of the accident 30 cents be accepted on the basic rate; the addition of asbestosis, asbestosis-tuberculosis and general silicosis to the industrial diseases covered by Act; the exclusion of Montreal news agencies from the definition of contractor; that silicosis contracted in terrazzo and marble polishing be added to the test of compensable industrial diseases, as well as diseases contracted in the textile industry notably in the manufacture of cotton prints and that employers be required to post notices in suitable places, dealing with the employees choice of physician under the Act.

Other Requests

The Confederation also made the following other requests: That a provincial cost-of-living office be established and that it be charged with the responsibility of determining the index of the cost-of-living for the province in general and for each principal city and region; that a system of urban credit be established in favour of the small business man and that a provincial civil service commission be set up.

Ontario Executive of Trades and Labour Congress

Expressing its desire to avoid "every controversy during the critical period", the Ontario Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada presented its memorandum concerning proposed legislation to the Ontario Government on February 2, 1942.

Freedom of Association

The Congress requested the enactment of a measure based on a draft bill submitted and discussed on previous occasions by the Congress, to prohibit interference by employers with workers in exercising their right to form or join a Labour Union, and to make it compulsory that the employer recognizes and deals with a trade union if there is one organized of his employees.

It was urged that Labour be given increased representation on Boards and Commissions where its interests are particularly affected.

Injunctions

The memorandum reiterated the Congress' "firm opposition to the use of court injunctions in labour disputes and condemn them as fundamentally wrong and an unjust interference with the lawful conduct of strikes inasmuch as the issuing of temporary or interim injunctions prevents peaceful picketing and communication of information." It was therefore requested that legislation be enacted to prohibit the issuance of injunctions in labour disputes by local judges before both parties to the dispute have been afforded an equal opportunity to be heard.

Cost-of-Living Bonus

The Congress requested that the Provincial Government enact legislation to provide for the payment of an "increased cost-of-living bonus to all workers in the Province of Ontario, not included in the Federal Order in Council P.C. 8253." Those not included under P.C. 8253 are employees of all municipal and provincial governments, and hospitals, and institutions not operated for gain.

Lord's Day Act

The attention of the Provincial Government was again drawn "to the fact that a great number of industries are permitted to produce seven days a week under the pretence of war urgency thus transgressing the Lord's Day Act" and as such violations are a "direct attack" on the principle of one day's rest in seven, the Congress requested that immediate action be taken "to put a stop to the practice of employing workers seven days a week and of infringing the Lord's Day Act in the industries not directly related to war production." It was also asked that the sub-section of the One Day's Rest in Seven Act of Ontario be deleted which presently "eliminates the right of 90 per cent of the employees in eating establishments, where there are not more than two employees of each class, from receiving one day off in seven. The establishment of efficient enforcement machinery was also requested.

Minimum Wages

Dealing with the subject of minimum wages the Congress' memorandum declared:

"Despite the fact that the productivity of women workers has increased and to-day they are doing many tasks formerly performed by men, there has been no change in the minimum wage rates during the last twenty years. We are asking at this time, an increased minimum rate, an amendment to the Act, bringing domestic help employed in commercial establishments, such as rooming and boarding houses and other publicly controlled places, and employees in establishments located on the outskirts of industrial centres, within its scope. We also ask that workers seeking the aid of the Minimum Wage Board be accorded legal protection and guaranteed all back wages without having to go to court to obtain the same, and that organized labour be given direct representation on the Board administering this legislation."

Clothing Industry

The Congress again drew the attention of the Provincial Government to the fact that "certain manufacturers and contractors, especially in the needle trades, have all or part of their work done in private homes, where wages are degrading, and the most elementary hygiene is totally ignored. This constitutes unfair competition with shops and plants which are strictly obeying our established laws. We request that legislation be adopted to eliminate this unfair source of competition, which is detrimental to the working class in general and to organized labour in particular."

Old Age Pensions

Reiterating the Congress' statement of policy presented last year that a retirement scheme should be incorporated into the Old Age Pensions Act, whereby all who withdraw from industry or commerce at the age of sixty or over be entitled to receive benefits, other amendments sought were: that there be no reduction in the amount of benefits where

the recipient's income is less than $1,000 per year; that the practice of counting as income an amount equal to 5 per cent of the assessed value of a home owned and occupied by a pensioner be discontinued where it is shown that the pensioner has paid local taxes on the property; that the present scale of benefits be substantially increased and that the clauses respecting provincial residence qualifications and the signing over of property be eliminated. It was further urged that undue stress should not be placed on the enforcement of the practice of reducing benefits where the pensioner resides with a member of a family or where two pensioners live together, and that organized labour be given direct representation on the Old Age Pension Commission.

Workmen's Compensation

A number of changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act were requested among which were: Compensation for all workers incapacitated while following their employment whether by accident or by occupational disease, the inclusion in industrial diseases of silicosis and tuberculosis where such is traceable to the occupation; that the rate of compensation be increased from 66⅔ per cent to 100 per cent of earnings at the time of incapacity and that all workers, male and female be covered by the Act; provision of artificial limbs be extended for such periods as may be necessary and that provisions relating to first-aid equipment be rigidly enforced; that appointment to the Workmen's Compensation Board be for a period of ten years and subject to removal only for cause, and that Labour be represented on the Board.

Emergency Training Plan

Dealing with the War Emergency Training Program the Congress memorandum stated:

"As the training of young people for positions in industry under the Emergency Training Plan reflects the demand which the labour movement has made for years for adequate training for young people, and as the training as at present provided is very far from any true conception of industrial training, leaving the trainees almost totally unskilled, and as the trainees under this plan are in many instances being used as a form of cheap labour, especially in the war industries, therefore, we request that the training be extended to provide more than a mere superficial knowledge of the particular industry in question, and that the trainees, when they are introduced into industry, be paid the standard trade union rates as established by the union in that industry, and that a qualified representative of the trade union in the industry concerned be included in the administration of the training plan for that industry."

Lowering School Leaving Age

The Congress strongly protested the lowering of the school leaving age in the Province of Ontario. The opinion was expressed that it was "more important than ever that boys of to-day should receive all the education possible, to equip them for the period of readjustment which must inevitably follow the return of the men in uniform to the fields of industry. We also feel that the present School Act, which makes it possible for special permission to be granted, takes care of any emergency.

Other Requests

Among other legislative requests made by the Congress were the following: Compulsory registration of barbers; consultation with the union of workers concerned before special permits are issued to allow a youth, girl, or woman to be employed in a restaurant later than 11 p.m.; that protective legislation be enacted for those engaged in the construction industry against unscrupulous contractors who accept money's on behalf of contracts and fail to meet their legitimate obligations to sub-contractors, supply men and workers; abolition of the Picture Operators' School operated in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto; enactment of legislation establishing a maximum 48 hour week for all restaurant employees; that working hours should not be increased in other industries without mutual consent, and that where possible holidays with pay be granted; etc.

The Industrial Relations Section of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, recently issued a pamphlet containing a list of selected references on the subject of *Problems and Policies in Industrial Relations in a War Economy*. The list is divided into three broad divisions—United States, Foreign and Additional Sources of Information. The Foreign section is subdivided under the following headings: General; supply of labour; hours, health and productivity; wage problems, cost-of-living and employee savings; group relations; and social insurance.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO, 1941

Twenty-second Report of Provincial Department of Labour

IN the twenty-second report of the Ontario Department of Labour, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1941, reports of all branches indicate the great increase in industrial employment and activity which has taken place in the province as a result of the national war effort. The unprecedented expansion in employment in Ontario is reflected in the index number of employment for the fiscal year 1941 which stood at 135·0, the highest point in twenty years, and 17·8 points above the index number of 117·2 for 1940, the year 1926 being taken as 100. There was a concurrent decrease in unemployment among trade union members in Ontario, the average percentage over the year being 5·1 compared with 9·6 in 1940.

This general expansion in industrial employment was reflected in the index numbers of employment in all thirteen industrial divisions. Indexes for each classification were higher than in the preceding year, and for each month were higher than the corresponding month in 1940. Expansion in the manufacturing industry as a whole was indicated by an advance of 23·0 points in the index number, in iron and steel by an advance of 47·2 points, in the textile industry by an advance of 17·8 points and in logging by an advance of 25·0 points. Advances in other divisions ranged from 5·0 to 14·7 points.

Industrial Disputes.—During the fiscal year 1941 there were 55 strikes reported in Ontario, in which 9,188 workers were involved, the time-loss amounting to 36,318 man-working days. This was the smallest time-loss due to strikes since 1925; it was 28 per cent less than in 1940 and 58 per cent less than in 1939. The total time-loss for the three years, 1939 to 1941, was 41 per cent less than that for the year 1938. In only four of these 55 strikes were 500 or more workers involved and these four lasted only two days or less. In 32 strikes less than 100 workers were involved.

Sixteen strikes in the manufacture of metal products caused 42 per cent of the total time-loss and 10 in the textile industry caused 13 per cent of the loss.

Seventeen strikes involving 27 per cent of the total number of workers on strike were settled by compromise; 7 strikes involving 27 per cent of the workers terminated pending negotiations or application for an I.D.I. Board; 13 involving 15 per cent of the workers were settled in favour of the workers; 14 employing 9 per cent of the workers were settled in favour of employers; 3 were indefinite as to outcome or were partially successful and one was not terminated till after the close of the fiscal year.

Industrial Training Program.—Under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program, 4,097 persons in Ontario received training in various trades during the year, of whom 1,899 were placed in civilian employment, 877 enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force, 182 did not complete their courses and 1,139 were still in training at the end of the fiscal year. In addition 75 men were given refresher courses and 59 of them were placed in employment in industry.

Early in the year at the request of the Department of National Defence the classes at the Aircraft Training School at Galt were enlarged from 200 to 300 trainees, and again almost immediately to 600. The results of the training were gratifying as approximately 96 per cent of the young men were successful in passing their standard trade tests for enlistment in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Under the War Emergency Training Program 18,395 trainees were enrolled in industrial classes and 1,159 in army classes during the fiscal year. Of the students in the industrial classes, 8,984 were placed in employment, 118 enlisted, 2,490 did not complete their courses, 1,986 completed their courses but did not report themselves as placed, and 4,817 were still in training at the end of the year.

Employment Service.—As a result of increased industrial activities the Employment Service of Canada in Ontario was called upon to assist employers more than ever before in the filling of their labour requirements. The number of placements made by the Employment Offices, 183,796, was approximately 50,000 more than the previous year, and the placements made since the opening of the offices in 1919 totalled 3,311,126. Applications during 1941 numbered 348,562 and vacancies 196,261. Greater use was made of the Employment Clearance System in obtaining sufficient workers for firms engaged in the production of munitions and other essential war equipment.

The Employment Offices assisted in directing applicants for training under the War Emergency Training Program to the proper authorities, in arranging for transportation to and from the training centres, and later in placing trainees in jobs.

Applications from ex-soldiers numbered 6,456, and 2,311 placements were made.

Factory Inspection.—During the fiscal year the great expansion in industry gave rise to new problems for the Factory Inspection Branch. With the increase in the numbers

employed, including many who were unaccustomed to operating machinery, and with the introduction of new machinery and the speeding-up process, the need for effective safeguarding and other accident prevention measures was greater than ever before. In spite of all efforts the number of accidents during the fiscal year was almost double that of the previous year, although not all were lost-time accidents. Special precautions against industrial diseases were also necessary in connection with new chemical processes in the production of the weapons of war, and in this work the Department was greatly assisted by the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Department of Health.

The special committee within the Department continued to deal with requests for night shifts for women, and concessions were granted only in connection with work that was definitely for the prosecution of the war. The three-shift system is favoured wherever possible, and in no case is approval given for shifts in excess of ten hours.

Accidents reported to the Factory Inspection Branch during the fiscal year totalled 6,365 compared with 3,481 in the fiscal year 1941. Fifty-five of these accidents were fatal compared with 22 in the previous year.

Complaints received by the Factory Inspection Branch during the fiscal year totalled 199 compared with 118 in the previous year. The chief cause of complaint was registered as "long hours", 67 complaints being classified as resulting from this cause.

Boiler Inspection.—During the fiscal year there were 1,804 inspections by the Boiler Inspection Branch of new pressure vessels, an increase of 103 per cent as compared with the previous year. The number of surveys of design and plans increased by 42 per cent, a total of 561 such surveys being made. Inspections of used pressure vessels numbered 966, and annual inspections of uninsured boilers and pressure vessels totalled 6,264 for the year, an increase of 90 per cent. Certificates issued numbered 8,140 compared with 5,562 in the previous year.

Operating Engineers.—The Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers also reported increased activities in all phases of its work during the year.

Candidates examined by the Board totalled 1,897, an increase of 167 as compared with the previous year, and the certificates issued numbered 16,954, or 35 more than in 1940. The Board made satisfactory adjustments in connection with 447 cases of breaches of the Act, and 65 cases were in process of adjustment at the end of the fiscal year. The net revenue amounted to $28,225.91, an increase of $2,102.79 as compared with the previous year.

Industry and Labour Board

The Ontario Industry and Labour Board administers the following: The Industrial Standards Act; the Apprenticeship Act and the Minimum Wage Act.

Industrial Standards Act.—Thirteen conferences were held during the fiscal year pursuant to the Industrial Standards Act. Twelve of the conferences resulted in six new schedules and six renewals, all of which were approved and are now in effect. One hundred schedules were in effect at the close of the fiscal year.

During the year the sum of $7,997.21 arrears of wages affecting 468 employees was collected from 120 employers through the trust account. Of this amount, the sum of $556.25 was diverted to the Crown with the approval of the Industry and Labour Board. After investigation by the Industrial Standards Branch arrears of wages to the extent of $1,396.82 were paid directly to 78 employees by 11 employers.

One hundred and fifty-five prosecutions resulted in 107 convictions, 25 cases withdrawn, 13 dismissed and 10 were still in Court at the end of the fiscal year. Fines imposed amounted to $1,261.

Apprenticeship Act.—During the fiscal year 404 apprentices were registered pursuant to the Apprenticeship Act, as follows: 131 in the building trades, 125 in the motor vehicle repair trade and 148 in the barbering and hairdressing trades. The total was lower than in 1940 because of enlistment and the many opportunities for young persons in munitions and other lines of work for which higher wages were paid. Contracts of apprenticeship completed numbered 421, an increase of 127, and at the close of the fiscal year active apprentices totalled 1,320. The net revenue amounted to $17,975.44, an increase of $537.04 as compared with the previous year.

Since the outbreak of war 155 apprentices in all of the designated trades have enlisted and 441 holders of certificates of qualification in the motor vehicle repair trade and 70 in the barbering and hairdressing trades are now on active service. There is no record of enlistment among journeymen in the building trades since certificates of qualification are not issued in this industry.

According to the report, employers in trades not coming within the scope of the Apprenticeship Act have recognized the value of training under this system. Many such employers have consulted the Apprenticeship Branch and have been assisted in entering contracts of appren-

ticeship outside of the designated trades, in order to provide training for young employees to take care of their needs for skilled mechanics.

Minimum Wage Act.—During the year 1941 wage sheets were submitted to the Minimum Wage Branch by 16,967 employers covering 535,906 employees, of whom 151,278 were females. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 14,954 employers covering 432,892 employees, of whom 129,111 were females. The decided increases in these figures for 1941 are indicative of the great industrial expansion, though not the complete extent of this expansion, as employers in certain categories are required to submit wage sheets only every second year.

As a result of the checking of these wage sheets, increases in wage rates were ordered for 1,504 employees in 869 establishments, as compared with 1,674 employees in 929 establishments in 1940.

Fewer complaints were received, the number being 312 for this year, 392 for 1940 and 462 for 1939. This is accounted for in the report in the fact that jobs were more plentiful and female employees were less timid about demanding the rates due them and employers were more ready to comply because of the difficulty of replacing good workers.

Arrears of wages to the extent of $15,332.19 were collected from 372 employers on behalf of 738 employees, as compared with $12,946.17 from 337 employers on behalf of 463 employees the previous year. Court action was necessary in 22 cases against 17 employers affecting 37 employees. Five cases were withdrawn after the employers concerned paid arrears of wages and adjusted their records, 16 convictions were registered, none of which were appealed, and one case was dismissed by the Court. The amount of arrears collected as a result of Court action totalled $1,403.81 and fines amounted to $730.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON PRODUCTION

Hours, Sunday Work, Personnel Officers, Industrial Relations, Canteens, Training, Small Plants

THE Select Committee appointed by the British House of Commons to examine expenditure for the Defence Services and other services directly connected with the war devoted its Twenty-first Report to special problems connected with the output of labour. The Government Departments concerned with the matters dealt with have commented on the recommendations made in the Report in a Statement Relating to Production which the Committee has published as its Twenty-fifth Report. The Twenty-first Report was arranged under the following heads:—Hours of Work, Wages, Management, Discipline, Industrial Relations, Transport, Feeding, Lighting and Ventilation, and Incentives to Output.

Hours of Work

As regards hours of work, the Select Committee on National Expenditure recommended that the Government Departments "should, after consultation, with employers and employed decide the maximum number of hours which should be regularly worked in the interests of production and give definite instructions to contractors accordingly"; that the Industrial Health Research Board should carry out investigations to determine the optimum working week for different kinds of work and for men, women and juveniles; that workpeople should have one day's rest in seven but that factories and plants should, wherever possible, be kept working seven days a week.

The Government in its Statement endorsed the view that, under war conditions, the Government Departments should assume more responsibility for the hours of work on Government contracts, particularly in advising or instructing their contractors to avoid excessive hours and to give proper rest periods. Such instructions should be issued in agreement with the Ministry of Labour and National Service. On the question of the optimum length of a working week for different occupations and different classes of workers, the Statement draws attention to investigations by the Industrial Health Research Board which "indicate that, over an extended period, weekly hours of work should not exceed 60 for men and 55 for women" and advances the opinion that it is unlikely that further investigations would produce any different results. It appeared more useful to take all possible steps to restrict weekly hours within these limits. It is proposed, however, to secure information concerning particular kinds of work or certain sections of industry, conditions of which make some special enquiry as to the hours desirable.

As regards a six-day week for workers and a seven-day week for plant, the Statement indicates that, although it is possible to arrange such a system in some factories, it

appears "that in very many, if not most, cases, 5½ or 6 days of production (with or without two-day shifts or day-and-night shifts) will continue to be the best system that can be arranged". In addition to the necessity in some cases of closing the factory one day a week for maintenance purposes, the Statement draws attention to other factors which have to be taken into account:—the additional labour force required for a rota system and the question whether it would add sufficiently to volume and efficiency of production at the particular factory to make its use at that factory in that way the right course; difficulties of organizing rota systems; the nature of the work, the amount of supervision required and the strain on supervisory staff; and the general preference for Sunday as the day off. All Government Departments agree that in the interest of maintaining production at the maximum level, "Sunday work (except for the beginning or end of night shifts or when the workers get a break of at least 24 hours under a rota or relief system) should be restricted to such essential maintenance or repair work as cannot well be done at other times, and to special occasions to meet exceptional emergencies, such as rush jobs or a temporary lack of balance in production. . . . Many aircraft firms have reported that Sunday work has ceased and evidence is to hand that beneficial results on production are being obtained."

The Government's policy is to use plants for as much of the 24 hours as possible and in an increasing number of factories two long shifts are being worked (10 to 12 hours) or three shorter shifts (7½ to 8 hours). Where possible, three 7½ or 8 hour shifts are worked but where complicated machinery is used, it is found necessary to have a short break between the shifts for maintenance purposes. Moreover, the supply of labour is often the factor which determines how far it is possible to introduce double shifts.

The Statement deals with the necessity of adapting women's working hours so as to allow them time for shopping and points out that this difficulty does not arise at Royal Ordnance Factories and other places where a three-shift system is in operation and where the individuals work only six shifts a week.

Management

The Committee recommended that whenever lack of work was unavoidable, workers should, as far as possible, be temporarily transferred to other factories to be returned to their own factory as soon as work becomes available again; that employers should be instructed to report temporary surpluses of labour; that when "lack of work is unavoidable and temporary transfer is not possible, managements should explain, as far as is possible, the cause to their workpeople". The Government endorses this latter policy, except where the need for secrecy makes explanation impossible. Steps have been taken to impress on employers the need for economy in the use of skilled labour and recently arrangements have been made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service to arrange the temporary transfer of workers.

The recommendation of the Committee that "all large firms should have a central personnel department" was endorsed by the Statement and also the recommendation that men appointed to positions of authority in industry, particularly as charge hands and foremen, should be appointed because of their "qualities of leadership, tact and organizing ability". The Ministry of Labour and National Service is conducting training courses for personnel managers and welfare supervisors and courses in foremanship are being given at Technical Colleges.

Industrial Relations

The Committee recommended "that publicity should be given to the work of the Conciliation Officers of the Ministry of Labour, so that all cases of impending stoppages of work are brought early to their notice." The Government's Statement points out that over large sections of industry there is well-established procedure for the avoidance and settlement of disputes but "it, nevertheless, remains the case that industrial relations are human relations" and that "spontaneous reactions to sudden or arbitrary changes are unavoidable". Where there is organized procedure for dealing with disputes "the function of a Conciliator must be to ensure that the procedure is used. Any publicity which created an impression that the services of Conciliation Officers were immediately available to settle disputes by direct intervention would tend to be subversive of the constitutional authority of the employers' organizations and trade unions and of the very machinery of voluntary collective arrangements for settling industrial relations which has been responsible for the high degree of industrial peace in the present war". The Statement points out that "very few working days are being lost by trade disputes at the present time" and that "the prevention of stoppages of work is a problem of psychology and of securing a proper understanding and a right outlook. The Ministry of Labour for its own part must be sure that there is no grit in the machinery for the settlement of genuine difficulties and grievances, but the real remedy lies in doing everything that is possible to

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prevent difficulties and grievances, both imaginary and real, arising."

To the Committee's remark that the loss of 940,000 working days in 1940 due to industrial disputes "is equivalent to the loss of a year's work by 3,000 men, the Government replies that this comment ignores the relativity of these figures to the total number of workers employed and the aggregate number of days worked by them. In order to appreciate fully the significance of these figures it should be borne in mind that the loss of 940,000 working days a year is a rate of about one day per worker in every 15 years."

Food Questions

As regards the recommendation that provision for canteens in factories should be extended, the Statement indicates that while the Ministry of Labour has power to empower an employer to provide a canteen or to make some suitable alternative provision, in the case of relatively small factories it appears to be less economical to establish a large number of factory canteens for the smaller factories than to establish, where necessary, a smaller number of British Restaurants or similar establishments to supplement existing facilities (if any) for obtaining meals near the factories. British restaurants are established and administered not by employers but by Local Authorities and others under the auspices of the Ministry of Food. Meals are served in the restaurant or sent to the factory. The Ministry of Labour endorses the view of the Committee that the "workpeople or their representatives should be definitely associated with the running of the canteen or canteens at their factory . . . but experience shows that to make such a committee actually responsible for the management of the canteen is not always the most satisfactory arrangement."

Lighting

Factory inspectors have been reminded of the importance of improving lighting with a view, in part at least, to the prevention of accidents.

Supply and Training of Labour

The second part of the Statement deals with some matters not considered in the Committee's report. It describes briefly the principal measures in force "for providing and training the additional labour force, skilled and unskilled, which is required at the present stage of our war production programme." These measures are concerned with the concentration of production, the contraction of particular industries by the compulsory withdrawal of labour, the co-ordination of Government contracts so that they may be placed where they are most advantageous from the labour supply point of view, and the Registration for Employment Order enabling the interviewing and placement, where they can be most useful, of men and women coming within the scope of the Order.

An interesting experiment is the creation of the Mobile Skilled Corps consisting of skilled men who are prepared to go from one Royal Ordnance Factory to another for short or long periods to meet special urgent demands, to start up new production, to train unskilled staff, etc. Special pay conditions have been approved for this Corps and steps are being taken to recruit a similar Mobile Corps for the Machine Tool Industry, for use in any factory where there are machine tools but a lack of skilled labour.

Between June, 1940, and April, 1941, 43,000 persons were trained in Government Training Centres and emergency training establishments and placed in the engineering industry. During the same period employers trained about four or five times as many workers.

"There is now far more realistic appreciation amongst employers of the need for training in industry than there was in 1940, and firms have in general undertaken the necessary amount of training, particularly of the semi-skilled grades, and have provided the necessary facilities. Many aircraft firms have set up special training sections, if necessary with Government financial assistance. In munition firms of all types most training is being done on the floor of the factory, and except where women are being employed for the first time, special facilities are not required. Some of these firms are successfully training female labour for many jobs previously considered too strenuous for women, e.g., hammerdriving, process work in certain chemical industries, etc. In the Royal Ordnance Factories training arrangements have been greatly expanded, and trained operatives are now proceeding to the production "lines" at a rate consistent with the capacity of the factories to absorb them. In filling and explosives factories training in the production processes must be carried out on the actual production "lines" within the establishments.

The Statement adds that the Training Centres "must be more and more turned over to the training of women, and the necessary increase in the numbers of women recruits has not yet been achieved."

In order to increase the number of men with necessary technical qualifications State bursaries are being provided for University training in physics, engineering and chemistry. Some of the bursars will be available in 1942 but most of them in 1943. It is estimated that these will cover from 2,000 to 3,000 persons. Intensive training courses in electrical and mechanical engineering for about 1,000 persons are also being provided.

Small Production Units

"All three Production Departments have for a long time recognized that it is necessary to harness the small firms no less than the larger firms to the war effort". The Ministry of Aircraft Production set up a Directorate of sub-contracting before the war which has now been expanded and contains a number of representatives in each region whose duty it is to maintain a record of small capacity available and to bring together the small firms and larger firms which need capacity. This is to be used to increase further the decentralization of the Department's functions in the production field. The Ministry of Supply and the Admiralty have also taken special steps to encourage sub-contracting and the spreading of small orders.

MAN-POWER POLICY AND NATIONAL SERVICE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Extension of Compulsory Liability for National Service—System of Individual Deferments—Registration of Women for Employment

IN a memorandum presented to Parliament by the Minister of Labour and National Service, early in December, particulars were given of new measures to be introduced by H.M. Government in pursuance of their man-power policy.

A summary of these measures appeared in the December issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* from which the following extracts have been taken:

National Service (No. 2) Act, 1941

The National Service (No. 2) Act, 1941, declares that all persons of either sex for the time being in Great Britain are liable to undertake some form of national service, whether under the Crown, or not, and whether in the Armed Forces of the Crown, in Civil Defence, in industry or otherwise. This liability is subject to the limitation that the service to be undertaken must be, as regards whole-time service in the Armed Forces of the Crown or in Civil Defence, such service as may be imposed under the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1941, and as regards any other form of national service (including part-time service in the Armed Forces of the Crown or in Civil Defence), such service as may be imposed under Defence Regulations. These Regulations are being amended to make it clear that the power vested in the Minister of Labour and National Service by the Regulations to direct any person to specified services includes the power of direction to undertake Civil Defence duties.

For the purposes of the compulsory liability for service under the National Service Acts, the new Act amends the principal Act so as to raise the upper age limit for such service from 41 to 51 years. It is contemplated, however, that men above the age of 40 shall be posted only for static and sedentary duties.

Inclusion of Women.—The Act also extends the National Service Acts to women, and enables women to be recruited under those Acts for the Women's Royal Naval Service, the Auxiliary Territorial Service, and Women's Auxiliary Air Force and any Civil Defence Force. The women will have the statutory safeguards of the National Service Acts, including those relating to conscientious objection and exceptional hardship. Exemption from the liability to be called up for national service is provided by the Act for married women not living apart from their husbands under decrees or orders of any Court, and any woman who has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14 (including a stepchild, an illegitimate child, and if the adoption took place before this Act, an adopted child).

A Royal Proclamation, on December 18, made liable women who by that date had reached the age of 20 but had not yet reached 31. Women between those ages will be called up in age classes, beginning with those born in 1921 and 1920. Women will not be required to use lethal weapons unless they volunteer to do so, and, so far as practicable, they will be posted for service near their homes. When women are called up, they will be given an option to serve in the Auxiliary Forces, in Civil Defence or in certain specified vacancies in industry. If they do not express a preference, they will be posted for service in one or other of these capacities, as required. Women engaged in vital war work or service will be reserved from calling up. Other women may have their calling up deferred if it is in the National interest that they should not be moved from their present work.

Apprentices and Students.—Special arrangements will be made, as on the occasion of the registration of the 1921 and 1922 age classes, to defer the calling up of industrial apprentices, to enable students who are acquiring scientific and technical qualifications of great value to the war effort to complete their

courses, to enable boys at school studying for a Higher Certificate or a comparable examination in the summer to take such examination, and to enable men in their first year at the University to attest into the Forces and complete their first year course while undergoing military training in the Senior Training Corps or University Air Squadron. For medical and dental students no special arrangements are required.

System of Individual Deferments for Industry

It has been decided that the system of block reservation under the Schedule of Reserved Occupations must, in general, be replaced gradually by a system of individual deferments under which each individual case will come under review. This transition will be effected by raising the age of reservation, as shown in the December, 1941 revise of the Schedule of Reserved Occupations, by one year steps at monthly intervals beginning at January 1. Where necessary men below the ages of reservation for their occupations, including men who have ceased to be reserved as a result of the monthly raising of ages of reservation, will be retained in industry by means of individual deferment of their calling-up. The arrangement for progressive de-reservation will not apply to merchant seamen, full-time members of the Royal Observer Corps, reserved occupations in Civil Defence, students, lay evangelists, veterinary surgeons, and occupations covered by special schemes of deferment dealing with men in agriculture, the Civil Service and allied services, building and civil engineering, and coal mining.

Men who are de-reserved under the new scheme will be given a notice, which they will be asked to hand to their employer, and an opportunity will be given for application for deferment of calling-up in the case of those men who are engaged in work of vital national importance for whom substitutes cannot be obtained. Men for whom deferment applications are not granted will be transferred to other civilian vacancies if they belong to certain scarcity occupations in which men are urgently required in industry; otherwise, they will be called up for the Forces. If the employer does not apply for a man's deferment, that man will have an opportunity of applying for deferment when he is called up for a medical examination. Decisions upon applications for deferment will be given by newly constituted district Man-Power Boards. The Boards consist of a Labour Supply Officer (generally the Chairman or a member of the existing Labour Supply Committee), a Military Recruiting Officer in charge of the local Military Recruiting Branch of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, a Deferment Officer, a Woman-Power Officer, and a Chairman.

Steps have already been taken to cancel the deferment of calling up of all men under the age of 25, except those employed in certain occupations of the first importance. Other deferments will be reviewed by the new district Boards.

An unreserved man who changes from an unreserved into a reserved occupation will not, in future, become reserved by the change, even though he is above the age of reservation for the new occupation. His retention in the new occupation can be secured only by means of an application for the deferment of his calling-up.

Registration of Women

Women aged 21 to 31 had already, by December 6, been registered under the Registration for Employment Order, and these and future registrations under the Order will be used as necessary for the purpose of the National Service Acts. Women aged 20 (i.e. the 1921 class) were to be registered on January 10, 1942, and those aged 32-40 were to be registered at fortnightly intervals thereafter.

Women who, for the time being, are not being considered for calling up, but who are being dealt with under the Registration for Employment Order, will ordinarily be regarded as available to be moved to important employment, unless they have special qualifications which are already being properly used in the national effort or occupy a pivotal position. A woman will generally be regarded as available for employment away from her home unless she is the wife of a man serving in the Armed Forces or in the Merchant Navy, or is a married woman with household responsibilities. Cases of doubt will be referred to the Women's Panels, and, if any woman is thought to refuse such employment unreasonably, directions for her employment will be issued. In that case she will be given an opportunity to appeal to a Local Appeal Board.

Before any woman is transferred to other employment, her employer will have an opportunity of making representations.

Registration of Boys and Girls

Boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 18 will be required to register and will be interviewed by the Youth Service Committee of the Education Authority, with a view to their being encouraged to join appropriate organizations. The minimum age of entry into the Home Guard will be reduced to 16 for certain duties.

WOMEN IN SERVICES AND INDUSTRY IN BRITAIN INCREASED BY RECENT MEASURES

TO fill the large number of vacancies in the Auxiliary Territorial Service, conscription of women was introduced in Britain on December 18 by a Royal Proclamation. The Proclamation issued under authority of the amended National Service Act which now covers "persons of either sex" designated women between the ages of 20 and 31 as liable to be called up. Women in this age group have already been registered under the Registration for Employment Order (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1941, pp. 500-501). When called up they can choose between the A.T.S., Civil Defence, or certain jobs in war industry, but may be compelled to join the A.T.S. if sufficient do not select this form of service. Women already occupied in vital war work in munitions, transport, agriculture, hospitals, teaching and in the Naval, Army and Air Force Institutes will not be called up or transferred. Married women not separated from their husbands, mothers with children under 14 and members of the services or their medical branches are exempt from conscription but the first group can be directed into industrial employment.

The direction of women into war industry was begun last spring under the Registration for Employment Order of March 15, 1941. Ample opportunity was provided for every woman to state her circumstances in the selection interview which followed registration. (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1941, pp. 733-34).

Since September, the Ministry of Labour and National Service has been withdrawing women in specified age groups from certain industries and occupations to increase the supply for the services and for war work. Women between the ages of 20 and 25 at the time of their registration under the Registration for Employment Order are affected by the withdrawal orders. Arrangements for withdrawal, which were worked out after consultation with employers and trade unions for the industries concerned, have already been made in the retail distribution trades except the food trades, both the light and heavy sections of the clothing industry, the woollen and worsted industry, certain grades of the Postal Service and among employees of Local Authorities.

Hereafter the Post Office will not recruit women under 30 for postwomen on non-motor-driving duties or for sorters; nor will they accept anyone between 20 and 25 for telephone, telegraph and counter work. Postwomen and sorters falling within the age group of the withdrawal orders will be released if their circumstances permit transfer to war work. Telephone, telegraph and counter workers, if engaged after August 1, 1941, will be released when suitable substitutes have been obtained.

All Local Authorities will be consulted before women are withdrawn from their service and the following categories of employees are exempt: (1) Women employed in a professional, technical or administrative capacity; (2) shorthand-typists and machine operators employed on such work for 50 per cent or more of their time; (3) staffs employed in hospitals and other institutions, including day nurseries and maternity and child welfare centres; (4) mental deficiency staffs; (5) nursing staffs, including probationers.

Women from 20 to 30 years of age are being withdrawn from voluntary war work organizations. They may be exempt from this order if they are regularly employed on work deemed essential to the war effort for at least 44 hours a week by a voluntary organization recognized by the Ministry as competent to issue certificates for full-time workers registered under the Registration for Employment Order. This exemption applies only if they cannot be replaced by older women. Women employed in these organizations on work, the continuance of which is in the national interest and which requires special knowledge and qualifications, are also exempt. Full-time workers in the Civil Defence Services are not affected by the order.

Government Departments have been requested to release as many mobile women of the clerical and sub-clerical classes between 20 and 30 years of age as possible. Women in the executive, administrative and technical grades, shorthand-typists and machine operators will not be released.

The arrangements for withdrawing these women from their employment are those laid down under the Registration for Employment Order, 1941, and a central advisory panel of employers and employees has been established to assist in the work. Special provision has been made to avoid inconvenience to employers affected by the withdrawal orders. The employment exchanges are given power to time withdrawals in accordance with agreements made with particular employers where a considerable number of women are involved. To provide machinery for consultation between the Regional and Local Offices of the Ministry and the trade concerned, Regional panels and sub-committees of the Local Employment Committees have been set up, composed of equal numbers of employers and employees and headed by independent chairmen. A Women's Panel of the Local Employment Committee will consider cases of personal hardship to women in the designated age group who run their own retail trade businesses.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LABOUR LEGISLATION IN U.S.A.

REPRESENTATIVES from thirty-nine States, the District of Columbia and Alaska met with representatives from the Federal Department of Labour in the eighth National Conference on Labour Legislation, in Washington, November 12-14. Reports were approved from committees on State labour laws and national defence, safety and health program and national defence, education and training, industrial relations and on labour supply, training and unemployment arising from the necessity of giving priority to war production.

Labour Standards in Wartime

The Committee on State Labour Laws and National Defence did not consider that the needs of national defence warranted a general relaxation of labour standards. In States where discretionary power was provided in the laws, relaxation of certain standards for limited periods might be permissible in individual cases considered on their merits after investigation. No exceptions to labour standards governing child labour, industrial home work or safety and health regulations should be granted. Nor did the Committee see any need for relaxing the 8-hour day standard for women. The conference would approve alterations in night work regulations to permit industries to work on a shift basis if this seems necessary for national defence. It was suggested that the Federal Government might write into its contracts labour standards comparable to those established in the most progressive States.

Workmen's Compensation

General standards for workmen's compensation laws were drawn up by the Committee on Safety and Health Program and National Defence. These specified that such Acts should be compulsory, apply to all employment, cover occupational diseases and set no limits to the amount of medical and hospital care provided. Administration should be informal and non-technical and be financed by prorating costs among insurance carriers and self-insurers. Operating costs of State funds should come out of premium funds. Adequate protection for claimants should be provided if agreement settlements are permitted. No appeals to the Courts from awards or decisions should be permitted except on points of law.

Safety and Health

In regard to national defence, the Committee urged the continuance of the federal safety promotion program in defence industries and suggested that safety devices be placed on the priorities list. It also proposed that State factory inspection facilities be expanded and that industrial hygiene units be established in State Departments of Labour.

The conference went on record as opposed to pre-employment physical examinations "unless the employer first has proved to the State that he has installed proper safeguards to protect the employees' health and safety, and unless the State has adopted laws to prevent discrimination against workers resulting from physical examinations." It considered, however, that the defence emergeny, a period of high employment, was an opportune time to gather information on the work records of employees with physical defects. When the Federal Department of Labour had made a study of such data, the conference would reconsider its stand on the physical examination question.

Education and Training

The Committee on Education and Training recommended the supplementing of State educational funds by Federal grants to equalize educational opportunity, the provision of vocational guidance for pupils, adult education and the use of schools as community centres. Public assistance should be furnished to enable children to attend high school up to 16 years of age but aid to students must not be in return for work. Funds should be immediately available to meet the educational needs of communities suddenly expanded by the defence program.

Two committees dealt with the training of workers. Both agreed "that training for specific industrial occupations be given on the job," and that the schools should provide general educational background and courses related to various trades and occupations. They should stress versatility and adaptability to meet changing employment conditions. All training programs must conform to State and Federal labour and apprentice standards and should be under the supervision of joint committees of management and labour in each industry.

While the conference "again emphasizes that the training of apprentices must be extended," it also approved a set of standards for in-plant training below the level of apprenticeship. These demanded a definition of each job and the type of workers required by it, a record system covering the progress of the trainee, adequate supervision and instruction, provision

of related technical courses if necessary, payment of the minimum rate for each job classification throughout the training period, and length of training sufficient to develop "competent skill" in a process.

Labour Supply and Conversion of Industry to War Basis

Measures to minimize unemployment and the dislocation of industry resulting from giving priority to certain war materials and industries were proposed by the Committee on Labour Supply, Training and Priorities. It suggested revision of unemployment benefit schemes, the location of new plants in communities with large numbers of unemployed, and a debt moratorium for workers thrown out of work because of priorities. Relaxation of the law insisting that Government contracts go to the lowest bidder was proposed in order that the facilities of small plants might be used and migration of labour and undue concentration of defence industry avoided. Industry councils equally representative of labour and management with a Government representative as chairman were suggested to enable their knowledge to be utilized in converting industry to wartime production. Regional agencies should also be created to handle local situations arising out of priority ratings. For efficient mobilization of labour supply, the Committee urged that all defence industries recruit their workers through the public employment offices working in co-operation with labour organizations. Strong opposition to private employment agencies was expressed by the Conference, which urged Federal and State legislation to restrict them.

Industrial Relations

The Committee on Industrial Relations emphasized that "stable industrial relations can be achieved in any industry or plant in which employers and workers are educated to the advantages of collective bargaining and conscientiously practice genuine collective bargaining procedures." They urged an educational campaign through means such as labour-employer conferences to overcome resistance to collective bargaining and suggested that unions train business agents and negotiators for efficient collective bargaining. To prevent work stoppages, the Committee strongly urged the inclusion in all agreements of provisions for adjusting disputes, renewing agreements, and referring deadlocked disputes to arbitration. Ample Government mediation facilities should be provided and care taken to avoid overlap between Federal and State services.

Other Resolutions

Resolutions of the conference urged: (1) that the United States Department of Labour draw up a budget for an adequate American standard of living and publish the cost of this budget for all important cities at least quarterly; (2) that the Department of Labour publish, either monthly or quarterly, information as to wages in different localities; (3) that homework be prohibited under the Fair Labour Standards Act; (4) that the U.S. Public Health Service allocate grants under the Social Security Act to State departments of labour for the operation of divisions of industrial hygiene; (5) that the Department of Labour co-operate fully with the International Labour Organization in the planning and executing of measures of post-war reconstruction.

New York Apprenticeship Council

A State apprenticeship council representing the public, employers, and employees, has recently been set up in New York under a 1941 statute. Its duties are to establish standards for apprenticeship agreements, to terminate or cancel agreements, to compile data necessary to determine the trends of employment in various trades and to adopt regulations for carrying out the Act. The council, consisting of three representatives of employers, three of organized labour including one from the C.I.O., one from the A.F. of L. and an official of the State Federation of Labor, and a chairman drawn from the general public, were appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Education and the Industrial Commissioner.

The apprenticeship council may approve the formation of local and state joint apprenticeship committees in any trade or group of trades in cities or trade areas where provision for the training of apprentices is needed. In their respective trades and localities the committees will have power to devise standards for apprenticeship agreements and to assist in their operation. Decisions of the committees are subject to review by the council.

The law also provides for two supervisors of apprentice training to co-ordinate the activities of the Departments of Labor and Education in this field. One supervisor, a member of the Department of Labor, will have charge of training in industry; the other, for the Department of Education, will develop and supervise related technical courses provided by the public schools.

ACTIVITIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Summary of Unemployment Insurance Benefit Regulations—Training Schools on Claims Procedure—Report of Employment and Claims Offices—Employment Conditions at the end of January

UNEMPLOYMENT Insurance Benefit may now be obtained under the Unemployment Insurance Act. Regulations covering the payment of benefit were approved by Order in Council on January 13 last. These regulations were drafted after careful consideration and cover a wide field.

Part I of the Unemployment Insurance Benefit Regulations covers the interpretation of various terms such as "claimant", "local office", "insurance officer", etc. By the regulations, a claimant is any insured person who applies for, or is in receipt of, benefits under the terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act. "Local office" refers to the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. "Insurance officers" are those officers of the Unemployment Insurance Commission who are authorized by the Commission pursuant to the provisions of Section 52 of the Unemployment Insurance Act to carry out duties as Insurance officers.

Part II of the Regulations deals with application for benefit. Any person desiring to obtain benefit must make a claim in the manner which, from time to time, the Commission prescribes. He must lodge his insurance book at the local office where he makes his claim, and furnish any evidence required by the Commission in support of his claim.

Persons with dependents are also required to fill out an additional form, which must be accompanied by the declaration of a responsible person if the dependent is a husband or a wife residing with the claimant or by two responsible persons if the dependent is a husband or wife who does not reside with the claimant, or is a dependent child; and also by a declaration by the dependent husband or wife as the case may be.

Included in the list of responsible persons who may make the declaration are a previous employer, a manager of a local office, a minister or priest who is authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, a mayor, or reeve or police officer (not below the rank of sergeant), a postmaster, physician, bank manager, barrister, solicitor or notary public, or a magistrate, etc.

Information relative to the claim may be requested from any employer, while a claimant must report at a local office on certain days specified by the Commission to prove unemployment and must furnish in addition any proof of unemployment required by the Commission.

When a delay occurs in making application for benefit, if good cause is shown for such a delay, the day on which unemployment actually began may be substituted for the date on which the application was made.

The last two sections of Part II deal with benefit and contributions paid in error, and payments in respect of deceased persons or persons of unsound mind. The regulations state that days for which the claimant has been paid benefit to which he was not entitled will be taken into account in determining his benefit rights unless the Commission has recovered the amount paid, and days on which contribution has been paid in error will not be considered in determining benefit rights, unless in any particular case the Commission decides otherwise.

In the case of a person who is in receipt of benefit at the time of his death and neither Letters Probate of his will nor Letters of Administration of his estate are produced, the Commission by resolution may authorize the payment of the money or any part of it to any person whom the Commission believes is entitled to it. The same regulation respecting the payment of money applies when any person of unsound mind is in receipt of benefit.

Part III of the Benefit Regulations relates to adjudication. For the purpose of adjudication there is a Court of Referees consisting of a chairman appointed by the Governor General in Council and representatives from an "employers' panel" and an "insured persons' panel".

Members of panels are chosen by the Commission and the length of time of membership is such as the Commission may determine.

Under the provisions of the Act and of these regulations, a Court is selected by the Commission and is normally to consist of a chairman and one member from an employers' panel and one member from an employees' panel. In any particular case more than one member from each panel may be chosen, provided always that an equal number is chosen from each panel. In the case of absence of one member of a Court, the Court may conduct its business if the consent of the claimant, or the person or association whose case is being considered, is obtained.

Claims for benefit are submitted to the insurance officer for examination. If he disallows a claim a written appeal may be filed by the claimant at the local office within 21

days from the time he has received notice of disallowance. He may make application for a hearing before a Court at the same time as he appeals against the disallowance.

He may make application for a hearing before a Court also if his case has been referred to a Court. He must file his application for hearing at the local office for submission to the chairman within 7 days from the time he was notified of the reference. It lies within the power of the chairman to decide whether such a hearing is to be granted.

If a hearing is granted the claimant is given the opportunity to present his case, and when no hearing is granted he may present his case in writing. When a decision is reached by the Court, it will be filed with the insurance officer, and written notice of the decision will be sent to the claimant.

If a Court is unanimous in its decision in disallowing a case, application for leave to appeal to an umpire must be made within 21 days of the receipt by the claimant of the notice of disallowance. In any case in which the decision of the Court of Referees is not unanimous, the claimant may appeal the case within six months of the date of the decision of the Court of Referees, and does not have to make application for leave to appeal.

If permission is granted to appeal, a written statement containing the grounds of appeal must be filed at the local office. Provision is also made for any person or association having an immediate interest in the decision to file with the local office within 10 days after notice of appeal has been filed, a statement of his case for consideration by the umpire when he is making a decision on the appeal.

If a hearing before the umpire is desired, a notice of application to the umpire for such a hearing must be filed at the local office within 10 days after the appeal is filed. The power of granting or refusing the hearing lies with the Umpire. If a hearing is granted the person concerned will be notified of the time, date and place.

The umpire's decision must be sent to the Unemployment Insurance Commission and a copy will be forwarded to the claimant and any others having an immediate interest in the decision.

The power to authorize the publication of a decision lies with the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Training Schools on Claims Procedure

In preparation for the payment of unemployment insurance benefits, staff training schools were held at the five regional centres —Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, and Moncton—from January 12 to January 17. The Regional Superintendents and key members of their staff who spent four days at Ottawa receiving instructions on benefit procedures returned to their respective regions to conduct and act as instructors at these training schools. They were accompanied by members of the Head Office staff at Ottawa.

Since contributions under the unemployment insurance plan are payable after January 27 to eligible insured workers, who become unemployed, it was necessary to train the Commission's staffs across Canada in the new procedures which had been drawn up for the taking of claims for benefit. Those present at the regional schools were senior officers of the five regional offices and the hundred Local Employment and Claims Offices of the Commission. The taking of claims at the Employment and Claims Office, the use of forms, the adjudication of claims at Insurance Offices, appeals to Courts of Referees and to the Umpire were some of the topics which received special attention at the training schools.

J. H. McVety, Regional Superintendent for the Pacific region, was in charge of the school at Vancouver, assisted by D. J. Stephenson and T. Parkinson, Regional Insurance Officer and Travelling Supervisor for British Columbia, and H. S. Relph, Chief Reviewing Officer from the Head Office at Ottawa.

In the Prairie region, F. J. White, Regional Superintendent, conducted the school assisted by C. B. Howden, Regional Insurance Officer, J. E. Rettie and W. Smitten, Travelling Supervisors, S. G. Martin, M. R. McKellar and H. H. Valens. Messrs. A. A. Heaps and T. R. Walsh were instructors from Ottawa.

Dr. Allon Peebles, Executive Director, R. G. Barclay, Chief Insurance Officer, V. C. Phelan, Chief Employment Officer, and E. Stangroom, Chief Inspector of Insurance Revenue, spent some time at both the Ontario and Quebec Staff Training Schools.

The Ontario Regional School was under the direction of B. G. Sullivan, Regional Superintendent. Mr. Sullivan was assisted by J. H. Mulholland, Regional Insurance Officer, J. Angus, Assistant Regional Superintendent, G. L. Ord and D. D. Wilson, Travelling Supervisors, R. J. Dallard and H. C. Hudson, Supervisor of Placement Operations, Ottawa.

Regional Superintendent E. A. Dionne was in charge of the Quebec Regional School at Montreal. L. Prefontaine, Regional Insurance Officer, J. P. Cote and O. Deschamps, Travelling Supervisors, H. T. Dauth and J. H. Tellier, Dr. E. P. Laberge, Supervising Inspector of Employment Offices, and J. E. Beauvais, Insurance Officer from the Head Office, assisted Mr. Dionne with the school.

R. P. Hartley, Regional Superintendent for the Maritimes, assisted by H. Baird, Regional Insurance Officer, and J. P. Keating, Travelling Supervisor, conducted the Maritime Regional

Training School. W. K. Rutherford, Employment Advisor, R. V. Sladen, Insurance Inspector and J. W. Willard of the Head Office staff were instructors from Ottawa.

Insurance Registration

Reports received from the district offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission show that 149,306 employers have registered throughout Canada and that they have requisitioned 2,981,199 insurance books for their employees. A progress report of registration of employers on January 31, 1942, contained the following figures:—

Region	Employers registered	Books requisitioned
British Columbia ...	12,838	236,256
Prairies	29,522	424,049
Ontario	57,331	1,213,857
Quebec	38,261	877,543
Maritimes	11,354	229,494
Total.....	149,306	2,981,199

Unemployment Insurance Fund

On January 31, 1942, the Unemployment Insurance Fund had received a total of $29,385,498.54 from contributions made since July 1, 1941, when the Unemployment Insurance Act went into effect, and from interest on reserves invested in Government bonds. Employer and employee contributions were made by bulk payments, meter credits and the purchase of Unemployment Insurance stamps. The Dominion Government adds its share of 20 per cent to the total employer-employee contributions.

Statement of Receipts to January 31, 1942

Unemployment Insurance Stamps.....	$14,968,079 77
Meter Credits.....	4,241,002 96
Bulk Payments.....	5,132,543 18
Government's Contribution	4,866,061 50
Interest on Investments...	177,720 00
Miscellaneous Receipts...	91 13
Total Receipts.....	$29,385,498 54

Up to January 31, 1942, the Unemployment Insurance Commission, with the authorization of the Investment Committee, has invested $28,236,847.28 in bonds of the Dominion of Canada.

Report of Employment and Claims Offices for December, 1941

The records of the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the month of December, 1941, showed a decline of more than 12 per cent in the average daily placements when compared with those of November, 1941, but a minor gain over those reported by employment Offices in December a year ago. Under the former comparison, substantial losses were registered in manufacturing and construction and maintenance, followed by others of lesser degree in transportation and farming, and a nominal decrease in mining. A marked gain was reported in services, but advances in logging and trade were quite small. When compared with December, 1940, nearly all groups recorded increases, the largest being in manufacturing, services and logging, but this improvement was almost entirely offset by a very heavy loss in construction and maintenance and a moderate decline in farming.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1939, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications for the month of December were 74·4 and 65·4 respectively, in comparison with ratios of 62·1 and 59·1 recorded at the close of December a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Commission throughout Canada during December, 1941, was 1,661, as compared with 1,810 during the preceding month and with 1,519 in December a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,232, in comparison with 2,681 in November, 1941, and with 2,554 during December of the previous year.

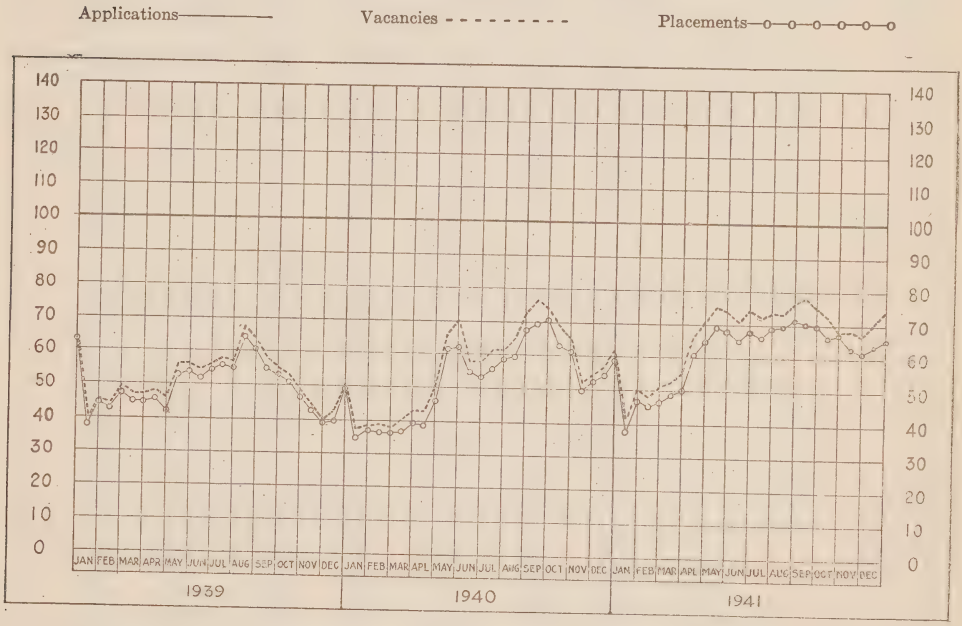
The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Commission during December, 1941, was 1,460, of which 895 were in regular employment and 565 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,667 during the preceding month. Placements in December a year ago averaged 1,449 daily, consisting of 864 placements in regular and 585 in casual employment.

During the month of December, 1941, the offices of the Commission referred 38,655 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 37,943 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 23,266, of which 18,205 were of men and 5,061 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 14,677. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 24,650 for men and 18,531 for women, a total of 43,181, while applications for work numbered 58,020, of which 38,249 were from men and 19,771 from women. Reports for November, 1941, showed 43,439

positions available, 64,324 applications made and 39,997 placements effected, while in December, 1940, there were recorded 37,953 vacancies, 63,847 applications for work and 36,209 placements in regular and casual employment.

During the year 1941, the offices of the Service throughout Canada reported 551,704 vacancies, 831,462 applications and 507,763 placements in regular and casual employment. Vacancies and placements were higher than those of the previous year, but applications for employment considerably lower, the totals for the year 1940 being 511,876 vacancies, 888,595 applications for work and 475,106 placements in regular and casual employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



The following table gives the placements effected by Employment offices, each year, from January, 1931, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940	320,090	155,016	475,106
1941	316,168	191,595	507,763

Nova Scotia

Orders listed at Employment and Claims Offices in Nova Scotia during December were nearly 19 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but over one per cent fewer than in December a year ago. There was an increase of almost 17 per cent in placements when compared with November, but a decline of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with December of the previous year. The largest decrease in placements from December, 1940, was in construction and maintenance, but this was partly offset by gains in services, manufacturing and logging, changes in other groups being negligible. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected included:—manufacturing, 242; logging, 151; construction and maintenance, 951, and services, 1,520, of which 1,164 were of household workers. During the month, 1,305 men and 134 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

Opportunities for employment, as shown by calls received at Employment and Claims offices in New Brunswick during December, were about 4 per cent greater than in November, but over 9 per cent below those of December, 1940. Placements showed only a

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1941

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1940
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Prince Edward Is.	**6**	**2**	**94**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**88**	.....
Charlottetown	6	2	94	6	2	4	88	.....
Nova Scotia	**3,124**	**223**	**3,580**	**2,986**	**1,437**	**1,533**	**946**	**1,867**
Amherst	12	0	18	12	6	6	6	.....
Halifax	1,155	162	1,156	1,099	241	860	49	394
Kentville	310	48	269	242	32	210	93	136
New Glasgow	699	0	728	684	382	302	202	923
Sydney	769	13	1,131	770	597	155	499	414
Yarmouth	179	0	278	179	179	0	97	.....
New Brunswick	**1,015**	**73**	**1,029**	**850**	**303**	**536**	**304**	**297**
Chatham	104	0	104	104	47	57	101	32
Moncton	551	73	435	386	133	248	56	141
Saint John	360	0	490	360	123	231	147	124
Quebec	**12,956**	**1,888**	**19,114**	**12,403**	**7,351**	**4,723**	**4,522**	**7,518**
Chicoutimi	416	217	148	70	60	7	3	570
Gaspé	53	1	143	52	52	0	100	.....
Hull	580	13	1,030	647	561	88	273	880
La Tuque	1,218	275	1,238	1,132	1,068	64	53	984
Levis	20	0	202	21	2	15	65	32
Matane	380	107	403	403	399	4	170	427
Montreal	5,930	318	6,665	5,650	1,801	3,662	515	1,535
Quebec	1,191	235	5,201	1,461	892	518	2,169	754
Rouyn	532	1	568	540	517	19	6	389
Sherbrooke	840	186	1,137	628	418	178	462	307
Thetford Mines	124	382	233	132	122	0	101	117
Three Rivers	1,397	89	1,825	1,411	1,220	155	564	1,095
Val d'Or	275	64	321	256	239	13	41	428
Ontario	**13,941**	**2,733**	**17,169**	**11,523**	**7,459**	**3,960**	**8,851**	**6,839**
Barrie	143	0	185	125	117	8	52	70
Belleville	154	0	256	154	108	46	139	302
Brantford	89	24	171	83	48	35	234	144
Chatham	81	11	155	78	43	30	177	47
Cornwall	9	2	75	8	5	3	92	.....
Fort Frances	3	3	10	0	0	0	10	.....
Fort William	292	133	405	317	212	105	108	278
Galt	163	0	202	157	148	9	33	122
Guelph	102	17	226	99	70	25	175	55
Hamilton	1,098	290	1,381	899	447	452	787	285
Kenora	22	0	93	43	29	14	55	32
Kingston	275	31	435	252	200	52	221	388
Kitchener	557	6	605	556	322	234	59	79
Lindsay	93	0	121	93	87	6	136	59
London	476	66	734	499	282	185	538	175
New Toronto	102	146	239	102	77	25	122	118
Niagara Falls	242	18	438	237	137	90	249	464
North Bay	293	117	409	373	314	62	199	157
Oshawa	963	2	1,049	950	735	215	601	343
Ottawa	908	216	1,057	753	478	246	341	284
Owen Sound	79	0	111	92	47	45	61	46
Pembroke	209	0	400	173	105	68	93	286
Peterborough	186	183	260	152	136	16	263	92
Port Arthur	1,079	37	587	579	557	22	190	527
St. Catharines	413	73	529	355	217	138	496	176
St. Thomas	91	0	93	93	42	51	0	149
Sarnia	194	10	251	193	97	96	104	123
Sault Ste. Marie	390	91	429	336	251	58	115	99
Simcoe	109	0	123	111	103	8	38	60
Stratford	82	0	161	83	60	23	264	76
Sudbury	265	67	291	252	223	29	52	200
Timmins	1,661	998	558	374	278	96	189	372
Toronto	2,261	17	3,775	2,128	925	1,203	2,063	727
Welland	176	106	342	167	164	3	52	117
Windsor	505	49	761	482	252	230	395	215
Woodstock	176	20	252	175	143	32	148	172
Manitoba	**4,149**	**1,291**	**4,548**	**2,512**	**1,628**	**756**	**2,634**	**1,948**
Brandon	145	54	166	115	62	51	172	100
Dauphin	113	0	144	139	120	19	7	314
Flin Flon	1	0	3	1	0	1	2	.....
Portage la Prairie	55	0	30	55	53	2	356	51
Winnipeg	3,835	1,237	4,205	2,202	1,393	683	2,097	1,483
Saskatchewan	**1,474**	**326**	**2,830**	**2,289**	**1,657**	**629**	**749**	**669**
Estevan	38	22	33	30	30	0	19	15
Moose Jaw	273	17	337	319	163	154	32	143
North Battleford	17	28	54	38	33	4	24	13
Prince Albert	186	126	390	326	276	50	64	58
Regina	309	16	586	381	213	168	197	166

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1941
(*Concluded*)

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1940
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Saskatchewan—Con.								
Saskatoon	211	32	882	673	592	81	211	126
Swift Current	77	42	174	162	140	22	171	25
Weyburn	164	17	160	162	110	52	3	67
Yorkton	199	26	214	198	100	98	28	56
Alberta	**2,200**	**199**	**3,124**	**2,056**	**1,501**	**478**	**1,811**	**1,455**
Calgary	963	105	1,568	818	488	302	1,177	341
Drumheller	2	0	6	1	1	0	2	16
Edmonton	962	42	1,184	984	853	111	444	835
Lethbridge	178	41	206	154	97	41	93	176
Medicine Hat	95	11	160	99	62	24	95	87
British Columbia	**4,316**	**458**	**6,532**	**4,030**	**1,928**	**2,058**	**4,189**	**974**
Kamloops	69	0	81	69	53	16	31	67
Nanaimo	134	0	123	121	110	12	121	167
Nelson	38	13	75	27	26	1	61	31
New Westminster	147	50	243	137	54	58	325	70
Prince Rupert	336	21	366	264	251	10	71	44
Vancouver	2,446	374	3,963	2,267	770	1,480	2,697	281
Victoria	1,146	0	1,681	1,145	664	481	883	314
Canada	**43,181**	**7,193**	**58,020**	**38,655**	**23,266**	**14,677**	**24,094**	**21,600***
Men	24,650	4,860	38,249	22,377	18,205	4,074	18,831	17,406
Women	18,531	2,333	19,771	16,278	5,061	10,603	5,263	4,194

* 33 placements effected by offices now closed.

nominal loss from the previous month, but were 24 per cent fewer than in the corresponding period a year ago. With the exception of a moderate loss in services from December, 1940, changes in placements in other groups were small, the largest of which were a decline in manufacturing and an increase in transportation. Industries in which employment was found for more than 100 workers included:—construction and maintenance, 111, and services, 534, of which 263 were for household workers. Regular placements numbered 244 of men and 59 of women.

QUEBEC

There was a decrease of nearly 14 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment and Claims offices in Quebec province during December, when compared with 1941, but a gain of 12 per cent in comparison with the corresponding period a year ago. Placements were nearly 10 per cent fewer than in the preceding month, but more than 14 per cent above those of December, 1940. A fairly large increase in services and moderate advances in manufacturing and transportation accounted for the improvement shown in placements over December a year ago. A substantial loss, however, was reported in construction and maintenance. Changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected included:—manufacturing, 1,282; logging, 2,591; transportation, 670; construction and maintenance, 1,487; trade, 235, and services, 5,755, of which 5,074 were of household workers. There were 5,576 men and 1,775 women placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

During the month of December, positions offered in Ontario were 8 per cent lower than those of the preceding month, but 2 per cent above the number recorded in December, 1940. There was also a decrease of almost 14 per cent in placements, when compared with November and of 11 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month a year ago. The most marked reduction in placements from December of the previous year occurred in construction and maintenance, although moderate losses were also reported in services and farming. Manufacturing showned a substantial gain, while that in logging was only moderate. Small increases also took place in trade and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing 3,065; logging, 1,516; farming, 236; transportation, 255; construction and maintenance, 1,712; trade, 579, and services, 3,984, of which 2,660 were of household workers. During the month, 5,342 men and 2,117 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

The demand for workers, as shown by orders listed at Employment and Claims offices in

Manitoba during December, 1941, was 96 per cent greater than in November and over 78 per cent higher than in December a year ago. Placements, however, were more than 22 per cent fewer than in the preceding month and 8 per cent below those of the corresponding period of the preceding year. Moderate declines in placements from December, 1940, which took place in construction and maintenance and farming, were largely offset by gains in logging and manufacturing, slight changes being recorded in all other groups. Industrial divisions, in which the majority of placements were effected, were:—manufacturing, 231; logging, 967; farming, 121, and services, 868, of which 612 were of household workers. There were 1,426 men and 202 women placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment offices in Saskatchewan were notified in December of over 17 per cent fewer vacancies than in the preceding month, but 11 per cent more than in December, 1940. Placements were more than 24 per cent in excess of those of November and nearly 81 per cent above the corresponding month a year ago. The large gain in placements over December of the previous year was due to a substantial increase in logging, minor improvement being noted also in construction and maintenance and trade, and nominal decreases in farming, manufacturing and services. Placements by industrial groups included:—Logging, 1,070; farming, 124; construction and maintenance, 196, and services, 769, of which 463 were of household workers. During the month, 1,428 men and 229 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

During December, vacancies offered through Employment and Claims offices in Alberta were 16 per cent below those of November, 1941, but 10 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year. Placements likewise showed 16 per cent reduction from the preceding month, but were nearly 5 per cent in advance of December, 1940. Moderate gains were recorded in logging, manufacturing and trade, which were partly offset by losses in farming, construction and maintenance and services. The majority of placements recorded during the month were in the following industries:—Manufacturing, 196; logging, 660; farming, 225; construction and maintenance, 132, and services, 671, of which 466 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,265 of men and 236 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment and Claims offices in British Columbia during December, were 37 per cent better than in the preceding month and almost 53 per cent above those of the corresponding period a year ago. Placements were 46 per cent in excess of November, 1941, and almost 41 per cent higher than in December, 1940. A fairly large increase in services and a moderate gain in manufacturing accounted for the advance in placements over December a year ago, although this improvement was somewhat modified by an appreciable decline in construction and maintenance and a small decrease in farming. Placements by industrial groups numbered:—manufacturing, 682; construction and maintenance, 482; transportation, 61; trade, 74, and services, 2,601, of which 805 were of household workers. During the month, 1,619 men and 309 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of December, 1941, the offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission effected 23,266 placements in regular employment, 2,903 of which were of persons to whom was granted the reduced transportation rate, 1,053 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 1,850 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the employment offices who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In the Province of Quebec there were issued 292 certificates at the reduced rate, 174 provincial and 118 interprovincial, the majority of which was for bush labour. In the provincial group, Montreal transferred 139 bushmen to La Tuque; Rouyn, 4 bushmen to Val d'Or; and Thetford Mines, 2 to La Tuque. In addition, Joliette sent 26 building labourers to Chicoutimi and Quebec 3 electricians to Matane. Interprovincially, besides one engine fitter shipped from Montreal to Halifax, bushmen were despatched as follows: By Hull, 33 to Pembroke, 16 to Sudbury and 4 to Sault Ste. Marie and by Montreal, 64 to Sault Ste. Marie. The movement in Ontario, which was entirely provincial, consisted of the transfer of 548 persons to points within the same zone as the despatching office. Fort William sent 88 bushmen and one watchman; Sudbury, 57 bushmen and one cookee and Port Arthur, 304 bushmen, 3 barn bosses, 3 blacksmiths, 4 cookees, 4 truck drivers, 2 jackhammermen, 2 cooks, 2 clerks, one watchman, one miner and 60 labourers for Hydro Electric Power construction. From North Bay proceeded 12 bushmen and 2 cooks to Timmins and from Pembroke one truck driver to Sudbury. The Manitoba offices assisted in

the forwarding of 938 workers at the reduced rate, 16 provincially and 922 interprovincially. Of these sent to points within the jurisdiction of the despatching office, 5 bushmen travelled from Dauphin and 7 bushmen, 2 cooks, one hotel porter and one farm hand from Winnipeg. With the exception of one bushman sent from Winnipeg to Yorkton, the Port Arthur district was the destination of all remaining persons sent out, 24 bushmen going from Dauphin, and from Winnipeg 842 bushmen, 25 cookees, 13 truck drivers, 2 carpenters, 3 mechanics, one of which was a diesel mechanic, 2 blacksmiths, one bulldozer operator, one watchman, one cook, one clerk, one miner and 5 building labourers. Vouchers for reduced transportation were granted in Saskatchewan for 12 persons going to provincial employment and 758 to interprovincial. Of the former, 2 bushmen journeyed from Regina to points within the zone covered by that office and 10 bushmen from Regina to Saskatoon. Of the persons transferred to interprovincial points, one ship's plater went from North Battleford to Vancouver, 436 bushmen from Regina to Port Arthur, 313 bushmen from Regina to Timmins and 8 from Saskatoon to Sault Ste. Marie. Alberta certificates were 355 in number, 303 provincial and 52 interprovincial, all of the former being for men travelling from Edmonton to points within that zone. These consisted of 261 bushmen, 13 mill hands, 7 cookees, 6 cooks, 5 miners, 3 waitresses, one timekeeper and 7 labourers, 6 of whom were for the mining industry. Interprovincially, from Calgary 2 riveters went to Vancouver and one sawyer to Winnipeg. In addition, 43 bushmen, 5 truck drivers and one hoisting engineer were directed from Edmonton to Prince Rupert.

Of the 2,903 workers who profited by the reduced transportation rate during December, 2,525 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 369 by the Canadian Pacific Railway and 9 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Employment Conditions at the end of January

The placement activities as reported by the Employment and Claims Offices during the month of December, 1941, together with statistical summaries for that period, are covered by an earlier section of this report. Further reports received from these offices revealed conditions at the end of January to be as follows:—

Farm operations in the Maritime Provinces were chiefly of a routine nature with no calls for help. Good catches of smelts, cod, haddock and gaspereaux were reported from various points but there was no demand for workers. Logging operations were impeded by heavy snow storms in the New Glasgow and Sydney areas; sawmills were reported working overtime in the Chatham area. New Brunswick reported favourable conditions in almost all parts of the Province, resulting in increased logging activity and requiring additional choppers and sled loaders. Coal mines in the Cape Breton area operated 3½ to 6 days in the week and those in the New Glasgow vicinity worked 3½ to 5 days. All manufacturing plants operated at full time except in New Glasgow where heavy storms prevented many workers reaching their places of employment. The adverse weather also affected outside construction. Work on a wireless station at the Chatham Airport has been commenced. Passenger and freight traffic, both incoming and outgoing, continued to be heavy with bus and automobile traffic comparatively less. Both wholesale and retail trade were reported to be seasonally good. Placements of domestics were reported by most offices and a scarcity of workers continues.

Farming in Ontario continued to show little activity with orders for farm hands received and insufficient applicants available. Logging and pulp operations showed increased activity over the previous month; most types of workers continued to be required and any available could be readily placed. There was no demand for miners although some placements were made in the Sudbury area. Most manufacturing firms continued at full capacity with regular staffs; skilled tradesmen are still required but unskilled and semi-skilled labour were being generally supplied. Restrictions on crude rubber have reduced operations in this industry; delayed deliveries of steel have affected production in certain plants; one aircraft firm reported a small lay-off due to lack of contracts. While there were not many new projects reported, construction activity was fairly general but no lack of workmen was indicated; several military projects were being rushed to completion. Needs of casual employment were quite brisk and most orders were filled. The demand for capable female domestics continued but few applicants registered were seeking such work. War industries have taken on numerous female workers; such needs were readily filled.

In the Prairie Provinces farming was quiet with a scarcity of applicants tending to reduce orders for help. A considerable loss in the Manitoba Government's reclamation project was anticipated owing to adverse weather which had prevented the erection of large numbers of muskrat houses. Several transfers of pulp workers were made from Saskatchewan to Northern Ontario. Coal

mining operators continued to be busy, reporting a shortage of miners for collieries; oil drilling was steady. Manufacturing was fairly stable with some increases to staffs. Construction continued fairly steadily, chiefly on airport projects. Some road construction had commenced in Alberta. A shortage of household help continued with farm domestics difficult to obtain as many female applicants prefer military service to domestic work.

Farming in British Columbia showed little activity; experienced farmhands arriving from the Prairie Provinces were reported to be unwilling to go on farms, preferring industrial work. Lay-offs of workers were anticipated with the closing down of cold storage plants since their fruit stocks were being exhausted. Herring canning was in full operation. Logging was becoming more active and requests for workers continued; most sawmills were working full time. Mines were operating on full time and no additional help was required. Manufacturing was steady, skilled workmen only being required. Placements in shipyards were restricted by the lack of highly skilled tradesmen. Shipping was quiet and little work for longshoremen was available. Casual workers were sufficiently plentiful. Applicants were secured for a ground school course for aircraftsmen at Vancouver. Female workers were available for munition industries, many of whom came from the Prairies. As in other provinces, a scarcity of domestics existed generally.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS FOR THE YEAR 1941

THE Department of Labour receives monthly reports from local trade unions throughout the country, indicating their membership and the number of members unemployed on the last day of each month, the tabulation of these data furnishing a continuous record of the employment situation of organized workers during the year. The average number of local unions reporting during 1941 was 2,067, with an average membership of 299,168 persons, 4·5 per cent of whom, were on an average unemployed. This percentage for 1941 was the lowest in trade union records for any year since 1928. Each month during 1941 reflected a substantially lower percentage of unemployment than the corresponding month in 1940. In February, 1941, 6·9 per cent of the membership was without work, the largest percentage of unemployment recorded during the year. The highest employment level was attained during August, when only 2·4 per cent of the trade union membership was unemployed.

In the manufacturing industries expansion of noteworthy proportions was shown when compared with corresponding months of 1940. The heavy demand for skilled labour brought about by the war was especially reflected in the improvement indicated by unions in the iron and steel trades. The unions in these industries showed a much higher employment level in practically every month of 1941 than that reflected in returns for the previous year. With the exception of December, much better employment conditions were indicated, on the whole, among members in the garment trades. In each month of 1941 substantial increases in work afforded were apparent among unions in the pulp and paper industry. In comparison with the previous year, members in the wood products division indicated much quieter conditions in the months of January, February and March but from that point to the close of December, the employment level was, for the most part, substantially higher. Impressive advances in work afforded members in the building and construction trades were shown in returns tabulated from January to August, while in September the percentage was identical with that of September, 1940. From that point to the end of the year the employment level was higher than that of the previous year, but the gains were not so pronounced.

Employment for union members in the transportation industries was generally much better during the year under review. Steam railway operations continued at a very high level; conditions, generally, were much better than those reported during 1940. With the exception of the months of May and December employment among navigation workers, showed substantial improvement. Communication workers were better engaged in every month of 1941 than in the corresponding month in 1940.

Employment in retail trade remained very good, October alone, reflecting a nominal decline from October of the previous year. With the exception of nominal decreases in work during February and April, employment in the services division was uniformly better during the past year. The division includes civic employees, hotel and restaurant employees, stationary engineers and firemen, etc. Higher employment levels prevailed for miners in most months of the year 1941, the only

exceptions being in January, February and October, and in these, the decreases were not pronounced. In June, the percentage of unemployment was identical with that of June, of the preceding year

The situation among fishermen reflected seasonal contractions in the first quarter, and in July and September, likewise, the recessions were quite noteworthy; in the other months, however, the employment level was generally substantially higher than that reported in 1940.

For the first nine months of the year, lumber workers and loggers reflected noteworthy improvement; in October and November the increases in work afforded over the 1940 levels were but moderate, while the percentage of unemployment in December was slightly higher than that shown in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A slight increase in work was shown in January, 1941 over that afforded at the close of December, 1940. Pronounced expansion for lumber workers and loggers, in addition to extensive recovery for garment workers was mainly responsible for this betterment. There was a nominal decline in February and in March there was a fractional increase in available work. Owing to substantial employment expansion for union members in the building trades, an appreciable improvement in the transportation industries and advances of somewhat lesser degree in the manufacturing industries, conditions in April continued to improve and there was expansion in each month to the end of August, when the percentage of unemployment stood at 2·4, which was the highest employment level attained during the year 1941. This August unemployment percentage was the lowest in trade union records since September, 1928. For the first month since February the returns tabulated in September showed a recession, although this was fractional. Further nominal declines took place in October and November, followed by a moderate contraction in December. The latter decrease was due principally to marked employment recessions among lumber workers and loggers and moderate reductions in employment in the manufacturing and transportation industries, and in the building and construction trades. This December unemployment percentage was the lowest, however, for any corresponding months since 1919.

Tables showing percentages of unemployment among union members by industries and provinces by months during 1941 and for earlier dates appear in the section on Unemployment in Trade Unions.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1941

THE work of the Employment and Claims Offices during the quarter October to December, 1941, was somewhat less in volume than that reported by offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the corresponding quarter of 1940, as there was shown a decline of under one per cent in vacancies offered and of three per cent in placements effected. An analysis of the different industries shows a very heavy decline in placements in construction and maintenance, particularly in the building section, where many large contracts were under way in 1940. This recession almost entirely accounted for the total loss shown, although a smaller decrease was reported in farming. Remaining industrial divisions recorded gains, the most noteworthy being in manufacturing, services and logging. Provincially, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia registered more vacancies and placements, while Alberta registered an increase in the former, but a decrease in the latter. Losses in all remaining provinces, however, more than offset these advances, the declines recorded in Ontario and Nova Scotia being the largest.

From the chart which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment and Claims Offices for the month of December, it will be seen that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications was downward throughout the first two months, except for a very slight upward variation the first half of November, but during December the trend was decidedly upward. A slight rise in the curve of placements took place also during the latter part of October, otherwise, the course followed was downward throughout October and November, followed by a marked upward trend throughout December and at the close of the quarter, the levels reached by both curves were considerably higher than those attained at the end of December a year ago. During the period October to December, 1941, there was a ratio of 70·5 vacancies and 64·8 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 60·0 vacancies and 56·6 placements during the corresponding period of 1940.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was

1,813, of applications registered, 2,569, and of placements effected, 1,665, in contrast with the daily average of 1,820 vacancies, 3,031 applications and 1,715 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1940.

During the three months, October to December, 1941, the offices reported that they had made 128,554 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 126,539 placements, of which 80,132 were in regular employment and 46,407 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 62,735 were of men and 17,397 of women. Comparison with the corresponding quarter in 1940 showed that 130,324 placements were then made, of

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF EMPLOYMENT AND

Industry	P.E.I. and Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**967**	**802**	**55**	**105**	**33**	**72**	**4,085**	**4,457**	**97**	**10,176**	**8,107**	**1,527**
Animal products, edible	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	99	75	19	134	100	32
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	3
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	12	9	.....	140	110	22
Lumber and its products	38	36	2	38	15	23	55	39	.....	430	242	194
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	5
Pulp and paper products	11	1	10	4	.....	4	157	118	43	467	211	256
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	279	195	84
Textile products	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	156	112	6	587	444	132
Plant products, edible	18	1	17	18	4	14	172	121	.....	421	284	132
Plant products, n.e.s	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	63	41	21	218	120	90
Wood distillates	3	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	19	17	1	399	333	62
Clay, glass and stone	1	1	.....	5	1	4	20	20	.....	259	179	64
Electric current	2	1	1	3	3	.....	6	5	.....	157	145	7
Electric apparatus	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	689	385	104
Iron and steel products	884	749	25	18	5	13	2,064	2,645	4	5,458	4,975	198
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,221	1,220	.....	204	163	39
Mineral products	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	4	1	3	108	53	53
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	32	30	.....	217	167	50
Logging	**403**	**377**	**2**	**153**	**101**	**17**	**10,220**	**9,724**	.....	**8,435**	**4,653**	**4**
Fishing and Hunting	**2**	**2**	.....	**8**	**8**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5**	**2**	.....
Farming	**289**	**63**	**221**	**28**	**8**	**14**	**174**	**169**	**2**	**1,285**	**910**	**300**
Mining	**8**	**8**	.....	**8**	**4**	**4**	**139**	**136**	.....	**635**	**586**	**7**
Coal	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	21	.....	595	538	5
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	8	4	4	117	115	.....	40	48	2
Communication	**8**	**3**	**5**	.....	.....	.....	**4**	**4**	.....	**49**	**30**	**13**
Transportation	**57**	**22**	**34**	**87**	**34**	**43**	**2,855**	**2,172**	**752**	**1,427**	**339**	**1,079**
Forwarding and storage	34	15	18	28	1	25	181	74	101	602	167	430
Railway	8	7	1	31	26	1	45	1	44	46	42	4
Shipping and stevedoring	15	.....	15	27	6	17	2,629	2,097	607	779	130	645
Air	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction and Maintenance	**2,138**	**2,022**	**93**	**410**	**276**	**70**	**5,745**	**5,475**	**264**	**8,094**	**7,154**	**705**
Railway	61	29	32	1	1	.....	122	65	57	704	678	12
Highway	73	64	9	6	2	4	583	592	22	785	724	67
Building and other	2,004	1,929	52	403	273	66	5,040	4,818	185	6,605	5,752	626
Services	**4,400**	**394**	**3,767**	**2,217**	**248**	**1,711**	**21,477**	**4,844**	**12,777**	**13,609**	**3,683**	**8,969**
Governmental	82	68	13	43	27	9	282	252	15	858	604	169
Hotel and restaurant	127	44	59	71	30	31	834	511	145	903	602	248
Professional	332	43	268	41	14	19	692	188	420	564	398	122
Recreational	105	2	100	16	3	13	118	11	99	244	103	141
Personal	251	13	236	769	29	737	740	358	362	2,235	234	1,964
Household	3,503	224	3,091	1,277	145	905	18,811	3,524	11,736	8,803	1,740	6,325
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Trade	**238**	**36**	**198**	**189**	**45**	**134**	**617**	**318**	**253**	**1,940**	**733**	**1,184**
Retail	213	31	178	178	39	129	609	314	250	1,806	674	1,109
Wholesale	25	5	20	11	6	5	8	4	3	134	59	75
Finance	**5**	.....	**5**	**16**	.....	**14**	**17**	**15**	**2**	**35**	**17**	**18**
All Industries	**8,515**	**3,729**	**4,380**	**3,221**	**757**	**2,082**	**45,333**	**27,314**	**14,147**	**45,690**	**26,214**	**13,806**
Men	4,242	3,340	737	1,798	557	1,117	22,890	20,605	1,578	31,424	19,947	6,938
Women	4,273	389	3,643	1,423	200	965	22,443	6,709	12,569	14,266	6,267	6,868

which 85,013 were in regular employment and 45,311 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 128,485 men and 66,756 women, a total of 195,241, in contrast with the registration of 230,345 persons during the last quarter of 1940. Employers notified the Commission during October to December, 1941, of 137,718 vacancies, of which 83,744 were for men and 53,974 for women, as compared with 138,299 opportunities for work during the corresponding period of 1940.

A report in detail of the transactions of the Employment and Claims Offices for the month of December, 1941, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

CLAIMS OFFICES BY INDUSTRIES—OCTOBER-DECEMBER—1941

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
1,331	**941**	**199**	**144**	**202**	**88**	**551**	**495**	**76**	**2,753**	**1,857**	**605**	**20,112**	**16,894**	**2,719**
32	24	8	36	3	33	15	14	.....	34	16	16	352	233	109
13	3	10	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	23	6	16
14	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	178	122	42
14	4	9	37	16	18	126	130	4	125	89	18	863	571	268
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	1	6
33	8	23	3	.....	3	2	2	.....	50	31	18	727	371	357
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	285	196	89
43	28	14	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	14	10	4	808	601	157
200	12	16	5	153	2	62	49	12	35	22	15	931	646	208
23	5	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	2	313	171	132
1	1	.....	6	2	4	14	14	.....	16	13	2	42	35	6
609	607	1	5	2	2	1	.....	1	10	5	2	1,046	965	71
1	.....	1	2	.....	2	16	13	3	14	8	4	318	222	78
157	156	.....	13	8	5	2	.....	2	16	14	1	356	332	16
17	6	11	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	7	3	4	724	403	121
116	76	31	27	17	10	265	238	37	2,382	1,631	486	11,214	10,336	804
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2	4	2	2	.....	1,435	1,388	44
21	2	19	6	1	5	22	22	4	19	4	15	186	83	105
33	6	27	4	.....	4	6	3	3	11	6	5	304	212	90
2,511	**2,621**	**2**	**283**	**1,379**	.....	**1,778**	**1,832**	.....	**202**	**153**	.....	**23,985**	**20,840**	**25**
7	**7**	.....	**4**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**26**	**20**	.....
958	**697**	**126**	**905**	**794**	**29**	**2,080**	**1,817**	**175**	**350**	**188**	**108**	**6,069**	**4,646**	**975**
38	87	.....	30	25	.....	69	77	.....	59	57	.....	986	980	11
.....	.....	.....	30	25	.....	58	66	.....	8	8	.....	98	101	.....
36	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	35	.....	696	686	5
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	14	14	.....	192	193	6
.....	.....	.....	**2**	.....	**2**	**14**	**14**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**77**	**51**	**20**
69	**22**	**47**	**161**	**5**	**156**	**69**	**24**	**44**	**286**	**84**	**201**	**5,011**	**2,702**	**2,356**
54	11	43	160	5	155	66	21	44	105	13	92	1,230	307	908
2	2	.....	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	10	8	2	146	89	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	63	105	3,619	2,296	1,389
13	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	16	10	6
602	**560**	**187**	**1,206**	**831**	**310**	**809**	**692**	**85**	**1,660**	**1,427**	**220**	**20,664**	**18,437**	**1,934**
84	74	10	8	8	.....	85	80	.....	29	29	.....	1,094	964	111
42	52	4	53	44	9	58	56	1	318	296	19	1,918	1,830	135
476	434	173	1,145	779	301	666	556	84	1,313	1,102	201	17,652	15,643	1,688
3,639	**932**	**2,369**	**2,785**	**1,156**	**1,470**	**3,050**	**1,278**	**1,193**	**5,589**	**1,629**	**3,582**	**56,766**	**14,164**	**35,841**
142	105	38	231	187	44	296	216	10	1,371	527	837	3,305	1,986	1,135
273	173	119	182	88	83	206	137	34	347	142	184	2,943	1,727	903
166	64	91	157	100	40	121	69	40	174	106	64	2,247	982	1,064
45	6	38	14	1	13	15	3	12	29	17	11	586	146	427
532	27	503	456	56	401	322	25	296	657	46	609	5,962	788	5,108
2,436	513	1,580	1,660	670	889	1,843	690	800	3,009	790	1,877	41,342	8,296	27,203
45	44	.....	85	54	.....	247	138	1	2	1	.....	381	239	1
314	**80**	**230**	**170**	**19**	**150**	**227**	**55**	**169**	**222**	**68**	**150**	**3,917**	**1,354**	**2,468**
251	68	179	146	18	127	203	52	148	195	62	129	3,601	1,258	2,249
63	12	51	24	1	23	24	3	21	27	6	21	316	96	219
15	**2**	**12**	**3**	.....	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**12**	**9**	**3**	**105**	**44**	**58**
9,484	**5,949**	**3,172**	**5,693**	**4,412**	**2,208**	**8,649**	**6,285**	**1,743**	**11,133**	**5,472**	**4,869**	**137,718**	**80,132**	**46,407**
6,221	5,123	1,116	3,643	3,511	1,223	6,149	5,214	824	7,377	4,438	2,517	83,744	62,735	16,050
3,263	826	2,056	2,050	901	985	2,500	1,071	919	3,756	1,034	2,352	53,974	17,397	30,357

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Industrial Situation as Indicated in Reports of Employers, Trade Unions and Value of Building Permits

IN view of the transference of the functions of the Employment Service of Canada to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, information formerly presented in this article concerning applications, vacancies and placements made by the offices of the Employment Service will now be found in the preceding article entitled "Activities of Unemployment Insurance Commission", under the heading "Report of Employment and Claims Offices for December, 1941". In this section information is given concerning the number of applications for work, existing vacancies and the number of placements made through the Employment Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The latest available information concerning the employment situation in Canada is also given in another section, under the heading "Employment Conditions at the end of January".

The accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting December 1, was 12,795, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,688,005, compared with 1,675,645 (revised) in the preceding month.

The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for December was 2,100 having an aggregate membership of 321,314 persons, 5·2 per cent of whom were without employment on January 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

Recorded in the concluding section of this article and indicative of the employment situation in the building trades are the detailed statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics each month showing the value of building permits granted and the value of building materials.

During December the total value of building permits granted in 55 of the larger municipalities was $5,427,347 compared with a total of $5,994,478, the value of building permits granted in 57 municipalities during December, 1940.

The Employment Situation at the Beginning of December, 1941, as Reported by Employers

Industrial employment showed further expansion at the beginning of December, continuing the steadily upward movement indicated since January, 1941. The gain, which was smaller than any recorded in immediately preceding months, was contra-seasonal in character, the trend at December 1 in nineteen of the twenty earlier years of the record having been retrogressive. In this period, the average decline at the beginning of December was almost two per cent.

Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,795 employers whose staffs aggregated 1,688,005 at December 1, an increase of 12,360 persons, or 0·7 per cent over their working forces at the beginning of November. As a result of this advance, new all-time highs were recorded by both crude and seasonally-adjusted index numbers. The unadjusted figure, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 167·6 at November 1, to 168·8 at the beginning of December; this was over 21 per cent higher than the December 1, 1940, index of 139·1, previously the highest for December in the period since 1920. The seasonally-corrected index advanced from 160·4 at November 1, to 164·8 at the date under review.

In recent years, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, has been as follows at December 1:—1941, 168·8; 1940, 139·1; 1939, 122·7; 1938, 144·0 and 1937, 121·6. In 1929, when industrial employment was, on the whole, at a higher level than in any other pre-war year, the December 1 index had been 119·1.

In the last twenty years, employment at the beginning of January has invariably showed a decline, due to the closing of establishments over the holiday season and for inventory, repairs, etc. The average reduction in personnel has approximated 6½ per cent.

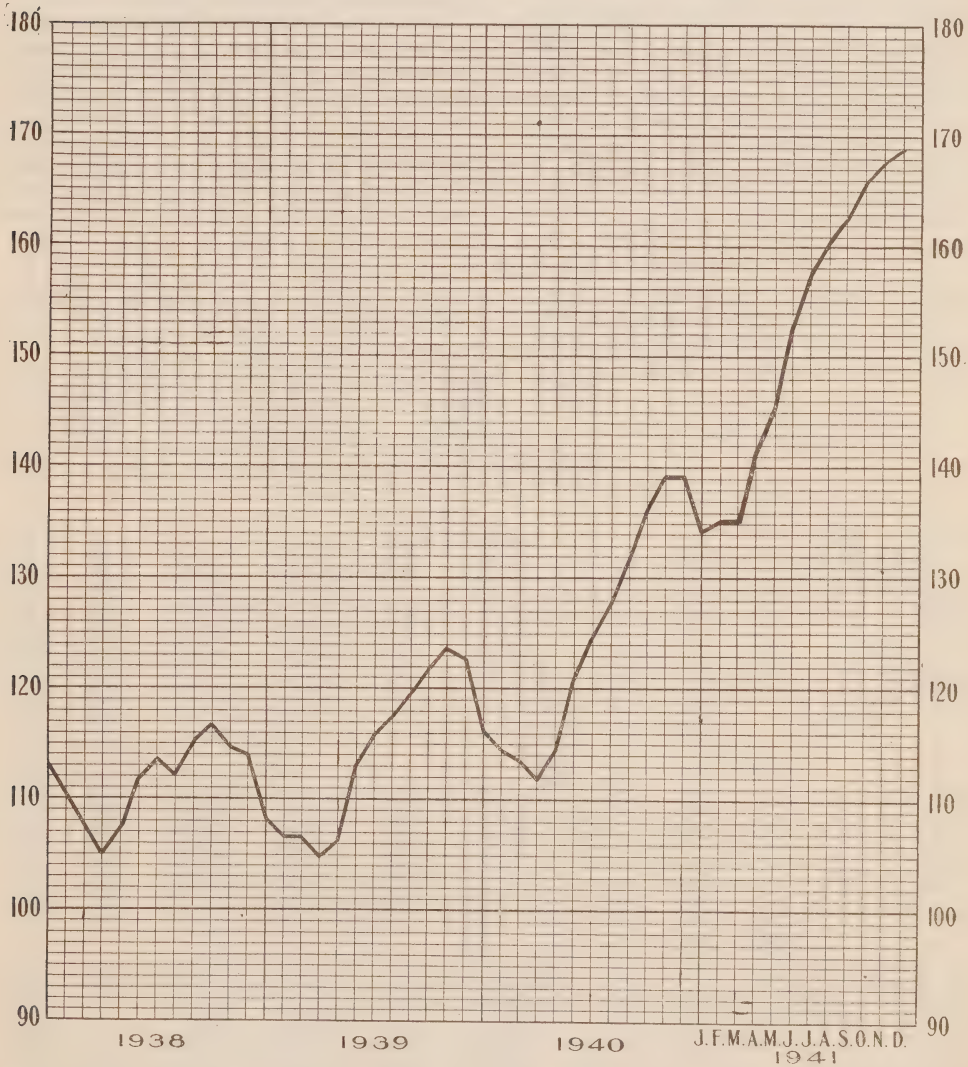
Manufacturing establishments at December 1, 1941, reported their eleventh consecutive

monthly gain. There was further important expansion in the number employed in the iron and steel and chemical industries, while seasonal losses were recorded in the food and lumber divisions. On the whole, the number added to the working forces in manufacturing this period was exceedingly small, while that reported at December 1, 1931, approximated the latest gain.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, communications, transportation and trade showed considerable improvement. The

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



was not large, amounting only to some 4,600 persons; it is, however, of particular significance in that it is contra-seasonal. In sixteen of the preceding years since 1920 the trend at December 1 has been downward; the advances indicated in three of the other four years in

largest of these increases was in logging, in which it was rather below normal according to the experience of past years. This was probably due to the difficulty in securing labour, reported in some areas. The additions in trade were also on a somewhat smaller scale

than in December in any recent year. The trend of employment in the remaining industries was downward; mining, services and construction and maintenance released employees. The decline in construction was largest; it was, however, considerably below average.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups as at December 1, 1941, is given following the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading cities.

The staffs of the 12,444 firms making returns for December 1, 1940, had aggregated 1,364,348, a reduction of 798 persons from the preceding month. Mining, transportation, communications, services and construction had then recorded seasonal curtailment, while manufacturing had shown a small advance, and logging and trade had afforded decidedly more employment.

The Course of Wartime Employment

Industrial employment in the first twenty-seven months of the war has shown almost continuous expansion, on a scale unparalleled in any earlier period. From September 1, 1939, to December 1, 1941, the index has risen by 41 per cent, a gain whose magnitude is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ per cent in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose by approximately 28 per cent.

It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment have enlarged their working forces by 492,000 persons from the outbreak of hostilities to December 1. This figure tells only part of the story, since the smaller firms which are not covered by the monthly returns must certainly also have added considerably to their personnel. The armed and the auxiliary forces

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Persons Employed at December 1 and at November 1, 1941, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Earnings of these Employees in One Week in November and One Week in October.

(The payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings reported for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	Dec. 1	Nov. 1	November	October	Nov.	Oct.
(a) *Provinces*			$	$	$	$
Maritime Provinces	**140,767**	**134,256**	**3,326,887**	**3,156,445**	**23·63**	**23·51**
Prince Edward Island	2,282	2,190	47,643	50,313	20·88	22·97
Nova Scotia	82,610	79,789	2,029,773	1,921,657	24·57	24·08
New Brunswick	55,875	52,277	1,249,471	1,184,475	22·36	22·66
Quebec	**524,467**	**516,920**	**13,258,581**	**12,961,805**	**25·28**	**25·08**
Ontario	**705,857**	**702,193**	**20,458,013**	**19,996,728**	**28·98**	**28·48**
Prairie Provinces	**183,389**	**184,159**	**5,160,526**	**5,128,561**	**28·14**	**27·85**
Manitoba	84,899	85,338	2,387,349	2,390,960	28·12	28·02
Saskatchewan	36,726	37,288	991,260	985,068	26·99	26·42
Alberta	61,764	61,533	1,781,917	1,752,533	28·85	28·48
British Columbia	**133,525**	**138,117**	**3,924,835**	**4,028,525**	**29·39**	**29·17**
Canada	**1,688,005**	**1,675,645**	**46,128,842**	**45,272,064**	**27·33**	**27·02**
(b) *Cities*						
Montreal	242,327	239,905	6,466,933	6,310,359	26·69	26·30
Quebec City	26,985	26,445	605,446	585,742	22·44	22·15
Toronto	220,245	215,150	6,282,520	6,037,631	28·53	28·06
Ottawa	21,675	21,655	553,982	550,060	25·56	25·40
Hamilton	58,287	57,218	1,770,257	1,683,392	30·37	29·42
Windsor	33,179	33,255	1,254,703	1,187,583	37·82	35·71
Winnipeg	55,418	55,549	1,446,780	1,453,458	26·11	26·17
Vancouver	58,414	57,464	1,627,284	1,601,994	27·86	27·88
(c) *Industries*						
Manufacturing	979,881	975,246	27,585,494	26,909,158	28·15	27·59
Durable Goods	491,766	481,756	15,270,758	14,598,577	31·05	30·30
Non-durable Goods	469,386	474,411	11,704,231	11,674,636	24·94	24·61
Electric Light and Power	18,729	19,079	610,505	635,945	32·60	33·33
Logging	74,264	65,157	1,325,952	1,215,766	17·85	18·66
Mining	86,283	86,989	2,924,207	3,051,250	33·89	35·08
Communications	26,879	26,715	739,473	729,229	27·51	27·30
Transportation	131,177	129,594	4,594,147	4,393,207	35·02	33·90
Construction and Maintenance	180,125	185,531	4,347,559	4,454,358	24·14	24·01
Services	37,968	38,706	636,001	648,455	16·75	16·75
Trade	171,428	167,707	3,976,009	3,870,641	23·19	23·08
Eight Leading Industries	**1,688,005**	**1,675,645**	**46,128,842**	**45,272,064**	**27·33**	**27·02**

have likewise absorbed large numbers of men of working ages. The growth in industrial employment and the withdrawals from civilian life have undoubtedly brought about far-reaching changes in the pre-war industrial, occupational, sex and age distributions of workers in the Dominion. At present, no information is available respecting the last three of these distributions, while changes in the industrial pattern are only partially indicated in the statistics now on record.

The advance in employment in manufacturing in recent months has of course been greater than that in the other industries. From September 1, 1939, to December 1, 1941, the staffs of manufacturers furnishing current statistics to the Bureau were increased by approximately 380,300. As a result, the index number of employment in factories rose by over 63 per cent in the twenty-seven months. This gain greatly exceeds that of 41 per cent given above for all industries; it is also substantially larger than the increase of not quite 39 per cent indicated in the period from the low point of the depression, in 1933, to 1939.

The expansion in the durable goods industries has been of particular significance. From 100·4 at the outbreak of hostilities, the index number in this class has risen to 212·1 at the latest date, or by some 111 per cent. The number of persons employed in this category constituted 51 per cent of all those reported in manufacturing at December 1, 1941, a proportion substantially in excess of that of 40 per cent engaged in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

The increase in employment in the production of non-durable goods has also been impressive, the index rising by 34·6 per cent in the first twenty-seven months of warfare, to 170·4 at the latest date. The effect of recent events upon this class is minimized in the present comparison by the fact that there is normally a seasonal falling-off in activity in this class between September 1 and December 1. Within the durable and the non-durable goods groups, the increases have been of varying importance, but every branch of manufacturing has shared to some degree in the general expansion. In the former class, the outstanding advance has been in iron and steel and other metal divisions, and in the latter, in chemical plants. In both cases, the gain is directly a result of wartime production.

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1927	108·1	99·1	.....	.....	.....	110·1	109·1	110·8	.....	.....	.....	101·0
Dec. 1, 1928	116·7	108·1	.....	.....	.....	112·6	119·7	125·3	.....	.....	.....	107·9
Dec. 1, 1929	119·1	113·3	.....	.....	.....	118·4	123·1	119·0	.....	.....	.....	108·3
Dec. 1, 1930	108·5	109·5	.....	.....	.....	106·7	108·2	118·6	.....	.....	.....	100·0
Dec. 1, 1931	99·1	112·7	.....	.....	.....	94·7	99·3	106·0	.....	.....	.....	90·5
Dec. 1, 1932	83·2	83·8	.....	.....	.....	82·9	84·1	86·7	.....	.....	.....	73·5
Dec. 1, 1933	91·8	93·4	.....	.....	.....	92·4	93·3	89·3	.....	.....	.....	85·4
Dec. 1, 1934	98·9	106·9	.....	.....	.....	96·4	101·7	94·3	.....	.....	.....	92·9
Dec. 1, 1935	104·6	107·5	.....	.....	.....	103·8	107·0	101·3	.....	.....	.....	99·3
Dec. 1, 1936	110·1	115·3	.....	.....	.....	112·6	112·9	98·6	.....	.....	.....	101·5
Dec. 1, 1937	121·6	122·5	79·4	127·6	118·9	129·6	125·8	100·5	96·0	99·8	108·0	107·5
Dec. 1, 1938	114·0	109·8	85·4	121·5	97·2	121·7	114·4	103·5	95·4	114·1	108·9	105·8
Dec. 1, 1939	122·7	123·0	90·6	132·1	113·8	130·3	124·5	108·9	102·2	113·1	116·4	110·0
Dec. 1, 1940	139·1	133·2	106·1	142·7	123·4	149·7	142·7	118·8	110·2	123·0	129·4	123·6
Jan 1, 1941	134·2	130·0	112·7	137·5	121·9	139·6	141·1	116·2	113·0	113·4	123·1	116·0
Feb. 1	135·2	135·2	130·6	142·7	126·3	139·4	143·4	112·2	107·7	108·4	121·7	118·0
Mar. 1	135·3	135·1	144·0	147·3	119·7	137·7	145·7	111·3	107·5	107·0	120·0	116·8
Apr. 1	141·3	135·6	93·4	151·2	119·4	143·1	152·0	116·7	113·3	106·6	128·5	129·4
May 1	145·5	136·5	96·8	156·2	115·2	146·8	156·4	124·1	120·5	122·1	131·1	132·7
June 1	152·9	152·4	107·1	167·9	134·9	157·3	161·9	128·3	124·7	127·4	134·5	134·9
July 1	157·4	163·9	108·5	183·2	143·3	161·8	165·5	132·5	128·9	133·7	137·3	139·2
Aug. 1	160·6	164·2	134·6	184·5	140·7	167·6	166·5	135·6	130·9	134·2	143·8	146·6
Sept. 1	162·7	164·1	130·2	182·1	143·8	169·9	169·2	136·1	130·5	132·2	147·5	149·8
Oct. 1	165·8	175·4	121·1	194·8	154·6	173·9	172·4	134·3	129·2	128·7	146·1	149·4
Nov. 1	167·6	179·6	112·8	198·1	160·7	177·1	173·0	136·1	130·1	134·7	146·5	149·4
Dec. 1	168·8	188·1	117·5	204·8	171·7	179·8	174·0	135·5	129·5	132·7	146·9	144·5
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1941	100·0	8·3	·0·1	4·9	3·3	31·1	41·8	10·9	5·0	2·2	3·6	7·9

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

The improvement in the non-manufacturing industries in the first twenty-seven months of war has been considerable, although it has not been comparable in extent with that in manufacturing. In these divisions, the comparison between the situation at the outbreak of war and that at the beginning of December is also complicated by seasonal movements in industry. This factor partly accounts for the particularly large gain shown in logging, as well as for a decline of nearly six per cent in construction at December 1, as compared with September 1, 1939. In mining, employment in the twenty-seven months has increased by nine per cent, in communications by 15·2 per cent, in trans-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	December 1 1941	November 1 1941	December 1 1940
Manufacturing	**58·0**	**188·4**	**187·5**	**144·7**
Animal products—edible	2·1	178·4	185·8	165·6
Fur and products	0·2	127·8	131·8	118·8
Leather and products	1·7	144·1	144·0	121·3
Boots and shoes	1·1	133·8	134·7	116·2
Lumber and products	3·6	112·9	119·5	97·5
Rough and dressed lumber	2·1	99·9	109·0	85·7
Furniture	0·6	118·4	118·2	106·3
Other lumber products	0·9	156·2	160·4	131·9
Musical instruments	0·1	86·1	86·2	75·6
Plant products—edible	3·0	158·3	172·2	139·7
Pulp and paper products	5·0	134·6	136·1	119·1
Pulp and paper	2·2	124·1	127·9	110·3
Paper products	0·9	191·5	190·2	149·6
Printing and publishing	1·9	128·8	128·3	119·9
Rubber products	1·1	148·0	145·3	119·5
Textile products	8·6	165·6	166·4	151·4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·2	176·2	175·9	162·6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·5	129·4	129·1	121·4
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	199·4	197·8	182·1
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·7	582·9	585·9	542·9
Hosiery and knit goods	1·4	147·8	147·2	139·8
Garments and personal furnishings	3·0	164·0	166·6	147·5
Other textile products	1·0	167·3	168·4	148·2
Tobacco	0·6	116·1	116·0	104·9
Beverages	0·8	235·2	231·2	198·8
Chemicals and allied products	3·3	447·0	429·0	225·8
Clay, glass and stone products	0·9	136·4	135·4	111·5
Electric light and power	1·1	147·1	149·9	145·6
Electrical apparatus	1·9	230·4	227·0	178·0
Iron and steel products	19·9	248·0	238·6	158·5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·8	237·7	233·3	180·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·5	241·1	233·5	182·5
Agricultural implements	0·5	110·2	108·4	87·3
Land vehicles	7·9	210·0	202·0	138·7
Automobiles and parts	2·3	260·0	253·4	202·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1·6	587·9	549·8	291·4
Heating appliances	0·3	163·8	171·6	153·8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·0	257·4	255·1	192·8
Foundry and machine shop products	0·8	258·5	261·4	170·9
Other iron and steel products	4·5	360·8	338·7	179·7
Non-ferrous metal products	2·7	306·6	302·9	218·9
Non-metallic mineral products	0·8	185·0	188·3	177·0
Miscellaneous	0·6	257·2	255·4	162·9
Logging	**4·4**	**250·3**	**219·6**	**303·6**
Mining	**5·1**	**183·5**	**185·0**	**172·6**
Coal	1·6	101·2	99·4	97·4
Metallic ores	2·8	369·1	378·9	349·5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0·7	167·4	166·7	144·8
Communications	**1·6**	**100·6**	**100·0**	**90·0**
Telegraphs	0·4	117·0	118·0	102·3
Telephones	1·2	96·1	95·1	86·6
Transportation	**7·8**	**104·1**	**102·8**	**92·5**
Street railways and cartage	2·2	149·5	151·3	141·2
Steam railways	4·3	91·9	89·8	79·0
Shipping and stevedoring	1·3	98·7	97·3	89·1
Construction and Maintenance	**10·7**	**143·4**	**147·7**	**105·9**
Building	4·3	167·3	167·8	125·9
Highway	4·5	192·8	198·4	132·2
Railway	1·0	74·1	81·2	59·0
Services	**2·2**	**170·4**	**173·7**	**147·8**
Hotels and restaurants	1·3	162·7	166·5	140·1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·9	183·8	186·2	161·2
Trade	**10·2**	**167·1**	**163·4**	**154·4**
Retail	7·9	177·8	171·8	162·6
Wholesale	2·3	138·5	141·3	132·8
All Industries	**100·0**	**168·8**	**167·6**	**139·1**

[1] The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

portation by 15·7 per cent, in services by 12·3 per cent, and in trade by 23·9 per cent. The falling-off already mentioned in construction took place in highway and railway work, while building showed a substantial increase. The gain of 111·8 per cent in the last-named is largely due to construction of buildings required in the conduct of the war.

All provinces have shared in the expansion recorded in the first twenty-seven months of war, the gains varying from about 20 per cent in the Prairie Provinces, to 61·6 per cent in the Maritimes; in Quebec, the index number in this period rose by almost 40 per cent, while that in Ontario was 49·7 per cent higher at December 1, 1941, than when war was declared.

Each of the eight cities for which data are segregated has shown substantial increases, exceeding those indicated in the various provinces to which the municipalities belong. The greatest advances have been in Hamilton and Windsor, as a result of the concentration of the heavy manufacturing industries in those centres; the gains therein amounted to 75 per cent and 112 per cent, respectively. In Montreal, there has been an increase of 46 per cent, in Quebec City, of 52 per cent, in Toronto, of 55 per cent, in Ottawa, of 51½ per cent, in Winnipeg, of 35 per cent and in Vancouver, of 41 per cent.

Statistics of Earnings

The results of the ninth tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present report. The figures are preliminary.

The 1,688,005 men and women employed at December 1 by the 12,795 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were paid $46,128,842 for services they rendered in the final week in November. In their last report, these establishments had indicated a staff of 1,675,645 employees, whose earnings in the period of observation in October had amounted to $45,272,064. An increase of 12,360 or 0·7 per cent, in the number of employees was accompanied by a gain of $856,778, or 1·9 per cent in the aggregate payrolls. These advances follow those of 1·1 per cent in the personnel, and 3·6 per cent in the earnings shown in the last bulletin.

There was a further advance in the per capita earnings, which rose by 31 cents to $27.33 in the last week in November. Despite the continued dilution of labour, the weekly earnings of the average wage-earner have recently shown steady gains. In the last week in August, the per capita was $26.03, in September, $26.36, and in October, $27.02.

Th earnings of the 1,676,193 employees reported by the 12,775 establishments whose returns were then tabulated in the last report had amounted to $45,279,584 in the last week in October, a per capita average of $27.02. The present report shows slight revisions in some of the figures previously issued, due to the inclusion of late returns and to the correction of errors in the reported data which became apparent only by comparison with the statistics for pay periods in the succeeding months.

Index numbers of earnings.—Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of earnings, the data furnished for the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in payrolls by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total working forces engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the figures of earnings in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average capita figures. The latter especially are affected very considerably by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The firms furnishing information for the first of December, as already stated, reported the disbursement of $46,128,842 in salaries and wages for the final week in November, as compared with $45,272,064 in the last week, in October, while the payrolls that the same employers distributed to those on their staffs at June 1 for services rendered in the last week in May amounted to $38,584,139. An index number based upon this figure had, therefore, risen to 117·3 in the last week in October, and to 119·6 in the last week in November. The upward movement has been steadily maintained during the summer, the revised index numbers of earnings in the period of observation in June being 103·9 in July, 106·8, in August, 109·7 and in September, 113·2. Meanwhile, an index number of employment recalculated on the comparable base, rose to 102·9 at July 1, 105·0 at August 1, 106·5 at September 1, 108·4 at October 1, 109·7 at November 1 and 110·4 at December 1. The reported payrolls in the last seven months have, therefore, increased at a higher rate than the numbers on the payrolls, notwithstanding the employment of growing numbers of inexperienced workers whose earnings are usually lower than those having longer service. Among the factors contri-

buting to this situation may be mentioned the growing concentration of workers in the highly-paid heavy industries, the payment of wartime cost-of-living allowances, frequently at rising rates, and the extensive use of overtime work.

Manufacturing.—In manufacturing, preliminary index numbers of payrolls show even more pronounced gains than those in all industries, although large numbers of inexperienced workers are still being added to the personnel. From 100 in the last week in May, the earnings of those employed in factories rose to 103·7 in June, 107·3 in July, 110·9 in August, 115·5 in September, to 120·4 in October and 123·5 in the period of observation in November. Meanwhile, the index of employment on a comparable base, has risen to 112·1 at December 1. A comparison of these data with those prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows similar movements; from May 15 to December 15, the American index of payrolls in manufacturing advanced by 17·9 per cent and that of employment by 7·4 per cent.

The 979,881 persons employed at December 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid $27,585,494 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 975,246 persons at the beginning of November, and had disbursed $26,909,158 in earnings in the last week in October. The increase of 0·5 per cent in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 2·5 per cent in their aggregate earnings. The per capita average accordingly also showed a gain, rising from $27.59 in the last week in October, to $28.15 in the last week in November.

There was a further important advance in the employment afforded in the durable goods division of manufacturing, and the earnings in this class also rose steeply; the increase in the former was 2·1 per cent, and that in the reported payrolls, 4·6 per cent. In the non-durable class, on the other hand, a reduction of 1·1 per cent in employment was accompanied by an increase of 0·3 per cent in the reported earnings. This disparity in these figures is partly due to the fact that many of those laid off were seasonal employees, whose work was irregular, their earnings consequently being relatively low; however, the payment of higher cost-of-living allowances, together with other factors, contributed to the discrepancy shown in the number of employees and the reported earnings in the non-durable goods group.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, largely petroleum products; those in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and pulp and paper industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of females are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the women workers tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must also be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

Logging.—In logging, there was a substantial increase in the number of employees reported, accompanied by a smaller gain in the aggregate earnings; the disparity is due in general to the fact that those added to the working forces are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay, while it is also probable that many of the additional workers were not employed throughout the pay period reported. The per capita average showed a decline, falling from $18.66 in the last week in October, to $17.85 in the last week in November. It must again be mentioned that the figures of earnings given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently, a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

Mining.—Employment in mining showed a decline of 0·8 per cent and there was a decrease of 4·2 per cent in the aggregate earnings, most of which was in the metallic ore division. The statistics show that 86,283 persons were paid $2,924,207 for their services in the last week in November, a per capita figure of $33.89. The average per employee in the last week in October had been $35.08. The difference largely results from an industrial dispute.

Communications.—In communications, there was a gain of 0·6 per cent in the number employed, and of 1·4 per cent in the weekly earnings. The average pay envelope contained $27.51 in the period of observation in November, compared with $27.30 in the same week in October.

Transportation.—The transportation industries reported at December 1 an aggregate working force of 131,177 men and women, whose earnings in the preceding week amounted to $4,594,147. The former figure was higher

by 1·2 per cent than that at November 1 and the reported earnings in the last week in November were higher by 4·6 per cent than those disbursed by the same employers in the final week in October. There was accordingly a large increase in the average earnings of the individual, which rose from $33.90 in the last week in October to $35.02 in the same period in November. Part of the increase was due to the payment of retroactive cost-of-living allowances to certain classes of steam railway employees.

Construction.—Construction, on the whole, was quieter, there being a loss of 2·9 per cent in the number of workers, and 2·4 per cent in the reported earnings. There were reductions in employment in building, railway and highway construction and maintenance. In building the payrolls were also lower, but those reported in the railway and highway divisions were higher. The per capita earnings in the group as a whole rose from $24.01 in the last week in October, to $24.14 in the period of observation in November.

Services.—The service establishments furnishing returns showed a seasonal decline in the number of their employees, together with a reduction of the same proportion in the aggregate earnings reported. The contents of the average pay envelope were therefore unchanged, being $16.75 in the final week in both October and November. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 61 per cent of those in the service industry.

Trade.—In trade, there was a gain of 2·2 per cent in the number of persons on the staffs, accompanied by an advance of 2·7 per cent in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The reported per capita earnings, therefore, slightly increased, being $23.19 in the last week in November as compared with $23.08 in the last week in October.

Finance.—In the financial group, 62,947 men and women were reported to have earned $1,855,591 in the last week in November, a per capita average of $29.48. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 63,252, and their earnings, $1,850,450, an average of $29.26 per employee. The inclusion of the data for the financial organizations raises the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to $27.40 in the last week in November, as compared with $27.10 in the same period in October.

Provincially.—A review of the data for the various areas shows generally increased employment in six of the provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia being the exceptions. Of these three, Manitoba and British Columbia also reported declines in the aggregate payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments. In Prince Edward Island also, the total earnings were lower in the last week in November than in the same period in October. In the remaining six provinces, the aggregate earnings reported for the one week in November were greater than in October. The average per capita earnings were generally higher except in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick; the falling-off in the latter is due to the fact that most of the gain in employment in that province took place in logging, where, as already stated, the earnings are usually below the average.

Employment and Earnings.—Table 1 at the end of this report gives preliminary data on employment and earnings for various industries in each of the five economic areas. The industrial groups included are those employing considerable numbers of persons; in those which appear in each of the economic areas, it is interesting to note that similarity in the levels of the average earnings, in relation to each other and also in relation to the general average in the same area. Thus, in pulp and paper and iron and steel, which are important in the industrial distribution in most of the areas, the reported earnings in each case were considerably above the average for the majority of manufacturing classes, as well as being higher than in manufacturing as a whole; they also exceeded the all-industries figure in the same area. The variation in the earnings of those employed in iron and steel manufacturing was from $29.95 in the Maritime Provinces in the last week in November and $30.91 in the Prairie Provinces to $32.14 in Quebec, $33.30 in British Columbia and $33.50 in Ontario. In the pulp and paper division, the range was from $29.95 in the Maritime Provinces as a unit, to $32.67 in British Columbia. The extent of overtime work contributed largely to the differences in many of the figures shown in the various areas.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the lowest figures in most provinces are those reported in logging and services, in both of which board and lodging frequently constitute part of the remuneration of employees; allowance is not made in these statistics for earnings in this form. In British Columbia, however, the earnings reported in bush work are above the provincial average. In trade, the earnings in the last week in November

varied from $20.91 in the Maritime Provinces to $24.28 in the Prairie Provinces, where the wholesale group employs an unusually large proportion of those engaged in trading establishments. In general, the earnings in the wholesale division are higher than those in retail establishments, in which the proportion of women workers is higher, as is also the proportion of part-time employees. In all cases, the earnings of those engaged in transportation are considerably above the average, and in most provinces, the earnings of those in mining are also relatively high.

Six Leading Cities.—Increases in the number of employees and in the aggregate payrolls were reported in six of the eight centres for which data are segregated. The following showed improvement in both cases; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver. In Windsor and Winnipeg, the trend of employment was downward. In the former, however, the reported payrolls were higher, while in the latter, the earnings decreased moderately, but nevertheless by a rather larger proportion than was shown in the number of employees. As a result, the per capita average earnings in Winnipeg were slightly lower, falling from $26.17 in the last week in October, to $26.11 in the last week in November. The average in Vancouver, at $27.86, was also lower, by two cents. In the other cities above enumerated, the per capita weekly earnings were higher in November.

Employment by Economic Areas

In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, the trend of employment at December 1 was upward, the largest of the gains being in Quebec. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, however, there was a seasonal contraction, that in British Columbia being most pronounced. Industrial activity in the various provinces generally was set at a higher level than in December of any other year for which information is available.

Maritime Provinces.—In this area, improvement was indicated in textile and iron and steel manufacturing, and in logging, mining, transportation and trade. The seasonal increases in transportation and logging were greatest. On the other hand, construction was quieter, and there was a minor decline in services. Returns were furnished by 924 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 140,767 workers, as against 134,256 at Novermber 1. This advance of 6.511 persons was contra-seasonal in character, the movement having been downward in sixteen of the twenty preceding Decembers for which data are available. The index at the latest date, standing at 188·1, was the highest figure in the record.

At December 1, 1940, the 874 reporting establishments had 99,157 employees, as compared with 99,554 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed further substantial improvement, continuing the uninterruptedly favourable movement indicated since March; the latest gain was contrary to the usual seasonal movement at December 1. Statements were received from 3,198 employers of 524,467 persons, or 7,547 more than at the first of November. The index rose from 177·1 in the preceding month, to a new maximum of 179·8 at December 1, 1941, when it was some 30 per cent higher than at the same date in 1940.

Manufacturing showed moderate, contra-seasonal improvement as compared with November 1, 1941. Large gains were reported in iron and steel plants and there was improvement on a smaller scale in the non-ferrous metal, chemical and rubber division. Pulp and paper, lumber, textile, food and a few other classes were slacker, the losses in some cases being seasonal. Transportation and services also released employees, but the reductions were not pronounced. On the other hand, logging, construction and maintenance and trade afforded more employment; the increase in logging was greatest. It was, however, on a smaller scale than that recorded at December 1 in 1940.

Statistics for the same date in 1940 had been tabulated from 3,125 firms in Quebec with a combined payroll of 429,149 persons; this was a contra-seasonal increase of 2,756 from their staffs in the preceding month.

Ontario.—Employment in Ontario showed a further moderate advance at December 1, 1941; the trend at that date in other years of the record has usually been downward. Improvement was noted, on the whole, in manufacturing, largely in chemical and iron and steel plants, although there were also gains in leather, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus factories. On the other hand, contractions were reported in lumber, food and pulp and paper. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and trade afforded increased employment. Mining, transportation and construction, however, showed seasonal curtailment, that in construction being considerable. The 5,532 employers making returns for December 1, 1941, had a staff of 705,857, compared with 702,193 at the beginning of November. The index, at 174·0, compared favourably with that of 142·7 at the same date in 1940. The 5,373 establishments whose statistics were then compiled had 570,326 persons on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.—Seasonal declines were indicated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but there was moderate improvement in Alberta at the date under review, the 1,802 co-operating firms reported that they had released 770 workers, reducing their staffs to 183,389. This decrease was below the average for the beginning of December in the period, 1921-1940. Manufacturing, mining, logging and retail trade showed improvement, while there were seasonal losses in transportation and construction; the decline in the latter was considerable. Within the manufacturing division, increased activity was indicated in iron and steel, chemical and animal food factories; the gains in these were partly offset by seasonal curtailment in the lumber, textile and vegetable food divisions. Industrial activity generally at the beginning of December was at a higher level than at the same date in any other year for which data are available; the November 1 and December 1 index numbers of 136·1 and 135·5, respectively, were the highest indicated in any month of the record.

Data for December 1, 1940, were received from 1,771 establishments with 155,996 employees, compared with 157,214 at the first of November, 1940.

British Columbia.—Contractions were reported in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December. There were moderate gains in shipping and retail trade, and, within the manufacturing division, in iron and steel factories. However, the trend in manufacturing as a whole was downward, due to seasonal losses in the animal and vegetable food, lumber and non-ferrous metal groups. Logging and construction were also quieter. A rather smaller decrease had been noted at December 1, 1940, when the index was many points below the latest figure, which is higher than in any other December for which information is available. The 1,339 firms making returns for the date under review had 133,525 employees, as compared with 138,117 in their preceding statement. At December 1, 1940, 1,300 employers had reported a staff of 109,720 persons.

Table II gives index numbers by provinces and economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Lessened activity was indicated in Windsor and Winnipeg. In Ottawa, there was little general change in the situation, while the trend was upward in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver, these gains ranged from 0·1 per cent in Ottawa, to 2·4 per cent in Toronto. Employment in each of these eight cities was decidedly more active than in any other December in the record.

Montreal.—There was a considerable increase in the employment afforded in Montreal by the 1,848 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 2,422 persons to 242,327 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported improvement, mainly in iron and steel, but also in non-ferrous metals and a number of other classes. Textile plants, on the other hand, released employees. Construction and maintenance and trade afforded more employment, while services were quieter, and other non-manufacturing divisions showed little general change. Expansion had also been noted at the same date of last year, but the index of employment was then decidedly below that of 159·8 at the latest date, when it was at its high point for this record of twenty-one years.

The 1,804 establishments furnishing returns for December 1, 1940, had reported 197,680 men and women on their paylists.

Quebec.—Industrial activity in Quebec City showed a further upward movement, according to the 219 employers whose returns were received, and who had 26,985 employees at December 1. There was continued improvement in manufacturing, mainly in the chemical, iron and steel and textile groups; trade and construction were also busier. No general change had been noted at the beginning of December in 1940, when the index was much lower than the latest figure of 194·6; this was the highest to date. The previous maximum was that of 190·7 at November 1, 1941. Statements for December 1, 1940, had been received from 218 concerns with 20,753 persons on their payrolls.

Toronto.—Increases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by the 1,912 co-operating firms, who employed 220,245 workers, as compared with 215,150 at the beginning of November. Manufacturing showed noteworthy improvement, the greatest gains being in iron and steel and chemical plants. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and trade were also busier, while transportation released some employees. An increase had been registered at December 1, of the year before, but the index of employment then was many points lower than that of 171·6 at the latest date. For December 1, 1940, 1,843 establishments had made returns, showing that they employed 177,350 men and women compared with 175,858 at November 1.

Ottawa.—No general change in industrial activity was indicated in Ottawa, where manufacturing showed moderate curtailment; trade, however, was seasonally busier. Within the manufacturing division, there were losses in

lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants. Two hundred and forty-three firms recorded a combined payroll of 21,675 workers, as against 21,655 in their last report. Employment was at a much higher level than at the beginning of December, 1940, when a decline had been indicated by 239 employers, with 17,655 persons on their paylists.

Hamilton.—A further gain was made in Hamilton. An aggregate force of 58,287 employees was reported by the 343 firms furnishing data, being an increase of 1,069 over their staffs at November 1. Manufacturing as a whole was more active, the improvement taking place largely in electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Construction released employees, while trade showed a seasonal gain. The index, at 178·6 was decidedly higher than at the same date a year ago, when greater expansion had been reported by the 333 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had aggregated 45,072 men and women.

Windsor.—There was a further slight decline in Windsor, mainly in construction works, while other divisions showed little change on the whole. Statements were tabulated from 199 employers with 33,179 workers at the beginning of December, compared with 33,255 in the preceding month. A small gain had been recorded at December 1, 1940, when information had been received from 196 firms with 26,136 employees. The index then was many points lower than that of 244·1 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.—Following eight months of uninterrupted gains, employment in Winnipeg showed a small decline, according to data received from 561 establishments employing 55,418 persons, or 131 fewer than at November 1. Improvement was recorded in trade, but construction and services were not so active, while there was little general change in manufacturing. The general index, at 132·9, was nearly 23 points higher than at the same date of last year, when an increase had been reported by the 540 employees furnishing data, whose working forces had aggregated 48,245.

Vancouver.—Employment in Vancouver continued to expand, according to 586 employers of 58,414 workers, as compared with 57,464 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed a further advance, mainly in iron and steel products, and transportation and trade also afforded more employment. Construction, however, was quieter. A small gain, on the whole, had been indicated at the beginning of December, 1940, when the 571 co-operating firms had employed 44,145 men and women; the index then was 36 points lower than that of 165·7 at the latest date.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—A slightly upward movement was reported at December 1 in manufacturing establishments, 7,055 of which employed 979,881 operatives, compared with 975,246 at November 1. Reflecting this moderate gain, the index (1926=100) rose from its previous maximum of 187·6 at November 1 to 188·4 at the date under review. As compared with the December 1, 1940, index of 144·7, there was an increase of over 30 per cent, representing employment for some 227,400 additional workers over the twelve months.

As already stated, an advance in manufacturing at December 1 is contra-seasonal, the trend having been downward in sixteen of the twenty preceding Decembers for which statistics are available. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore continued its upward movement (the twenty-third in succession), rising from 185·9 at November 1 to 190·6 at the beginning of December. Like the crude index, the seasonally-adjusted figure was then at its maximum in the period since 1920.

Curtailment, largely seasonal in character, was indicated in the food, lumber, textile, pulp and paper, electric light and power and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product industries. On the other hand, improvement was reported in the tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel divisions. The greatest expansion was in iron and steel factories, whose staffs were enlarged by over 12,400 persons, bringing them to the highest figure ever recorded.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at December 1 in recent years, 1941, 188·4; 1940, 144·7; 1939, 122·2; 1938, 100·1 and 1937, 116·3.

For December 1, 1940, 6,794 establishments had furnished statistics showing that they employed a force of 744,885 men and women, compared with 744,394 in the preceding month. The index, at 144·7, was then decidedly lower than that of 188·4 at December 1, 1941.

Logging.—There were continued advances in logging, according to 456 companies with 74,264 persons in their employ, or 9,107 more than in the preceding month. The increase was below the average at December 1 in the experience of the years since 1920, being also smaller than that noted at the same date in 1940. This probably resulted to a considerable extent from the difficulty experienced by some camps in obtaining the required labour. The index at the latest date was 250·3; this was considerably lower than that of 303·6 at December 1, 1940, when employment in the bush was exceptionally active. The largest

gains at the date under review were in Quebec, but there were also important increases in New Brunswick, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Mining.—Coal-mining was seasonally brisker, and the mining of other non-metallic minerals also showed slight improvement. The extraction of metallic ores, however, afforded less employment, On the whole, there was a moderate decrease in employment in the mining group. This falling-off slightly exceeded the small reduction which has been the average change in mining at December 1 in the last twenty years. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 420 mine operators, whose forces included 86,283 workers, or 706 fewer than at November 1. A slight loss had also been registered at December 1 of a year ago, but the index was then nearly eleven points lower than that of 183·5 at the latest date.

Communications.—A small increase in personnel was noted in communications, in which 164 additional persons were reported. The co-operating companies and branches had 26,879 employees at the date under review. The latest index was several points higher than in the early winter of 1940, when there had been a moderate reduction in the group as a whole.

Transportation.—Transportation afforded more employment according to returns from 554 employers of 131,177 workers, compared with 129,594 in the preceding month. Local transportation and storage reported curtailment, but employment on steam railways and in shipping and stevedoring was more active. Curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of December, 1940, and the index then was nearly 12 points lower than that of 104·1 at the latest date. The general increase at December 1, 1941, was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the years, 1921-1940.

Construction and Maintenance.—There were seasonal reductions in construction and maintenance, losses being shown in the building, railway and highway divisions. The general decline was below the average for December 1. The forces of the 1,440 contractors furnishing date aggregated 180,125 employees, as compared with 185,531 at November 1. Employment in this group as a whole was in much greater volume than at December 1, 1940, the contraction then reported having been much larger.

Services.—Employment in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning plants was quieter. Returns were compiled from 614 establishments with 37,968 men and women on their payrolls, or 738 fewer than at the beginning of November. A falling-off on a smaller scale had been shown at December 1, 1940, but the index then was lower than at the beginning of December, 1941.

Trade.—Important additions to staffs were recorded in retail trade, while wholesale houses made seasonal reductions in their forces; the general gain in trade was smaller than that indicated at December 1, 1940, but employment then was not so active. The 2,195 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 171,428 persons in their employ at December 1, 1941, or 3,721 more than in the preceding month.

Finance.—The 761 financial institutions and branches furnishing data for December 1 employed 62,947 men and women, as compared with 63,252 in their last report. The index stood at 121·9; in the preceding month it was 122·5, while at December 1, 1940, the figure had been 112·7. The addition of the returns for this group to those already given for the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings to 1,750,952 the number of persons in recorded employment in 13,556 establishments, and lowers the general index of 168·8 in the eight industries just enumerated, to 166·5. When the employees of financial organizations are added to the statistics for November 1, 1941, the general index was lowered from 167·6 to 165·4. The index at December 1, 1940, had stood at 139·1 without the figures for the finance group, and 137·8 when they were included.

Index numbers in industries are given in Table 111.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of December, 1941

Unemployment in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades, or who are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

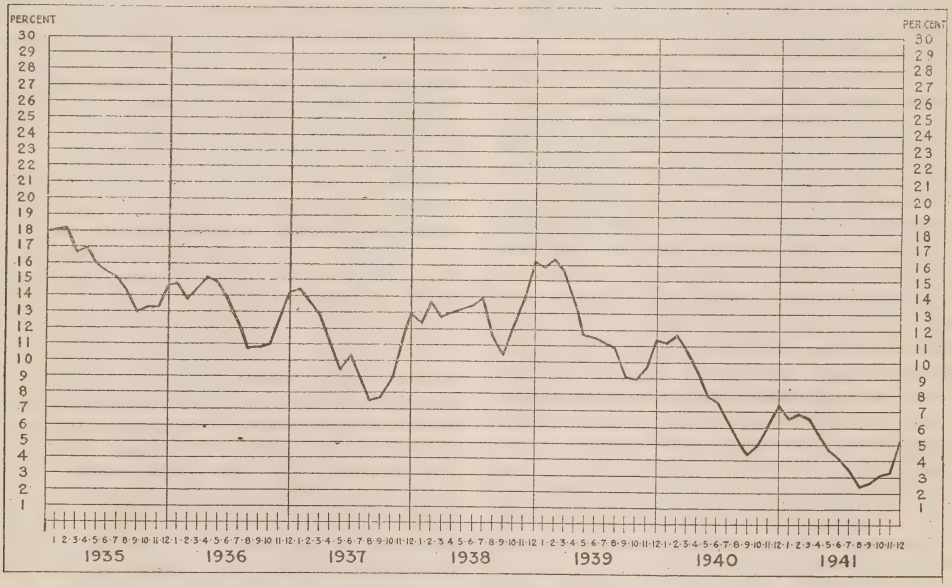
Reports were tabulated at the end of December from 2,100 labour organizations having a total membership of 321,314 persons, of whom 16,660 or a percentage of 5·2, were unemployed, in contrast with percentages of 3·3 at the close of November and 7·4 at the

end of December, 1940. The December percentage of unemployment was the lowest in trade union records for any corresponding month since 1919.

The moderate employment contraction shown in December from the preceding month was due principally to marked decreases in work afforded lumber workers and to the moderate reductions in employment in manufacturing, transportation and in the building and construction trades. A fractional advance over November was reflected in Nova Scotia returns. On the other hand, there were nominal reductions in employment of union members in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Slight recessions were indicated in reports received from Alberta and British Columbia unions. In Ontario there was a substantial contraction in work afforded, due principally to seasonal influences. In contrast with reports received at the close of December, 1940, advances of noteworthy proportions occurred in Quebec and appreciable increases were apparent in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Advances of lesser degree were reflected in returns received from unions in Nova Scotia and Alberta; nominal increases, only, were noted in New Brunswick and Manitoba. On the other hand, in Ontario, there was a fractional recession.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Improvement on a moderate scale over the November returns was observed in Halifax, while in Saint John and Winnipeg there were nominal contractions. A tendency toward slightly reduced employment was apparent in Montreal, Regina and Vancouver and in Edmonton there was an appreciable decrease in available work; in Toronto there was a pronounced contraction due chiefly to between season lay-offs. In comparison with the returns tabulated at the close of December, 1940, employment rose substantially among Montreal and Vancouver union members. Nominal improvement only, was apparent in Halifax, Saint John and Regina; in Winnipeg the percentage of unemployment remained unchanged. On the other hand, unions in Edmonton indicated a slight decrease and in Toronto there was a moderate contraction.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The chart which accompanies this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1935, to date. The curve of unemployment in January, 1941, was at a slightly lower level than at the end of December, 1940, thus indicating a slight improvement in employment. In February, the curve showed a nominal incline from January, thus manifesting a fractional contraction in employment. During March, the level of the curve declined slightly from February and from that month to the close of August pursued a downward course. The

level reached by the curve at the end of August proved to be the lowest point attained during the year, thus reflecting in that period, the most favourable employment conditions. During September, October and November the curve continued to incline slightly each month, and in December there was a further moderate rise, thus manifesting during these months continued contractions in the volume of work available; recessions which were due mainly to seasonal influences.

Reports were tabulated from 663 unions in the manufacturing industries. These organizations had a total membership of 145,612 persons, of whom 6,844, or a percentage of 4·7 were without work, in contrast with percentages of 2·7 at the end of the previous month and 6·8 at the end of December, 1940. In comparison with November, bakers and confectioners and leather workers were slightly better engaged; among woodworkers and clay, glass and stone, and soft drink workers conditions were fractionally improved. Electric current employees, textile and carpet workers, tailors, butchers, meat and fish packers, rubber, jewellery, mine, mill and drillermen and gas workers, were reported as being fully employed; the percentage who were without work among metal polishers remained identical with that reported in the preceding month. On the other hand, nominal contractions were apparent in reports received from unions of papermakers, printing pressmen and hat, cap and glove workers. Slightly lower employment levels were observed among cigar and tobacco workers and general labourers. A contraction although on a small scale only, was in evidence likewise, among members in the iron and steel trades and marked recessions were indicated by garment and fur workers; these were due principally to the usual seasonal lull. A large majority of the trades participated in the upward movement over December, 1940. Employment for woodworkers and hat, cap and glove workers rose substantially; a much higher employment level was noted, likewise, for members in the iron and steel trades. On the other hand, unions of garment workers indicated an appreciable contraction in available work; among fur workers, especially when viewed from the percentage standpoint, the recessions were quite pronounced.

Reports were tabulated from 56 unions of coal miners, whose total membership was 22,463 persons. Of these, 234, or a percentage of 1·0 were without work, in contrast with percentages of 0·9 in the previous month and 2·9 at the close of December, 1940. In New Brunswick union members were again reported as having adequate work. On the other hand, nominal decreases were manifested in returns received from Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia. In comparison with the situation at the end of December, 1940, conditions in Nova Scotia and British Columbia were moderately improved; in Alberta the increase was nominal, only. As in the previous comparison, New Brunswick members were reported as fully employed.

Returns were tabulated from 243 unions in the building and construction trades. These organizations had a combined membership of 36,044 persons, of whom 3,809 or a percentage of 10·6 were unemployed, in comparison with percentages of 8·6 at the end of November, and 15·6 at the close of December, 1940. In contrast with November, minor advances were in evidence among bridge and structural iron workers; among electrical workers and hod carriers and building labourers there were nominal increases, only. The percentage of unemployed members among unions of tile layers, lathers and roofers remained identical with that of the preceding month. On the contrary, a fractional decline was manifested by plumbers and steamfitters. Retarded activity although on a small scale,

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	13·1
Average 1939.....	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	12·2
Average 1940.....	3·1	3·7	11·0	6·0	7·3	6·9	9·7	7·6	7·8
Average 1941.....	2·2	2·3	6·1	3·4	4·4	3·4	6·7	4·5	4·5
Dec. 1930.....	7·5	8·7	22·8	17·3	14·2	15·9	13·8	16·8	17·0
Dec. 1931.....	13·8	9·6	29·0	20·3	16·5	19·5	16·9	21·2	21·1
Dec. 1932.....	8·4	16·5	30·9	28·5	20·9	20·8	22·8	26·0	25·5
Dec. 1933.....	11·2	11·5	23·2	24·9	20·3	17·2	17·6	19·8	21·0
Dec. 1934.....	4·7	7·2	24·5	18·7	16·1	13·1	9·0	24·6	18·0
Dec. 1935.....	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
Dec. 1936.....	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Dec. 1937.....	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Dec. 1938.....	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	16·2
Dec. 1939.....	5·3	4·3	16·1	9·7	12·0	10·2	4·9	12·4	11·4
Dec. 1940.....	2·6	2·3	11·1	5·9	6·6	6·7	4·8	9·0	7·4
Jan. 1941.....	3·3	3·3	9·2	6·0	4·5	6·0	6·2	6·5	6·6
Feb. 1941.....	2·8	3·5	9·7	6·2	5·7	5·5	8·0	6·1	6·9
Mar. 1941.....	3·1	3·3	7·9	6·1	5·1	5·8	11·2	7·3	6·6
April 1941.....	3·2	2·5	8·0	3·1	4·6	3·3	12·6	5·7	5·5
May 1941.....	2·5	2·8	7·3	1·5	5·3	1·8	12·0	4·2	4·6
June 1941.....	2·0	1·9	6·2	2·0	4·3	1·8	11·5	3·8	4·1
July 1941.....	2·0	1·5	4·1	2·7	4·1	1·5	6·9	4·8	3·5
Aug. 1941.....	1·8	1·7	3·7	1·6	2·3	2·1	2·1	1·9	2·4
Sept. 1941.....	1·8	1·8	3·7	2·1	2·8	1·6	1·9	2·5	2·7
Oct. 1941.....	1·6	1·2	4·7	2·0	2·7	3·2	3·7	3·1	3·1
Nov. 1941.....	1·3	1·4	5·1	1·7	5·4	3·7	2·4	4·0	3·3
Dec. 1941.....	1·0	2·1	5·7	6·0	6·2	4·2	3·8	5·3	5·2

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail) shop-clerks)	Services	Government	Miscellaneous	All occupations
December, 1930	11·5	41·2	7·6	17·7	6·4	14·5	28·4	7·3	....	31·4	38·9	13·2	40·5	53·8	24·2	9·8	22·0	39·9	0	38·6	44·5	10·6	31·5	12·1	1·0	6·7	6·8	0	·2	7·5	1·0	15·1	17·0
December, 1931	20·2	20·6	10·0	23·8	13·4	12·2	16·5	10·7	....	52·5	55·3	6·1	59·7	35·8	22·7	15·2	20·0	16·8	....	50·8	58·1	12·3	54·6	13·6	1·4	9·7	9·8	0	·3	9·2	2·3	19·1	21·1
December, 1932	28·4	51·9	8·3	28·9	12·2	18·0	24·3	15·4	0	54·8	48·4	18·4	49·2	74·1	22·5	29·4	36·2	56·1	....	44·8	69·2	15·5	36·7	18·1	1·0	15·0	15·3	0	·7	11·1	6·3	20·0	25·5
December, 1933	25·0	19·0	6·8	23·4	16·0	15·3	17·4	14·4	0	13·9	17·2	18·3	11·3	56·6	42·7	25·3	23·3	35·5	0	73·2	69·1	13·4	34·6	14·5	1·1	12·9	13·1	3·8	0	8·7	2·6	19·8	21·0
December, 1934	38·8	50·6	6·7	17·8	7·9	9·3	7·9	10·4	0	42·0	24·4	4·3	23·3	23·0	10·2	19·6	15·3	11·5	0	52·0	58·6	11·3	74·3	10·9	·9	11·5	11·8	0	7·8	7·8	3·8	15·4	18·0
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·3	32·4	31·8	14·3	9·9	16·3	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·6	·9	9·5	9·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·7	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·4	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
December, 1938	19·4	47·5	6·4	16·6	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·9	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	2·2	34·7	2·0	40·5	41·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	·6	6·9	7·1	0	·2	6·6	2·4	10·4	16·2
December, 1939	25·8	23·0	5·0	10·0	4·4	5·7	4·3	8·0	12·1	7·0	9·3	·7	8·0	22·0	33·1	8·7	2·8	13·3	6·8	35·6	30·3	10·0	34·1	10·5	3·9	6·3	6·5	0	0	4·4	4·2	4·6	11·4
December, 1940	22·9	28·5	7·5	6·8	5·2	3·3	2·7	4·5	0	18·7	9·7	2·5	9·7	23·9	17·6	4·2	2·8	1·2	6·7	20·8	15·6	5·4	19·0	6·2	·3	5·4	5·5	0	·1	2·8	1·3	4·0	7·4
January, 1941	21·0	9·4	6·7	4·8	2·7	3·1	2·2	4·7	0	18·8	3·9	4·1	2·0	14·7	17·8	3·3	1·3	·4	6·8	19·0	17·4	5·3	18·2	6·1	·2	5·3	5·4	0	0	3·0	1·9	3·9	6·6
February, 1941	21·5	9·6	8·3	4·2	2·6	2·7	2·0	4·0	13·2	14·2	3·4	3·2	1·9	12·8	11·6	2·8	1·3	·2	12·8	26·8	19·5	6·2	23·6	7·0	·2	4·3	4·4	0	0	3·2	2·6	3·8	6·9
March, 1941	35·1	2·2	10·8	3·5	2·4	2·9	2·7	3·3	0	14·4	2·9	8·8	1·1	0	9·1	2·1	1·3	·6	0	22·9	19·9	5·2	22·0	5·9	0	4·7	4·8	0	0	2·7	1·5	3·8	6·6
April, 1941	14·0	7·4	13·1	2·7	1·8	1·8	1·1	3·2	0	1·1	4·1	1·0	2·7	0	9·4	2·2	1·0	·7	0	16·4	15·2	3·6	22·8	3·4	·1	4·5	4·6	0	0	4·0	3·4	4·6	5·5
May, 1941	12·5	3·8	11·5	3·1	1·1	1·3	·5	2·9	0	1·4	4·7	1·7	6·2	1·4	8·0	2·0	·1	·7	0	18·9	10·0	2·6	20·3	2·1	·1	4·3	4·4	0	0	2·5	·6	4·1	4·6
June, 1941	16·9	3·2	11·9	3·1	1·1	1·6	·7	3·4	0	·7	5·7	·1	7·0	12·9	10·5	1·2	·3	1·4	0	15·5	7·9	2·1	16·6	1·7	·1	4·1	4·2	0	0	2·0	1·2	2·6	4·1
July, 1941	17·5	7·2	10·5	2·5	·3	1·2	·5	2·6	4·2	5·1	1·8	0	2·4	1·2	3·0	3·2	·2	·8	0	11·3	6·9	1·8	14·9	1·5	·1	3·8	4·5	0	·1	1·2	·1	2·0	3·5
August, 1941	1·5	0·6	4·4	1·4	·5	1·1	·4	2·8	4·3	1·1	·4	0	·5	0	5·9	1·4	·2	·4	0	11·5	6·9	1·8	13·2	1·5	·0	3·8	3·9	0	·1	1·1	·1	2·0	2·4
September, 1941	10·4	0·6	4·2	1·6	0·5	1·0	0·5	2·3	0	1·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	0	9·3	1·5	0·1	0·4	0	9·6	7·1	2·3	15·3	2·0	0·1	3·7	3·7	0	0·1	1·0	0·5	1·5	2·7
October, 1941	6·3	6·5	4·1	2·4	0·6	1·1	0·6	2·1	0	0·4	3·4	0	4·1	5·7	15·3	1·1	0	0·4	0	11·5	7·7	2·4	18·5	2·0	0·1	3·6	3·7	0	0·3	1·1	0·1	1·8	3·3
November, 1941	14·5	6·9	2·1	2·7	1·5	·9	·5	1·7	0	1·6	6·2	0	8·4	5·9	14·3	·5	0	·4	0	13·1	8·6	2·6	18·4	2·2	·1	3·5	3·6	0	·1	1·4	·1	2·4	3·3
December, 1941	17·7	30·3	2·1	4·7	·5	1·3	1·0	2·0	0	1·5	11·7	0	17·6	6·2	22·1	1·7	·1	·2	0	17·9	10·6	4·9	19·4	5·3	·0	3·4	3·5	0	·1	1·5	·5	2·3	5·2

was observed among granite and stonecutters and painters, decorators and paper-hangers; a moderate contraction was noted for bricklayers, masons and plasterers and carpenters and joiners. Viewed from the percentage standpoint, although involving comparatively few members, steam shovelmen indicated rather marked recessions. A large majority of the trades participated in the upward movement over December, 1940. Much higher employment levels were in evidence among carpenters and joiners and advances, to a lesser degree, were observed in returns received from unions of bricklayers, masons and plasterers. Hod carriers and building labourers and plumbers and steamfitters reported heightened activity, although on a small scale. From the percentage viewpoint, bridge and structural ironworkers were much better employed, but as their membership is comparatively small, this change did not involve many members. On the contrary, conditions among granite and stone-cutters showed a moderate contraction; a fractional decrease only was apparent among steam shovelmen.

Reports were tabulated from 846 organizations in the transportation industries, whose total membership was 75,496 persons. Of these 3,669, or a percentage of 4·9 were without work, in contrast with 2·6 per cent at the end of November and 5·4 per cent at the close of December, 1940. The percentage of unemployment among teamsters and chauffeurs remained unchanged from November; among street and electric railway employees there was a fractional decrease in work provided. Owing to the closing of navigation on the Great Lakes reports from unions of navigation workers reflected some contractions, while among steam railway employees there were moderately lower employment levels. In comparison with the situation at the close of December, 1940, teamsters and chauffeurs indicated a minor advance. A slightly higher employment level prevailed among steam railway men, while fractional declines were noted for navigation workers and street and electric railway employees.

Returns were received from 11 unions of retail shop clerks, whose aggregate membership was 4,121 persons. Of these, 4, or a percentage of 0·1 were unemployed. This was the same percentage, as that shown, both in the previous month and at the close of December, 1940.

Reports were tabulated from 94 unions of civic employees, comprising a total of 9,552 members, of whom 50, or a percentage of 0·5 were without work, in contrast with percentages of 0·1 at the end of November and 1·3 at the close of December, 1940.

In the miscellaneous group of trades, there were 144 reports tabulated in December. The total membership included in these returns was 11,807, of whom 268, or a percentage of 2·3 were without work, in contrast with percentages of 2·4 at the end of the previous month and 4·0 at the close of December, 1940. Contrasted with November, unclassified workers manifested an appreciable increase in employment; among theatre and stage employees there was a fractional advance only. On the other hand, nominal declines were in evidence among hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen. In comparison with conditions at the close of December, 1940, moderate improvement was reflected in reports received from unions of stationary engineers and firemen and theatre and stage employees. Slightly higher levels prevailed, likewise, for hotel and restaurant employees; among barbers there was a fractional advance only. Unclassified workers were the only unions in this comparison to manifest a contraction, and this was not pronounced.

Returns were received from 5 unions of fishermen, whose total membership was 1,981. Of these, 350, or a percentage of 17·7 were without work at the close of December, in contrast with percentages of 14·5 at the end of the preceding month and 22·9 at the close of December, 1940.

There were 4 returns received from unions of lumber workers and loggers. The combined membership of these organizations was 2,835 persons, of whom 858, or a percentage of 30·3, were unemployed, in contrast with percentages of 6·9 in November and 28·5 at the close of December, 1940.

Table 1 shows by provinces the percentage of members, who were on an average unemployed, each year from 1931 to 1941, inclusive, and also, the percentage of unemployment for December of each year from 1930 to 1939, inclusive, and for each month from December, 1940, to date. Table 11 summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as table 1.

Building Permits Issued in Canada During December, 1941

The December report of building permits, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, includes returns from 175 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 137 reported detailed operations. The remaining 38 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of December while 29 municipalities had failed to report at the close of January 12.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of December is $7,097,628. Revised values for the month of November include returns from 201 municipalities and aggregate $11,244,334. Reports were received from 55 of the 58 original municipalities and show a value of $5,427,347 for December. The corresponding revised value for November includes 58 returns and is $8,575,989, while the December, 1940 value was $6,067,993.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the twelve elapsed months of the current year is $133,986,074. The value of the 58 municipalities for the same period is $99,897,086, while their corresponding value in 1940 was $80,274,350.

During the month of December new construction of all types amounted to 72·9 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 34·6.

TABLE 1.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, DECEMBER, 1941

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	7,097,628	500	472,455	40,065	1,366,336
New construction	5,170,710	500	418,088	22,690	1,011,924
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,926,918	.....	54,367	17,375	354,412
Residential	2,841,306	500	63,253	28,225	472,300
New construction	2,454,522	500	29,640	19,400	380,875
Additions, alterations, repairs	386,784	.....	33,613	8,825	91,425
Institutional	736,325	.....	248,500	.....	111,609
New construction	609,327	.....	248,500	.....	108,759
Additions, alterations, repairs	126,998	.....	.....	.....	2,850
Commercial	1,743,825	.....	53,469	7,540	394,860
New construction	1,206,230	.....	33,214	3,290	157,700
Additions, alterations, repairs	537,595	.....	20,255	4,250	237,160
Industrial	1,719,481	.....	106,683	4,300	377,382
New construction	894,180	.....	106,274	.....	363,300
Additions, alterations, repairs	825,301	.....	409	4,300	14,082
Other Building	56,691	.....	550	.....	10,185
New construction	6,451	.....	460	.....	1,290
Additions, alterations, repairs	50,240	.....	90	.....	8,895

Classification of Permits	Provinces (Concluded)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	3,748,636	177,099	362,710	192,904	736,923
New construction	2,545,528	141,500	332,155	123,206	575,119
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,203,108	35,599	30,555	69,698	161,804
Residential	1,719,935	57,999	16,780	61,323	420,991
New construction	1,577,086	34,100	5,280	34,525	373,116
Additions, alterations, repairs	142,849	23,899	11,500	26,798	47,875
Institutional	82,732	98,200	.....	80,950	114,334
New construction	22,000	98,200	.....	69,850	62,018
Additions, alterations, repairs	60,732	.....	.....	11,100	52,316
Commercial	834,628	16,650	345,575	33,970	57,133
New construction	633,786	5,200	326,525	7,055	39,460
Additions, alterations, repairs	200,842	11,450	19,050	26,915	17,673
Industrial	1,081,741	4,000	.....	14,500	130,875
New construction	312,106	4,000	.....	10,000	98,500
Additions, alterations, repairs	769,635	.....	.....	4,500	32,375
Other Building	29,600	250	355	2,161	13,590
New construction	550	.....	350	1,776	2,025
Additions, alterations, repairs	29,050	250	5	385	11,565

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1941. (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials	Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials
	December	Twelve months	Twelve months	Twelve months		December	Twelve months	Twelve months	Twelve months
	$	$				$	$		
1941.....	7,097,628	133,986,074	(1) 63·9	(2)	1933.....	1,983,292	21,776,496	13·9	78·3
1940.....	7,485,753	113,005,208	(1) 52·5	96·3	1932.....	1,569,255	42,319,397	26·7	77·2
1939.....	6,037,582	60,272,379	38·5	89·7	1931.....	7,895,106	112,222,845	71·8	81·9
1938.....	3,482,915	60,817,332	38·9	89·1	1930.....	15,440,281	166,379,325	106·4	90·9
1937.....	3,556,977	55,844,999	35·7	94·3	1929.....	14,688,682	234,944,549	150·2	99·0
1936.....	3,282,166	41,325,693	26·4	85·3	1928.....	16,095,160	219,105,715	140·1	97·1
1935.....	2,401,850	46,360,623	29·8	81·2	1927.....	11,755,566	184,613,742	118·0	96·1
1934.....	2,521,820	27,457,524	17·6	82·6	1926.....	11,508,818	156,386,607	100·0	100·0

[1] Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities. [2] Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN DECEMBER, 1941, AND IN DECEMBER, 1940

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—		Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—	
	December 1941	December 1940		December 1941	December 1940
	$	$		$	$
Prince Edward Island—			**Ontario—Conc.**		
Charlottetown	500	N.P.I.	Sarnia	22,185	19,060
Nova Scotia—			Sault Ste. Marie	25,054	11,210
*Halifax	40,410	46,035	*Stratford	12,125	1,320
New Glasgow	8,700	900	*Toronto	1,002,538	756,706
*Sydney	242,050	14,000	East York Tp.	112,821	73,515
New Brunswick—			*Windsor	89,850	40,570
Fredericton	N.P.I.	N.P.I.	Riverside	450	4,060
*Moncton	26,400	174,963	Woodstock	3,799	2,970
*Saint John	13,665	17,790	York Tp.	440,300	65,975
Quebec—			**Manitoba—**		
*Montreal (*Maisonneuve)	611,711	725,199	*Brandon	101,750	710
Quebec	134,280	168,400	St. Boniface	17,500	58,750
Shawinigan Falls	No report	4,500	*Winnipeg	48,300	89,250
Sherbrooke	7,775	866,500	**Saskatchewan—**		
Trois-Rivieres	3,525	3,850	*Moose Jaw	307,400	7,300
*Westmount	3,110	3,000	*Regina	32,415	72,845
Ontario—			*Saskatoon	17,500	4,060
Belleville	4,620	1,600	**Alberta—**		
*Brantford	16,936	11,600	*Calgary	120,567	140,944
Chatham	22,500	76,473	*Edmonton	67,670	19,680
*Fort William	10,750	205,175	Lethbridge	3,492	5,905
Galt	21,887	7,340	Medicine Hat	1,175	2,400
*Guelph	6,305	150	**British Columbia—**		
*Hamilton	423,127	897,520	Nanaimo	61,400	2,875
*Kingston	17,950	11,320	*New Westminster	54,275	48,500
*Kitchener	26,515	12,300	Prince Rupert	No report	3,925
*London	64,810	82,015	*Vancouver	396,915	520,575
Oshawa	7,600	129,370	North Vancouver	56,600	3,350
*Ottawa	427,100	122,600	Vernon	8,180	585
Owen Sound	23,900	2,300	*Victoria	145,110	168,557
*Peterborough	18,145	1,875			
*Port Arthur	15,405	10,346	Total 58 Municipalities	(1)5,427,347	6,067,993
*St. Catharines	61,325	315,760	Total 35 Municipalities	4,570,009	5,564,915
*St. Thomas	2,300	3,500			

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.

[1] 55 municipalities only, reporting.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER RECORD

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for December, 1941, summarizes the October-November employment situation in Great Britain as follows:—

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at November 17 was 95,335, a decrease of 1,699 as compared with October 13. Of this total, 27,821 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment.

Those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 5,914, a decrease of 706 as compared with October 13. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 10,784, an increase of 1,364 as compared with October 13.

The corresponding figures for women and girls on the register at November 17 were 76,649 wholly unemployed, 10,098 temporarily stopped, and 322 unemployed casual workers. Of those wholly unemployed 3,076 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment, and 3,311 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with October 13, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 12,167, those temporarily stopped a decrease of 3,734, and unemployed casual workers a decrease of 155.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at November 17 was 138,229, as compared with 147,541 at October 13, and 669,428 at November 11, 1940.

United States

Total civil non-agricultural employment rose to a new all-time peak of 40,940,000 in December, according to a report issued by the United States Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins. This represented a gain of 2,800,000 non-agricultural workers over the preceding year and 5,000,000 since December, 1929. The increase does not include the growth of the armed forces. The gain in non-agricultural employment from mid-November to mid-December resulted largely from the seasonal rise in trade.

The gain of 357,000 in trade employment over the month represented about the usual seasonal change from the high November level and reflected the hiring of temporary personnel to handle the holiday trade. Government employment rose by 73,000 in large part, due to temporary expansion of post-office personnel.

Manufacturing employment in December showed a decline of less than the usual seasonal proportions for the third successive month. The decline of 53,000 factory workers was caused largely by a sharp reduction in employment in automobile plants as passenger car production was cut during the latter part of December, and by a greater than seasonal drop in the canning and preserving industry. These losses were partly offset by gains in war industries and by a sharp rise in employment in slaughtering and meat packing. Establishments in many industries continued to report employment reductions because of inability to secure raw materials. Employment in mining declined by 4,000 from November to December, while the transportation and public utilities group showed a decrease of 35,000. Non-federal construction declined by 77,000 while Federal construction declined 64,000, resulting in a decrease of 141,000 for total construction. Finance and service employment declined 6,000.

The greater part of the gain of 2,800,000 in non-agricultural employment over the year occurred in manufacturing with an increase of 1,600,000 workers. Federal, State, and local government services increased 423,000; trade increased 256,000; transportation and public utilities, 248,000; finance and service, 124,000; construction, 100,000; and mining, 52,000.

The employment index for all manufacturing industries combined in December stood at 134·0 per cent of the 1923-25 average, and the payroll index at 169·8. Compared with December, 1940, factory employment increased 15·3 per cent and payrolls 38·7 per cent. The considerably greater increase in payrolls reflects expansion in working hours, overtime payments, and wage-rate increases. The rise in employment in slaughtering and meat packing from mid-November to mid-December amounted to 10,700, and carried employment in that industry to a new all-time peak. Other industries not directly related to the defence effort showing substantial increases over the month were leather boots and shoes (7,000), newspapers and periodicals (4,800), and book and job printing (2,900). Substantial decreases over the month occurred in automobiles (55,600), canning and preserving (32,900), beet sugar (3,600), and furniture

(3,100). Industries directly connected with defence, like airplanes, engines and shipbuilding of course continued to increase in employment.

The decline in mining employment between November and December occurred in anthracite coal mines and in quarrying and non-metallic mines. Virtually no change took place in bituminous coal, metal mines, and crude petroleum. The largest employment gains over the year were shown in quarrying and non-metallic mining (12 per cent) and in metal mines (10 per cent). Bituminous coal mines showed an increase of 5·9 per cent, while employment in anthracite mines fell 3·5 per cent over the year. Wholesale trade employment showed only a slightly greater-than-seasonal increase from November to December but was 4·4 per cent higher than December, 1940.

In retail trade, employment increased by about the usual seasonal amount (9·5 per cent) from November to December to reach the highest December level on record, exceeding the 1929 yearly average by 12·8 per cent. The largest gains over the month occurred in stores selling general merchandise and apparel, with moderate gains in furniture and food stores. The only types of retail establishments reporting decreased employment over the month were automotive (-0·3 per cent), and lumber and building materials (-1·8 per cent). Over the year interval all divisions of retail trade showed increases except furniture (-1·5 per cent) and automobile dealers (-2·5 per cent).

Decreased activity in residential and non-residential building construction was largely responsible for the decline in employment of 80,600 during the month ending December 15 on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations. Partially offsetting the losses on building construction were increases in the construction of airports and of naval and other vessels. Construction projects of the U.S.H.A., P.W.A., and R.F.C. employed 14,400 fewer persons in December, and road projects financed wholly by State and local funds dropped 30,000 employees during the month.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wage Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Orders in Council of April 9, 1924, and of December 31, 1934. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On May 30, 1941, an Order in Council, P.C. 3884, was passed rescinding the schedule of minimum wage rates set out in the "B" conditions which had been in effect since December, 1934, and establishing increased rates of 35 cents and 25 cents respectively for male and female workers over eighteen years of age. It also made provision for a system of permits to employ beginners and handicapped workers at sub-standard rates, and provided penalties for non-compliance with the prescribed rates.

On October 4, 1941, P.C. 3884 was revoked by the passage of Order in Council P.C. 7679 and minimum rates were prescribed for all employees of Government contractors and sub-contractors. (The full text of this Order in Council appears at pages 1226 and 1227 of the Labour Gazette for October.)

The four major changes made by the new Order are: (1) the application of the minimum rates to *all* employees of contractors and sub-contractors throughout an establishment of which any part may be engaged on Government orders, and not only as previously to those employees actually engaged on Government work; (2) the addition of a new minimum wage rate of 20 cents an hour for employees under 18 years of age whose rates previously had been set by provincial regulation; (3) the authorization of special beginners' rates; and (4) the exemption from the necessity of obtaining beginners' permits unless the number of beginners exceeds a quota of 20 per cent of the total number of employees in any establishment.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. This

clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontrator, or any other persons doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages. The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance, or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreements with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and alsso of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has field a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the work-people concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions, including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

As complete lists of the contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are being issued weekly through the office of the Director of Public Information, and are being published in the press, this information will not be duplicated here.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded During January

During the month of January, the Department of Labour prepared, on request, 125 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

Particulars of the contracts which have been entered into recently by the various Government departments (other than the Department of Munitions and Supply referred to above) appear hereunder:—

Group "A" Contracts

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

Note: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are '*minimum* rates only' and that 'nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instances where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation'."

Department of Public Works

Construction of an extension to the Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, R. A. Corbett & Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, January 31, 1942. Amount of contract, $121,680 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Elevator constructors	0 90
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 63
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Enginemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—metal	0 60
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent: comp	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65

	Per hour
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo layers' finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters, asphalt	0 70
Tile setters, helpers	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of a protection wall at Capilano River Estuary, B.C. Name of contractors, Horie-Latimer Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 15, 1942. Amount of contract, $4,955. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Piledriver foremen	$ 1 32½
Piledriver engineers	1 20
Piledriver men (boommen, bridgemen and derrickmen)	1 07½
Piledriver firemen	0 76½
Labourers	0 45

Department of Transport

Road improvements at Edenvale, Ontario. Name of contractor, Law Construction Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, January 9, 1942. Amount of contract, $6,550. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 70
Gasoline	0 45
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 65
Tractor operators (small)	0 45
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 55
Watchmen	0 30

Road improvements at Dewinton, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. F. R. Gibbs, Medicine Hat, Alta. Date of contract, January 20, 1942. Amount of contract, $12,968.25. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Drivers	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 50
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 60
Tractor operators (small)	0 67½
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 70
Watchmen	0 40

Additional development at Stanley, N.S. Name of contractors, Municipal Spraying and Contracting Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, January 28, 1942. Amount of contract, $16,845.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 50
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Enginemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Pipefitters (surface—temp work)	0 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Powdermen	0 45
Pumpmen	0 45
Riggers (general)	0 50
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 60
Gasoline	0 45
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 60
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Tractor operators (small)	0 45
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 55
Watchmen	0 30

Erection of buildings at Earlton Junction, Ont. Name of contractors, Hill-Clark-Francis Ltd., New Liskeard, Ont. Date of contract, January 22, 1942. Amount of contract, $6,765. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60

	Per hour
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators—steam	0 65
—Gas or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Lathers—wood	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Shinglers (wood, asbestos)	0 60
Watchmen	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Supply of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction of this article.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Arm bands	S. S. Holden, Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.
Gymnasium Jerseys	Penman's Ltd. Montreal, P.Q.
Cardigan Jackets	Bates and Innes, Ltd. Carleton Place, Ont.
Gymnasium Knickers	S. S. Holden, Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.
Undershirts and Drawers	The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd. Galt, Ont.
Mackinaw Coats	S. S. Holden, Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.
Braces	The King Suspender and Neckwear Co., Toronto.

Post Office Department

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Barrington Rubber Co., Ltd., Oakville, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Uniform Company Reg'd, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Uniform Cap Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd. Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	Canadian Spool Cotton Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings	Mayer Sealing Devices Reg'd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	United-Carr Fastener Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Letter pouches and mail bags	Hugh Carson, Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Stamping machine parts	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec and schedules of wages and hours of labour made binding under Industrial Standards Acts, etc., in certain provinces are summarized in separate articles following this.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED AND THE GENERAL COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE EMPLOYEES OF THE DAVENPORT WORKS OF THE COMPANY, OTHER THAN SUPERVISORS, FOREMEN, OFFICE AND CLERICAL STAFF.

Agreement reached following report of board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1344) and further negotiations. Agreement to be in effect from December 20, 1941, to December 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is the same as the draft agreement published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1346, with the exception of Article VIII (2) which in the signed agreement reads:

"(2) The rules for upgrading, increase and decrease of forces shall only apply to an employee after he has had six months of continuous service."

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local and Highway Transportation

OTTAWA, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND OTHER CENTRES IN ONTARIO.—CERTAIN AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT OPERATORS ENGAGED IN LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TRUCKING AND THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AND OTHER TRANSPORT WORKERS (TRUCK DRIVERS, WAREHOUSEMEN, MECHANICS, CHECKERS AND LOADERS).

Agreements similar to those summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 574, were made later in 1938, and in one case 1939, with other employers with certain differences as to conditions of hours and wage rates.

Amendments were later made to some agreements: for two firms in Toronto, closed shop and union check-off and provisions for adjustment in wage rates became effective in August, 1940 and October, 1940, respectively (In the first of these cases the wage rates were so revised in October, 1940); for a firm at Kitchener the agreement was amended August 27, 1941, to provide for closed shop and union check-off.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—A TAXICAB COMPANY AND THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AND OTHER TRANSPORT WORKERS (TAXICAB DRIVERS).

Agreement in effect from August 15, 1941, to August 14, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. All employees to be union members and the union check-off is provided for.

Hours: 10 per day, with one day off on alternate weeks and one half day the other weeks. Wages: 33⅓ per cent commission on all fares collected, and in addition, 15 per cent of the earnings of each employee providing the employee has complied with all the qualifying rules mutually agreed on. Seniority rights to be observed. One week's vacation with pay. Provision is made for the settlement of disputes.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—NATIONAL CARTAGE AND STORAGE LIMITED AND THEIR EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AND OTHER TRANSPORT WORKERS, DIVISION 253.

This agreement amends the previous one which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, page 433, such amendment being reached after the report of the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1043). This amendment is effective from January 1, 1942, and provides for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour for chauffeurs and from 45 to 47½ cents for helpers; the weekly wage rate for stockkeepers is $24.69. A cost-of-living bonus is provided for, effective from July 1, 1941.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—MANITOBA CARTAGE AND WAREHOUSING COMPANY LTD. AND EMPLOYEES.

The agreement which came into effect November 1, 1938, is similar to the one for the National Cartage and Storage Company noted above except that hours are 8½ per day, 5½ on Saturdays, and overtime is payable at straight time. The wage rate for chauffeurs is the same (45 cents per hour) but this agreement also includes teamsters and warehousemen at $21.20 per week. This agreement was amended November 24, 1941, to provide for a cost-of living bonus following the report of the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1048).

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN TRANSFER AND STORAGE FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL 31 (TRUCK DRIVERS).

The agreement which came into effect June 15, 1940, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, page 700 and June, 1937, page 689, was amended June 15, 1941, to provide for increases in wage rates of 5 cents per hour and for a cost-of-living bonus.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN TRANSFER FIRMS AND CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AND OTHER TRANSPORT WORKERS (TRUCK DRIVERS).

Agreements in effect from January 2, 1942, to January 2, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

All employees to be union members. Hours: 9 per day, 54 per week; overtime at time and one half. A cost-of-living bonus is provided for. Provision is made for seniority rights and for settlement of disputes.

VICTORIA, B.C.—TWO TRANSFER FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL 31 (TRUCK DRIVERS).

Agreement in effect from August 1, 1941, to June 15, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

All employees to be union members, and union check-off is provided for. Hours: 9 per day. Overtime; time and one half after 10 hours' work, or 50 hours in a week and for all work on Sundays and holidays. Minimum wage rates: operators of trucks 2,000 pounds and under 50 cents per hour, of trucks over 2,000 pounds 55 cents, swampers 50 cents, furniture drivers 60 cents, furniture swampers 55 cents; for men employed by the month, $110. A cost-of-living bonus is also provided for when the union can show three employers have signed the agreement. Seniority rights are recognized. One week's vacation with pay. Arrangements are made for the settlement of disputes.

VICTORIA, B.C.—ONE TRANSFER FIRM AND THE TRUCK DRIVERS AND HELPERS' UNION, LOCAL 101.

Agreement in effect from August 15, 1941 to August 15, 1943.

All employees to be union members and union check-off is provided for. Hours: 9 per day, 54 per week. Overtime: time and one half. Wages: light and medium cars $100 per month, heavy trucks and one type of moving van $110, large moving vans $120; steady swampers 45 cents per hour. A cost-of-living bonus is provided for. One week's vacation with pay. Senority rights are recognized. Provision is made for the settlement of disputes.

Trade

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN DAIRIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL 464 (MILK DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES).

Agreement in effect January 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

All employees to be union members and the union check-off is provided for. Hours: 8 per day for other than salesmen and checkers. One day off in seven or one week off in seven

weeks. Time and one half for overtime. Wage rates per 28 day period: salesmen (retail) $100 plus commission; salesmen (wholesale) $110 to $120 plus commission on sales over a certain amount; truck drivers $117.50, relief men $130, trouble shooters $105, other employees, $102.50 and $107.50. Seniority rules are specified. One week's vacation with pay. Provision is made for the settlement of disputes.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Winnipeg Electric Company and Gas Works Employees.

Agreement in effect May 1, 1941, to April 30, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. Previous agreements were summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1938, page 1418, and March, 1937, page 361. This agreement is similar, with these exceptions: weekly hours for yard men, labourers and other like employees on a 9-hour day are 50 per week, except pipefitter and helper and coal unloading men whose hours are still 54 per week. Wage rates, retroactive to April 1, 1941, are increased from 2½ cents per hour for lowest paid employees to 6½ cents for highest paid. Some hourly wage rates are: shift engineers 68 cents, producer operators 62½ cents, other operators 52 to 62½ cents, repairmen 63½ cents, helpers 47½ cents, yard men and labourers 45 cents, boilermen 53½ cents, coal unloaders 51 cents.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act," the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A parity committee (formerly called a joint committee) must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A parity committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August, 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the amendment of three agreements, as noted below. A request for the extension of a new agreement for the paper box (corrugated paper) manufacturing industry throughout the province was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 17. Requests for the amendment of the following agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*: for the shoe manufacturing industry throughout the province in the issue of January 10; for bakers at Montreal, in the issue of January 17; for tavern employees at Quebec, in the issue of

January 24; for retail stores at Quebec, hardware stores at Quebec, garages and service stations at Montreal, clerks and accountants at Jonquière and Kenogami, building trades at Three Rivers, in the issue of January 31. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during January, amending the constitution and by-laws of one parity committee and others approving the levying of assessments by certain parity committees.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated January 3, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 10, corrects the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, page 704) for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1935, page 732; March, 1936, page 275; June, 1937, page 695; June, 1938, page 691; April, 1940, page 390; June, 1941, page 704). Instead of the last sentence shown in the summary to the last amendment, the following is substituted: "All other employees of the industry, mentioned in the above classifications, shall also receive, in addition to the actual wages, an increase of 5 per cent thereof."

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND NAVIGATION), MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated January 3, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 10, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 629; February, 1940, page 173; April, page 391; June, page 610; February, 1941, page 184, April, page 473, June, page 705; July, page 854; August, page 1013; September, page 1162; November, page 1425) by extending the term of the agreement to March 1, 1942.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, SHERBROOKE.

An Order in Council, dated January 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 17, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1941, page 1315) by a change in the arrangement of hours in one locality.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario

IN six provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any (or specified) industries, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. References to the summaries of these Acts and of amendments to them are given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 1077. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Ontario

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

HARD FURNITURE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

An Order in Council, dated December 1, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, December 6, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1940, page 1313, March, 1940, page 285, November, 1941, page 1427). Effective from December 16, 1941, the cost of living bonus for class B employees is increased to 14 per cent of the minimum rates for this class; the cost of living bonus for class A employees is increased to 7 cents per hour over the minimum rates for this class.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1942

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE official index number of the cost of living in Canada, calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base period 1935 to 1939 as 100 declined from 115·8 at the beginning of December, 1941, to 115·4 at the beginning of January, 1942, due to a decline in the food group, which more than offset minor advances in three groups, namely, fuel and lighting, housefurnishings and services, and in the miscellaneous group. The decline in the food group, 1·1 per cent, was due to lower prices for eggs, certain fresh fruits, dairy products, and groceries. Increases were recorded in the prices of potatoes, onions and certain meats. Comparative figures for the total index at certain dates are 115·4 for January, 1942; 115·8 for December, 1941; 116·3 for November; 115·5 for October; 108·3 for January, 1941; 103·8 for January, 1940, and 100·8 for August, 1939.

After adjustment to the base 100·0 for August, 1939, as required by Order in Council P.C. 8253, the index was 114·5 at January 2, 1942, as compared with 114·6 at October 1, 1941, thus showing a decline of one-tenth of one point between October and January and a wartime increase in the cost of living of 14·5 points down to January 2.

On page 128 of this issue reference is made to a statement by the National War Labour Board as to any adjustment in the cost of living bonus to be made for the three-month period February 15 to May 15.

Foods advanced 23·2 per cent between August, 1939, and January, 1942; clothing 19·8 per cent; home furnishings and services 16·9 per cent; fuel and light 14·0 per cent; rent 7·1 per cent; and miscellaneous 5·4 per cent.

The control of prices under an Order in Council of November 1, 1941, P.C. 8527, became effective on December 1, 1941, the Order having been amended to change the effective date from November 17 to December 1. The text of P.C. 8527 which appeared in the Labour Gazette for November on page 1371 provided that no person should sell any goods or supply services at prices higher than during the period September 15 to October 11, except under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In the Labour Gazette for December on pages 1498 to 1501 under the title "Stabilization of Prices in Canada" there appears an outline of the measures taken by the Board. Prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, furs and certain kinds of fresh, cured and canned fish were exempted by the Board from the provisions of the maximum prices regulations on January 10. On January 20 the Board re-established the price ceiling on onions, the basic period being the week ended January 10, 1942. The order does not apply to sales by farmers and fishermen to dealers or processors of live stock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm made cheese, honey, maple syrup and fish but does apply to sales by such dealers and processors and to sales by farmers and fishermen to consumers. On December 19, 1941, the Board announced that an increase in the price of milk by one cent per quart might be authorized in certain areas and under specified conditions. Authorization for similarly limited increases in retail prices of some kinds of tea in certain provinces, by amounts up to five cents per pound, was announced on January 16.

The index number of the cost of living was constructed on the basis of a survey of expenditure of 1,439 families of wage-earners and salaried workers with earnings between $450 and $2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was $1,453.90 divided as follows: food (31·3 per cent), $443; shelter (19·1 per cent), $269.50; fuel and light (6·4 per cent), $90.50; clothing (11·7 per cent), $165.80; home furnishings (8·9 per cent), $125.70; miscellaneous (22·6 per cent), $319.40.

The last named group includes health (4·3 per cent), $60.80; personal care (1·7 per cent), $23.90; transportation (5·6 per cent), $79.30; recreation (5·8 per cent), $82.10; life insurance (5·2 per cent), $73.30. Other expenditure not directly represented in the index was $40.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of retail prices of commodities included in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services. The figures at certain dates since August, 1939, are: August, 1939, 100·0; September, 100·0; October, 103·8; November, 104·3; December, 104·3; January, 1940, 104·2; February, 104·3; March, 105·5; April, 105·5; May, 105·3; June, 105·3; July, 106·4; August, 106·8; September, 107·9; October, 108·4; November, 109·7; December, 110·0; January, 1941, 110·4; February, 110·1; March, 110·2; April, 110·7; May, 110·9; June, 112·7; July, 114·9; August, 117·7; September, 119·4; October, 120·1; November, 121·4; December, 120·6; January, 1942, 119·9.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

PRICES AS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

—	Adjusted to base 1000 for August, 1939	On base of average prices in 1935–1939 as 100*						
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
1913		79·7	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3	
1914		80·0	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3	
1915		81·6	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9	
1916		88·3	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5	
1917		104·5	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5	
1918		118·3	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4	
1919		130·0	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2	
1920		150·5	188·1	100·2	119·9	213·1	110·3	
1921		132·5	143·9	109·2	127·6	123·4	112·5	
1922		121·3	121·9	113·7	122·2	147·0	112·5	
1923		121·7	122·8	116·6	122·2	145·1	111·7	
1924		119·5	120·9	117·4	119·2	141·7	109·6	
1925		120·6	126·3	117·4	116·8	141·3	107·5	
1926		121·8	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1	
1927		119·9	130·8	114·5	114·4	135·6	105·1	
1928		120·5	131·5	117·3	113·2	135·5	104·8	
1929		121·7	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0	
1930		120·8	131·5	122·7	111·8	130·6	105·4	
1931		109·1	103·1	119·4	110·0	114·3	103·3	
1932		99·0	85·7	109·7	106·8	100·6	100·4	
1933		94·4	84·9	98·6	102·5	93·3	98·2	
1934		95·6	92·7	93·2	102·1	97·1	97·8	
1935		96·2	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7
1936		98·1	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1
1937		101·2	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1
1938		102·2	103·8	103·1	97·7	100·9	102·4	101·2
1939								
August 1	**100·0**	100·8	99·3	103·8	99·0	100·1	100·9	101·3
September 1	**100·0**	100·8	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3
October 2	**102·7**	103·5	106·3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7
November 1	**103·0**	103·8	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9
December 1	**103·0**	103·8	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0
Year		101·5	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4
1940								
January 2	**103·0**	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8
February 1	**103·0**	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9
March 1	**103·8**	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9
April 1	**103·8**	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8
May 1	**104·1**	104·9	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8
June 1	**104·1**	104·9	103·8	106·9	106·0	109·1	106·5	101·8
July 2	**104·8**	105·6	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2
August 1	**105·1**	105·9	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0
September 2	**105·6**	106·4	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·8
October 1	**106·2**	107·0	106·1	107·7	108·0	113·5	109·7	102·8
November 1	**106·9**	107·8	108·7	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·0	102·8
December 2	**107·1**	108·0	109·1	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·7	102·8
Year		105·6	105·6	106·3	107·1	109·2	107·2	102·3
1941								
January 2	**107·4**	108·3	109·7	107·7	108·6	113·7	110·8	103·1
February 1	**107·3**	108·2	108·8	107·7	108·7	114·1	111·5	103·1
March 1	**107·3**	108·2	109·0	107·7	108·9	114·2	111·6	102·9
April 1	**107·7**	108·6	110·1	107·7	108·9	114·3	111·7	102·9
May 1	**108·5**	109·4	109·7	109·7	109·2	114·5	111·8	105·1
June 2	**109·6**	110·5	112·5	109·7	110·2	114·9	112·1	105·6
July 2	**111·0**	111·9	116·6	109·7	110·5	115·1	113·0	105·6
August 1	**112·8**	113·7	121·3	109·7	110·5	115·7	114·3	106·1
September 2	**113·8**	114·7	123·3	109·7	110·9	117·4	115·8	106·4
October 1	**114·6**	115·5	123·2	111·2	112·1	119·6	117·3	106·5
November 1	**115·4**	116·3	125·4	111·2	112·7	120·0	117·9	106·7
December 1	**114·9**	115·8	123·8	111·2	112·7	119·9	117·9	106·7
1942								
January 2	**114·5**	115·4	122·3	111·2	112·9	119·9	118·0	106·8

*** For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.**

The cost of living bonus provided for by P.C. 8253 must be based on the index shown in the left-hand column. For each rise of one point in the index the amount of the bonus or its increase shall be:—(1) twenty-five cents per week for all adult male employees, and for all other employees employed at basic wage rates of twenty-five dollars or more per week, and (2) one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under twenty-one years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than twenty-five dollars per week.

AVERAGES RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA, FOR CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS AND FUEL AT CERTAIN DATES, 1914 TO 1942

Commodities	Unit	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1915	Jan. 1917	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1933	Jan. 1937	Jan. 1939	Jan. 1941	Dec. 1941	Jan. 1942
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	lb.	23·2	23·6	26·4	31·9	35·7	27·3	28·2	34·7	20·6	22·9	25·7	30·3	33·8	33·7
Beef, round steak	lb.	.....	.....	23·1	28·9	31·4	22·5	23·0	29·6	16·5	18·3	21·4	26·1	29·8	29·9
Beef, rib roast	lb.	.....	.....	21·2	26·3	28·8	20·9	21·1	27·7	15·8	17·0	19·0	25·5*a*	29·0*a*	29·1*a*
Beef, shoulder	lb.	15·3	16·4	17·4	22·5	23·2	15·2	15·3	21·6	11·1	12·2	14·4	18·0*b*	21·1*b*	21·2*b*
Beef, stewing	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·0	11·8	17·1	9·0	10·0	12·0	14·7	17·5	17·5
Veal, forequarter	lb.	16·6	17·6	20·3	25·3	25·7	18·9	18·5	23·9	12·2	14·0	16·1	19·9	21·1	21·2
Mutton, hindquarter	lb.	20·9	20·4	24·8	31·2	32·3	25·6	28·9	30·1	16·6	21·0	22·8	28·3*c*	31·1*c*	31·2*c*
Pork, fresh from ham	lb.	20·6	19·0	24·6	33·1	36·5	26·7	28·5	27·2	12·7	20·6	23·3	.....	29·0	29·2
Pork, salt mess	lb.	18·1	17·9	22·4	31·3	34·8	26·0	26·9	26·6	14·0	19·7	21·3	20·0	24·0	23·9
Bacon, not sliced	lb.	24·8	25·1	31·2	44·8	52·4	39·8	41·4	38·0	18·1	29·2	30·5	.....	39·2	39·0
Bacon, sliced	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44·2	45·6	43·0	21·0	32·6	34·2	32·1	43·1	43·1
Fish, salt cod	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·8	20·7	20·9	18·1	17·2	18·4	19·7	23·5	23·6
Fish, finnan haddie	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·2	20·5	20·6	17·0	16·9	17·5	19·3	21·5	21·7
Lard	lb.	18·6	17·8	24·3	33·3	38·8	21·7	24·9	22·4	12·3	15·9	14·0	10·5	17·1	16·2
Eggs, fresh	doz.	45·5	45·5	56·9	63·3	86·6	71·2	62·8	60·2	39·1	39·4*d*	38·6*d*	38·0*d*	47·4*d*	40·1*d*
Eggs, cooking	doz.	33·4	34·9	45·3	51·2	69·5	58·7	50·1	48·4	29·5	32·7*f*	31·7*f*	33·3*f*	40·8*f*	35·4*f*
Milk	qt.	9·0	9·2	9·9	11·9	15·1	13·3	12·3	12·5	9·5	10·7	10·9	11·1	11·8	11·8
Butter, dairy	lb.	30·5	30·9	44·2	46·9	67·6	43·5	46·0	44·1	22·8	26·9	23·8	.....	34·1	35·1
Butter, creamery	lb.	35·9	35·0	48·9	51·2	74·8	48·6	50·7	48·3	26·1	30·3	26·4	39·3	38·5	38·4
Cheese, Canadian mild	lb.	19·6	20·5	28·8	30·4	38·1	29·3	33·4*h*	33·8*h*	19·6*h*	22·4*h*	22·8*h*	23·7	36·5	36·4
Bread, white	lb.	4·3	4·5	6·1	7·6	8·7	7·0	7·7	7·7	5·6	6·6	6·7	6·7	6·8	6·8
Flour	lb.	3·2	3·9	5·3	6·5	7·4	4·8	5·4	5·0	2·6	4·1	3·1	3·6	3·6	3·6
Rolled oats, bulk	lb.	4·3	4·9	5·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	5·8	6·3	4·6	5·5	5·2	5·2	5·6	5·6
Rice	lb.	6·0	6·1	6·8	9·8	15·2	9·8	11·0*h*	10·5*h*	8·2*h*	8·0*h*	8·2*h*	9·2	10·5	10·5
Tomatoes, canned, 2½'s	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	19·1	17·1	15·7	11·7	12·8	10·7	13·6	13·9	13·8
Peas, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·0	19·0	17·7	16·0	11·6	12·2	10·6	11·9	12·5	12·5
Corn, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·7	17·4	16·8	16·0	11·7	12·3	10·7	11·8	13·3	13·3
Beans, dry	lb.	5·9	6·6	12·2	16·7	11·6	8·7	8·0	10·6	3·9	6·9	5·1	6·9	6·6	6·5
Onions	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·1	4·8	7·1	3·5	3·6	4·0	4·0	5·3	5·7
Potatoes	75 lb.	93·8	79·2	161·7	181·7	257·5	131·5	220·1	106·6	77·4	128·9	103·5	105·5	124·7	134·6
Potatoes	15 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31·8	49·7	26·4	19·2	30·2	24·6	25·7	29·4	31·0
Apples, evaporated	lb.	12·4	12·1	14·6	19·7	26·2	22·0	20·3	20·6	15·5	16·4	15·7	20·6	15·0	15·3
Prunes, medium	lb.	12·2	12·9	13·6	17·3	25·7	18·4	15·7	13·6	10·8	11·4	10·9	11·4	12·6	12·6
Raisins, seedless, 16 oz.	pkg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·2	17·5	15·9	17·2	16·7	16·7	16·7	17·2	17·1
Currants	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	18·6	19·5	16·2	15·1	14·9	14·7	15·1	15·1
Peaches, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·2	29·5	26·6	20·9	19·5	16·4	15·6	16·0	16·0
Corn syrup, 5 lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56·6	46·8	42·9	39·3	43·7	43·2	45·1	59·2	59·1
Sugar, granulated	lb.	5·7	7·7	9·2	10·7	15·5	9·2	7·9	7·5	5·8	6·2	6·3	7·5	8·6	8·6
Sugar, yellow	lb.	5·1	7·0	8·5	9·9	14·3	8·7	7·5	7·2	5·6	6·1	6·2	7·4	8·4	8·4
Tea, black	lb.	36·4	38·5	40·4	50·1	63·8	55·4	71·6	70·8	43·2	52·2	58·2	68·2	83·2	83·0
Coffee	lb.	37·9	39·4	39·7	40·5	58·6	54·3	60·5	60·7	40·8	35·4	34·4	45·5	48·0	48·0
Cocoa, ½ lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30·5	27·3	27·8	25·1	20·1	19·4	19·7	19·0	19·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Coal, anthracite, U.S.	ton	8·65	8·65	10·24	11·59	14·04	17·54	18·35	16·34	15·36	14·77	14·63	15·81	16·52	16·56
Coal, bituminous	ton	5·94	6·08	7·63	8·94	10·43	11·48	10·53	10·08	9·35	9·37	9·45	9·99	10·60	10·58
Coke	ton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·96	11·81	12·25	12·09	12·76	13·61	13·58
Wood, hard, long	cord	6·86	6·79	7·31	10·19	12·90	12·83	12·30	12·08	10·17	9·51	9·56	9·91	11·26	11·26
Wood, hard, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·00	14·50	14·52	12·41	11·24	11·63	11·99	13·47	13·50
Wood, soft, long	cord	5·14	5·00	5·23	7·55	10·00	9·58	8·98	8·87	7·65	7·18	7·17	7·42	8·16	8·15
Wood, soft, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·52	11·15	10·98	9·34	8·40	8·57	8·86	9·55	9·55

a Rolled. *b* Blade. *c* Lamb. *d* Grade A. *f* Grade B. *h* Kind most sold.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of seventy-six staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except the following are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers; milk, bread, shoulder of veal, leg roast of pork, unsliced bacon, dairy butter, evaporated apples, vinegar and coal oil. Information as to the prices of the foregoing with the exception of milk and bread is obtained by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The prices of milk, bread, fuel and the rates for rent are obtained by

the Bureau of Statistics and by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

By Order in Council P.C. 8965, dated November 21, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1462) the price ceiling established by P.C. 8527 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1371) was extended to rentals charged for all real property, the order to be administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Under authority conferred by Order in Council P.C. 5003 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 995), the Board from time to time fixed maximum rentals for housing accommodation in certain of the cities in the list on page 244. In these cities the maximum rentals already fixed continue unchanged, based in some cases on those in effect on January 2, 1940, and in the others on those in effect on January 2, 1941. The former are Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Thetford Mines, Kingston, Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria; the latter are Truro, Moncton, Brockville, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge. In all the other cities in the list the maximum rental for any housing accommodation is the rental which was in effect on October 11, 1941. Provision is made under the orders of the Board for variation of the maximum rentals for any accommodation under certain special circumstances affecting the accommodation.

Retail Prices

Meat prices at the beginning of January, 1942, were not materially changed from the levels of the previous month some averaging fractionally higher and some lower. Considerable increase was recorded however as compared with January, 1941. Sirloin steak averaged 33·7 cents at January 2, 33·8 cents for December 1, 1941, and 30·3 cents for January, 1941. Rib roast averaged 29·1 cents

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS FOR EIGHT CITIES IN CANADA

(Average prices in the period: 1935 to 1939=100)

—	Halifax	Saint John	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Edmonton	Vancouver
1935	97·3	94·0	93·1	94·9	94·9	93·7	96·3	93·5
1936	98·2	99·0	97·2	98·2	96·6	95·1	96·9	97·2
1937	101·7	101·7	100·8	102·6	102·1	104·3	101·3	105·3
1938	103·2	103·7	105·8	103·1	103·3	105·5	103·3	104·4
1939	100·1	101·5	103·3	101·1	102·8	101·0	101·8	99·1
1940	109·8	108·0	107·8	105·0	107·3	105·8	106·7	104·0
1939								
August	99·6	100·5	100·6	100·2	100·6	97·9	100·3	98·1
September	97·4	100·0	99·7	99·0	100·7	97·4	100·0	97·4
December	106·1	108·4	107·9	106·4	106·9	109·1	109·4	103·9
1940								
March	107·1	105·8	107·9	102·9	106·0	106·7	106·2	103·0
June	106·1	106·1	106·0	103·7	105·2	103·3	106·6	102·5
September	111·3	107·0	106·9	105·9	106·8	103·4	103·5	103·4
December	114·7	113·0	111·2	107·8	110·9	109·7	110·1	107·0
1941								
January	115·9	112·0	112·7	107·7	111·8	111·5	109·2	107·2
February	113·9	111·0	111·7	108·2	109·6	109·1	108·4	108·8
March	112·2	110·0	111·9	108·6	109·5	109·5	107·8	109·0
April	114·0	111·2	112·0	108·8	109·9	112·5	108·1	112·0
May	113·0	110·8	111·1	108·6	109·8	107·9	109·1	109·4
June	114·7	111·3	116·1	111·5	112·7	109·0	110·8	110·6
July	120·3	115·6	120·8	116·1	116·2	111·5	114·0	115·9
August	124·1	119·9	125·1	119·8	120·2	117·5	119·1	118·1
September	125·5	120·1	126·4	122·7	122·2	122·6	122·5	122·2
October	124·2	119·9	126·6	122·5	122·3	123·3	122·0	121·7
November	127·6	123·3	128·6	125·8	124·5	124·2	122·1	123·2
December	125·9	123·0	127·2	123·7	124·8	124·3	121·3	121·8
1942								
January	125·3	122·8	126·6	122·4	121·9	122·1	119·3	120·0

per pound for January, 29·0 for December and 25·5 cents for January, 1941, while fresh loin of pork was 32·6 cents, 32·7 cents and 24·5 cents per pound at the same dates. The price of lard averaged 16·2 cents per pound at January 2, 1942, 17·1 cents at December 1, and 10·5 cents at January 2, 1941. The price of fresh eggs declined in all localities the Dominion average 40·1 cents per dozen at the beginning of January being more than 7 cents per dozen lower than at December 1. Creamery butter at an average price of 38·4 cents per pound for January, 1942, was fractionally lower than for the previous month as compared with 39·3 cents at January 2, 1941. Stocks in storage were about 25 per cent lower at January 1, 1942, than one month earlier and about 27 per cent greater than at January 1, 1941. Cheese at 36·4 cents per pound was fractionally lower in January than in December. The price at January 1, 1941, was 23·7 cents per pound. Bread has been unchanged since July at an average price of 6·8 cents per pound. Onions continued upward averaging 5·7 cents per pound at January 2 as compared with 4·9 cents at October 1. Potatoes also averaged higher at January 2, the price for 15 pounds being 31·0 cents as compared with 29·4 cents at December 1, 1941. Oranges declined from 39·1 cents per dozen for the medium size in December, 1941, to 34·4 cents in January, 1942.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of January, 1942; Halifax $19; Charlottetown $17.90; Moncton $18.50; Saint John $17.50; Quebec $16.50; Three Rivers $17.25; Sherbrooke $18.25; St. Hyacinthe $17.50; Montreal $17.75; Ottawa $18.75; Kingston $18.50; Belleville $18.50; Oshawa $18; Toronto $16; St. Catharines $18; Hamilton $17.50; Brantford $17.75; Galt $17.50.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1933	Jan. 1937	Jan. 1939	Jan. 1940	Jan. 1941	Dec. 1941	Jan. 1942
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	103·0	94·0	95·3	63·8	81·9	73·2	82·6	84·6	93·6	94·3
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	105·1	87·1	92·0	50·5	87·6	60·4	73·8	71·8	80·6	82·3
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	103·0	107·0	109·9	57·2	75·4	72·9	79·9	83·5	98·9	98·8
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	104·3	93·2	88·6	67·9	72·2	66·3	82·0	84·4	94·9	93·3
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·6	93·7	93·3	63·5	73·0	76·2	86·3	91·9	98·4	100·4
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·8	93·3	92·9	85·4	92·1	97·6	102·8	106·3	112·8	112·9
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	105·7	96·9	95·5	56·9	82·5	70·3	76·2	77·7	78·3	78·3
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	100·6	93·4	93·4	86·0	85·6	85·6	87·1	91·0	99·3	99·3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·9	94·9	94·6	81·9	79·2	78·9	85·5	91·3	103·8	103·8
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	103·2	94·1	95·2	69·7	78·0	74·4	82·3	85·5	95·5	95·3
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	103·1	96·6	103·4	59·3	79·4	71·7	79·6	82·1	95·0	95·8
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	103·2	92·4	89·8	76·6	77·1	76·2	84·1	87·7	95·8	95·0
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	103·2	93·6	94·5	57·8	83·5	68·1	79·0	79·7	85·8	86·6
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	102·7	94·4	96·2	87·7	92·1	95·0	96·6	102·2	108·6	108·5
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	103·3	93·5	94·3	54·5	82·5	65·1	77·0	77·2	83·3	84·2
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	102·3	98·0	97·4	75·7	90·0	87·2	94·0	98·7	111·6	112·7
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	103·5	92·5	93·6	50·9	81·2	61·3	74·1	73·6	78·5	79·4
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	107·2	86·6	89·6	51·0	82·2	58·8	71·4	70·3	79·3	80·3
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	104·0	105·1	106·7	58·6	77·1	73·8	82·1	84·5	96·8	96·3
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	105·1	95·6	102·7	43·6	86·0	64·8	70·0	67·2	74·6	77·3
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	98·3	105·6	104·8	59·1	69·1	67·4	77·7	84·2	108·2	108·3
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·7	93·6	93·1	63·8	72·9	76·0	85·9	91·5	98·1	100·0
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	101·1	92·8	92·2	80·4	85·9	85·0	88·5	92·3	97·8	97·7
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	106·0	94·2	97·6	51·2	82·5	64·8	75·3	76·6	85·5	87·1
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	103·0	92·6	92·6	67·2	78·5	73·4	81·7	83·4	92·4	92·0

† The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in Other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal		Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	Pork				Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Boneless fronts, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.		Fresh, loin, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast, from ham, per lb.	Fresh, shoulder, per lb.	Salt, regular mess, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Medium, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**33·7**	**29·9**	**29·1**	**21·2**	**17·5**	**23·6**	**21·2**	**31·2**	**32·6**	**29·2**	**25·0**	**23·9**	**39·0**	**43·1**
Nova Scotia (average)	**35·3**	**29·7**	**28·4**	**21·7**	**17·3**	**20·5**	**15·7**	**32·8**	**31·5**	**32·7**	**25·7**	**22·4**	**38·0**	**42·6**
1—Sydney	38·5	31·2	31·2	25	19·7	.....	15	31·2	.....	33	.....	23·1	38	42·7
2—New Glasgow	34·7	30·7	30·6	22·8	17·7	20	15	35	32·4	35	27·4	23·2	37	42·2
3—Amherst	32·4	.....	25·8	21	15·5	.....	.....	33·3	30	.....	25	20·5	.....	43·2
4—Halifax	33·8	27·6	25·5	19·7	18	17·5	17	30·7	31·3	30	25·2	21·2	39	41·7
5—Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	.....	43
6—Truro	37·3	29·3	29	20	15·8	24	.....	34	32·3	.....	25	23·3	.....	42·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**32·3**	**27·0**	**25·3**	**19·7**	**16·6**	**20·0**	**17·0**	**31·0**	**31·8**	.....	**23·0**	**22·8**	**40·0**	**43·8**
New Brunswick (average)	**36·8**	**28·9**	**28·5**	**20·2**	**16·0**	**21·2**	**15·0**	**31·9**	**31·2**	**32·0**	**24·3**	**23·4**	.....	**42·1**
8—Moncton	33·7	27·3	27	20	14·9	20	.....	31·3	32·3	32	25·7	23	.....	44·3
9—Saint John	39·3	30·2	29·4	21·3	17·5	20·5	15	30	32	32	24·9	23·1	.....	40·8
10—Fredericton	37·5	29·3	29·1	19·2	15·6	23·2	.....	34·3	29·3	.....	22·2	23·9	.....	42·7
11—Bathurst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·6	.....	40·7
Quebec (average)	**31·9**	**29·0**	**25·9**	**19·9**	**13·7**	**22·0**	**20·5**	**31·0**	**27·3**	**25·8**	**22·3**	**23·1**	.....	**40·5**
12—Quebec	31·7	29·8	22·7	20·8	11·5	22·3	21	27·3	22·3	21	21·4	22·4	.....	37·3
13—Three Rivers	32·3	28·5	24·5	18·9	15·3	22	.....	30·1	26	.....	22·7	21·6	.....	44·6
14—Sherbrooke	35·3	32·1	29·3	23·5	16	23	18	32·8	29·4	30	22·1	23·3	.....	36·6
15—Sorel	31·1	28·9	26·7	17·5	13·1	20·4	.....	30	27·7	.....	19·8	22·4	.....	43·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	26·8	25·7	23·6	18·1	14·1	23·6	23	31·3	24·9	30	20·9	19	.....	44·2
17—St. Johns	37	30	30	20	14	22·7	.....	37·7	34	.....	25	24·2	.....	40·7
18—Thetford Mines	25·1	25·2	21·4	18·6	11·9	.....	20	30·5	22·7	22	20·9	22·3	.....	35·4
19—Montreal	35·1	31	28·7	20·6	13·9	20·7	.....	30·7	29·5	.....	23·7	26·1	.....	42·1
20—Hull	32·8	29·8	26·4	21	13·4	21·4	.....	28·7	29·4	.....	24·3	26·3	.....	39·6
Ontario (average)	**33·9**	**30·9**	**30·4**	**22·0**	**18·2**	**24·9**	**23·4**	**31·4**	**34·7**	**30·5**	**26·1**	**24·8**	**38·0**	**42·7**
21—Ottawa	36·6	32·1	32·7	23·6	18·3	23·2	23	30·9	32·1	29·5	25·1	25·3	40	43·9
22—Brockville	.....	34	.....	23·3	19·4	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	24·3	25	.....	42·1
23—Kingston	32·2	28·9	29·4	21·4	16·1	24·3	18	29·3	33·8	30	25·7	25·9	35	41·6
24—Belleville	29·7	28·4	28·1	19·2	14·6	25·5	.....	30·6	33·4	30	25	21	35	42·5
25—Peterborough	33·3	30·4	30·2	22	18	25·2	25	33·5	35·9	.....	25·7	26	42	42·3
26—Oshawa	32·4	30	31·7	22·6	19·2	25·5	25	31·3	35·4	29	27	23	38	43·1
27—Orillia	33·3	29·3	29·3	20·7	18·5	24·3	.....	30·5	33·7	.....	27·7	25	.....	43·3
28—Toronto	36·4	31·9	34·5	24·3	20·4	25·5	20·5	31·7	35·9	32	25	26·7	36	45·4
29—Niagara Falls	35·4	31·7	31·5	23·3	16·2	26	.....	31·8	36	.....	26·3	25	.....	42·4
30—St. Catharines	35·3	32·5	33	24·2	16·8	23	.....	31·2	35·3	30	26·3	26·7	40	41·3
31—Hamilton	34·5	32·4	31·8	22·8	20·4	26·9	23	32·4	36	30	28	26	.....	42·8
32—Brantford	33·6	30·4	29·9	22·7	16·5	26	25	31·3	35·7	29·5	28·3	21·7	39	44·7
33—Galt	33·5	30	31·3	23	19·2	27	25	31·7	35·7	33	26·7	28	40	44·7
34—Guelph	33·1	31·4	29·7	20·9	20·4	25·5	.....	31·5	34·9	.....	27	28·5	.....	42·3
35—Kitchener	33·8	31·9	30·2	22	19·3	25·9	.....	33·1	36·4	.....	24·6	21·5	.....	43·3
36—Woodstock	36·7	31·3	30·7	22·7	19	27·3	.....	32·3	36	.....	24·3	25	.....	41
37—Stratford	35·6	32	32·6	23·4	23	21·5	.....	32·2	35·4	.....	25·6	.....	.....	45·2
38—London	34·7	31·8	31·5	21·9	18·8	25·5	25	31·8	35·4	30	26·1	25·7	35	42·7
39—St. Thomas	34·5	30·2	30·8	21·4	18	25·1	24	29·5	26·5	29·5	27·4	.....	39·5	42·7
40—Chatham	33·5	30·6	30·4	22·3	16·4	26·1	.....	32·5	35·8	.....	27·4	25	.....	42·4
41—Windsor	32·5	29·8	29·2	21·3	18	25·7	24	30·3	33·8	31	27·2	25	.....	40·8
42—Sarnia	34·8	30·7	30·9	22·2	18·9	26·5	.....	30·7	32·7	.....	25·5	25	.....	42·7
43—Owen Sound	33·4	30	30	20·7	18·8	24·3	.....	30	33·5	.....	24·9	.....	.....	43·8
44—North Bay	34·8	32	31	22·2	18	23	.....	31	36	.....	26	25·6	.....	43·6
45—Sudbury	32·2	30·2	28·5	21·3	16·9	25	.....	31·9	34·3	30	27	23·2	38	39·8
46—Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·5	37	41·7
47—Timmins	29·6	27·3	28·3	20·6	16·6	21·2	.....	31·7	33·9	.....	26	25·9	.....	40·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	34·7	31·3	27·1	21·6	16·3	.....	23	30·6	30·3	30	23·6	22·9	38	41·8
49—Port Arthur	33·7	30·6	28·8	19·8	17·2	23	23	31	34·5	32	26·4	23·6	.....	45·4
50—Fort William	35·3	32	29·1	21·5	17·6	24·3	25	32·5	36·3	33	27·1	23·8	.....	43·5
Manitoba (average)	**31·9**	**27·7**	**28·7**	**21·1**	**17·9**	**21·8**	**18·5**	**28·5**	**34·7**	**27·0**	**25·8**	**22·3**	.....	**44·5**
51—Winnipeg	33	28·1	27·1	20·9	18·5	21·1	17	29	35·6	29	27·1	22·3	.....	43·8
52—Brandon	30·7	27·2	29·2	21·2	17·2	22·4	20	28	33·7	25	24·5	.....	.....	45·2
Saskatchewan (average)	**28·5**	**24·3**	**24·9**	**17·2**	**13·8**	**19·8**	**18·0**	**27·2**	**27·1**	**23·3**	**19·7**	**21·7**	**38·5**	**40·7**
53—Regina	32·5	26·5	25·9	18·6	16·7	20·4	20	28·7	29·5	27	20·6	22·9	.....	42·7
54—Prince Albert	21	18·7	20·7	13·5	10·7	17	16	25·7	21	18	15·3	18·3	37	35·8
55—Saskatoon	28·5	24·2	25·3	17·7	13·6	19·2	.....	25·7	28·6	.....	20·1	20·5	.....	41·6
56—Moose Jaw	31·9	27·6	28·8	19·1	14·2	22·5	18	28·5	29·3	25	22·7	25	40	42·7
Alberta (average)	**31·4**	**27·5**	**26·2**	**18·7**	**15·6**	**20·1**	**18·0**	**28·6**	**32·0**	**26·7**	**24·4**	**22·5**	**34·5**	**44·5**
57—Medicine Hat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
58—Drumheller	32·7	30·5	24·3	20	16·7	21	20	.....	33·3	28	25	22·5	35	43·1
59—Edmonton	26·5	23·4	24·5	15·7	13·4	18·8	16	25·7	32	22	24·5	22·2	28·5	43·1
60—Calgary	32·7	27·9	29·4	19·6	18·4	21·4	18	30·6	33·3	30	26·3	24·8	40	45·8
61—Lethbridge	33·6	28·2	26·6	19·6	13·9	19	.....	29·5	29·2	.....	21·8	20·5	.....	47·5
British Columbia (average)	**37·3**	**32·6**	**33·1**	**22·8**	**22·6**	**27·2**	**25·0**	**33·5**	**35·0**	**30·7**	**26·9**	**25·3**	**43·3**	**48·0**
62—Fernie	33·3	28·3	32·7	20·3	18·8	24	.....	30·7	34	.....	26	23·2	.....	42·6
63—Nelson	36·3	32·3	33·3	24·3	22·5	27·5	25	34·3	37·7	35	28·8	26	40	45·4
64—Trail	37	33	31	22·7	23·3	26·7	25	33·3	34·8	32	27·2	25	43	46
65—New Westminster	36·7	32	32·8	21·9	22·6	24·9	21	31·8	32·5	28	25·4	24·5	44	48·4
66—Vancouver	37·7	32·8	32·6	22·6	24	26·9	.....	32·4	33·7	29	26·5	26·3	43	50·8
67—Victoria	41·1	36·7	37·3	23·9	25·3	30·6	24	34·3	35·7	.....	27·2	26·7	43	49·7
68—Nanaimo	38·6	33·1	32·7	24·6	24	27	30	34·5	33·8	28	25·9	24·5	45	51·3
69—Prince Rupert	37·5	32·5	32·7	22·3	20	30	25	36·3	37·7	32	28·3	26	45	49·7

Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1942

Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	Fish						Lard, pure, per lb. package	Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
	Cod steak, fresh, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Salmon, pink, per lb. tin			Grade A, medium or large, per doz.	Grade B, medium or large, per doz.		Dairy, prints, rolls, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
64·3	**20·4**	**30·4**	**19·9**	**23·6**	**21·7**	**21·2**	**16·2**	**19·3**	**40·1**	**35·4**	**11·8**	**35·1**	**38·4**	
64·5	**13·9**	**34·2**	**17·5**	**22·2**	**17·8**	**22·5**	**17·2**	**19·4**	**48·3**	**40·8**	**11·3**	**38·3**	**41·9**	
67·2	12·7	30·5	.....	19·9	17·7	19·7	17·2	18·6	48·1	.....	13–14	36·5	40·8	1
64·6	15·7	34·2	17·5	22·3	17·2	23·9	17·4	19·4	50·1	42·7	11	40	42·4	2
60	.....	.....	.....	22	18·4	22·1	18·2	19·9	47·9	.....	10b	.....	41·3	3
65·5	15	38·3	.....	22·4	17	20·6	17·1	19·5	46·4	39·7	12	.....	41·7	4
.....	.....	35	.....	23	.....	22	15·6	19·4	49·5	40	10	.....	42·2	5
65·4	12	33	.....	23·3	18·7	26·6	17·5	19·8	48	.....	11	.....	42·7	6
64·8	.....	**34·0**	.....	**23·2**	**19·0**	**20·7**	**17·5**	**19·0**	**41·1**	**36·4**	**9·0–10·0**	**37·0**	**38·6**	7
62·4	**15·6**	**35·0**	**18·0**	**21·8**	**18·1**	**21·8**	**17·2**	**19·3**	**42·9**	**38·7**	**11·8**	**40·0**	**40·8**	
62·3	13·7	32·4	.....	21·9	18·5	23	17·5	19·6	46·6	44	12	40	40·7	8
65·1	15	35	18	22·4	17·7	22·2	16·4	19·1	45·3	41·6	13	40	40·5	9
64·8	18	37·5	.....	22·6	18	20·9	17·9	19·5	41·1	39	12	.....	41·2	10
57·5	.....	.....	.....	20·3	.....	21·2	16·8	19	38·7	30	10b	.....	40·7	11
65·2	**18·5**	**31·3**	**16·0**	**22·9**	**21·5**	**21·4**	**16·0**	**18·6**	**40·3**	**36·6**	**10·5**	**35·0**	**37·4**	
56·4	20	32	.....	19	18·3	21	16·3	18·1	38·9	34·9	12	35	37·8	12
66·3	18	30·2	12·5	20	19·5	20·3	16·5	19	40·3	36·7	11	.....	37·1	13
67·4	19	32·7	22	25	25	22·6	16·5	18·9	42·7	39	11·1a	34	37·1	14
66·5	.....	.....	12	18	20	20·9	15·1	18·7	40	35·3	9	.....	37·6	15
63·7	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·9	16·2	18·9	36·8	35·5	9	.....	37·3	16
67	.....	.....	.....	25	25	21·6	15·1	18·5	39·9	37·6	9	.....	37·5	17
66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·3	17·5	18·7	38·2	35·9	9	.....	37·9	18
68	18	33·1	17·6	26	24·5	21·1	15·4	18·5	44·2	37·5	12–13	36	37·2	19
66·9	18	28·5	.....	27·5	18·2	22·2	15·5	17·9	41·8	37·9	12	.....	37·2	20
64·1	**19·5**	**30·9**	**24·3**	**22·7**	**21·3**	**21·3**	**16·3**	**19·0**	**39·1**	**35·3**	**12·3**	**36·2**	**38·1**	
67·1	.....	31·5	.....	25·1	19	21·6	16·2	18·8	42	.....	12	.....	38·2	21
64·5	.....	.....	.....	23·7	24·3	21·5	15·8	19·3	38·7	33·3	12	.....	37·7	22
61·5	18	31·3	21·5	21·7	21	23·2	16·4	18·8	38·5	35·9	12	35	37·2	23
62	.....	38	.....	25	19	21·4	16·2	18·9	37·4	34·5	12	.....	37·9	24
62·4	.....	.....	.....	22	20	20·9	15·9	18·8	37	33·4	12	37	37·9	25
64·9	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	22·5	15·8	19·4	39·9	36	12	.....	38·5	26
61	.....	.....	25	20	20	21·2	16·4	19·2	35·9	32·6	12	.....	38·4	27
66	19·2	31	27·7	25	25·5	20·5	16·4	19	40·5	37·2	13	.....	38·3	28
62·7	.....	39	33	24·3	22·7	20·7	15·8	19·2	39·6	37·3	12·5a	.....	38·5	29
61·3	22	.....	.....	25	.....	21	15·7	18·8	38·9	.....	12·5a	35·5	38·6	30
64·4	20·7	33·6	26·6	25	21	20·9	15·7	19	39·9	37·5	12·5a	.....	38·8	31
64·8	15	32	25	21·7	21·7	22·4	15·3	19·1	37·1	33·7	12	.....	38	32
66·4	.....	.....	27	23·3	24	21·6	16·1	19	36·2	33·5	12	37·5	38·4	33
65·2	.....	31·5	25	18	21·3	21·6	15·6	19·1	38·1	33·5	12	.....	37·9	34
64·5	20	31·7	23	.....	.....	22·2	16·8	19	35·7	31·7	12	.....	38·1	35
64·1	.....	.....	.....	24	19·3	21·4	16·5	18·8	34	31	12	.....	38·7	36
64·8	25	30	28	23·5	23·3	22·2	16·8	19·5	36·5	32·3	12	.....	37·9	37
65·1	14·8	25	23·5	23	21·6	20·4	16·7	18·8	37·3	32·3	12	.....	37·6	38
64·9	23	28	28	24·7	20	19·6	17·1	19·1	36·7	36·5	12	.....	39·4	39
65·8	.....	.....	.....	24	21·7	20·4	15·7	19	33·8	.....	12	.....	37·7	40
65	17·5	30·4	24·7	.....	22	19	15·7	18·8	38·5	35·5	13	.....	37·4	41
65·2	.....	.....	.....	21·4	21·5	21·2	17·4	19·1	37·2	36	12	.....	38·8	42
60·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	20·5	16·1	18·7	34·5	.....	12	.....	38·6	43
63·4	.....	.....	.....	18·7	21·3	22·5	16·5	19·3	44·3	.....	13	.....	38·4	44
63·1	.....	26·3	20	22·4	18·7	21·5	16·4	19·3	42·3	38·7	13	.....	37·8	45
63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·6	16·7	19·3	46·7	.....	12	36	38·2	46
64·1	.....	28·8	20	21·2	22	21·7	18	19·5	43·7	40	14	.....	38·2	47
63·1	.....	.....	25	21·7	21·7	20·4	16·3	19·3	42·2	40	13	.....	38·1	48
66·4	.....	32	19	20	19·3	21·6	16	18·5	44·5	35	12	.....	38	49
66·3	.....	25·7	15	19·9	20·3	21·7	16·3	18·9	44·6	40	12	.....	37·6	50
65·7	**27·3**	**29·1**	**16·2**	**26·8**	**21·6**	**21·2**	**15·0**	**20·2**	**39·5**	**35·3**	**11·5**	**36·0**	**36·6**	
65·8	28	29·2	17·3	26·5	21·3	19·8	14·5	19·5	40	35·3	12	.....	36·3	51
65·5	26·5	29	15	27	21·8	22·6	15·4	20·9	39	35·3	11	36	36·9	52
62·0	**25·5**	**27·2**	**11·9**	**24·7**	**21·2**	**20·0**	**14·3**	**20·3**	**36·6**	**30·7**	**12·8**	**31·3**	**36·8**	
62·7	26·5	26·5	12	26·2	21·2	20·8	15·7	21·5	36·8	29·3	13	30	36·5	53
60·7	.....	26·7	10·5	25	20·3	19·4	13·4	19·5	40	32·7	12	32	37·4	54
60·3	22	26·9	10·5	22·5	21·5	20·2	13·6	20·1	37·5	32·2	13	.....	36·6	55
64·3	28	28·7	14·5	25	21·7	20·6	14·3	20·1	32	28·5	13	32	36·5	56
62·9	**25·7**	**29·4**	**15·8**	**26·7**	**24·7**	**20·7**	**14·9**	**19·9**	**36·6**	**31·2**	**11·6**	**29·8**	**37·0**	
61·3	26·5	31	.....	27·7	21·7	19·5	14·8	20·1	35	31·2	12	.....	37·1	57
63·1	25	29·5	.....	26·5	26·5	21·8	15·1	20·6	36·8	30·8	10	33	38·6	58
61·3	26·3	27·9	20	25	25·7	20·8	14·3	19·1	35·9	32·5	12	26·5	35·7	59
63·3	25·4	28·5	14·5	28·2	25	21·4	14·5	19·6	37·9	30·6	12	30	37·1	60
65·7	25·5	30	13	26	24·8	20·1	15·7	20·2	37·5	31	12	.....	36·4	61
66·4	**20·8**	**26·8**	**13·0**	**26·3**	**25·8**	**19·9**	**16·5**	**19·9**	**40·0**	**35·8**	**11·8**	**36·3**	**38·7**	
65·7	25	29·7	13	27·3	26·7	20·3	15·1	20·5	41·3	37·7	11b	.....	37·6	62
70	25·3	30·7	.....	26·5	27	18·3	14·5	21·6	43·5	36·5	12·5a	35	39	63
66·7	26	30	.....	26·2	29	21·1	17	21·5	43·6	.....	12·5a	35	37·6	64
65·2	19	22·3	.....	24	23·5	18·9	16·6	19	36	33·3	10	.....	37·9	65
67·2	19·1	23·8	.....	23·2	22·3	18·3	16·3	18·6	36·8	.....	10	.....	37·9	66
65·9	17·2	28·8	.....	27·7	24·2	20·1	16·7	18·9	38·3	.....	13	.....	38·3	67
67·9	20	25	.....	.....	25	21·7	16·8	19·4	38·4	.....	11a	.....	39·9	68
62·8	15	24	.....	30	28·3	20·6	18·7	20·3	41·9	.....	14·3a	39	41·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese, Canadian, mild, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per 1 lb package	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, bulk, per lb.	Cornflakes, 8 oz. pakage	Rice, first grade, per lb.	Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin	Canned Vegetables: Peas, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Corn, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Beans baked, per 16 oz. tin	Beans: Beans common, dry, white, per lb.	Beans: Onions, cooking, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**36·4**	**6·8a**	**18·8**	**3·6**	**5·6**	**9·3**	**10·5**	**13·8**	**12·5**	**13·3**	**11·1**	**6·5**	**5·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**37·9**	**7·1**	**19·7**	**3·7**	**5·8**	**9·8**	**9·9**	**14·9**	**12·8**	**14·3**	**11·9**	**6·5**	**6·0**
1—Sydney	38	6·7–7·3	19·8	3·6	5·6	9·9	8·8	14·5	12·5	14	11·7	6	6·3
2—New Glasgow	37·7	6·7–7·3	19·9	3·7	6	10	10·1	14·6	12·5	14·3	12·2	6·4	6·1
3—Amherst	37·2	7·3	20	3·8	5·6	9·9	9·7	15	12·7	15	12	6·2	6·1
4—Halifax	37	6·7–8	20·2	3·7	5·9	9·5	10·4	15·1	12·3	14·4	11·8	7	5·7
5—Windsor	38·7	7·3c	18·3	3·8	5·5	9·5	10	15	13·4	13·8	11·5	6·7	6·2
6—Truro	38·7	6·7	19·7	3·8	5·9	10·1	10·3	15	13·1	14·3	12·3	6·7	5·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**33·9**	**7·3**	**19·7**	**3·7**	**6·1**	**9·9**	**10·0**	**14·7**	**13·9**	**14·3**	**10·9**	**6·5**	**6·8**
New Brunswick (average)	**36·5**	**7·5**	**19·1**	**3·6**	**5·8**	**9·8**	**10·2**	**14·8**	**12·8**	**13·9**	**11·7**	**6·4**	**6·2**
8—Moncton	36·5	8	20·3	3·7	5·7	10	10·6	15	13·3	14·7	11·9	6·9	5·9
9—Saint John	37·9	6–7·3	19·1	3·3	5·9	9·8	11	14·7	12·3	13·5	11·9	6·6	6
10—Fredericton	37·5	7·3	18·6	3·7	5·9	9·6	10·8	14·5	12·6	13·8	11·3	6·4	6·7
11—Bathurst	34·3	8c	18·3	3·7	5·7	9·8	8·2	15	13·1	13·5	11·7	5·8	6
Quebec (average)	**33·9**	**5·4**	**15·8**	**3·8**	**5·4**	**9·7**	**10·3**	**12·6**	**13·1**	**14·7**	**11·4**	**6·1**	**6·4**
12—Quebec	33·5	5–8b	18	3·6	5·4	9·4	11·1	13·1	12·7	15	11·8	6·3	6·5
13—Three Rivers	32·1	5·3	14·4	3·9	5·1	9·7	9·9	13	13·1	14·8	11·3	5·8	7·1
14—Sherbrooke	32·8	5·3	14·5	3·7	5·4	9·7	10·3	12·9	14·1	15·4	10·9	6·2	5·9
15—Sorel	33·5	4·7	15	3·4	5·2	9·8	9·6	12·4	11·6	15·3	11·4	6·5	6·9
16—St. Hyacinthe	32·1	4	16	3·7	6	9·9	10·3	12·3	13·3	14·1	11·3	5·9	6·7
17—St. Johns	35·4	5·3	17·1	3·8	5·4	9·5	11·5	12·6	15·9	15·1	11·6	5·9	6·1
18—Thetford Mines	34	5·3	14·9	3·9	5·4	9·9	9·1	12·4	12·9	14	12·2	5·5	5·7
19—Montreal	35·7	5·3–6·7	16·9	4·1	5·4	9·4	10·3	12	12	13·8	11	5·8	6·6
20—Hull	35·7	5·3–6·7	15·3	3·7	5·3	9·7	10·3	12·8	12·4	14·4	10·7	6·9	6·5
Ontario (average)	**37·9**	**6·3**	**17·3**	**3·5**	**5·5**	**9·1**	**10·8**	**13·4**	**11·9**	**12·6**	**10·7**	**6·2**	**5·8**
21—Ottawa	36	6·7	16·5	3·9	5·5	9·1	11·8	13·2	12·3	14·2	11	6·6	6·9
22—Brockville	34·5	6·3–6·7	14·2	3·7	5·5	8·9	11	13·6	13·1	13·5	10·9	6·6	5·8
23—Kingston	35·2	5·3–6·7	16	3·7	5·2	9·1	10·3	13·1	12·3	13·1	10·5	6·6	6·3
24—Belleville	38	5·3–6·7	16	3·5	5·2	9	10·4	13·1	12·1	12·5	11·8	6·1	5·6
25—Peterborough	37·8	5·3–6·7	16·6	3·4	5·2	8·7	10·7	12·7	11·2	12·7	10·3	5·6	6·2
26—Oshawa	38·6	5·3–6·7	17·4	3·2	5·9	9	9·9	13·5	12	12·6	10·6	6·4	6
27—Orillia	39·5	6·7	16·5	3·3	5·1	8·8	10·3	13·5	11·8	12·2	11·7	5·7	5·4
28—Toronto	42·1	6·7	18·2	3·5	5·2	8·9	10·6	13	11·6	12	11·1	6·3	6·2
29—Niagara Falls	39·7	6	17·8	3·6	5·6	9·2	10·7	12·8	11·3	12·3	10·3	7	5·7
30—St. Catharines	37·1	6·7	17·4	3·5	5	9·1	10·7	12·7	11·6	12·3	10·8	6·9	5·7
31—Hamilton	41	6–6·7	17·1	3·5	5·4	8·8	10·7	12·9	11·6	12·5	10·6	5·8	6
32—Brantford	39·3	6–6·7	17·5	3·4	5·4	9·1	11·4	13·6	12	12·5	9·9	5·8	5·4
33—Galt	36·7	6·7	18·5	3·4	5·3	8·9	11·2	13·7	12·3	12·8	10·4	5·6	5·9
34—Guelph	39·5	6	18·1	3·3	5·6	9·1	10·8	13·6	11·6	12·5	9·7	5·5	5·9
35—Kitchener	39·2	6·7	17·7	3·3	5·5	9	11·5	14	12·3	13	10·7	6·5	5·3
36—Woodstock	34	6	16·7	3	5·3	8·9	11	13·8	11·7	12·5	9·8	6·2	5·5
37—Stratford	37·2	5·3	17·2	3·2	5·6	9·3	11·4	13·1	11·3	12·4	10·1	6·3	5·1
38—London	37·5	6·7	18·6	3·4	5·5	8·8	10·7	13·1	11·8	12·4	10	5·9	5·6
39—St. Thomas	40·9	5·3–6·7	20·1	3·6	5·5	9·2	11·1	13·3	12·1	12·6	11	6·1	5·4
40—Chatham	40	5·3	18·1	3·5	5·1	8·9	10·8	13·6	11·3	11·6	8·8	5·2	5·2
41—Windsor	39·7	5·3–6·7	17·7	3·5	5	8·9	10·4	12·7	11·4	11·6	10·6	5·5	4·9
42—Sarnia	42·2	6	18	3·3	5·8	9·2	10·4	13·7	12·2	12·8	11·1	6·4	4·9
43—Owen Sound	38·3	6c	16·7	3·2	5·6	9·5	9·9	13·3	12·3	13·1	10·9	6·1	6·2
44—North Bay	37·5	6–6·7	16·3	3·9	6·2	9·8	12·4	14	12·3	13·2	11·1	6·6	7·1
45—Sudbury	36·9	6·7	16·3	3·8	6·1	9·2	9·7	13·2	12	13	10·7	5·9	6·3
46—Cobalt	36·3	6·7	16	3·9	5·7	9·8	11·6	15	12·5	14	11·3	5·7	6
47—Timmins	32·8	7·3	18	3·8	5·9	9·8	11·1	13·9	12·6	13	11·9	5·9	6·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	36·6	6·7	16	3·5	5·6	9·2	11·5	14·2	12·1	13·5	12·5	7·5	5·9
49—Port Arthur	34·5	6–6·7	22·8	3·6	5·7	9·4	10·3	12·5	11·4	11·3	10·2	6·2	5·5
50—Fort William	35	6–6·7	15·5	3·6	5·3	9	10·1	13·1	11·5	11·7	10·9	6	5·3
Manitoba (average)	**35·2**	**7·0**	**17·7**	**3·4**	**5·8**	**9·0**	**10·8**	**14·8**	**12·8**	**12·9**	**10·5**	**6·8**	**4·3**
51—Winnipeg	35·4	6·4–8	16·8	3·3	5·7	8·9	10·7	14·4	12·5	12·7	10·9	6·8	3·7
52—Brandon	34·9	6·4–7·1	18·5	3·5	5·9	9·1	10·8	15·2	13·1	13·1	10·2	6·8	4·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·1**	**6·9**	**22·0**	**3·4**	**5·9**	**9·0**	**10·4**	**15·0**	**13·3**	**13·2**	**10·5**	**6·6**	**5·1**
53—Regina	35·1	6·4–7·2	20·4	3·4	6·4	8·8	10·3	14·8	12·9	12·9	11·5	6·7	5
54—Prince Albert	33·1	6·4	21·9	3·5	5·9	9·1	10·1	15·1	13·7	13·9	9·8	7·3	5·4
55—Saskatoon	34·2	7·2	22·9	3·6	5·3	8·9	11·3	15·1	13·5	13·2	11·1	6·5	4·8
56—Moose Jaw	34	7·2	22·6	3·2	5·9	9·1	10	15	13	12·6	9·7	6	5
Alberta (average)	**34·7**	**7·8**	**22·4**	**3·5**	**5·7**	**9·1**	**10·9**	**14·6**	**12·4**	**13·2**	**11·2**	**6·9**	**5·1**
57—Medicine Hat	36	8	23·3	3·5	.....	9	11·1	14·8	12·7	12·8	10	6·4	4·3
58—Drumheller	34·7	7·1–8	22·6	3·5	6	9·4	12·1	15	12·8	14·1	10·8	7·1	5·2
59—Edmonton	32·6	7·2–8	21·2	3·5	6	8·8	9·8	14·1	12·1	13	11·5	7·5	5·7
60—Calgary	34·3	8	21·9	3·4	5·1	9	10·4	14·4	12·1	13	12·9	6·9	5·2
61—Lethbridge	35·7	8	23·2	3·6	.....	9·1	11·1	14·7	12·5	12·9	10·7	6·8	5·3
British Columbia (average)	**35·5**	**9·0**	**23·2**	**3·8**	**6·0**	**9·2**	**9·7**	**14·3**	**13·0**	**13·3**	**11·4**	**8·1**	**5·0**
62—Fernie	35·1	8	22	3·7	5·7	9	10·3	14·5	13·3	13·5	11·8	8·5	4·3
63—Nelson	34·5	9	23·7	3·7	6·2	8·8	10	14·6	13·8	13·8	10·6	8·8	5·2
64—Trail	34·5	9	22·9	3·7	6	9·3	10·3	14·2	13	14·2	11·7	8·7	4·7
65—New Westminster	34·9	9–9·6	22·8	3·7	5·7	8·9	8·9	13·7	12·7	12·7	11·3	6·9	5·4
66—Vancouver	34·3	9–9·6	22·7	3·7	6	9	9·1	13·2	12·1	12·2	11·2	6·9	4·9
67—Victoria	35·1	9	23·4	3·9	6·7	9·2	9·5	13·9	12·3	12·7	11·5	7·8	5·1
68—Nanaimo	38·9	9	23·4	3·8	6	9·4	8·9	14·4	12·5	12·8	11·1	8·2	4·8
69—Prince Rupert	36·7	9–10	25	4·1	6	10	10·6	15·7	14	14·3	12·2	8·6	5·7

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in many cities. b. Including fancy bread.
c. Grocers' quotations. d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1942

Potatoes (d)		Apples												
Per 75 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seedless, per 16 oz. package	Currants, in bulk, per lb.	Bananas, medium size, per lb.	Oranges, medium size, per dozen	Lemons, medium size, per doz.	Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar	Peaches, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, †per 32 oz. jar†	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
1·346	**31·0**	**26·2**	**15·3**	**12·6**	**17·1**	**15·1**	**11·1**	**34·4**	**36·1**	†	**16·0**	†	**59·1**	
1·384	**32·0**	**22·5**	**13·5**	**14·0**	**16·5**	**15·0**	**11·6**	**40·3**	**42·9**	**37·0**	**16·2**	**34·2**	**64·7**	
1·508	36	.....	13	12·2	14·9	.....	12·9	39·8	49·8	36·5	16	34·9	.....	1
1·342	28·7	25	15	15·4	16·5	14·8	12	41·7	40·9	37·5	16·1	33·8	63	2
1·397	33·6	22·5	.....	13·9	16·9	.....	.....	39·9	42·9	36·7	15·4	34·3	.....	3
1·542	35·9	.....	12·5	13·5	18·1	16·5	10·5	39·9	39·7	36·2	16·6	33·8	66·4	4
1·213	27·8	17·7	.....	15	.....	14·2	.....	38·5	44·7	37·7	15	33·7	62·6	5
1·304	29·9	24·7	.....	13·7	16·3	14·3	11	41·9	39·2	37·4	18·2	34·7	66·7	6
1·056	**26·3**	**15·0**	**15·0**	**14·2**	**17·4**	**15·3**	**11·5**	**43·7**	**54·8**	**37·4**	**17·5**	**33·5**	**60·3**	7
1·212	**28·7**	**21·2**	**15·5**	**12·7**	**16·4**	**14·6**	**10·3**	**40·1**	**40·5**	**36·9**	**15·8**	**34·3**	**60·6**	
1·463	32·3	20·8	13	13·3	16·8	15	9·6	39	38·5	38·3	16·5	36	63	8
1·464	32·3	21·2	18	12·6	15·4	13·7	10	42·5	41·6	37·3	15	32·9	59·6	9
1·051	26·9	17·7	.....	12·7	16·5	14·5	10·4	40	43·2	35·8	15·9	34·1	61·2	10
·87	23·1	25	.....	12	16·8	15	11	38·8	38·7	36	15·7	34	58·6	11
1·320	**29·7**	**34·1**	**17·5**	**12·7**	**17·4**	**14·4**	**9·5**	**33·2**	**34·7**	**35·3**	**15·7**	**33·5**	**59·3**	
1·234	29·5	.....	.....	13·5	18·2	15	9·8	30·8	36·2	34·6	16·2	32·8	62	12
1·285	29·2	27·3	.....	12·5	16·9	14·9	10	33·6	35·2	35·7	16·1	32·6	61·5	13
1·314	28·4	49·7	18	13·2	18·1	14·3	8·7	32·5	35·5	35·5	16	34	58·3	14
1·364	28·7	45	.....	12·1	16·2	14	9	36·7	38·9	35·9	15	35·5	57·7	15
1·222	28·4	.....	.....	13·2	18·5	13·6	9·6	33·9	34·5	36·2	14·8	31·7	58·8	16
1·335	31·4	24·2	.....	13·1	17·8	14·3	9·7	32·7	35	34·8	16·5	33·1	61·7	17
1·042	24·4	38·3	.....	12·5	17·5	13·7	9·1	33·4	35·8	34·2	16	36·1	58·9	18
1·49	33·6	27·7	17	12·1	17·4	13·7	9·9	34·1	30·1	34·2	15·1	32·8	57·6	19
1·594	33·6	26·8	.....	12·3	16·1	16	9·4	30·7	30·8	37	15·3	32·8	57·5	20
1·409	**32·3**	**25·8**	**13·8**	**12·4**	**17·0**	**15·4**	**10·1**	**33·9**	**34·9**	**35·6**	**15·4**	**31·5**	**57·8**	
1·598	35·9	27·7	.....	12	16·2	16·3	9·4	30·9	32·5	36·9	15·8	31·9	58·9	21
1·358	31·3	26·6	.....	12·3	17·6	14·7	9·9	35·4	37·9	36·8	15·2	31·9	62	22
1·588	36	27	15	12·7	16·8	14·9	10·1	33·5	33·9	35·9	15·5	30·7	57·7	23
1·475	33·6	21·9	10	12·2	15·8	14·4	9·8	33·2	34·8	35·2	15·2	31·1	57·1	24
1·285	30·6	24·6	.....	12·7	19	14·8	10·1	32·3	35·7	35·7	15·9	30	57·1	25
1·356	31·1	22·6	.....	12·9	17·5	14·6	10·1	33·7	35·1	35·8	15·5	30·1	59·9	26
1·291	30	24·9	.....	11·7	16·5	14·8	10·3	31·8	33·6	34·5	15·2	31·3	57·6	27
1·517	34·8	27·3	.....	11·1	16·4	14·7	9·8	33·9	31	33·7	14·6	29·3	55·3	28
1·581	36·1	21·7	.....	11·7	17·4	15·3	10·2	34	35·7	35·8	15	32·5	53·9	29
1·579	36·7	.....	.....	13·3	15·5	15·1	10·6	32·2	34·7	35·2	14·5	31·3	56	30
1·398	31·7	46·3	.....	12·4	17·2	14·3	10	33·6	33·1	34·5	14·5	30·4	54·7	31
1·276	29·3	25·5	.....	13·2	17·4	14·9	9·5	33·9	33·8	34·3	15	30·7	57·3	32
1·273	31·9	22·3	.....	13·3	17·5	14·9	9·8	34·4	35·7	33·8	14·8	29·7	56·9	33
1·247	28·4	30·3	.....	13	16·5	14·7	9·9	31·9	31·6	34·9	14·9	29·9	57·3	34
1·178	27·5	24·5	.....	13·3	16·7	15·4	9·5	31·9	34·9	33·3	15·1	30·9	57·3	35
1·282	28·4	22·7	.....	12·5	15·7	14·7	9·1	35·4	33·7	36·3	15	29·3	59·6	36
1·194	28·9	21·6	.....	11·8	16·7	14·7	9·8	34·4	35	35·3	15·9	31·7	58·3	37
1·351	30·2	24·7	.....	12·3	16·5	14·7	9·7	33·5	32·5	34·5	15·4	30·5	57·1	38
1·342	30·1	22·7	.....	13·3	17·1	15·1	10·3	37·3	36·1	34·5	15·7	32·5	58·4	39
1·304	29·4	24·3	.....	12·3	17	14·6	9·5	31·9	32·4	33·8	15·4	31·7	58	40
1·429	31·4	22·3	.....	11·6	16·3	15·2	9·3	29·1	29·8	34	15·5	30·8	56·5	41
1·195	28·7	19·5	.....	12·7	17·3	15·4	9·7	35·4	32·5	36·2	15·9	32·4	57·8	42
1·322	31·2	23·3	.....	12·3	17	15·7	9·4	36·7	36·5	34·9	15·4	31·1	59·1	43
1·514	36·4	31·7	.....	12·9	17·4	17·2	10·9	36·2	37·3	37·1	17·1	34	61·4	44
1·38	31·4	29·7	.....	11·7	16·2	17·3	10·8	32·2	37·6	37·3	15·2	33	61·1	45
1·817	40	.....	17	12·7	18·5	17	10·3	38·7	38·6	37·5	17·3	34·3	57	46
1·904	40·7	.....	.....	12·2	18·3	17·4	11·4	33·5	34·9	37·5	17·1	33·9	61·4	47
1·751	39·3	27·5	18	12·7	15·7	15·7	10·7	33·1	36·6	36·7	15·4	30	59·2	48
1·261	29·4	28·7	12·5	12	18·3	18	11·5	36·9	40·8	39·3	14·7	33·5	54	49
1·232	29·7	.....	10	11·5	18·6	16·1	12·2	36	38·9	36·9	15	33·5	57·2	50
·774	**19·7**	.....	**15·0**	**12·8**	**17·0**	**15·7**	**13·0**	**33·2**	**34·5**	**70·5**	**16·0**	**55·4**	**58·3**	
·725	18·5	.....	.....	12·1	18·6	15·1	12·3	31·3	32·8	69·4	15·5	54·6	56·9	51
·822	20·9	.....	15	13·4	15·3	16·2	13·7	35·2	36·2	71·6	16·4	56·3	59·7	52
·997	**24·8**	.....	**15·0**	**12·8**	**16·1**	**15·6**	**13·5**	**33·0**	**33·7**	**70·6**	**17·1**	**57·3**	**61·3**	
·868	22·6	.....	.....	13·5	17·1	14·9	13·1	31·3	30·5	70	16·9	58·1	61·4	53
1·098	28·6	.....	16	12·5	17	16·5	14·1	33·5	35·9	73	18·2	59	63·9	54
1·196	25·4	.....	.....	13·3	15·5	15·3	12·7	33·7	33·3	69·4	16·4	55·9	62·9	55
·825	22·5	.....	14	11·8	14·6	15·6	14	33·3	35	70	17	56	57	56
1·059	**26·1**	.....	**17·0**	**12·3**	**18·3**	**15·0**	**14·6**	**30·8**	**33·6**	**68·2**	**17·5**	**54·8**	**60·7**	
·993	25	.....	.....	11·7	18	15·3	14	32·4	33·6	67·9	17	55·8	60	57
1·337	31·8	.....	20	12·3	18·6	15	15·5	31·4	35	70·4	18·3	57·2	64·1	58
·83	20·7	.....	15	12·9	17·8	15	14·4	30·7	33·9	65·2	16·7	52·5	58·1	59
1·226	30·2	.....	16	11·6	19·4	14·4	14·6	29	36·8	68·5	16·6	52·1	59·4	60
·907	23	.....	.....	13·1	17·5	15·2	14·5	30·4	28·8	69	18·8	56·2	61·8	61
1·707	**37·3**	.....	**16·5**	**11·8**	**18·0**	**14·3**	**12·8**	**32·9**	**35·9**	**66·7**	**16·5**	**52·5**	**58·1**	
1·062	28·7	.....	.....	13·3	17·8	15·6	15	36·2	37·5	67·3	18	54·3	64·5	62
1·425	29·7	.....	.....	11·3	18·2	15	13·3	37·4	39·4	68·7	18	56·6	64	63
1·515	35·6	.....	.....	12·4	19·1	14·7	13·1	34·1	37·5	68·7	18·2	58	57·4	64
2·247	41·1	.....	17	11·3	16·4	13·6	11·6	27·7	33·3	65	15	49·4	55·4	65
1·683	36·6	.....	14	10·6	16·9	13·2	11·9	29·2	30·4	63·2	15·1	48·5	52·3	66
1·958	43·7	.....	.....	11	17·8	13·3	12·8	31·2	34·2	64·7	15·2	49·5	52·9	67
1·809	40·3	.....	15	12·8	18·3	14	11·7	32·7	35·5	67·4	16·1	50·4	56	68
1·96	42·4	.....	20	11·3	19·2	15	12·8	34·6	39	68·8	16·6	53·3	62	69

† Ontario and east, 32 oz. jar; Manitoba and west, 4 pound tin.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin.	Vinegar, in bulk, per qt.	Salt, fine, table, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, per ¼ lb. bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton	Bituminous coal, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	$
Dominion (average)	**8·6**	**8·4**	**48·0**	**83·0**	**19·0**	**16·2**	**4·3**	**12·8**	**5·6**	**16·556b**	**10·575**
Nova Scotia (average)	**8·4**	**8·1**	**56·4**	**83·0**	**19·3**	**12·0**	**4·6**	**13·1**	**5·8**	.....	**8·708**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·3	54	79·5	19·1	10	3·8	12·8	5·6	.....	7·37– 7·72s
2—New Glasgow	8·2	8·1	55·9	84·1	20·9	10	4·6	13·6	5·9	.....	7·05– 7·30s
3—Amherst	8·3	8·1	57·3	85·2	16·9	.....	5	12·6	5·9	.....	6·70–10·50
4—Halifax	8·6	8·3	56·4	85·8	22·2	16	4·8	13·4	5·6	.....	9·22–11·22
5—Windsor	8·1	8	58·3	83·1	17·3	.....	4	12·7	5·8	.....	.....
6—Truro	8·4	7·9	56·4	80·1	19·1	.....	5·1	13·3	5·9	.....	9·00–11·00
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**8·6**	**8·2**	**59·3**	**78·6**	**18·5**	**15·0**	**4·2**	**13**	**5·9**	**18·400**	**9·90–10·40**
New Brunswick (average)	**8·6**	**8·5**	**56·4**	**81·8**	**18·4**	**10·0**	**4·2**	**12·6**	**5·6**	**17·500**	**11·048**
8—Moncton	8·9	8·6	58·9	82·6	19·4	10	4·4	13·3	5·8	g	10·47–10·97g
9—Saint John	8·4	8·3	51	82·5	17·5	10	4·5	12·3	5·6	17·50	11·50–12·50
10—Fredericton	8·4	8·2	57·2	80·1	17·5	.....	4·1	12·6	5·8	.....	11·22–11·72
11—Bathurst	8·8	8·7	58·3	81·9	19·3	.....	3·8	12	5·1	.....	10·00
Quebec (average)	**8·0**	**7·8**	**46·8**	**87·2**	**20·1**	**15·3**	**4·2**	**11·7**	**5·6**	**16·461***	***9·881**
*12—Quebec	8·1	7·9	47·6	90	21	15	4·1	12·5	5·6	16·00	10·50
*13—Three Rivers	8·4	8·1	47·8	90·4	21·6	.....	4·3	12·3	5·8	16·00	8·50– 8·75
*14..Sherbrooke	8	8	43·5	86·1	19·4	15	4·4	11·5	5·7	17·00	11·00
*15—Sorel	7·8	7·6	48·1	87·5	18	.....	3·8	10·5	5·3	16·00–16·50	9·05
*16—St. Hyacinthe	7·9	7·8	43·5	86·4	19·9	.....	4·6	11·1	5·4	15·75	9·50–11·75
*17—St. Johns	7·9	7·7	42·9	83·7	19·9	.....	4·6	12·5	5·6	15·50	9·50–10·50
*18—Thetford Mines	8	7·6	51·1	86·3	20·3	15	4·3	12·3	5·8	18·50	.....
*19—Montreal	7·9	7·6	46·1	88·6	18·5	16	3·8	11·3	5·3	16·75	8·00– 8·50
*20—Hull	8·3	8	51	85·5	22·1	.....	4·1	11·5	5·5	16·40	11·00
Ontario (average)	**8·5**	**8·3**	**47·2**	**85·3**	**18·8**	**13·9**	**4·3**	**12·5**	**5·5**	**16·377**	**12·029**
21—Ottawa	8·3	8	47·1	82·7	17·7	14	4·2	11·9	5·7	16·75	11·00
22—Brockville	8·2	8	43·6	83·5	20·8	.....	4·3	11·4	5·3	16·00	8·50– 9·00
23—Kingston	8·1	7·9	47·4	84·5	17·7	20	4·6	12·5	5·6	16·00	9·00– 9·50
24—Belleville	8·6	8·3	47·5	87·3	17·5	10	4·5	12	5·6	15·50	10·00–13·00d
25—Peterborough	8·5	8·4	49·4	82·8	18·6	12	4·6	12·2	5·5	16·75	11·50–14·75d
26—Oshawa	8·7	8·4	52·2	86·9	19·3	12	4·3	12·4	5·7	16·00	9·50–14·00d
27—Orillia	8·3	8·1	48	85·1	18·1	.....	3·7	11·4	5·4	16·50	10·75–14·00d
28—Toronto	8·2	7·9	49·8	86·2	18·1	13	4·1	11·8	5·2	14·75	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	8·7	8·7	45·4	87·1	19·1	.....	4	12·7	5·9	14·50g	8·75–12·50g
30—St. Catharines	8·6	8·4	46·8	87·8	19·3	11·3	4·4	12·2	6	15·75g	8·50–13·75g
31—Hamilton	8·3	8·1	46	86·1	18·9	10	4·5	11·5	5·2	15·50	9·50–13·00d
32—Brantford	8·3	8·2	50·9	88·6	18·2	13	4·3	11·7	5·5	16·00	9·50–13·25d
33—Galt	8·7	8·5	48·8	86·4	19·8	10	4·1	12·3	5·3	16·00	10·50–13·00d
34—Guelph	8·4	8·3	45·3	85·6	18·3	.....	4·1	12·6	5·3	16·00	10·50–13·75d
35—Kitchener	8·6	8·3	43·2	87·1	19·3	.....	3·8	12·4	5·4	16·00	11·50–13·50d
36—Woodstock	8·4	8·4	49	84·3	18	.....	4·2	12·2	5·7	16·00	10·00–14·00d
37—Stratford	8·7	8·6	48·7	86·7	18·6	.....	4	13·1	5·9	16·00	13·00
38—London	8·3	8·2	47·5	88·4	16·6	.....	4	11·8	5·6	16·50g	12·50–14·50g
39—St. Thomas	8·7	8·6	48·7	86·5	18	12·8	4·3	12·6	5·9	16·00g	13·00–13·50g
40—Chatham	8·5	8·2	46·4	86·7	16·7	.....	3·8	12·4	5·3	16·00g	10·00–12·50g
41—Windsor	8·3	8·1	41·9	80·7	18·5	15	4	11·8	5·3	16·00g	10·50–13·00g
42—Sarnia	8·8	8·6	45·8	89·8	18·4	.....	4·6	12·9	5·8	16·50	10·00–11·00
43—Owen Sound	8·4	8·2	53·8	87·3	19·5	.....	4·6	12·5	5·4	16·50	9·50–10·00
44—North Bay	8·9	8·9	55·3	86·1	19·7	.....	4·7	14·1	5·6	17·25	14·50–15·00d
45—Sudbury	8·7	8·3	44	82·9	19·4	15	3·9	13·7	5·8	17·75	11·50–15·75d
46—Cobalt	8·9	8·9	46·9	85	18·3	.....	5	13·2	5·7	19·00	13·50
47—Timmins	8·8	8·7	43	84·6	21·2	.....	4·8	13·8	5·7	19·50	13·00–17·00d
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·6	8·5	44·4	86·2	20·7	16·3	4·3	13·3	5·2	17·00	10·50–13·00d
49—Port Arthur	8·1	8·1	44·8	76·1	18·7	20	4·5	12·9	5·3	16·50	11·75–14·75d
50—Fort William	8·5	8·3	45·2	79·3	20·5	18	4·6	12·3	5·3	16·80	11·75–14·75d
Manitoba (average)	**9·1**	**8·9**	**44·6**	**76·3**	**18·9**	**15·0**	**3·9**	**13·2**	**5·6**	**20·000**	**9·250**
51—Winnipeg	9·1	8·9	42·2	75·7	18·5	15	4·1	12·5	5·7	20·00	6·25–14·25h
52—Brandon	9·1	8·9	46·9	76·8	19·2	15	3·7	13·8	5·4	.....	5·50–11·00h
Saskatchewan (average)	**9·3**	**9·4**	**45·1**	**76·8**	**19·5**	**17·5a**	**4·0**	**14·2**	**5·5**	.....	**8·656**
53—Regina	9·3	9·6	45·9	78·5	19·1	15	3·3	13·7	5·6	.....	5·50–13·00h
54—Prince Albert	9·7	9·5	42·2	78	20·5	.....	4·5	14·4	5·7	.....	9·00–10·00h
55—Saskatoon	9·2	9·5	46·9	75·1	19·6	.....	3·9	13·9	5·2	.....	7·25– 9·60h
56—Moose Jaw	9·1	9·1	45·5	75·7	18·7	20	4·4	14·7	5·3	.....	5·25– 9·65h
Alberta (average)	**9·2**	**9·2**	**44·3**	**77·8**	**17·7**	**19·3a**	**4·1**	**14·1**	**5·4**	.....	**5·269**
57—Medicine Hat	9·3	9·2	41·3	78·6	15·9	.....	3·4	14·1	5·2	g	g
58—Drumheller	9	9	43·1	78·2	17·5	23	4·5	15·3	5·9	.....	4·50– 5·50h
59—Edmonton	9	9	46	74·4	18·1	15	4·1	13·5	5·3	g	3·25– 5·00g
60—Calgary	8·9	9·2	44·7	78·1	17·8	20	4·3	13·5	5·5	g	6·65– 7·50g
61—Lethbridge	9·6	9·7	46·3	79·8	19	.....	4·1	14·2	5·3	.....	4·74– 5·00h
British Columbia (average)	**8·5**	**8·5**	**44·5**	**78·6**	**19·2**	**24·6a**	**4·8**	**13·6**	**5·6**	.....	**10·768**
62—Fernie	9	9·3	46·3	79·8	17·6	.....	4·7	14·4	5·3	.....	.....
63—Nelson	8·9	8·9	47·7	80	18·3	25	5·2	14·5	5·8	.....	9·75–11·50
64—Trail	8·7	8·7	43·8	79·7	19·4	25	5·4	14·4	5·3	.....	9·25–10·25
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·8	39·9	75·9	17·9	24	4·3	12·4	5·9	.....	10·50–12·00
66—Vancouver	8	8·1	42	74·5	19·1	18	4·5	11·8	5	.....	10·50–12·00
67—Victoria	8·9	8·3	46·2	76·8	20·5	27	4·2	12·6	5·7	.....	10·00–12·25
68—Nanaimo	8·3	8	45·3	80·7	19·9	28	5	13·5	5·7	.....	9·50
69—Prince Rupert	8·6	8·5	45	81·4	20·6	25	5	15	6·3	.....	10·75–13·00f

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Higher prices for coal in bags. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $30–$45, according to condition and conveniences. r. Few six-roomed houses occupied by workingmen; rent for 4- and 5-roomed

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1942

Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	cents	cents	$	$	
13·582	11·257	13·503	8·146	9·551	8·187	28·1	9·8	25·607	18·835	
10·820	6·667	7·833	5·500	6·333	6·167	30·0	10·0	21·417	15·417	
8·50– 9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30	10·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
9·50	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00c	30	10·3	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	15·00–20·00	10·00–17·00	3
12·80	8·00– 9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00– 8·00	7·00– 9·00	5·00– 6·00	30	9·9	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
11·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
12·700	9·000	10·500	6·500	7·500	7·500c	20·0	9·8	19·00–25·00	12·00–16·00	7
13·200	8·000	10·750	6·000	7·008	9·000	28·8	9·8	24·125	17·375	
12·00g	8·00g	9·00–10·00g	6·00g	7·00g	g	31g	9·9	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	8
13·50	8·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	8·00–10·00c	26·5	9·7	18·00–27·00	16·00–20·00	9
13·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	23·00	16·00	11
13·722*	*12·523	*13·575	*8·643	*9·731	*9·720	27·5	9·3	24·714	18·250	
12·00	13·33c	13·33c	12·00c	12·00c	8·25c	26	9·4	23·00–33·00	.....	12
14·25	8·00	12·00c	6·00	10·00c	8·00c	.....	9·5	23·00–31·00	17·00–23·00	13
14·75	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	28	9·6	23·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	14
13·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·1	.....	.....	15
13·00–13·50	14·00	15·35	10·00	11·35	11·35	.....	8·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	16
13·50	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	.....	.....	9·5	.....	.....	17
15·50	.....	11·25c	.....	7·50c	.....	29	9·5	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
12·50–13·00	17·33c	18·67c	10·00c	11·00	11·00–13·00c	27	9·1	24·00–34·00	20·00–23·00	19
14·00	11·00–13·00	12·00–14·00	6·00– 7·00	7·00– 9·00	.....	.....	9·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
14·353	12·500	14·816	10·056	11·727	9·725	26·1	9·6	27·306	20·269	
14·00	13·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	9·00–10·00	28	9·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	21
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	18·00–26·00	15·00–18·00	22
14·00	12·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	13·00	25	9·4	25·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	23
13·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	11·00	25	9·3	18·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	24
15·00–15·50	11·00	12·00	.....	.....	8·00	22	9·5	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
14·50	16·00	17·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	20	9·3	25·00–32·50	15·00–22·50	26
14·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·6	20·00–28·00	16·00–22·00	27
13·75	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	9·7	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	28
13·00g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9·7	20·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	29
13·50g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	25g	9·7	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	30
13·00	16·50–18·50	17·00–19·00	13·00	13·50	.....	25	9·4	28·00–36·00	17·00–28·00	31
14·00	.....	13·00–15·00	.....	10·00–11·00	.....	28	9·4	23·00–33·00	18·00–25·00	32
14·00	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	.....	25	9·4	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·1	24·00–30·00	18·00–24·00	34
14·00	13·00–16·00	15·00–18·00	11·00–12·00	13·00–14·00	.....	.....	9·5	22·00–35·00	18·00–24·00	35
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	20·00–28·00	16·00–20·00	36
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	21·00–27·00	15·00–21·00	37
14·00–14·50g	g	18·00g	g	16·00g	g	25g	9·6	27·00–37·00	22·00–27·00	38
15·00g	g	16·00–18·00g	g	11·00–14·00g	8·00–12·00g	26g	9·7	24·00–32·00	20·00–24·00	39
14·00g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9·7	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	40
14·00–15·50g	g	18·00g	g	14·00g	7·00–10·00g	25g	9·5	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·6	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·2	21·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	43
15·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	.....	.....	44
15·50–16·50	.....	15·75c	.....	10·50c	9·75c	30	9·8	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
.....	.....	10·50	.....	9·00– 9·75	.....	30	10	.....	.....	46
18·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	p	p	47
12·00	7·00	9·50	.....	.....	6·50c	26	9·7	22·00–32·00	16·00–22·00	48
15·50	10·50	11·75	8·00	9·25	.....	30	9·9	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	49
15·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30	9·7	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	50
14·625	.....	.....	8·400	9·250	8·313	31·5	9·9	26·750	19·500	
14·00–15·00	.....	.....	7·00–11·00	8·00–12·00	8·50– 9·75	35	9·9	26·00–37·00	18·00–26·00	51
12·50–17·00	.....	.....	7·80	8·50	7·50	28	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
16·500	.....	.....	7·250	9·250	10·000	27·3	10·0	27·875	20·000	
.....	.....	.....	8·00– 9·50	9·00–10·50	10·00	27	10	28·00–37·00	20·00–28·00	53
19·00	.....	.....	5·00– 5·50	6·50– 7·00	.....	30	10	20·00–29·00	15·00–21·00	54
.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	7·00–11·00	8·00	.....	10	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	55
14·00	.....	.....	.....	11·00–12·00c	12·00c	25	9·8	25·00–30·00	17·00–20·00	56
11·500	.....	.....	5·500	6·500	4·167	28·7	10·3	26·125	18·625	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	10·3	22·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·50	30	10·6	r	r	58
g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30g	10	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	59
11·50g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	26g	10·2	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	10·6	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	61
10·250	.....	.....	8·375	7·625	5·500	35·0	10·6	23·313	17·688	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·9	16·00	14·00	62
10·50	.....	.....	8·00– 9·00	9·50–10·25	.....	40	10·6	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
.....	.....	.....	8·50– 9·75	9·50–11·25	.....	40	10·6	27·00–32·00v	22·00–25·00v	64
10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·00	4·00	30	10·1	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·00	.....	.....	7·50	9·00	7·50	.....	10·9	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	.....	10·7	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7·00	35	11	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

modern houses, $25–$35 per month, semi-modern, $10–$15. s. Delivered from mines. v. Workingmen's houses are mostly of four and five rooms, modern $24–$28, semi-modern, $20–$24.

* In the province of Quebec a provincial sales tax of 2 per cent and in the cities of Montreal and Quebec an additional municipal tax of 2 per cent are not included in the prices for fuel.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the October, 1941, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources, the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 145·5 at the end of November, an increase of 1·3 per cent for the month. Food prices rose 1·3 per cent due chiefly to higher prices for English barley. Among industrial materials the principal changes are substantial increases in hides, leather and timber.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 201 at December 1, an increase of ½ of one per cent for the month. Food prices and rent were unchanged, but there were small increases in the prices of clothing, fuel and light and sundries.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 93·6 for December, an increase of 1·2 per cent for the month. There was a fractional decrease in fuel and lighting materials, no change in the metals group, while the eight other groups all recorded some increase, the greatest being one of 4·5 per cent in farm products.

COST OF LIVING.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number, on the base 1935-1939=100, was 110·5 at December 15, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month. There was no change in food prices, as a whole, but all other prices showed slight advances, the largest being one of one per cent in house-furnishings.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 93·4 for December, an increase of 0·5 per cent for the month. Small advances were recorded in all five groups.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1941

DURING the fourth quarter of 1941 there were 364 fatal industrial accidents, including deaths from industrial diseases reported by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities incidental to occupational pursuits, as compared with 373 fatal accidents in the fourth quarter of 1940. Of the 364 fatalities in the period under review, 145 occurred in October, 129 in November and 90 in December. Fatal accidents during each year are recorded by quarterly periods in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, August and November of that year, and in February of the following year.

The supplementary lists of accidents not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contain three fatalities for 1940 and 35 for the first three quarters of 1941.

In this series of reports it is customary to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Information concerning accidents was received from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada, certain other official sources, as well as from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and newspaper reports.

Classified by groups of industries, the fatalities occurring during the fourth quarter of 1941 were as follows: Agriculture, 24; Logging, 49; Fishing and Trapping, 7; Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying, 75; Manufacturing, 44; Construction, 51; Electric Light and Power, 6; Transportation and Public Utilities, 79; Trade, 12; Service, 17.

Of the mining accidents, 28 were in "metalliferous mining", 39 in "coal mining", seven in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.", and one in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, one was

in "animal foods", two in "textiles and clothing", one in "rubber products", nine in "saw and planing mill products", three in "wood products", three in "pulp, paper and paper products', 16 in "iron, steel and products", three in "non-ferrous metal products", two in "non-metallic mineral products", and four in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 25 fatalities in "buildings and structures", one in "railway", eight in "shipbuilding", 11 in "highway and bridge", and six in "miscellaneous".

In transportation and public utilities there were 42 fatalities in "steam railways", five in "street and electric railways", 19 in "water transportation", four in "air transportation", eight in "local and highway transportation", and one in "telegraphs and telephones".

There were seven fatalities in "wholesale", and five in "retail" trade.

Of the fatalities in service, 11 were in "public administration", one in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning", and five in "personal, domestic and business".

There was one serious disaster during the period under review which occurred on October 31, when 29 miners were killed by carbon monoxide poisoning following an explosion of fire damp in a coal mine at Nordegg, Alberta. A commission of inquiry was appointed to make investigations into the cause of the disaster.

On December 16, the collision of a freight train with a snow train at Mont Joli, Quebec, caused another serious accident when nine labourers were killed and 20 others were injured. Other accidents involving the loss of two more lives were as follows: A tug was lost while on a voyage from Melgrove, N.S., to Halifax and the crew of six members were drowned about October 10.

On December 10, a section foreman and three section labourers were killed when a freight train struck their hand car, in a fog, near Vancouver, B.C.

Three men engaged in ferrying aircraft from Canada to Britain lost their lives when the plane was lost en route on October 11.

A logging contractor and a labourer were drowned near Sheet Harbour, N.S., on December 4, when their sled broke through the ice as they were bringing supplies to camp.

A fishing tug owner and a helper were drowned on October 23 when a tug sank in a storm off Kingsville, Ontario.

Two miners were killed during blasting operations at St. Anthony mine, Ontario, on October 9; and another two lost their lives in a similar accident, at Geraldton, Ontario, on October 16.

A driller and a valveman were killed when overcome by fumes in an oil well, in Turner Valley, Alberta, on October 23.

When a train crashed into a standing freight train, near Linton, Quebec, on December 13, an engineer and conductor were killed.

Supplementary List of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first three quarters of 1941 has been

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1941 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	1	....	....	....	5	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	10
B.—Working machines	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	....	....	....	2	3	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	8
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions etc.)	5	....	....	42	11	8	2	2	1	....	3	....	74
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	....	....	....	1	3	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	8
F.—Falling objects	3	28	....	13	3	5	....	1	1	....	1	....	55
G.—Handling of objects	....	7	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9
H.—Tools	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc	7	2	5	7	5	10	1	69	8	....	6	....	120
J.—Animals	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	8
K.—Fall of persons	2	10	2	5	5	19	2	4	....	....	4	....	53
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)	1	1	....	5	6	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	15
Totals	24	49	7	75	44	51	6	79	12	....	17	....	364

compiled which contains 35 fatalities, of which one was in agriculture, six in logging, five in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, four in manufacturing, five in construction, one in electric light and power, seven in transportation and public utilities, two in trade, and four in service. Two of these accidents occurred in January, one in May, four in June, three in July, seven in August and 18 in September.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1940 has been made. This includes three fatalities, one of which was in construction and two in transportation and public utilities. One of these accidents occurred in September and the other two in December.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Contract in Quebec for Yearly Salary Payable Weekly Which is Tacitly Renewed May Be Terminated on One Week's Notice

On April 26, Chief Justice Greenshields in Montreal Superior Court awarded damages of $20 and costs to an employee who had been dismissed without notice. The action was for $500, this sum being claimed in lieu of three months' notice. The plaintiff rested his case on a contract for his services to the defendant for one year from January 7, 1939, for an annual salary of $1,170, payable in 52 weekly payments of $20, with a final payment of $130 at the end of the year. This contract, he alleged, was tacitly renewed for another year.

The judgment was based on a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in a similar case under Quebec law *(Stewart* v. *Hanover Fire Insurance Company)* in 1936. Under art. 1657 of the Civil Code three months' notice is required to terminate a contract prolonged by tacit renewal, but if payment is at intervals of less than three months, then under art. 1642 notice need not be longer than the period of payment. The plaintiff was therefore entitled to one week's notice or to $20 instead of notice. *Packer* v. *Gurberg* (1941) 79 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 447.

Quebec Agreement for Construction Covers Government Bridges and Supersedes Fair Wage Rates

On June 25, Chief Magistrate Roy in Quebec Superior Court granted the claim of a carpenter for $76.75, the difference between the wages he had actually received and those to which he claimed he was entitled under the collective agreement made binding on the construction industry under the Collective Agreement Act. He had been employed in connection with the construction and repair of bridges for which the defendant company had a contract with the provincial Government.

The collective agreement in question applies to "all works pertaining to construction, building and civil engineering, including the operations of skilled and unskilled workers employed in public buildings or doing installation, repair, maintenance and demolition work". The defendant company claimed that this refers only to the construction of buildings and that the plaintiff had received the wages he was entitled to under the order in council relating to fair wages on provincial public works.

The Court held, however, that it was a violence to language to refuse to include the construction of bridges in the terms "construction" and "civil engineering". At the same time, the fact that the fair wages order in council prescribed lower rates could not be interpreted as depriving the plaintiff of the benefits conferred by the collective agreement. *Blanchet* v. *Page Construction (Quebec) Ltd.* (1941) 79 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 486.

Contract for Logs to be Cut is Contract for Jobs and Not Contract of Sale

On May 21, Mr. Justice Duranleau in Superior Court for the District of Terrebonne dismissed an action for recovery of $200.80 which was brought against the owner of a saw mill by the plaintiff who was under contract to supply him with logs. The money had been withheld in accordance with the provision of the Workmen's Compensation Act which requires the "principal" who contracts with any person for some work which is within the scope of the Act to see that any sum which the contractor is liable to contribute to the accident fund is paid and to withhold the sum from any amount due the contractor. The plaintiff contended that he was not a contractor as defined in the Act but a merchant selling logs and the defendant, therefore, was not a principal and had no right to withhold the money. The Court, however, rejected this argument as the contract set out where and under what conditions the logs were to be cut. *Gaudet* v. *Carson et Commission des Accidents du Travail de Québec* (1941) 79 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 443.

Quebec Court Dismisses Action Under Minimum Wage Act

On June 27, Mr. Justice Duranleau of Montreal Superior Court dismissed an action for $172.80 brought by a messenger who claimed that he had received only $3.50 per week instead of the legal minimum of 10 cents per hour. The Court held that even if the plaintiff's claim was justified, it had been proved that his mother had received an amount which brought the total up to 10 cents per hour. In any case, it was necessary for the plaintiff to cite the act and regulation on which his action was based and the number of the Gazette in which the regulation was published; and he had failed to do this. *Letendre* v. *Rodioux* (1941) 79 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 438.

Sailors Detained Under Merchant Seamen Order, 1941, Denied Writ of Habeas Corpus

On July 4, Mr. Justice Boulanger in Quebec Superior Court dismissed an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* which had been entered on behalf of 12 Greek sailors who had been detained under the Merchant Seamen Order, 1941. (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 650). The Committee of Investigation and, later, the Board of Inquiry set up under this Order had established that the sailors had refused to sail on their ship on its return journey to England from Quebec, and in so doing had delayed its departure. Both these bodies are composed of representatives of Government Departments. The former is authorized to make a preliminary inquiry and to detain temporarily any person charged under the Order while the Board of Inquiry has full powers to investigate, to order detention for a maximum of three months and, subject to a review of the case, for further periods of six months each.

The petitioners claimed that they had refused to sail because the captain had not paid them their full wages nor made an advance to them on their future wages. Under the custom of the sea, however, full wages are not paid at a port of call such as Quebec.

The Judge rejected the contention of the defendant that the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* had been suspended by art. 24 of the Order which permits no appeal from the decision of a Board. He held that the right was not expressly suspended, and that it was too important for the protection of liberty to be suppressed by inference. He also rejected, however, the plaintiffs' contention that the Order was *ultra vires* since the War Measures Act did not give authority for the creation of a Committee of Investigation or Board of Inquiry, and that to give such powers would be unconstitutional since it would enable special courts to be set up by order in council. The Committee and Board could not properly be called courts, the Judge stated. They were rather administrative bodies created to carry out the provisions of an Order which was designed to prevent delays in the sailing of ships. The detention of the plaintiffs was therefore legal. *Maragos et Autres* v. *Deguise,* (1941) Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 431.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

Minister—Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL

Deputy Minister—BRYCE M. STEWART Associate Deputy Minister—A. MACNAMARA

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

IN accordance with the movement invariably indicated at the opening of the year, there was a contraction in employment at January 1, 1942. The decline, however, was the smallest ever recorded for the date. The firms furnishing data laid off some 30,300 workers, a decline of 1·8 per cent from December 1; the average reduction indicated at January 1 in the period, 1921-1941, is 6·6 per cent. Returns were tablulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,833 employers whose staffs aggregated 1,657,990, as compared with 1,688,298 in the preceding month.

The index (average 1926=100) stood at 165·8, compared with 168·8 at December 1, 1941, and 134·2 at January 1, 1941, previously the maximum for that date in the period since 1920. The crude indexes for the beginning of January in recent years were as follows:—1940, 116·2; 1939, 108·1; 1938, 113·4; 1937, 103·8 and 1936, 99·1.

After correction for seasonal influences, the January 1, 1942, index was 172·3, as compared with 164·8 at December 1, 1941; these two seasonally-adjusted index numbers are the highest on record.

The seasonal curtailment in industrial activity and the loss in working time over the holidays was reflected in a considerable falling-off in the weekly payrolls distributed on or about January 1 by the co-operating establishments. As already stated, the personnel declined by 1·8 per cent, while the loss in reported earnings was 6·1 per cent. The employees included in the latest survey were paid $43,314,727 for services rendered in the final week in December. The per capita earnings amounted to $26.12; the payrolls disbursed on or about December 1 for services in the preceding week had represented a per capita average of $27.32.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of February, 1942, the percentage of unemployment among local trade unions stood at 4·3 in contrast with percentages of 5·2 the beginning of January and 6·6 at the beginning of February, 1941. The percentage for February was based on returns compiled from 2,116 labour organizations with a total membership of 323,598 persons.

Report of the Employment and Claims Offices.—Reports received by the Unemployment Insurance Commission from Employment and Claims Offices during the month of January, 1942, showed substantial declines from December and also from January a year ago, reduced placements in services, construction and logging being chiefly responsible for the total decrease in each case. Vacancies in January, 1942, numbered 26,823, applications 50,250 and there were 21,801 placements in regular and casual employment.

Prices and the Cost of Living.—The official index of the cost of living in Canada calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices in the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 115·7 at the beginning of February as compared with 115·4 at the beginning of January; 108·2 for February, 1941; 103·8 for February, 1940; and 100·8 for August, 1939, the last prewar month. The advance between August, 1939, and January, 1942, was 14·8 per cent as compared with an increase of 24·1 per cent between July, 1914, and January, 1917, an equal period in the last war. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number on the base of 1926 as 100 was 94·6 for February, 1942, as compared with 94·3 for January; 93·6 for December, 1941; 85·2 for February, 1941; and 72·3 for August, 1939, the last prewar month. The increase in the index between August, 1939, and February, 1942, was 30·8 per cent.

Business Statistics.—The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are shown in the table on page 252.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1942		1941			1940
	February	January	December	February	January	December
Employment Index (1)		**165·8**	**168·8**	**135·2**	**134·2**	**139·1**
Unemployment percentage (trade union members) (3)	4·3	5·2	3·3	6·6	7·4	6·2
Prices, wholesale, Index (1)	**94·6**	**94·3**	**93·6**	**85·2**	**84·6**	**84·2**
Cost of living index (2)	**115·7**	**115·4**	**115·8**	**108·2**	**108·3**	**108·0**
Retail sales unadjusted index (2)		128·5	201·6	101·5	102·3	174·1
Retail sales adjusted index (6) (2)		151·3	147·3	130·5	124·5	130·9
Wholesale sales (2)		132·2	137·4	110·6	106·2	125·0
Common stocks index (2)	†63·5	66·8	67·2	66·5	71·3	70·3
Preferred stocks index (2)		99·6	100·7	97·6	101·4	101·7
Bond yields, Dominion, index (2)	†99·3	99·4	§99·3	§100·8	§100·6	§101·0
National income index (5) (2)			**135·5**	**122·7**	**125·2**	**124·4**
Physical Volume of Business index (6) (2)		**142·4**	**141·3**	**126·1**	**130·5**	**128·3**
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (2)		151·9	154·1	138·3	145·1	140·6
Mineral production (2)		120·2	124·4	125·0	122·7	123·5
Manufacturing (2)		163·2	158·9	134·0	141·9	142·3
Construction (2)		125·8	184·4	223·8	244·3	187·4
Electric power (2)		142·9	138·9	115·7	116·7	111·4
DISTRIBUTION (2)		125·3	118·1	105·1	105·4	107·1
Trade employment (2)				115·8	115·3	116·8
Carloadings (2)		149·6	138·8	118·8	123·3	125·1
Imports (2)		229·0	194·9	152·7	171·0	171·6
Exports, excluding gold (2)		199·7	163·9	148·2	130·5	119·9
PRODUCERS' GOODS (2)		160·9	162·4	145·4	151·9	145·2
CONSUMERS' GOODS (2)		128·1	122·3	108·0	110·4	112·4
Trade, external, aggregate (7) $		294,434,021	277,870,278	190,155,778	187,335,121	201,013,136
Imports, merchandise, for consumption (7) $		142,126,584	125,779,166	89,631,628	98,382,462	102,302,476
Exports, Canadian produce (7) $	166,519,000	150,519,904	150,472,000	99,596,443	86,921,468	97,620,927
Customs duty collected $		14,422,656	13,815,473	12,281,977	11,290,626	13,404,893
Bank debits to individual accounts $		3,230,788,844	3,686,546,270	2,540,182,412	2,941,104,197	3,208,347,577
Bank notes in circulation (8) $		450,168,690	462,137,735	343,836,589	341,455,563	347,378,004
Bank deposits in savings $		1,217,143,619	1,669,032,146	1,687,027,047	1,668,130,415	1,641,313,845
Bank loans, commercial, etc. $		1,052,857,980	1,083,701,002	1,006,445,346	998,650,175	998,674,961
Railway—						
Car loadings, revenue freight cars (9)	248,548	247,326	236,343	217,935	208,712	216,872
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings $	24,950,000	25,967,000	28,011,381	20,243,000	20,927,000	23,565,123
Operating expenses $				15,352,471	15,399,000	15,203,599
Canadian Pacific Railway, traffic earnings $	18,238,000	18,660,000	21,204,000	14,107,000	14,685,000	16,335,666
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $		15,476,210	16,113,464	11,498,769	12,019,583	11,529,460
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles				3,126,613,000	3,131,230,000	3,772,086,000
Building permits $		6,288,995	8,391,308	5,850,843	4,470,931	7,485,753
Contracts awarded (10) $	11,052,200	12,880,000	19,109,000	24,704,600	26,579,800	16,918,300
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron tons		163,156	166,182	91,165	103,085	110,477
Steel ingots and castings tons		257,069	244,846	172,698	186,303	185,420
Ferro-alloys tons		18,004	19,986	11,471	15,231	18,397
Gold ounces			419,104	412,730	434,259	450,862
Coal tons		1,897,954	1,794,973	1,480,601	1,777,863	1,643,092
Timber scaled in British Columbia bd. ft.		154,440,152	226,333,216	250,486,457	188,300,000	278,927,102
Flour production bbls.		1,555,850	1,577,169	1,462,187	1,177,369	1,076,132
Sugar, manufactured (11) lbs.			90,187,029	43,313,001	37,921,156	87,221,405
Footwear production pairs		2,463,947	2,736,108	2,215,864	1,901,085	2,044,725
Output of central electric stations k.w.h.		3,226,289,000	3,220,800,000	2,407,068,000	2,634,701,000	2,584,341,000
Sales of insurance $		42,660,000	46,536,000	31,254,000	28,067,000	33,364,000
Newsprint production tons		311,900	300,820	245,610	261,300	252,900
Automobile prod., cars, trucks, etc.		21,751	20,313	23,710	23,195	23,355

* Many of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† Week ended February 26, 1942. § Revised.

(1) Base, 1926=100. (2) Base, 1935-1939=100. (3) Figures are for the end of the preceding month. (5) Tentative computation. (6) Adjusted where necessary for seasonal variation. (7) Excluding gold. (8) Notes in hands of the public. (9) Figures for four weeks ended February 28, 1942, and corresponding previous period. (10) MacLean's Building Review. (11) Sugar production given in periods of 4 weeks ending January 28, 1942; December 31, February 22, and January 25, 1941; December 31, 1940.

The index of the physical volume of business, reflecting activity in mining, manufacturing, construction, electric power production and in the distribution of goods, was higher in January than in any other month with the exception of September, 1941. The increase as compared with January, 1941, was about 9 per cent. A slight decline was indicated in the trend of mineral production but the output of coal was higher in January than in the preceding month and higher also than in January, 1941. Manufacturing production was about 15 per cent higher than for January, 1941, and about three per cent higher than for December, 1941. In the former comparison advances in a number of the principal factors in this group were, cattle slaughterings 16 per cent, newsprint production 19 per cent, and steel ingot production 23 per cent. The production of automobiles and trucks was 6 per cent lower than in January, 1941.

In the construction industry decline in activity was indicated by the figures for the value of contracts awarded which were substantially lower in January, 1942, than in December, 1941, and only about 50 per cent of the value in January, 1941. The output of electric power in January was the greatest on record and was 22·5 per cent greater than for January, 1941. The figures for carloadings imports and exports all indicated greater activity in January than in the preceding month and greater also than in January, 1941.

Strikes and Lockouts.—In February the number of strikes and lockouts recorded was 16, involving 2,901 workers and causing time loss of 23,997 man working days, as compared with 13 disputes in January, involving 2,715 workers with time loss of 46,606 days. In February most of the time loss was due to a strike of gold miners at Kirkland Lake, Ont., and a strike of textile workers at Lachute Mills, P.Q., while in January nearly all of the time loss was due to the Kirkland Lake strike. During February, 1941, there were eight disputes, involving 1,787 workers with time loss of 7,514 days, due chiefly to three strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

Of the 16 disputes during February of this year, 13 were terminated, three in favour of the employers, five in compromise settlements, while five were indefinite in result. Three disputes, involving 331 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month.

These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions concerned.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Six applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month of February. Three boards were established and the constitution of a board established in January was completed. Two boards submitted their reports. Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners were authorized to investigate three disputes in connection with which board applications had been received, as well as two cases of alleged discrimination. During the month, Commissioners submitted their reports on the investigation of four disputes. One strike occurred following receipt of the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, but this was terminated before the end of the month. Six disputes were recorded as settled.

Full particulars with regard to recent proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be found in the section beginning on page 261.

Inventory of employable persons to be maintained

By Order in Council, P.C. 1445 of March 2, the Minister of Labour was authorized to "maintain an inventory of employable persons" as a necessary requirement in the "effective utilization of Canada's labour supply in the war effort, through improvement of industrial recruiting, training, transfer and placements."

In the Order in Council reference is made to an experiment conducted by the Department of Labour in co-operation with the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in establishing a partial inventory of over two million employees insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, classified according to location, occupation, employer, sex and age. As a result of this experimental inventory, it was decided that it was feasible to establish and maintain such an inventory "on any necessary scale."

The specific terms of the Order are as follows:—

1. The Minister of Labour is hereby authorized and directed to establish and maintain an inventory of employable persons and for this purpose is hereby empowered:—

(*a*) by public notice or otherwise to direct any person or class of persons to register in such manner and at such times and places as he may prescribe and to direct any employer or class of employers to maintain such records about their employees and to furnish such reports thereon as he may prescribe; and

(*b*) to direct the Unemployment Insurance Commission to obtain and furnish such information about employers subject to

the Unemployment Insurance Act and such information about their employees, whether or not insurable, as he may prescribe.

2. Any person who refuses, fails or neglects to comply with any direction given by the Minister of Labour or his duly authorized representative pursuant to the provisions of this order shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

3. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics and all other departments and agencies of the Government of Canada are hereby authorized and directed to furnish such assistance to the Minister of Labour in the establishment and maintenance of the aforesaid inventory of employable persons and in estimating and forecasting the labour requirements of the armed services and industry, as he may require.

Evacuation of Japanese nationals from protected areas in B.C.

Reference was made in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 128) to the policy of the Government in regard to Japanese nationals in Canada, particularly with respect to their withdrawal from designated defence areas and their placement elsewhere through arrangements to be effected by the Department of Labour.

Recent developments in this situation are centered in two Orders in Council—P.C. 1665 and P.C. 1666, both of March 4. The first provides for the establishment of an organization known as the British Columbia Security Commission, which is authorized to supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected defence areas of British Columbia of all persons of the Japanese race and to provide for the housing, feeding, care, and protection of such persons. The second of these Orders provides for the appointment of the personnel comprising the Commission.

In addition to defining the duties and powers of the Commission and providing for the custody of Japanese property, P.C. 1665 authorizes certain Departments and agencies of the Government to assist the Commission by lending personnel and by furnishing "such medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, buildings, equipment, utilities and other supplies and services as are available, and may be required."

The allocation of this assistance is set forth as follows:—

(*a*) assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the compiling of information concerning the persons to be evacuated under these Regulations in the segregation and concentration of such persons and in the maintenance of public security in respect thereof.

(*b*) assistance by the Department of Transport in the transportation of persons evacuated under these Regulations.

(*c*) assistance by the Department of National Defence by furnishing personnel to advise on and assist in the housing, feeding and clothing of persons evacuated under these Regulations.

(*d*) assistance by the Department of Munitions and Supply in advising upon and entering into contracts or other arrangements to provide housing, food, supplies and services for such persons.

(*e*) assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and/or the Department of National Defence in the protection of persons evacuated under these Regulations and in the maintenance of public security in respect thereof.

(*f*) assistance by the Department of Labour in establishment of work camps and in providing employment, and in particular in the absorption of evacuated persons in the Canadian Japanese Construction Corps constituted by Order in Council P.C. 1271 of February 17, 1942, or in the work camps established under Order in Council P.C. 1348 of February 19, 1942, or in any other activity in which such persons can be employed without prejudice to the public safety or the safety of the State, outside the protected areas in British Columbia.

The members of the Commission, appointed by P.C. 1666, are:—

Austin C. Taylor, Chairman;

Assistant Commissioner J. N. Mead, Royal Canadian Mounted Police;

Assistant Commissioner John Shirras, B.C. Provincial Police.

There is also an Advisory Committee of twenty British Columbia citizens, headed by:

Hon. R. L. Maitland, Attorney General of B.C., Victoria;

Hon. George Pearson, Minister of Labour, Victoria;

Harold E. Winch, Leader of the Opposition in B.C., Victoria.

As this issue is in process of publication, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, and the Associate Deputy Minister, Mr. A. MacNamara, are on a special mission to the Pacific coast to facilitate the evacuation of Japanese nationals.

Courses in personnel management to be established in Canadian universities

In view of the growing importance of personnel administration in war industries, and as a factor in "the removal of misunderstanding" and the development of "fuller co-operation between employers and employees", leading to "more efficient prosecution of the war effort", the Government has authorized,

by Order in Council P.C. 1840 of March 10, the putting into effect of a training program in personnel management, through the medium of short, practical courses in Canadian universities.

By this Order, the Department of Labour is authorized to enter into agreements with the universities whereby the Department will pay all "reasonable costs" in connection with any such training course it approves. It is further planned that the Department shall pay the travelling expenses of applicants who successfully complete the courses.

The new program is a direct attack on the many labour administration problems arising in new and rapidly expanding war industries. The Minister has advocated the establishment of effective personnel departments in these plants and his plan is in line with that adopted by the Minister of Labour in Great Britain to facilitate the training of qualified personnel managers.

While designed primarily to aid the war industries, the plan is not necessarily confined to them. In addition to the university courses, the Minister is empowered to appoint a Director of Personnel Training in the Department of Labour to supervise the development and administration of the program. Another step will be to name experienced personnel managers to act as consultants to less experienced men or to newly established departments in other plants. These consultants will be paid only the travelling expenses they incur in the work.

Canadian workers displaced by rubber shortage

The question of the employment of rubber workers displaced as a result of the rubber shortage, was emphasized by a delegation of workers which was received by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell on February 28.

The members of the United Rubber Workers of America in making their rerpresentations reported that 2,000 of the 14,000 workers employed in Ontario and Quebec plants have been displaced and a warning of further layoffs has been given by some plants.

The union asked that seniority rights of displaced workers be protected and that they be given preference in new industries. They also asked that unemployed workers be allowed to receive both unemployment insurance and a training allowance while they are being trained for new jobs. Many of those affected were home owners who would find it difficult to move to new communities, it was said.

The Minister of Labour assigned to the appropriate departmental officials the duty of making immediate surveys in the localities where the plants are located.

Vocational training—financial agreements with provinces

The Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, introduced a resolution in the House of Commons on March 4, "to bring in a measure to provide for the promotion of vocational training projects, the entering into financial assistance agreements with the provinces in connection therewith, the appointment of a vocational training advisory council and of such officers, clerks and other employees necessary for the administration of the Act."

Subsequently, on March 5, the Minister moved the appointment of a Special Committee to consider a Bill entitled: "An Act to assist in the carrying on and co-ordination of vocational training."

Reinstatement in civil employment of enlisted men

The Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, introduced in the House of Commons on March 6, Bill No. 5 to provide for the reinstatement of individuals who enlist for service in His Majesty's Forces or who perform essential war employment.

The Bill as introduced, followed the same general lines as the Order in Council P.C. 4758 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1941, page 803).

As the Bill is being amended in its progress through the House, further reference will be made to it in a later issue.

National Labour Supply Council abolished

Following representations made by organized labour, the National Labour Supply Council, established by Order in Council P.C. 2686 of June 19, 1940 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1940, pages 630-31) was abolished by Order in Council P.C. 1426 of February 24, 1942.

The new Order revoking the Order establishing the National Labour Supply Council, indicated the allocation of the former duties of the Council as follows:

The staff, space, equipment and supplies of, and the unencumbered balance of any appropriation to the National Labour Supply Council shall be transferred to the Department of Labour and assigned to or used for the work of the Department or of the National War Labour Board, as the Minister of Labour may direct.

The representatives of the National Labour Supply Council appointed to make necessary representations at hearings of the National War Services Administrative Boards pursuant to section 16 (1) of the National War Services' Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation 1941), shall be entitled to continue to make such representations but as representatives of the National War Labour Board, and any vacancy in any such position as representative shall be filled by the National War Labour Board.

The administrative arrangements for the release of key men from His Majesty's Forces shall be continued except that representations to the officials of the service concerned shall be made through the Chairman, Vice Chairman, or Executive Director of the National War Labour Board, instead of through the Chairman of the National Labour Supply Council.

Conference on Dominion-Provincial war emergency training program

Attended by some thirty-five Dominion and Provincial officials, a conference was held March 16 to 18 on the Dominion-Provincial War Emergency Training Program.

The delegates to the conference were welcomed by Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, Deputy Minister of Labour.

The accomplishments achieved under the War Emergency Training Program during 1941 were reviewed by R. F. Thompson, Dominion Supervisor, and short reports were presented by Regional Directors on the program in their own areas in which special references were made to new developments in the problem of supplying war industries with trained labour.

The conference considered in detail the various aspects of the War Emergency Training Program under the following section headings: Pre-employment Training; Training in Industry; Army Tradesmen's Classes; R.C.A.F. Classes; and Rehabilitation of Discharged Persons.

Re-distribution of manpower in Canada and United States discussed by I.L.O.

Problems of labour supply and labour re-distribution, and particularly the most effective allocation of manpower to war production, was discussed by employers, employees and government representatives of the United States and Canada at an all-day session of the International Labour Office, held at McGill University, Montreal, on February 28.

Convened by E. J. Phelan, Acting Director of the I.L.O. to consolidate the views of the two countries on the prime question of labour re-distribution, the meeting generated a discussion that may give direction to the framing of legislation dealing with manpower allocation that may soon be presented on either side of the border.

Two important reports, prepared by the International Labour Office, were submitted to the tripartite representation. One was a general statement of the problem of redistributing labour under the "abnormal conditions of a developing war economy." The other was a survey of the methods and procedures that have been evolved in Great Britain to cope with the situation. The Canadian and United States representatives studied these two reports in relation to manpower distribution for war purposes in their two countries. They compared notes on the principles and procedures developed and in process of development in Canada and the United States, and discussed further measures necessary to formulate a well-rounded manpower program for the prosecution of the war.

A feature of the closing session was the participation in the discussions by the Dominion Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell.

United States priorities unemployment measure rejected

In the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 129) reference was made to the proposed program in the United States of assistance to workers displaced by war priorities.

For the purpose of this program, President Roosevelt had approved a budget estimate of $300,000,000 for weekly unemployment-benefit payments to workers displaced in private industry while the plants were being adapted to war production. A maximum of $24 a week for 26 weeks was to be paid to an estimated 4,000,000 persons, the Federal Government contributing the whole amount in instances in which workers were not receiving state unemployment compensation, and in the event workers were receiving such aid the Federal Government was to make up the difference to $24. Displaced workers were going to be required to enter a 26-week training course for war industry under the proposed plan.

On February 19, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives voted 16 to 8 against the proposed bill giving effect to this program. Members of the Committee stated that they had decided against sending the bill to the House because the proposed program probably involved the question of states' rights and state officials had claimed they could handle the problem independently.

Trend of war industrial employment in U.S.A.

The trend of war employment in United States industry was indicated recently in two press reports.

The first dealt with the suggestion made on March 4 by Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour that there was a possibility that 6,000,000 women could be recruited for war industries and other essential services by the end of 1942. She said housewives without small children were a potential source for about 2,000,000 workers. Although an addition of 6,000,000 women would mean a tripling of the number of women at work in the country's manufacturing establishments compared with December, the month of the United States entry into the war, when there were about 3,000,000, Miss Anderson said she saw no reason for suspending protective legislation governing the employment of women at night. The Women's Bureau, she said, has formulated a war policy of approving relaxation of labour standards where a critical labour situation exists and an employer can prove before State labour authorities that he needs to employ women at night to achieve maximum war production.

In another report dealing with the possibility of manpower shifts, Colonel Joseph F. Battley, Chief of the Manpower and Liaison Division of the Office of the Under Secretary of War, declared that if the deficiency of manpower in the coming 12 months is as crucial as is now expected, it will have to be made up by removing men from occupations which do not contribute directly to the war effort. "There has been talk and serious talk of drafting labour in order that none of the Nation's manpower resources will be wasted," Colonel Battley said. "Regardless of the outcome of such proposals, the very fact that they have been made points to the urgency of the problem."

Deferment of "key men" in maintenance of U.S. labour relations

In response to inquiries concerning a report to the effect that Brigadier General Hershey, Director of Selective Service in the United States, had authorized local draft boards to exempt labour leaders from the draft, Selective Service Headquarters recently released for publication a copy of the memorandum to local United States draft boards that gave rise to the report. The memorandum read in part as follows:

1. It is considered in the national interest and essential to the war production program that a harmonious relationship be maintained between labour and industry. To accomplish this purpose it is desirable that there continue to be duly authorized and competent representatives of government, labour and industry, who will, in considering and disposing of questions of mutual interest, expedite the successful prosecution of the war.

2. Registrants who are key men in the maintenance of such harmonious relations and who are employed for that activity by the government, by industrial organizations or by local, national or international labour organizations may be given serious consideration for deferment.

In response to inquiries about deferment for trained defense workers, General Hershey said that it was not merely the privilege, but the patriotic duty of employers to seek deferment for necessary workers, but he then went on to say: "Occupational deferments are temporary—usually for 6 month periods. They are granted when a man is a 'necessary man' in the sense that he is impossible or difficult to replace at the time the deferment is granted. This is essentially a temporary consideration and the Selective Service System will be sympathetic to nothing less than a maximum effort by employers to train substitutes for all such men."

Experience of Ford Motor (Detroit Plant) in wartime working hours.

The Labour Division of the United States War Production Board in its press service, deals with the relationship between wartime working hours and production.

On this subject, the Division reports as follows on the recent experience at the Ford Motor Plant in Detroit:

"A 70-hour work week does not increase either efficiency or production. On the contrary it materially reduces production rates on vitally needed war materials.

"This was the lesson recently learned by officials at the Ford Motor Company Detroit plants which instituted a 70-hour week in their tool and die shop and airplane plant. Instead of an increase in production, the company's engineers discovered that an efficiency drop of from 500 to 700 man-hours per unit occurred, according to the iron and steel industry's monthly magazine, "Steel". The Ford company stated that because of these findings the engine plant has ceased Sunday work and will go on a work week of six ten-hour days, and the tool and die shop will close Sundays and work five ten-hour days and 8 hours on Saturday."

Mr. Sidney Hillman, Labour Director, War Production Board, emphasized the dangers of industrial fatigue in a statement which helped to defeat the amendment to the War Powers Bill, proposed by Representative Howard

Smith of Virginia, to nullify overtime payment for more than a 40-hour work week. The amendment was defeated by Congress 226-62.

Reduction in wage differential in U.S. aluminum industry

The differential between wage rates in northern and southern plants of the Aluminum Company of America was scaled down by a seven to four decision issued late in January by the U.S. National War Labor Board.

The dispute between the Aluminum Workers of America, a union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Aluminium Company of America, involved over 18,000 employees in one northern and two southern plants. The union demanded the abolition of the 18 to 20-cent differential in the beginners' wage which existed between the north and south plants, and also asked for a bonus of 10 cents an hour for night shift workers in the northern plant.

On the first question the Board decided to reduce the wage differential by a seven-cent increase in the hourly wages for beginners in the two southern plants, with corresponding adjustments for other grades of workers. In the majority opinion of the Board it was declared that—

> a complete elimination of the wage differential involved in this case would have an undesirable disrupting effect at this time on the general economy of the areas in which the plants in question are located.

In this decision, the four labour representatives lined up with three public members of the Board against four employer representatives who were willing to reduce the differential by only three cents or at most by five cents as a compromise with the final decision.

The arguments of the company that the differential was justified by prevailing practices, differences in plant earnings and cost of living between north and south, and by the fact that the company's differential was less than the national average differential were held to be offset by two major considerations. One was the ability of the employer to pay wages above the level prevailing in the community where he operates and the second was the basic right of labour to wages high enough to maintain civilian morale, a decent standard of living and to pay taxes.

On the question of a bonus for night workers, the Board divided, with four employers and three public members opposing four labour representatives and one public member. The majority voted for a bonus of three cents an hour for the 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. shift and a five-cent bonus for the 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. shift at the Pennsylvania plant. Again it rejected the argument of prevailing practice in the community, and declared in support of its decision:—

> Night work tends to disrupt normal living—The worker during the night shifts has to sacrifice many of the values and satisfactions of social, family and personal life.

The minority believed the bonuses should be two cents higher and asked for a 10-cent bonus for all workers continuously employed on night shifts.

Settlement of Coal Miners' illegal strike in Great Britain

A strike at a Kent colliery on January 9 involved about 1,600 men who were demanding the county rate of pay and were protesting specifically against a wage-cut which had recently been imposed. The management justified the cut on the ground that the men had resorted to a slowdown after an official arbitrator had, on December 19, made an award for less than the county rate. The company took action against the strikers for breach of contract. This charge was withdrawn when the Ministry of Labour instituted proceedings for failure to give the 21 days' notice prescribed in the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940. It was stated that the prosecution had nothing to do with the merits of the dispute but that it was instituted because the men had broken a law which was fundamental to the Labour Ministry's policy for the settlement of disputes. For the men it was admitted that they had broken the law, but the plea was put forth that they felt they had a just grievance and their infraction of the law was due to ignorance. Three officials of the union were sentenced on January 23 to imprisonment, the branch secretary of the union to two months and the president and a member of the branch committee to one month each. It was held that they were "really responsible" for the strike. Over 1,000 members of the union were fined from £1 to £3 each.

After the sentences were passed, the men unanimously voted to remain on strike. On January 29, however, they returned to work after the management had met their terms regarding wages. The Minister of Mines and the secretary of the Mineworkers' Federation promised at the time to intercede with the Home Secretary for the release of the imprisoned men but the release was not a condition of the return to work. On February 3 the remainder of the sentences imposed on the trade union officials were remitted on the recommendation of the Home Secretary.

Extended employment of women in British Ordnance factories

On November 28, an agreement was reached by the Ministry of Supply of the United Kingdom and the Amalgamated Engineering Union "to provide for the extended employment of women in Ministry of Supply industrial establishments to meet wartime emergencies and the need for increased output." It was signed on behalf of the Ministry of Supply by the Director General of Ordnance Factories and a representative of the Secretary of the Ministry, and on the other side, by the President and Secretary of the Union.

Women may now be employed on "certain work which has hitherto formed part of a skilled mechanic's job." It is stipulated, however, that such employment will be temporary for the duration of the war, that an agreed record will be kept of all substitutions, and that substitution will take place only to enable men to be employed on other work and by agreement with the Union representatives. The wages of the women workers will be the basic rate and bonus of the mechanic in the grade concerned in cases where the women can carry on the entire job without assistance. Where special assistance or supervision is required or where the job has been broken down, the woman's rate will be between 75 and 85 per cent of the man's rate according to the degree of capacity shown. This agreement does not affect the employment of women on work commonly performed by them in Ministry of Supply establishments or other engineering establishments, or on suitable work hitherto performed by boys and youths under 21 years of age.

Registration of boys and girls in Britain

The Registration of Boys and Girls Order issued December 22 is designed to furnish the authorities with a complete picture of the activities of the 16 to 18 age-group. The population over 18 years of age is already required to register either under the National Service Acts or under the Registration for Employment Order of March 15, 1941.

In announcing the registration of boys and girls the Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons:—

"We must be careful particularly that our boys do not run loose during this time of stress. Their education, their well-being, their discipline, and the service they can render must all be carefully supervised. . . We have to think of the future citizens as well as of the business of carrying on the defence of the country. . . "

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The order applies to all young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 except whole time members of a Civil Defence force and the classes of persons exempted from the National Service Acts. These include cadets at a military or air force college, lunatics, mental defectives, blind persons, and Dominions subjects not ordinarily resident in Britain. When registering, the boys and girls will be asked to state their occupation, if any, the full-time educational courses or evening classes which they are attending, and to furnish particulars about any youth organization or cadet unit to which they may belong.

To the Board of Education for England and Wales and the Scottish Education Department has been given the administration of the plan under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. At registration, the young people are given a letter from the Minister of Labour suggesting that if they are not already a member of some approved youth organization, they should have an interview with the Youth Committee of the local education authority to discuss what form of national service they should undertake. The interview is not compulsory.

Young people devoting full-time to education will not be interviewed but will be asked to undertake some form of national service in the schools. No extra duties will be suggested for those working under strain in industry or whose hours after work are fully occupied by domestic work or studies. All others will be encouraged, but not compelled, to join some youth organization, either civil or military. Boys will be particularly urged to join one of the pre-service units such as the air, army or sea cadets. The entrance age of the last two is 14. Fifteen year old youths will be admitted to the Air Training Corps but may not become full members until they are 16. Boys under 16, although not covered by the Registration Order will be encouraged to continue their education as a preparation for further technical training when they enter the services. In certain areas the age limit for entrance into the Home Guard has been reduced from 17 to 16 to permit boys to undertake anti-aircraft and home defence duties. Elsewhere there are provisions for affiliating cadet units with Home Guard units. The National Association of Boys' Clubs and the British National Cadet Association are co-operating in these arrangements.

Excessive overtime work and war production

In the October 1941 issue of *The New South Wales Industrial Gazette* recently received, there is published a summary of the conclusions of a British Ministry of Supply Mission to Australia.

Dealing with the Australian wartime labour situation and especially in regard to the continuous working of excessive overtime, the Mission expressed its conclusions as follows:

> "In our opinion excessive continuous overtime is being worked in many shops. It has been found in England that such excessive overtime results, in a comparatively short time, in a considerable loss of efficiency. There is no doubt also that it has an adverse effect on the nerves of the men and that they become fertile ground on which the agitator may now sow his seed."

Referring to the Mission's conclusion in regard to excessive overtime work, the Australian Minister for Munitions stated that he agreed with the opinions of the British Supply Mission, but there were not enough skilled workers to enable shift work to be introduced in all munition factories. When shift work had been inaugurated in some Government factories, there was a marked tendency for men to secure work in private factories, where they could increase their earnings by overtime.

War and Post-War Social Security

Social security is termed "one of the great purposes of the nations fighting for freedom and for a civilization based on respect for human personality," in an international survey of recent developments entitled *Approaches to Social Security,* which has just been issued by the International Labour Office in Montreal.

"The idea of social security springs from the deep desire of men to free themselves from the fear of want. To realise this idea the causes of insecurity must be removed wherever possible, and the individual must be assured of that protection against the common risks of life which his own efforts do not avail to provide", states the I.L.O. in the survey.

The study describes the various social security schemes that have proved their practicability. In order to give a broad view and show up the essentials, the exposition has been highly condensed and simplified. Thus the picture gains in intelligibility and guidance is afforded for immediate action as well as for long-range planning of the post-war social economy.

The abundant material, which includes the most recent developments, is grouped under three headings. The principal types of social assistance are first passed in review. Then comes social insurance, that is to say, compulsory mutual aid. It is pointed out that "the strength of compulsory insurance resides in the association of the prospective beneficiaries and their employers in financial responsibility, in the non-lucrative and permanent character of its institutions, and in the specialisation of the latter for the services of benefits in cash and in kind and for preventive action." The branches of social insurance—workmen's compensation, sickness insurance, pension insurance, unemployment insurance—are considered with respect to their organization, scope, benefits and finance. "Deeply rooted in most of Continental Europe and in Great Britain, compulsory insurance has, in the interval between two World Wars, made rapid progress, though on somewhat different lines, in North and South America. Social insurance has made the principal contribution to the social security."

The progress toward comprehensive social security results from co-ordination and integration of social insurance and assistance. The unity of all the social risks is clearly realised. Those risks are essentially contingencies that imperil the ability of the working man to support himself and his dependants in health and decency. Social security responds to the deep-seated desire of mankind for freedom from fear in guaranteeing protection adequate in quality and quantity. For security is a state of mind as well as an objective fact.

The essence of social security is the genuine and rational economy of manpower. Prevention of time lost in production and adequate medical care to the workers and their families represent a vital war measure as it speeds up the output of armaments and the launching of ships. A comprehensive programme of social security is of momentous importance to the nations united for victory against aggression and for post-war reconstruction.

War and brutal aggression have driven home the recognition that it is the ineluctable obligation of the nations to consolidate their structure and to eliminate the causes of social insecurity. In releasing its study the International Labour Office purports to show what has been achieved and what still must be done to afford reasonable security for all who need it.

The study is preliminary to the reports on different branches of social insurance which are being prepared for the Inter-American Committee on Social Security for its next meeting to be held in Santiago-de-Chile.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

REPORTS were received during the past month from the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the following disputes:—

1. Between Martin Transports, Limited, Toronto, Ont., and its employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers (supplementary report); and

2. Between the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q., members of the National Catholic Union of Textile Workers of St. Gregoire.

The texts of the aforementioned reports will be found at the end of this statement.

Applications Received

In the month of February six applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour, as follows:—

1. From employees of Gar Wood Industries of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America. Approximately 175 workers were said to be directly affected by the dispute, which arose out of the employees' request for union recognition and a collective agreement providing for grievance procedure, seniority rights, wage adjustments, vacations with pay, etc. On February 27 Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, was authorized to investigate the dispute in pursuance of powers vested in him as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner.

2. From employees of Irvin Air Chute, Limited, Fort Erie, Ont., members of the Irvin Air Chute Workers' Association, affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour. The dispute, relating solely to the amount of wartime cost-of-living bonus to which the employees are entitled, was said to affect 146 workers directly and 8 indirectly. The interested parties were immediately advised to refer the question to the Ontario Regional War Labour Board for decision.

3. From employees of the following six bakeries in Montreal, P.Q.: Dent Harrison and Sons, Limited; Jas. Strachan, Limited; A. and L. Strachan, Limited; Strachan Bros., Limited; Pain Supreme, Limited; and Pain Moderne Canadian, Limited. The applicants are members of Local 55, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, and the employers concerned are members of the Montreal Bakers' Association. The dispute was said to have arisen out of the employees' request for union recognition, increased wages, a 54-hour week, improved working conditions, and the reinstatement of four union members, who were alleged to have been unjustly dismissed. It was stated that 2,300 workers were directly affected by the dispute and 600 indirectly. Particulars concerning strikes which occurred in connection with this dispute prior to the submission of the application will be found in the article entitled "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during February, 1942", appearing elsewhere in this issue. The baking industry being one to which the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act do not apply, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation can be established to deal with a dispute between employers and employees in this industry only with the joint consent of both parties. The consent of the employers concerned was not given in this instance and accordingly a board was not established.

4. From employees of the Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America. The dispute, arising out of the employees' request for a union agreement providing for grievance proredure, seniority rights, wage adjustments, vacations with pay, etc., was said to affect approximately 100 workers directly and an equal number indirectly.

5. From employees of the City Dray Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., members of Division 205, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers. The dispute, arising out of the employees' request for union recognition and revision of the existing agreement in regard to wages, hours of labour, and other working conditions, was said to affect 55 workers directly.

6. From employees of the Security Storage Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., members of Division 205, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers. The dispute, arising out of the employees' request for a union agreement in regard to wages, hours of labour and other working conditions, was said to affect 60 workers directly.

Boards Established

On February 13 the Minister of Labour established Boards of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with disputes between the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, the Princeton Tulameen Coal Company, Limited, and Tulameen Collieries, Limited, all of Princeton, B.C., and their respective employees, members of Local 7875, United Mine Workers of America. The boards were established on the recommendation of Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C., who had been authorized to investigate the disputes as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1942, page 133). On the nomination of the employees and the employers, respectively, Messrs. Clarence E. Smith, K.C., Calgary, Alta., and F. W. Guernsey, Vancouver, were appointed members of the boards and were requested to confer with a view to their making a joint recommendation of a person for appointment as third member and chairman of the boards.

Board Fully Constituted

The constitution of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1942, pages 133-134) has been completed. The personnel of the board is as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice J. G. Gillanders of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. W. G. Thomson, Windsor, appointed by the Minister of Labour on behalf of the employing company in the absence of a nomination from the company.

Other Disputes Referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

On February 12 Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between Lakeside Coals, Limited, Wabamun, Alta., and its employees, members of Local 7894, United Mine Workers of America, in connection with which an application had been received in January for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1942, page 133). The report of the Commissioner, received on February 20, stated that he had succeeded in effecting an adjustment of the dispute. As a result of joint conferences with the Commissioner, the interested parties agreed to enter into negotiations with a view to the execution of a collective agreement, the agreement to be submitted to the National War Labour Board for approval in respect to the provisions concerning the basic wage scale and the payment of wartime cost-of-living bonuses.

On February 15, pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the allegation by an official of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, that Western Canadian Greyhound Lines, Limited, Calgary, Alta., had practised intimidation for the purpose of interfering with the right of its employees to organize and to belong to the trade union of their choice. The report of the Commissioner had not been received at the end of the month.

On February 25, Mr. Gilbert Jackson, Toronto, Ont., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between Noranda Mines, Limited, Noranda, P.Q., and its employees, members of Federal Miners' Union 22834, American Federation of Labor, in connection with which an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been received in November, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1467). Shortly after the receipt of the application, Mr. J. S. McCullagh of the Department of Labour, Ottawa, had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute. Mr. McCullagh's report, received on December 15, 1941, indicated that it would be necessary for the applicants to submit further evidence that the majority of the employees concerned were desirous of being represented by the union for purposes of collective bargaining. Subsequent negotiations between officials of the Department of Labour and representatives of the interested parties were not productive of effective results, and accordingly the dispute was referred to Commissioner Jackson for further investigation.

On February 28, pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour,

Vancouver, B.C., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate an allegation by Shipyard Union No. 2, Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, that the Burrard Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Vancouver, had practised discrimination in the discharge of a foreman. Particulars concerning a strike in this connection on February 27 will be found in the article entitled "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during February, 1942" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

Strike after Award

On February 6 a strike occurred of the employees of Ayers, Limited, Lachute Mills, P.Q., members of Local 9, United Textile Workers of Canada, following the failure of negotiations subsequent to the receipt of the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between these parties. On the direction of the Minister of Labour, pursuant to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7307, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 8821, a strike vote was taken among the employees on February 2 under the supervision of Messrs. E. McG. Quirk and Liguori Pepin, officials of the Department of Labour (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1942, page 134). The ballot was worded as follows: "Do you intend to go on strike unless your employer, Ayers, Limited, consents to deal with the United Textile Workers of Canada, Local 9, Lachute Mills, Quebec, as the employees' bargaining agency with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement?" Of 555 employees eligible to vote, 534 cast ballots, the result being as follows: employees voting "yes", 498; employees voting "no", 30; spoiled ballots, 6; total 534. The strike was terminated on February 27 following mediation by officials of the Department of Labour. The settlement provided that the company would enter into an agreement with its employees based on the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, pages 1473-1479) and that remuneration of the employees would be in conformity with existing governmental regulations. Particulars concerning the strike will be found in the article entitled "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during February, 1942" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

Other Settlements

Early in February the Department of Labour was informed that an agreement had been signed on January 28 by the Chromium Mining and Smelting Corporation, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and a committee of its employees. A dispute between these parties had been dealt with in 1941 by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1941, pages 1189-1202). Particulars concerning the agreement will be found in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

On February 11 a strike of the employees of various gold mining companies in the Kirkland Lake district, Ontario, which had been called on November 18, 1941, for the purpose of securing recognition of Local 240, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, as recommended by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1468) terminated unsuccessfully. Particulars will be found in the article entitled "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during February, 1942" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

A dispute between the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, and its employees at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q., members of the National Catholic Union of Textile Workers at St. Gregoire, is now considered to be settled, inasmuch as the interested parties had agreed in advance to be bound by the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute. The report of the board is printed below.

Early in February the Department of Labour was informed that an agreement had been signed on January 24 by MacDonald Bros. Aircraft, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., and its employees, members of Lodge 741, International Association of Machinists. The employees' application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had previously been withdrawn following the reference of a dispute between the parties to an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, pages 1468 and 1488). Particulars concerning the agreement will be found in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

Supplementary Report of Board in Dispute between Martin Transports, Limited, and Its Employees

On February 13 the Minister of Labour received the findings of the reconvened Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between Martin Transports, Limited, Toronto, Ont., and its employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1941, page 1187).

The personnel of the board was as follows: His Honour Judge I. M. Macdonell, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. J. D. McNish, K.C., appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., appointed on the nomination of the employer. All three reside in Toronto.

The report of the board is signed by all three members, but Mr. Sinclair also submitted a dissenting report in regard to wage rates.

The board's recommendations on wages and cost-of-living bonuses have been referred to the National War Labour Board for decision. The board's recommendation that the question of relief to the motor transportation industry in the matter of prices, price control, freight rates, etc., should be dealt with by the appropriate Government authorities, has been referred to officials of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board for attention.

The texts of the board's report and Mr. Sinclair's minority report are printed below.

Supplementary Report of Board

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between Martin Transports, Limited, and its truck drivers and helpers, warehousemen, foremen, checkers, clerks, mechanics and helpers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers.

Sir:

The Board of Conciliation, as re-constituted in the month of October last by the then acting Minister of Labour, has now the honour to submit its report.

The Board as originally constituted consisted of the Honourable Mr. Justice Roach, Chairman, Mr. Victor A. Sinclair, K.C., employer's representative, and Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., employees' representative. This Board brought in an Interim Report, dated June 27, 1941. Subsequently Mr. J. L. Cohen resigned from the Board and was replaced as employees' representative by Mr. J. D. McNish, K.C. Later Mr. Justice Roach resigned as Chairman, and upon the recommendation of the employees' and employer's representatives His Honour Judge I. M. Macdonell was appointed Chairman of the Board.

The re-constituted Board first met on the 31st of October, 1941, when it was found that the agreement between the Company and the Union had expired, and that the Interim Report had ceased to be effective, as its terms only provided for the period up to October 1, 1941. It was therefore necessary to go into all questions in dispute.

At the outset difficulty was caused by the fact that P.C. 8253 was passed a few days after the Board was newly constituted, and there was considerable doubt about its effect, as wages and cost-of-living bonus were both involved in the dispute. After consultation with the Department of Labour, however, it was decided that representations and evidence would be heard upon these questions, and a recommendation, which would have to be considered by the National War Labour Board, would be given. Mr. Sinclair expressed his doubt as to the authority of the Board to deal with the question of increased wages or cost-of-living bonus, and registered his objection to representations being heard with regard to these matters.

The Board at first attempted to bring the parties together by direct negotiations, and an attempt was made to take advantage of the negotiations which had occurred in the spring of the year during the sittings of the original Board to modify the existing agreement. It was found that the company contended that all financial questions should be submitted to the Board, and that the company would not agree to the closed shop and check-off which had been in force under the latest agreement between the parties, which terminated on the 1st of October, 1941. As no compromise was possible, it was necessary for the Board to hold numerous meetings, at which briefs were presented, evidence taken and argument heard. It is proposed to divide the Report into Part I, respecting the agreement with the union, and Part II, dealing with wages and cost-of-living bonus.

PART I

Agreement

The Board finds that at least a substantial majority of the employees of the company are members of the union. It was strongly contended by the employees' representatives that as a closed shop and check-up had been in

effect for over a year as a result of a modification of the previous agreement, these should be continued. Quite apart from the desirability or undesirability of union shop conditions generally, the Board for special reasons does not recommend the continuance of a closed shop for this business. It appears by reason of the closed shop agreement with the union the company is precluded from carrying on any business in the United States. This is because an international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is in control of the trucking business at certain border points, particularly at Buffalo and Detroit. Evidence was produced before the Board, which it accepted, that upon the abolition of the closed shop the company could employ members of other unions and the difficulty would disappear. It is hoped that business which may be secured through the United States might alleviate the situation to a considerable extent and so put the company in a better financial position to pay the increase in wages hereinafter recommended.

The Board feels that a clause with regard to check-off follows the disposition of the proposed closed shop, and should not be inserted in the agreement. The company might well, however, consider the advisability of honouring orders to pay signed by the men.

The company does not desire to sign any agreement with the union. The Board submits, however, that there has been a course of dealing established over a period of years, and that upon a proper construction of P.C. 2685, the men should be entitled to be represented by the union of their choice, with a view to reaching an agreement. In view of the undoubted strength of the union among the employees, the Board recommends that the agreement should be entered into with the union.

The Board has settled a suggested form of agreement, which is attached hereto as Exhibit I.

PART II

Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus

In May, 1938, the company entered into an agreement with the union, in which was set out the rates of wages to be paid to the various classes of employees. In May, 1940, the company increased the wages of all classes of employees represented by the union by 2½ cents per hour. The only deviation from the rates of pay set out in the agreement of May, 1938, as altered by the agreement of May, 1940, was that shortly after the agreement had been entered into the method of payment of highway drivers was returned from an hourly basis to a trip rate basis.

By the Interim Report of the previous Board an increase of 1½ cents per hour for all employees was recommended, and this was put into effect by the company. It is not clear whether this increase was to be applied on wages or cost-of-living bonus, but it was agreed that it should be credited to any cost-of-living bonus awarded at any future date.

It is contended by the employees that the wage rates of highway drivers should be changed back to an hourly basis on a predetermined standard or yardstick, as there is no other adequate means of checking the trip rates which may be established in the future by the company. The Board does not consider there was sufficient evidence presented for it to come to the conclusion that an hourly rate basis of 24 miles, the yardstick proposed by the employees, should be adopted. The settlement of new trip rates and the adequacy of existing ones are dealt with in the agreement.

The contentions of the company are, firstly, that its rates of pay are not out of line with other comparable industries, and that it had complied with the provisions of P.C. 7440; secondly, that in any event it is not financially able to pay any increases to its employees, either by way of wages or cost-of-living bonus, and it states that it intends to apply to the National War Labour Board for relief.

The Board is strongly of opinion that conditions in the motor transport industry have never been satisfactory. Wages from the outset have been small for the class of work performed: the employees are mostly skilled labourers. The companies have not been able to do much to better the situation because of the "cut-throat" competition which apparently exists. This situation has been aggravated by regulations passed by the government since the war. The company has met with an enormous increase in gasoline cost, amounting to approximately $50,000 per year, and increased costs are anticipated in the coming year in the purchase of trucks, tires and other equipment. Owing to freight rates having been "frozen," the company cannot recompense itself for these losses, and the employees have to suffer for this.

Conditions in the past have resulted in unprofitable operations by the company. This finally necessitated a composition between the company and its creditors, under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, and the company is now endeavouring to emerge from this situation. No dividends have ever been paid to shareholders, and administration expenses are low. The Board is strongly of the opinion that the general conditions of the

industry have largely contributed to the position in which the company finds itself: lack of profit and low wages for employees. These conditions were exhaustively dealt with by the Chevrier Commission, but apparently little, if any, action was taken. The Board strongly recommends that the motor transportation question should be considered by the proper authorities. It is obvious that unless there is proper control of rates, indiscriminate competition will continue and companies will be unable to charge rates which will provide adequate compensation for their employees or adequate returns on capital investment.

With regard to the company in question, the financial statements are far from strong, and the position with regard to 1942 is problematical. The company contends that it will operate at a loss of approximately $14,000 if present wage rates and present government regulations are continued.

After careful consideration of the evidence, the majority of the Board is of the opinion that the wage rates paid by this company are low within the meaning of Section 11, subsection 2, of P.C. 8253, and thinks that an increase in basic wage rates of 2½ cents an hour should be paid by the company. The Board is of this opinion notwithstanding the contention of the company as to its inability to pay, believing that operations may well be more profitable than estimated because of several factors, viz.: the prospect of increased business in the United States because of the readjustment of union affiliations; the fact that in the year 1941, before the passing of the Order in Council freezing cost of services, the company had increased certain of its freight rates and the benefit of this increase might be greater in 1942 than anticipated by the company; and that apparently owing to more efficient management, or the discontinuance of unprofitable business, or both, the company had bettered its total general position in 1941 over 1940 to the extent of $40,000, while its current position was bettered to the extent of the sum of $80,000. This betterment might well be maintained or improved in the year 1942.

The Board accordingly recommends to the National War Labour Board that the above increase in wages be put into effect. Attached as Exhibit 2 hereto is the schedule of wage rates which would bring into effect the proposed increase. If approved, this should be inserted as Article 24 in the Agreement. As previously indicated, Mr. Sinclair does not concur in the recommendations of the Board with regard to increase of wages, and will submit a Minority Report with regard to this question.

With regard to the question of cost-of-living bonus, the company contends that it comes within the provisions of P.C. 8253, Section 12 (b), and even apart from its inability to pay, in any event is not bound to pay any cost-of-living bonus until after the 15th of February, 1942. The employees, on the other hand, contend that the 1½-cent per hour increase given by the preceding Board was a cost-of-living bonus which the company was bound to pay under the terms of P.C. 4643, and having received this they now come within the provisions of P.C. 8253, Section 12 (a), and ask for the cost-of-living bonus as of the 27th of June, 1941 (the date of the passing of P.C. 4643). The company has not paid any cost-of-living bonus except in so far as the 1½-cent per hour referred to in the report of the previous Board is applicable thereto.

Owing largely, if not solely, to the price control of freight rates, gasoline, rubber, etc., the financial position of the company is such that it does not appear to be able to pay any cost-of-living bonus in addition to the increase in the basic wage rate recommended above.

The employees of this company, who are definitely in the low wage bracket, should not, if at all possible to prevent it, be deprived of a cost-of-living bonus, which it is admitted is necessary to maintain a reasonable standard of living. As previously indicated, we recommend that the question of relief to the industry in the matter of prices, price control, freight rates, etc., should be dealt with by the appropriate government authorities.

In view of the foregoing, the Board is of the opinion that the matter of cost-of-living bonus should be dealt with by the National War Labour Board, and recommends accordingly. For the information of that Board we are attaching, as Exhibit 3, the financial information submitted by the company.* We should point out in this connection, however, that should a cost-of-living bonus be granted by the National War Labour Board, the 1½-cent per hour increase which was granted in June, 1941, should be credited on any sum awarded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Toronto this 11th day of February, 1942.

(Sgd.) I. M. Macdonell, Chairman.
(Sgd.) J. D. McNish, Employees' Nominee.
(Sgd.) V. A. Sinclair, Company's Nominee.
(Dissenting report filed as to wage increase.)

EXHIBIT 1

MARTIN TRANSPORTS, LIMITED

Proposed Agreement to be entered into between the Company and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and other Transport Workers as representing those employees.

Article 1

Promotion of Company's Interest

It is agreed by the Brotherhood, in consideration of the mutual covenants herein con-

**Editor's Note.*—Exhibit 3 is on file in the Department of Labour and a copy has been transmitted to the National War Labour Board.

tained, that the employees will be courteous and diligent in the performance of their duties, and will work at all times in the best interests of the Company.

It is further agreed by the Brotherhood that the employees will at all times protect the property of the Company from injury by themselves or others, when in their power to do so; that in the handling of vehicles and in the discharge of their duties generally, they will faithfully comply with the rules of the Company, and Federal, Provincial and Municipal laws, it being understood that none of the rules of the Company shall be in conflict with any of the provisions of this Agreement.

Article 2

Probationary Period of Service

Applicants accepted for employment will be given a probation period of thirty days, in which to demonstrate ability to carry on their respective duties properly, and unless notified to do the contrary within the thirty-day period, it will be understood that their application for employment has been approved, unless it later develops that false information materially affecting the acceptance of the application for employment was given, in which event such employees would be subject to dismissal by the Company. Applicants failing to supply a medical certificate shall be disqualified for service.

Article 3

Employees Defined

The words "Employee" or "Employees" as used in this Agreement shall be understood to mean any employee or employees filling positions enumerated in the wage scale herein.

Article 4

Discrimination and Committees

Employees will not be discriminated against for being members of the Brotherhood, nor for serving on Committees representing the employees. Employees will be granted leave of absence without pay for the purpose of serving on committees and their seniority rights will not be affected thereby, provided such leave of absence does not exceed a reasonable period. Reasonable notice of an employee's intention to serve on committees will be required.

Article 5

Courts and Investigations

Employees called upon to attend court or legal investigations at the request of the Company, shall be paid all time so lost at regular schedule rate of pay, and if required to travel away from home shall be allowed cost of transportation and reasonable expenses, except where such employees are found by the court to be at fault.

Article 6

Relief Work

Employees temporarily assigned to higher-rated positions shall receive the higher rate while occupying such positions; employees temporarily assigned to lower-rated positions shall not have their rates reduced. This rule shall not apply when an employee is demoted as a matter of discipline, or when he is placed in a lower rated position by the exercise of his seniority rights because of reductions in staff.

Article 7

Promotion and Seniority

(*a*) For the purpose of promotion and seniority, employees shall be grouped as follows:—

(1) Highway Transport Drivers, over the entire system.
(2) City Pick-up and Delivery Drivers, over the entire system.
(3) Warehousemen, over the entire system.
(4) Mechanics, over the entire system.

(*b*) An employee with not less than one year's seniority filling a regularly-assigned position, may transfer from one seniority group to another without loss of seniority by making a written application to his superior officer for a transfer, setting forth his qualifications and forwarding a copy of such application to the General Chairman; providing the applicant has the proper qualifications for the position applied for, transfer will be arranged within thirty days from date of his application, and the name of the employee so transferred shall be promptly removed from the seniority list of the group he left and placed on the seniority list of the group to which he is transferred. After the transfer has been effected, the employee will be required to have sixty days' cumulative service as a spare employee to the group to which he transferred before he is eligible to exercise his full seniority in bidding on vacancies or newly-created positions. Under no circumstances will any such employee be allowed to displace any regularly-assigned employee in the group until he has been assigned by a bulletin to a position other than to a temporary position in such group.

(*c*) A separate seniority list of all employees in each seniority group shall be posted in places accessible to the employees affected on January 1 and July 1 of each year, and such lists shall be open for protest for a period of fifteen days from the date they are posted. Upon the presentation of a claim by an employee, or by his authorized representative, that an error was made in his seniority rating, such claim shall be duly investigated by the Brotherhood and the Company, and if found in order, the correction of the seniority list shall be made as proved. Each seniority list shall show the name, the location and the date of entry into the service of all employees in their respective groups.

(*d*) In making promotions or filling vacancies, regard shall first be had to merit and ability, and merit and ability being equal seniority should govern.

(*e*) An employee who fails to report for duty, at the assigned hour without previously having given two hours' notice of his inability to so report, shall, if he does not report within ten days and give a satisfactory explanation, be regarded as having deserted the service and his name shall be removed from the seniority list.

Article 8

Reduction in Staff

(*a*) When forces are reduced, employees shall be laid off in the reverse order of their seniority and employees so laid off shall be given preference of re-employment on the same staff when the force is increased or when vacancies occur, and shall be returned to the service of the company in the order of their seniority. When re-employed within one year,

laid-off employees shall retain their seniority. Employees desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of this rule must file their name and address with the Head Office of the Company and receive a "Service Certificate", a copy of which shall be supplied to the General Chairman by the Company.

(*b*) Any employee who fails to report for duty when he is called, or who, within ten days from the date he is called, fails to give a satisfactory reason for not doing so, shall be considered out of the service.

Article 9

Discipline and Grievances

(*a*) No employee shall be disciplined or dismissed from the service without just cause. When an employee has been disciplined or dismissed, or when he feels that he has been unfairly dealt with, he shall have the right to appeal to his superior officer in the Company for an investigation, and to refer his grievance to the Chairman of his Local Committee or any other authorized representative of the Brotherhood, who may accompany him or represent him at any such investigation. Should a settlement of the grievance not be effected in this manner, it may be submitted to the Arbitration Committee, provided in Article 21.

(*b*) If an employee has been suspended or dismissed and is later found blameless, providing the employee so affected has appealed against the action of the company within three days from date of suspension or dismissal, he shall be reinstated and paid his regular wages for all time lost. In no event shall the company's liability for lost time on account of suspension or dismissal extend beyond a period of thirty days, unless extended by the Arbitration Committee.

Article 10

(*a*) Ten hours shall constitute a day's work for all warehousemen, pick-up and delivery men. An employee engaged in these occupations shall not be required to work beyond a spread of twelve hours in a twenty-four hour period.

(*b*) An employee shall not be required to take more than two hours for his meal period, which he shall be allowed between the fourth and sixth hour after starting duty.

(*c*) Any employee called for duty shall be paid at the schedule rate of pay for all time held, with a minimum of five hours' pay for each call. An employee released from duty for more than one hour and recalled for work shall be paid the minimum call of five hours each time he is so recalled, but if the second call in any one day is not completed within twelve hours from the beginning of the first call, he shall be paid at the overtime rate for all time held in excess of the said twelve hours.

(*d*) All warehousemen, pick-up and delivery men shall be assigned a fixed starting hour for work, and twenty-four hours' notice shall be given them of any change in their starting time, provided that in the event of an emergency condition beyond the Company's control it shall be required to give only one hour's notice of such change.

(*e*) Warehouse employees may rotate on day and night shifts where such an arrangement can be mutually effected between the Management and the Local Committee of the employees, and such arrangement is approved in writing by an authorized General Representative of the Brotherhood, otherwise preference of shifts in accordance with seniority shall prevail.

Article 11

Hours of Employment, etc. Highway Drivers.

(*a*) Highway Drivers shall be classified as follows:—

(1) Regular Drivers.
(2) Spare Drivers.
(3) Extra Drivers.

(1) Regular drivers are employees who by the exercise of their seniority are entitled to be assigned to regular runs which are properly advertised by written notice on the Bulletin Board.

(2) Spare Drivers are employees who do not hold a regular Highway run but are listed on the Spare Board. The number of names of drivers on the Spare Board shall be determined by the ability of the Company to give each Spare Board driver sixty hours' work each week, but this shall not be understood to mean that each Spare Board driver will be guaranteed sixty hours' work each week.

(3) Extra Drivers are employees who are on call, but whose names are not listed on the Spare Board.

(*b*) All vacancies occurring in regular highway runs shall be bulletined for a period of five days and shall be awarded to the senior applicant. The ensuing vacancies shall be bulletined and filled in the same manner and the ultimate vacancy awarded the senior man on the Spare Board who desires to bid for it. Senior highway drivers who do not desire to bid for regular highway runs shall be entitled to have their names placed on the Spare Board.

(*c*) Spare Drivers shall be entitled to fill vacancies which are created by the temporary absence of regular Highway drivers, and all extra trip and special trip runs. Spare Drivers shall be assigned to temporary highway vacancies or special trip duties on the basis of their seniority and shall continue on each such assignment until the regular driver returns to duty or the special trip duties are completed. Extra trip spare drivers shall be assigned thereto in the order of their seniority and their rotation on the Spare Board.

(*d*) Extra men will report for duty as required and shall be paid from the time required to report, unless work is not then available for reasons beyond the company's control.

(*e*) Wherever trip rates are used as the method of paying Highway Drivers, unless otherwise agreed, the rates to be paid during the currency of this agreement shall be the appropriate rate for each particular trip, as at the 1st of January, 1942. Any increase in the hourly rate hereinafter set for Highway Drivers now or hereafter given during the currency of this agreement shall be added to each particular trip rate on the basis that the 1½ cents per hour increase was added to the respective trip rates in June, 1941. In the event that new trip rates are inaugurated for which, as of the 1st of January, 1942, there was no trip rate, then the rate for such new trip shall be set in the manner agreed upon between the Company and the Union, regard being had to the rates then in force for comparable trips.

(*f*) A Highway Interchange Driver shall be paid at the schedule rate of pay for all addi-

tional driving time that may be necessary in an emergency to effect interchange on a scheduled run.

(*g*) A Highway Driver, not on a regular assignment, on a run of less than five hours, who is not returned to his home terminal or placed on another run within eight hours from the time of starting home, shall be paid at the schedule rate of pay for all time so held, as well as for any time which he may accumulate thereafter until he reaches his home or other terminal; the time paid for shall not exceed ten hours in any twenty-four hour period that he is required to remain at such terminal. The driver shall be required to work for all time so paid.

(*h*) A Highway Driver on a run of five hours' or more duration, who is required to remain at a distant terminal for more than fourteen hours, other than on a Sunday, shall be paid the schedule rate of pay for all time held in excess of fourteen hours.

(*i*) A Highway Driver called for work shall be paid the schedule hourly rate for all time held or required to wait after reporting for duty, except when the delay is caused by reasons beyond the control of the company.

(*j*) A Highway Driver delayed on route for more than one hour due to mechanical breakdowns, accidents, extreme weather conditions or other similar causes for which the driver is in no way responsible, shall be paid the schedule rate of pay for Highway Drivers for all time engaged while watching and waiting until relieved from duty. Where the driver is paid by trip rate the pay due him for waiting and watching shall be added to the trip rate.

(*k*) A Highway Driver called for work shall report one-half hour prior to his schedule time of departure and shall be paid his schedule rate of pay for such one-half hour period provided he fulfils the rules of the Company during that period.

Article 12

Classification, Hours and Overtime, etc., of Mechanics

(*a*) *Classifications*

Class A.—A mechanic who served his full and proper apprenticeship period for five years or more and who under the present regulations of the Ontario Department of Labour on graduating as a first-class journeyman, is qualified to do all necessary machining pertaining to the Motor Vehicle Repair trade; capable of performing all necessary machinery overhauling of motor, clutch, steering, transmission, differential and brakes; required to have a good knowledge of automotive electricity and sufficiently skilled without supervision of any kind to be able to detect bad workmanship and to take preventive measures in the repair of motors and all other car parts in order to reduce repair expense and road breakdowns.

Class B.—A mechanic who has served the required time as an apprentice, and upon the completion of such training period has successfully passed the required examination, but who has not had the opportunity to learn machining operations; capable of dismantling, assembling and adjusting motor, clutch, steering, brakes, transmissions and differential assembly, and required to have some knowledge of automotive electricity.

Class C.—Labourers.

Class D.—Apprentices. Employees engaged for the purpose of learning the motor vehicle repair trade, who are duly indentured under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act and who work under the close supervision of a Class A mechanic.

(*b*) Mechanics shall be responsible for the quality of their work and if negligent in the performance of their duties will be required to pay the cost of parts which may be damaged or broken as a result, and make the required repairs in their own time, provided such negligence can be proved by the Company to the Local Committee.

(*c*) Nine consecutive hours of service, exclusive of the meal period which shall not be longer than one hour, shall constitute a day's work for mechanics, labourers, and apprentices, and if required to work beyond the tenth hour in any one day, they shall be paid at the rate of time and one-quarter as from the beginning of the eleventh hour of service. Employees shall be allowed one day's rest in seven, not necessarily Sunday.

Article 13

Overtime, Holiday and Sunday Work

(*a*) Except as provided in Clause (*b*) hereof, all time worked in excess of ten hours in each day by any employee shall be paid for at the rate of time and one quarter.

(*b*) All time worked in excess of ten hours in each day by mechanics, labourers and apprentices, as specified in Article 12, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-quarter.

(*c*) All employees shall be allowed one day's rest in seven, not necessarily Sunday. Any work performed on Sundays or any seventh day of rest, and on the following Statutory Holidays, shall be paid at the rate of time and one-quarter; New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Should any of the said holidays fall on Sunday, the day observed by the public will be treated and paid for as the Holiday.

Article 14

Deadheading

An employee deadheading on Company's business shall receive his schedule of pay.

Article 15

Records

Records of the hours and wages of the employees shall be kept by the Company in proper form, and shall be available for inspection by properly authorized persons or committees.

Article 16

Arbitration

In the event that either party to this Agreement feels that any provision contained therein is causing undue hardship to either the Company or an employee, the party affected shall have the right to refer the matter to the Committee, provided for in Article 9 of the Agreement, and, failing satisfactory adjustment, to the Arbitration Committee as provided for in Article 21.

Article 17

Uniforms

Employees required to wear a uniform shall be supplied with them on the following basis:—

(1) In the first year of service the employee will pay 100 per cent of the cost.

(2) In the second year of service the employee will pay 50 per cent of the cost.

(3) In the third and every other year of service thereafter the uniform will be supplied free.

Article 18

Vacations

All employees in the service of the company for three years or more shall be allowed three days' vacation with pay each year.

Article 19

An employee, at the discretion of the Company, shall be permitted leave of absence without pay, for a period not to exceed ninety days, such permission to be obtained in writing. Unless the employee so furloughed reports for duty on or before the expiration of his furlough, his name shall be taken from the seniority roster, provided, however, that an employee who has obtained leave of absence as above shall be entitled to an extension beyond ninety days by making application in writing to the proper office of the Company in ample time to obtain such extension. If such extension is not granted then he must return to duty at the expiration of the period for which leave of absence was given or furnish proof of his inability to do so.

Leave of absence shall not be granted an employee for the purpose of engaging in work outside the company's service, except in the event of illness.

A notice of all leave of absence granted, or any extensions thereof, shall be given by the Company to the authorized representative of the employees and the Brotherhood.

Article 20

Change of Terminal

An employee, who on the instructions of the Company, moves from one terminal to another shall be entitled to free transportation for himself and the dependent members of his family, as well as household effects, mode of transportation to be determined by the Company.

Article 21

Settlement of Disputes

The complaint or grievance of any employee which is not adjusted in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of this Agreement within thirty days from the date when such conduct or grievance is made known to the Company and the duly authorized representative of the employees, shall be adjusted by an Arbitration Committee consisting of two to be chosen by the Company and two by the employees' General Committee.

These arbitrators shall be chosen by both parties to this agreement within ten days from the date on which either party advises the other that the appointment of such a committee is desired, and in the event of failure of either party to make its selection within that period, the Minister of Labour for Ontario shall be requested to do so.

In the event that these four do not agree within ten days, the Minister of Labour for the Province of Ontario shall be requested to name the fifth member of the Committee who shall act as Chairman. The decision of the majority of the Committee thus composed shall be final and binding on both parties.

Article 22

Strikes and Lockouts

During the term of this Agreement the Company agrees that there shall be no lockouts, and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers agrees that there shall be no strikes of its members employed by the Company.

Article 23

Bonding

Employees who may be required by the Company to give a Bond shall do so, at the expense of the Company.

Article 24

Rates of Pay

(*See* Report).

Article 25

Duration of Agreement

This agreement shall become effective upon date of execution, and shall remain in effect for a period of one year, and shall be renewed from year to year unless within sixty days before the termination hereof either party shall furnish the other with notice of termination or proposed revision or addition to any provision hereof. In such event, negotiations on any such proposal, revision or addition, shall take place between the parties within thirty days of such notice. All provisions not so terminated or proposed to be revised or added to, shall continue in full force and effect.

EXHIBIT 2

Article 24

Rates of Pay

City Drivers:

Who work within a radius of ten miles of the municipality in which they are employed:—

In municipalities of population of 40,000 or less—41½ cents per hour.

In municipalities of population of more than 40,000.

First six months—41½ cents per hour.

After six months—46½ cents per hour.

Warehousemen:

Not including employees engaged in clerical or office work.

In municipalties of population of 40,000 or less—41½ cents per hour.

In municipalities of population of more than 40,000—

First six months—41½ cents per hour.

After six months—46½ cents per hour.

Mechanical and Apprentices:

Two and one half cents per hour increase over what was paid to various classes as at January 1, 1942.

Highway Drivers:

For all time for watching, waiting or where otherwise referred to in this agreement as scheduled rate of pay—51½ cents per hour.

Four wheel trailer, double hook up or dolley—10 cents per hour additional.

Unless agreed upon by the parties, no change in the existing trips, trip rates or in the method of paying Highway Drivers shall be made during the currency of this agreement.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between Martin Transports, Limited, Employer and its truck drivers and helpers, warehousemen, foremen, checkers, clerks, mechanics and helpers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, Employees.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour.

While I agree with the other members of the Board with reference to the refusal to order a closed shop or the check-off system, and have further concurred with them in arriving at terms of an agreement to be entered into between the Company and the Union, I entirely disagree with the remaining members of the Board as to any raise of wages being granted or recommended by the Board to the employees, upon the following grounds:—

While the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act still authorizes the Board of Conciliation under such Act to deal with wage allowances or other remuneration of employees, Order in Council P.C. 8253, Sec. 11 (1), provides that except by written permission of the National War Labour Board, established under such Order in Council, no employer shall increase the basic scale of wage rates paid by him at the effective date of this order, viz., November 15, 1941, and by Sec. 18 it is provided that this order shall supersede any inconsistent provisions of any Dominion law, order or regulation, so that the powers of the Board of Conciliation are now superseded by this Order in Council P.C. 8253 where inconsistent. The Martin Transports, Limited, is an employer within this Order in Council as defined by Sec. 2. Any Board of Conciliation is therefore without power to raise the basic scale of wages which was in existence on November 15, 1941, and no employer, within the meaning of this Order in Council, is permitted to increase his basic scale of wage rates without the written permission of the National War Labour Board.

While the Board of Conciliation may still deal with wages so long as it does not increase the basic scale of wage rates, the power to increase the basic scale of wage rates is taken away from it by this Order in Council. Therefore the recommendation for an increase in the basic scale of wages of 2½ cents per hour, as recommended by the other two members of the Board, is entirely beyond their jurisdiction and without effect. Both the employer and myself as representative of the employer, have, from the effective date of this Order in Council P.C. 8253, taken exception to the power of the Board to make any recommendation as to the increase in the basic wage rate and all submissions made on behalf of the employer were made subject to this objection.

The National War Labour Board, to which this power is given by this Order in Council, has not in any way delegated its authority to this Board, nor is the National Board authorized by such Order in Council to delegate its authority, except as to Regional Boards, and under the rulings of the National Board the class of business carried on by the employer is reserved to be dealt with by the National Board and not by the Regional Boards. It is inconceivable in any event that the National War Labour Board would be satisfied to accept the findings of a Board of Conciliation on evidence heard only by the Board of Conciliation and not transcribed by any official stenographer and which, in this case, involves a recommendation which will practically put the company into bankruptcy and increase its annual outgo by $30,000 a year. Furthermore, any increase in the basic rate of wage is contrary to the declared policy of the Government, which fixed the wage ceiling at the basic rate of wage existing on November 15, 1941, and it would appear to me that the attempt to raise this basic rate of wage, as made by the majority of the Board in their report, violates in every way the declared policy of the Government and should not be permitted.

In addition, I would urge very strongly that on the merits outside the statutory objection to the finding of the Board, no such finding is justified by the evidence. At the time of the appointment of the Board in this dispute, the Board was governed by the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7440, and it was so governed up to the time of the effective date of Order in Council P.C. 8253 on November 15, 1941, and it is clearly apparent that Martin Transports, Limited, in the basic rate of wages paid to its employees, was well within the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7440 and that no order increasing the basic rate of wages could have been given under P.C. 7440. The company had given an over-all wage increase of 2½ cents an hour in May of 1940, which brought its rate to the highest wage rates that had been paid by the Company. Subsequently, in June of 1941, after this Board was constituted and upon the recommendation of the then chairman of the Board, the company agreed to further increase the rate of wages paid by 1½ cents an hour up to the 1st of October, 1941, the date of expiry of the then existing contract

between the employer and the employees. This increase was purely voluntary upon the part of the employer, as the rate of wage was fixed by agreement until the 1st of October, 1941. The company has since maintained this increased wage of 1½ cents per hour.

Having complied with the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7440, which governed at the time of the appointment of the Board, and being therefore in a position to deny any increased rate of wage under P.C. 7440, the effect of the recommendation of the majority of the Board to now increase the rate of wage 2½ cents per hour, is an attempt to usurp the power reserved to the National War Labour Board, and the attempt is thus made to use Order in Council P.C. 8253 as an instrument to raise the basic rate of wages, whereas the whole intention, in accordance with the policy of the Government, was to put a ceiling on wages and prevent increase in basic rates of wages. If this were allowed, there would be a complete circumvention of the declared policy of the Government to put a ceiling on wages and prevent increases in the basic rate of wages and to change the entire basis upon which the question of the fair and reasonable nature of the wages paid was governed.

In addition to the fact that such increase in wage rates was not justified under Order in Council P.C. 7440, the company contends, and has furnished evidence in support of its contention, that it is financially unable to pay any additional wage. The present company took over the assets of the former company, which was unable to meet its liabilities, under the provisions of The Creditors Arrangement Act, the creditors of the company being paid only 20 per cent of their claims in cash and the balance of their claims being converted into capital stock of the company. In addition, fresh money was put in and the company was reorganized. At no time in the history of the company has it ever paid a dividend to shareholders. The Directors' fees and Administrative Officers' charges are exceedingly low.

An exhaustive brief has been filed by the company at the request of the Board showing its financial position on the 31st of December, 1941, and an estimate for the year 1942.* This estimate is based upon the volume of business being the same, maintenance of the freight rates at the increased scale fixed six months ago, the operation costs experienced in the last half of 1941, and that no cost-of-living bonus or further increase in wages be required to be paid. The company showed that for the year ending the 31st of December, 1940, it had a net profit of $1,332.59; that in 1941 it made an increase in profits for the first half of the year, before providing for taxes, of $34,391.09. During the second half of the year it was met with increased costs of gasoline and gasoline tax amounting to between $75,000 and $95,000 per year, increase of wages of 1½ cents per hour granted on the recommendation of the Board amounting to $17,000, and costs of Unemployment Insurance amounting to $6,000 per year, so that there was a loss in the second half-year term of $3,417.17—November showing a loss of $7,076.21 and December $8,268.08. Normally, the second half of the year is more profitable.

In the forecast in its brief for 1942 there would be an estimated net profit on the basis given above of $4,328.91, but since making this estimate, the discount which it previously secured on tires has been done away with and therefore the expenditure for tires, if it purchased the same number as last year, would show an increase in price of $18,870 to be paid. Taking this off the estimated net profit of $4,328.81, it would have a deficit of $14,542 for the year 1942 on the same rate of wage as now being paid. If, in addition to that the company was forced to pay the 2½ cents per hour recommended by the majority of the Board, this would cost the Company a further $30,000 at least, making a deficit for the year of about $45,000, relying on other things being equal. With the upset conditions and war conditions, possible changes in regulations affecting gasoline, oil and tires, the chances are that the loss for the year would be still higher.

The main suggestion made by the majority of the Board in their report is that better management would do away with this loss or American business might increase. Under the regulation of prices now in effect, this company would not be allowed to raise its freight rates to deal with the situation, and it would appear that the recommendation made by the other members of the Board would simply mean that the company would be bankrupt at the end of a year's operations, as it has no reserves, has never paid shareholders any dividends and has carried on at a very low cost.

On the further moot question as to rates of wages paid by competitors, it was difficult to get any basis of comparison. Martin Transports, Limited, operates from Montreal to Windsor and to Niagara Falls. Competition west of Toronto is not so much of a cut-throat variety as that east of Toronto. East of Toronto there is a great deal of cut-throat competition and the rates of the cut-throat type of competition must be met by

* *Editor's Note.*—*See* footnote on page 266.

the company to retain business. Different companies get different kinds of service on the trip runs, so that it is hard to make any comparison. Evidence was called from the managers of two companies—the Metropolitan Company and the Jack Marsh Company, and these were the only companies from which evidence was taken, where cross-examination could be had of the witnesses.

So far as the Metropolitan Company was concerned, it had recently entered into an agreement with the union increasing rates, and just what the effect of its increase in rates would be, could not be told.

Clearly the rates of the Jack Marsh Company which operates from Oakville to Montreal, were lower than those of Martin Transports, Limited, so that, of the two companies inquired into by oral evidence, one was higher, owing to recent union organization, and the other was lower.

Smith Transport was another company which gave two different reports as to the rates of wages paid. I would not consider that any comparison of its rates should be used in view of the different statements as to the rates paid, unless the owner of the company was examined on oath and open to cross-examination. So far as the other companies were concerned, Martin Transports gave the best information it could give as to the rates paid. Some were up and some were down. So far as my recollection of the evidence given is concerned, it would not appear to me that there could be said to be any rate generally prevailing among the competing companies which were doing work similar to Martin Transports, Limited, and that there could therefore be no justification for recommending an increase in the rate of pay as being a prevailing rate. No such thing as a prevailing rate, in my opinion, exists.

I would therefore most strongly urge that there is no jurisdiction in this Board to raise the basic rate of wage 2½ cents per hour as recommended. It violates the provisions of Sec. 11 (1), of P.C. 8253, and the attempt to make such recommendation is an usurpation of the powers of the National War Labour Board and there has been no delegation of powers by the National War Labour Board to this Board which would justify any recommendation for raise of wage, and, if the rates of wages are to be raised, they could only be raised after full hearing by the National War Labour Board, personally and in accordance with provisions of Order in Council P.C. 8253.

I would also find that on the merits Martin Transports, Limited, was paying the rates of wages which were required under Order in Council P.C. 7440 at the time this Board was appointed and up to the time the said Order in Council was repealed and that there was no justification for any raise of rates of pay under Order in Council P.C. 7440, and that the attempt now to raise the basic scale of wages under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 8253 is a complete reversal of the Government policy of fixing a wage ceiling for which said Order in Council was passed and should not be countenanced.

I would most strongly urge that the report of the majority of the Board in favour of an increase in the basic rate of wages of 2½ cents an hour is beyond the jurisdiction of this Board, contrary to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 8253 and the declared policy of the Government against increase of wage rates, and also against the merits of the case and entirely beyond the financial ability of Martin Transports, Limited.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Dated at Toronto this 12th day of February, A.D., 1942.

(Sgd.) V. A. Sinclair, Company's Nominee.

Report of Board in Dispute between Dominion Textile Company, Limited, and Its Employees at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q.

On February 6 the Minister of Labour received a unanimous report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, and certain of its employees at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q., members of the National Catholic Union of Textile Workers of St. Gregoire. (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1040).

The personnel of the board was as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice Garon Pratte, of the Quebec Superior Court, Quebec, P.Q., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. J. D. Cote, Montmorency Village, P.Q., appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. Guy Roberge, Quebec, P.Q., appointed on the nomination of the employer.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 63 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the interested parties had agreed in advance to be bound by the recommendations of the board (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, pages 1087, 1088).

A translation of the board's report is printed below.

Report of Board

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by you to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Textile Company, Limited and a group of its employees at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, has the honour to submit its report.

The Dominion Textile Company, Limited, during the first half of 1941, in order to remain in a position to meet the competition from plants more modern than its own, has changed greatly the disposition of the card room in its St. Gregoire mill. Using the modern technique, the company grouped in the same room a great number of carding machines which up to then had been distant from one another in different rooms; old-fashioned machines were replaced by others of the same type but of recent models; and a certain number of new machines were installed. There is no need to mention that the modernization of the card room was to have important results as far as the workers there employed were concerned. The room thus changed would require less hands than before, and the course of operations being changed by a more convenient arrangement of the machines and by the addition of new machines, the work required from the employees in this room would necessarily not be the same. This from the standpoint of the employer was to bring about the opportunity to revise the wages so that they would correspond with the new work. For this reason, on June 21, 1941, the company posted the wage rates it intended paying to the employees of the card room as from July 5.

It must be noted here that in the card room some employees doing work comparable to that of labourer are paid on an hourly basis, while many machine operators whose zeal can have an effect on production are on piece-work. In this last case, the unit price is supposed to be set in such a way that the worker can, in return for a week of honest labour, receive the basic wage that the employer has previously established, after giving due consideration to the value of the goods produced and the orders on wages, as adequate pay for the average employee on a given work.

Immediately after the posting of the new wage rates, the employees expressed their dissatisfaction. Those who were supposed to be paid on an hourly basis claimed that the work required from them was too strenuous, while those on piece-work maintained that the unit prices were so low that they would be unable to earn the amount set as the basic wage. The organized workers informed their union of their grievance. The union took up the matter and proceeded to examine the situation with the employer, at the same time enjoining the employees from leaving the mill as they had said they might. They would not listen to their authorized leaders, and on July 5 they refused to work at the rates proposed by the company and left the establishment. This stoppage of work lasted until the 10th of July. At this date, after mediation by an officer of your Department, work was resumed under the terms of an agreement that was supposed to settle temporarily the dispute. This agreement is joined to the present report as annex "A". During the time stipulated in this agreement, the employees were to make a loyal trial of the new working conditions. This trial period was rather short, because on July 31 the employees were sending to your Department a request for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

These were the nature and the circumstances of the dispute we were to deal with.

The Board held several sittings in a hall of the St. Gregoire mill near the card room. This allowed us to observe the employees concerned at work, to look into the individual tasks, and to examine the various operations. We heard the testimony of twelve (12) employees representing the various classes of workers concerned, and of two cost accounting experts. For nearly three weeks these two experts watched the employees at work and accurately took down the time taken by each for every operation on his own particular work during a cycle of the operations. The time thus taken by an employee, multiplied by the number of cycles occurring during the day's work, was bound to give the time taken by the employee to accomplish the various tasks required from him by the employer. In all cases, the testimony of these experts was that the burden of work imposed by the employer was not too heavy and could be shouldered by the employees.

We also heard the foreman of the St. Gregoire shop and the foreman of a similarly arranged shop at the Sherbrooke mill of the Company. According to this last witness, the employees operating the carding machines at the Sherbrooke mill have been doing for many years, without complaining, the same work that the Company requires from its employees at St. Gregoire and which they claim they are unable to do. In order to avoid any possible mistake in this matter, we proceeded to Sherbrooke where we established the accuracy of this last testimony.

In the course of our investigation the Company sent a letter to the chairman of our Board acknowledging that, after having given notice of the rates it intended to enforce, it had realized that it was advisable to make certain changes both in the setting of machines and in the distribution of labour. Some of those changes had already been made when the inquiry began; the others were to be made at once. The letter of the Company is attached to the present report as Annex "B". In our recommendations, it will be noted that these changes are considered to have already been made.

The list of the different classes of workers and also the recommendations of the Board concerning them follow:—carders, strippers, lap carriers, lap layers, doffers, also workers operating lap winders, drawings, slubbers, interdrafts and speeders.

The evidence brought before the Board, including the changes that the employer has pledged himself to put into effect proves conclusively that in no case was the work required of the workers in excess of what is normally demanded of the average worker. And, in particular, as far as the piece-workers are concerned, it has been shown that the average worker is able to complete all required operations and still yield the output which will enable him to earn the basic wage provided for each case at the unit rates offered by the employer.

The Board therefore cannot recommend any change in the work demanded of the different classes of workers, nor in the unit prices fixed as far as the piece-workers are concerned. It goes without saying, however, that all the workers must enjoy the benefits which may be conferred upon them by the Orders in Council passed under the War Measures Act (Chapt. 206 of S.R.C. 1927) wherever they can be applied.

It appears, therefore, that if the workers had some reason to be dissatisfied with the changes proposed by the employer, their grievances were not such that they could not be settled without interrupting work. In the circumstances, it seems obvious that the dispute was the result of a psychological factor among the workers, which became more acute because the company seemed decided to act rapidly. The workers, not grasping the scope of the changes made by the company, and preoccupied only with the fact that they were asked to operate more machines than previously, did not realize that their work had become simplified and declared themselves unable to do the job even before having given it a trial. And when they went back to work for a trial period, they did not give everything they had, convinced as they were from the start that they were being asked to do the impossible. Yet, the employer acknowledges the fact that the workers of St. Gregoire stand comparison with those of any other mill in Canada.

We found that the conciliatory spirit and the comprehension of their mutual problems shown by the mill superintendent and by the union head should prevent any conflict, and, in case of conflict, should help to bring forth a settlement insuring each party that all their essential rights will be respected. But this goodwill can only produce results if the employer feels that the union with which he deals enjoys the full confidence of its members. In the case under review, the production of the mill would not have been stopped at the expense of the employer, of the workers and of the community, if the workers had followed the advice of their authorized leaders. The heads of the union well understand that while they have the duty to demand the rectifying of the workers' just grievances, they also have the duty to make their fellow-workers understand their obligations and the right to expect that their wise policies will be adhered to.

It is obvious that in the settlement of technical matters of such complexity as that of fixing piece rates, there will always remain problems to be solved. This is why the Board expresses the wish that the employer and the union study together those matters in order to prevent conflicts. In any case, the parties should be able to settle all conflicts which might arise by using the method put forth in the agreement signed on the 17th of June, 1941, that is, by private, arbitration and without interrupting work.

We list in Annex "C" all the tasks asked by the employer of the workers of the different classes party to the dispute.

Quebec, February 5, 1942.

(Sgd.) Garon Pratte,
(Sgd.) Joseph Daniel Côté,
(Sgd.) Guy Roberge.

ANNEX "A"

SETTLEMENT OF THE CASE OF THE CARD ROOM AT THE MILL OF ST. GREGOIRE OF MONTMORENCY, DOMINION TEXTILE CO.

July 10, 1941.

1. The employees shall resume work by making a loyal trial of the new working conditions.

2. Pieceworkers shall continue to receive the same salary as they had before July 5, 1941, and the guarantee of this salary will remain in force until August 1, 1941, at such date or before, if the conditions above are not judged satisfactory, the Syndicate can request the formation of an Arbitration Board as provided in

the agreement between the Company and the Syndicate, in date of June 17, 1941, or as provided by Provincial or Federal legislation. In that case, the said guarantee shall continue until the decision of the Board has been announced.

If any pieceworker earns under the new conditions more than the guaranteed rates, he will be paid the higher amount.

3. Hourly rates, for cardmen and strippers are fixed, definitely, at 36 cents per hour.

In the case of lap carriers, the rate of 36 cents per hour is guaranteed for a period of two months; after that, the rate applicable to those workers shall be the regular rate applicable to labourers in the mill, 33 cents per hour.

If the above conditions are not judged satisfactory, the Syndicate can request, before August 1, 1941, the formation of an Arbitration Board as provided in the agreement between the Company and the Syndicate, in date of June 17, 1941, or as provided by provincial or federal legislation.

4. No employee shall be dismissed or intimidated, if he returns to work.

5. Both parties undertake to amend their agreement of June 17, 1941, in such a way as to prevent in the future any further sudden stoppages of work such as have just occurred.

Recommended by Federal Conciliator,
(Signed) E. M. G. QUIRK,

Approved by The Dominion Textile Co.,
(Signed) W. D. FLEMING,

Approved by The Textile Syndicate of Montmorency,
(Signed) HONORE D'AMOUR,

ANNEX "B"

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED
710 VICTORIA SQUARE,
MONTREAL, CANADA

September 27, 1941.

Hon. Judge GARON PRATTE,
346 Chemin St. Louis,
Quebec City, Que.

Dear Judge Pratte:—

This will serve to confirm the statements I made Friday when giving evidence regarding changes in the jobs which we have already made and also those which are going to be made. We list these below:—

Changes already made since First Contemplated Lay-out:

(1) The addition of one lap carrier making two in all; these men remove the fly from underneath the card as well as carry two sets of laps for each card. It was felt that the original job of one lap carrier was too heavy.

(2) Lap Winders: Under recommendation of the machinery manufacturers, we were advised that one operator could handle three lap winders and at a required efficiency of 70 per cent; our experience, both in Montmorency and in Montreal, proved that the job was too heavy, so we reduced the number of machines from three to two, and increased the percentage of efficiency required from 70 per cent to 75 per cent.

(3) Inter-Drafts: The original lay-out for these twenty frames was one tender for four frames with the total of three doffers for the twenty frames; our experience indicated that we would have a more satisfactory running condition if each operator was given a doffer for his four frames; we therefore put in two extra doffers making a total of five tenders and five doffers on the twenty frames.

Changes found necessary and yet to be made:

(1) Drawings: In order to balance the production from the drawing frames with that of the cards, the speed of these frames will be reduced approximately 18 per cent; this will improve the running condition very considerably and, in addition to this change, on the recommendation of the R. E. Loper Company representatives, we are reducing the percentage of efficiency required from 90 per cent to 88 per cent, the net result will be that the piece-work rates will be approximately 20 per cent higher than to-day with a greatly improved operating condition.

(2) Slubbers: It was found that, out of the eight slubbers, four of Woonsocket make were running six turns slower on the front roll than the other four frames; as these frames were supposed to have been operating at the higher speed, the piece-work rates had been calculated accordingly. Now that we have discovered the difference, piece-work rates on these four slubbers will be corrected to compensate for the lower speed which will mean that the rates will be increased approximately 3·2 per cent for production from these four machines.

(3) Speeders: The original lay-out was two doffers for fourteen frames; the mill reported that this condition was such that, in their opinion, a third doffer was advisable and this hand has already been added.

Apart from the changes mentioned above, there have been certain increases granted in the basic wage to several occupations and also percentage of efficiency required has been reduced for certain types of work.

We might add that, if in the future, conditions change or we find that further changes should be made, we will do so immediately.

As explained, it is our hope that the Syndicate will eventually be able to strengthen their position in relation to the control of their members so that, in future, it will be possible for the management and the representatives of the Syndicate to discuss and agree on whatever changes are necessary, thus obviating any recurrence of a disagreeable nature such as we have experienced in the past few months.

Again thanking you for your fine co-operation,

Yours respectively,

Dominion Textile Company, Limited,

(Sgd.) F. R. DANIELS,
Manager of Grey Mill Operations.

ANNEX "C"

WORK ALLOTMENTS

DOMINION TEXTILE CO., MONTMORENCY BRANCH

MONTMORENCY CARD ROOM

February 3, 1942.

Card Men—
45/46 cards per man.
Put up laps (2/3 per 8 hour shift).
Doff cans (6 per 8 hour shift).
Clean normally once per 8 hour shift.
Clean thoroughly at week-ends.

Lap Winder Tenders—
2 machines per tender.
Creel 322 cans per 8 hour shift.
Doff 316 laps per 8 hour shift.
Clean normally once per 8 hour shift.
Clean thoroughly at week-ends.
75 per cent production asked to make basic rate.

Drawing Tenders—
2 on 60 deliveries and 1 on 48 deliveries.
Put up 365 laps per 8 hour shift,
Doff 365 cans per 8 hour shift.
Clean normally twice per 8 hour shift,
Clean thoroughly at week-ends—60 deliveries.
88 per cent production asked to make basic rate.

Slubber Tenders—
4 Frames per tender.
Creel 250 cans per 8 hour shift.
Help doffer to doff.
Clean normally once per shift.
Clean thoroughly at week-ends.
84 per cent production asked to make basic rate.

Inter-draft Tenders—
4 Frames per tender.
Creel 207 cans per 8 hour shift.
Help doffer-cleaner to doff and clean.
Clean thoroughly at week-ends.
85 per cent to 89 per cent production asked to make basic rate depending on hank run.

Speeders—
4 Frames per tender 3·75 hank, 3 frames per tender on 3·00 hank.
Creel 539 roving per 8 hour shift.
Clean normally once per shift.
86/87 per cent production asked for to make basic rate.

Mop Yarn Speeders—
4 Frames per tender.
Varying creeling depending on count and twist run.
Clean normally once per shift.
Clean thoroughly at week-ends.
75/90 per cent production asked for to make basic rate depending on hank and twist run.

Doffers (9)—
1 on 8 slubbers—doff and clean.
5 on 20 inter-drafts—doff and clean.
3 on 14 speeders—doffing only.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1942

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for February, 1942, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*February, 1942.....	16	2,901	23,997
*January, 1942.....	13	2,715	46,606
*February, 1941.....	8	1,787	7,514

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While there was an increase in the number of disputes as well as in the number of workers involved during February there was a decrease of nearly 50 per cent in time loss, the strike of gold miners at Kirkland Lake, Ont., having terminated on February 11, the time loss due to this dispute being, therefore, only 13,000 days. Strikes of textile workers at Lachute Mills, P.Q., and automobile parts workers at Windsor, Ont., caused time loss of 9,000 and 1,000 days respectively, while the other 13 disputes involving 686 workers resulted in time loss of only 997 days. In January most of the time loss was due to the strike at Kirkland Lake. In February, 1941, the disputes of importance were three strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

One dispute, involving 1,500 workers, was carried over from January and 15 commenced during February. Of these 16 disputes, 13 were terminated during the month. Three resulted in favour of the employers involved, five in compromise settlements, while five were indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were three strikes or lockouts recorded as in progress, namely: sash and door factory workers, Vancouver, B.C., automobile parts workers, Windsor, Ont., and metal workers, St. Thomas, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph,

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1942*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to February, 1942.				
MINING, ETC.—				
Gold miners, Kirkland Lake, Ont.	8	1,500	13,000	Commenced Nov. 18, 1941; for union recognition; terminated Feb. 11; return of workers; in favour of employers.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during February, 1942.				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal wheelers, North Minto N.B.	1	(a) 16	16	Commenced Feb. 25; against reduction in number of wheelers; terminated Feb. 25; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Asbestos miners, East Broughton, P.Q.	1	100	200	Commenced Feb. 27; for union agreement and increased wages; terminated Feb. 28; work resumed pending settlement; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods—				
Bakery workers, Montreal P.Q.	2	60	138	Commenced Feb. 15; for union recognition, increased wages, reduced hours and against dismissal of two workers; terminated Feb. 17; conciliation (federal), work resumed pending proceedings under I.D.I. Act; indefinite.
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe workers, Tillsonburg, Ont.	1	10	60	Commenced Feb. 5; for union recognition; terminated Feb. 13; negotiations; compromise (committee recognized).
Textiles, etc.—				
Textile workers, Lachute Mills, P.Q.	1	500	9,000	Commenced Feb. 6; for union recognition and certain wage increases; terminated Feb. 27; conciliation (federal); compromise.
Men's clothing cutters, Montreal, P.Q.	1	15	30	Commenced Feb. 13; against reduction in piece rates; terminated Feb. 16; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Sash and door factory workers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	17	75	Commenced Feb. 24; for union agreement, 44-hour week, etc.; unterminated.
Basket factory workers, Forest, Ont.	1	61	90	Commenced Feb. 27; for increased wages; terminated Feb. 28; negotiations, work resumed pending settlement; indefinite.
Metal Products—				
Automobile parts factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	215	1,000	Commenced Feb. 23; for union recognition; unterminated.
Metal workers, St. Thomas, Ont.	1	99	140	Commenced Feb. 27; for cost of living bonus; unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings, etc.—				
Truck drivers, North Vancouver, B.C.	1	12	12	Commenced Feb. 23; for increased wages; terminated Feb. 24; conciliation (federal), work resumed pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Shipbuilding—				
Carpenters, etc., Vancouver, B.C.	1	88	44	Commenced Feb. 27; against demotion of charge hand; terminated Feb. 27; conciliation (federal), work resumed pending investigation; indefinite.
Miscellaneous—				
Truck drivers, Shipshaw, P.Q.	1	144	120	Commenced Feb. 24; for increased rate per hour; terminated Feb. 27; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1942*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during February, 1942—*Concluded*				
TRADE—				
Ice packers, Hudson, P.Q.	1	*(b)* 4	12	Commenced Feb. 2; for increased wages; terminated Feb. 4; negotiations; compromise.
SERVICE—				
Public Administration—				
Civic garbage collectors, Ottawa, Ont.	1	60	60	Commenced Feb. 19; for increased wages; terminated Feb. 19; negotiations; compromise.

* Preliminary data, based where possible on direct reports from parties involved, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

† In this table, the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(a) 275 workers indirectly affected. *(b)* 78 ice cutters indirectly affected.

nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to one dispute of this nature, namely: truck drivers and helpers, Toronto, Ont., one employer, Oct. 7, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1941.

In connection with the strike of electric apparatus workers in Toronto from June 4 to June 12, 1941, fourteen employees were fined for striking or inciting to strike contrary to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and appeals were entered. The judgment of the court quashing the convictions is outlined in this issue under "Recent Legal Decisions Affecting Labour".

A strike of 150 fish cutters and packers in one establishment at Prince Rupert, B.C., for one hour on January 18 was reported too late for inclusion in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February. Work was resumed pending reference of the wage scale to the Regional War Labour Board for British Columbia.

A dispute involving about 15 men in a stoppage of work in a coal mine at North Minto, N.B., on January 27 was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, particulars not having been received. Later reports indicated there was a dispute as to the number of men to be employed in a new long wall operation but that work was continued pending a settlement.

A stoppage of work involving 50 carpenters and labourers at Sydney, N.S., on February 2 occurred owing to the dismissal of one man. Work was resumed after two hours pending an investigation and the man was given work on another job.

A stoppage of work for about two hours by 40 employees occurred in a coal mine, operated with steam shovels, at Coal Valley, Alta., on February 16 owing to a dispute as to the employment of an engineer. The union applied for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

A stoppage of work for two days by nine shooters and loaders in a coal mine at Florence, N.S., on February 25 has been reported too late for inclusion in the tabular statement. Work was resumed pending negotiations as to certain working conditions.

A stoppage of work by 26 labourers planting small trees at Timberlands, B.C., on February 26 was reported too late for the tabular statement. One worker had been dismissed, but work was resumed March 2 when he was given other work.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to February

GOLD MINERS, KIRKLAND LAKE, ONT.—On February 11 this strike, which commenced on November 18, was called off by the union and those on strike reported for work on the following day. In reply to representations to the Minister of Labour that the employers were discriminating against active union workers in re-engaging men, the operators stated that seniority would be adhered to as closely as possible, preference being given according to experience in the work involved in the re-opening of the sections closed during the strike. It was stated that two weeks or more

would be required to re-open these sections. It was also stated that in each mine a committee of workers had been elected by secret ballot to deal with the management regarding grievances and working conditions.

Disputes Commencing during February

BAKERY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—A number of employees in one bakery ceased work on February 15 and in another bakery on February 16 to obtain recognition of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, with increases in wages of $5.00 per week and a reduction in hours from 60 per week to 54. There was also a demand for the reinstatement of certain employees who had been dismissed. As a result of conciliation by the Department of Labour work was resumed on February 18, the dismissed employees being reinstated, and the union applied for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In this industry a Board can be established only with the mutual agreement of the parties to the dispute, and the employer refused as the dispute involved wage rates which have been placed under the regulation of the National War Labour Board. An agreement, under the Quebec Collective Agreement Act, in effect since 1939 between the master bakers and the Syndicate of Bakery & Pastry Shop Employees was amended in February to provide for a minimum wage scale and a cost of living bonus of $2.50 per week. The international union desired better terms and reduced hours. At the end of the month the matters in dispute were being dealt with by conciliation to bring about further negotiations and a reference of the wage dispute to the Regional War Labour Board for the Province of Quebec.

TEXTILE WORKERS, LACHUTE MILLS, P.Q.—Employees in an establishment where woollen and cotton goods are manufactured ceased work on February 6 following a strike vote on February 2 subsequent to the report of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act as outlined elsewhere in this issue. Work was resumed on March 2, the agreement with the union in settlement of the dispute providing for the establishment of a plants' general council, consisting of an employees' general committee and an employer's committee, to meet monthly. The dispute as to minimum wage rates and cost of living bonus was dealt with by a clause stating that the remuneration of employees should be in conformity with the provisions of the laws and governmental orders affecting wages. In connection with picketing the provincial police were sent to prevent obstruction of traffic. A union organizer was fined on a charge of intimidation.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS FACTORY WORKERS, WINDSOR, ONT.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work at noon on February 23, their proposal for recognition of the United Automobile Workers of America, not having been accepted. An agreement had been made with a committee of employees on which it was alleged union members did not have representation. An application for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been made in December and a conciliation officer of the Department dealt with the dispute and it was referred to the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour as an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner. The strike occurred before the inquiry had been completed.

METAL WORKERS, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—A number of employees ceased work on February 27 to secure payment of a cost-of-living bonus. This had been discussed with the management in October and it was stated that a cost-of-living bonus would be paid after February 15 in accordance with the provisions of P.C. 8253. This Order in Council provided for a cost-of-living bonus to meet the increase in the cost-of-living index from October 1, 1941, to January 2, 1942, and as the index was lower by one-tenth of one point no bonus was payable. Increases in wage rates had been made for many of the employees since August, 1939. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour work was resumed on March 6, pending a inquiry by the Regional War Labour Board for Ontario.

CARPENTERS, ETC. (SHIPYARD), VANCOUVER, B.C.—A strike on February 27 in protest against the demotion of a charge hand was terminated in one day as a result of conciliation by the Department of Labour, the case to be investigated by an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner.

ICE PACKERS, HUDSON, P.Q.—A strike of four ice packers on February 2 involved 78 ice cutters in a stoppage of work for three days. The men sought an increase in wages from 25 and 30 cents per hour to 50 cents. The employer raised the rates by seven cents per hour and gave a cost-of-living bonus, and work was resumed, some of the strikers being replaced.

CIVIC GARBAGE COLLECTORS, OTTAWA, ONT.—The teamsters and loaders engaged in garbage collection ceased work on February 19 to obtain an increase in wages from 50 cents per hour to 60 cents. Work was resumed after one day, pending a settlement. An increase of five cents per hour was made for five and one-half days per week instead of five days, eight hours per day for the loaders and ten hours for the teamsters.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March, 1941, issue, in the review of "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other Countries, 1940." The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July 25, 1940, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 760.

The number of disputes beginning in the year 1941 was 1,241, involving about 360,000 workers directly and indirectly, with a total time loss of 1,075,000 working days, as compared with 940,000 working days lost in the previous year. About one third of the total time loss in 1941 was in the coal mining industry, and one half in the engineering, shipbuilding and metal industries.

The number of disputes beginning in December was 76, and 3 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 79 disputes in progress during the month; 22,400 workers were involved in the disputes in progress during the month and the time loss was 37,000 working days.

Of the 76 disputes beginning in December, 15 arose out of demands for increased wages and 30 over other wage questions; 5 over working hours; 10 over questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons; 14 over other questions as to working arrangements; and 2 on questions of trade union principle. Final settlements were reached in 68 disputes, of which 12 were settled in favour of workers, 40 in favour of employers and 16 resulted in compromises; in 8 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

Australia

The number of disputes occurring in the second quarter of the year 1941 was 129, involving 38,212 workers directly and indirectly. The time loss for this quarter was 141,220 working days.

United States

Preliminary figures show the number of strikes beginning in January as 155, involving 32,500 workers in new strikes. The time loss for all disputes in progress during the month was 390,000 working days.

A strike of 2,400 textile factory workers near Utica, New York, occurred on February 16, over a union jurisdictional dispute. Work was resumed February 23 and the dispute referred to the National Labor Relations Board.

A series of work stoppages occurred in a plant of a motor company at Detroit, Michigan, during the second week of February; in one case 10,000 workers were out for a day, in the other cases for an hour or more. The strikers demanded the discharge of one worker and later protested the discharge of two others. Work was resumed at the request of officers of the union.

A strike of 1,180 welders in shipyards in the Seattle-Tacoma area began January 30, in continuation of the dispute reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE in November and December, 1941, the welders demanding recognition of an autonomous welders' union within the American Federation of Labor. The strike was called off February 17.

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has published a report entitled *Employment of Women in the Federal Government 1923 to 1939* showing the trend over recent years in the employment of women in the United States Civil Service. The report deals with the various duties women are performing for the Government both in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States. Data are presented on salaries of women and their various occupations. Copies of the report (price 10 cents each) may be obtained from the U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.

WARTIME WAGE CONTROL IN CANADA

Interpretative Rulings of National War Labour Board—Enforcement of Fair Wage and Labour Conditions under Administration of Board

IN a press conference on February 24, members of the Executive Committee of the National War Labour Board, headed by the Minister of Labour, Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, clarified several questions in regard to the administration of the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order, P.C. 8253, attendant upon the issuance of the second series of interpretative rulings as contained in Bulletin No. 2.

Prefacing the discussion, the Board's executive issued the following statement on the administration of the Order:

Intent of Order

Although this Order was issued last October and became effective in November, and has been explained by the National War Labour Board by means of Interpretative Rulings published in Bulletin No. 1 in December and now by Bulletin No. 2, which is available through the nine Regional War Labour Boards, the nature of the enquiries being received in large volume from employers and from employees indicates that several misunderstandings still exist as to the purpose and the nature of the Order.

Some employees apparently believe, despite emphatic press notices to the contrary, that their employer must pay them a cost of living bonus. Others, taking the Order too literally, believe that they will never get any bonus at all, quite overlooking the fact that the Order does not preclude application by employer, employee or, preferably, both acting together, to a War Labour Board for a determination as to whether or not a bonus should be paid. Then, too, each day brings a few letters from persons who think that the Government pays the bonus, instead of the employer.

It is surprising how many people quite overlook the fact how immeasurably better off they are under a fixed price ceiling and wage control, with small amounts of bonus or no bonus payable, due to a stabilized cost of living, than they would be without these controls. The inevitable result would be an inflation which would hurt wage earners more than any other class of citizen and no feasible bonus arrangement could compensate for more than a small portion of the inflation loss present in pay envelopes.

Although wages are controlled they are not "frozen" in a strict sense because anyone may seek the consideration of a War Labour Board if it can be shown to the Board's satisfaction that a wage or a salary is low when compared with the rates generally prevailing for substantially similar occupations in the locality. As with applications concerning the cost of living bonus, no employer, employee or, preferably, both acting together is precluded from seeking a survey of his situation.

Penalties are provided for employers who contravene the terms of the Order. To date no prosecutions have occurred. This bespeaks the degree of co-operation afforded by employers generally. Employees who blame an employer for not increasing wages or starting to pay a bonus do not in many cases realize that the employer cannot do so without permission. In order to ensure adherence by every employer to the Government's policy, a method for detecting violations is being designed. However, it is thought that few employers will be in a position to disburse any money unnecessarily under the price ceiling.

The control of salary payments to salaried officials under the Wartime Salaries Order and the heavy taxation of corporations round out the Government's program for the control of inflationary tendencies.

Interpretative Rulings in Bulletin No. 2

The National War Labour Board Bulletin No. 2, including both new and former interpretative rulings, has been released through the offices of the nine Regional War Labour Boards. It contains many new items for the guidance of employers and employees generally in observing the requirements of the Board under the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order in Council P.C. 8253.

Excluded employers and employees are more clearly defined.

Important to employers is the easier determination of the rank of an employee above or below the rank of foreman, on which determination the whole operation of the order depends.

If the spread between the high and low wage rates for a job exceeds one hundred and fifty percent it is said to be unduly broad.

A change in the term or the inauguration of a so-called welfare plan is subject to authorization of a Board.

Employees of an employer who is paying a cost-of-living bonus, but not to them, may receive an equivalent bonus if the employer desires to include them.

Employers paying a cost-of-living bonus not based on the provisions of the original wages order P.C. 7440 or who granted a general

wage increase expressly in lieu of a cost-of-living bonus are told how to calculate whether the amount being paid is excessive in view of the particular circumstances; if it is excessive it cannot be increased, says the Board, until further rises, if any, in the cost-of-living index justifies the payment of a higher amount. Such bonuses must, however, be increased, if they are not excessive, should a rise in the index occur and all such bonuses, whether excessive or not, must be decreased as the cost-of-living index falls.

A "general wage increase" is partly defined and the Board has something to say about allowances for board and shelter, the payment of bonuses in respect of military service or training, and dismissal allowance.

As before, direction is given as to how an employer or an employee or employees, or both acting in unison, may apply to a War Labour Board for consideration of such matters as the payment of a bonus or of a larger amount of bonus, or deferment of a future amount of bonus, or an increase in wage rates.

Employers or employees' associations having interests in more than one region or province are told how to secure a distribution to all War Labour Boards on the decision of any one Board.

Inspection and Enforcement of Fair Wage Conditions on Government Contracts

With the administration of fair wage and labour conditions on Government contracts now coming under the National War Labour Board (as provided in P.C. 8253) a change was made necessary in the inspection and enforcement set-up.

Prior to the establishment of Wartime Wage Control under P.C. 8253, inspection and enforcement of fair wages and labour conditions on Government contracts was provided under P.C. 5522 of July 22, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1941, page 869), which empowered the Minister of Labour "to appoint any provincial official or any other person authorized to inspect labour conditions pursuant to the law of any province as his duly authorized representative for the enforcement of the fair wages and labour conditions on Dominion contracts". It also established a penalty for any person who obstructs such a representative in the pursuit of his duties.

P.C. 1774 of March 9, 1942, replaces the foregoing Order and gives recognition to the jurisdiction of the National War Labour Board which was charged in P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941, with the administration of the fair wage and labour conditions on Government contracts, as well as the administration of the wages and cost-of-living bonus provisions of that Order. P.C. 1774 also contemplates the extension of the appointment of representatives of the Minister of Labour to include provincial wage commissions, parity committees, or other agencies whose inspection function would usefully serve the National or a Regional War Labour Board with respect to the enforcement of those matters with which such Boards are charged.

CONSOLIDATED WARTIME SALARIES ORDER

P.C. 1549 Amends and Consolidates Original Salaries Order P.C. 9298 and Amending Order P.C. 946

IN the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 158, reference was made to Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 6 amending the Wartime Salaries Order P.C. 9298.

On March 3, the Minister of Finance, Hon. J. L. Ilsley, tabled in the House of Commons Order in Council P. C. 1549 of February 27, 1942, amending the Wartime Salaries Order and consolidating these and former amendments with the original order.

As pointed out by the Minister of Finance, the principle new amendment made in the consolidating order relates to war industries only, and gives the Minister of National Revenue power to permit, in specific cases and within prescribed limits, the adjustment of the salaries being paid to some individuals engaged in those industries, where there is good cause for such adjustment within the general principle of maintaining unchanged the generally prevailing rate for a given set of duties and responsibilities. There is also a provision for the adjustment of probationary rates of salary being paid to those who have been recently appointed or promoted at less than the normal rate for the work they are doing.

While in its general terms and application the consolidated Order is substantially the same as the original order P.C. 9298, as it now becomes "The Wartime Salaries Order", it is reproduced in full below.

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Wartime Salaries Order, P.C. 1549

Whereas by Order in Council P.C. 9298, of November 27, 1941, "The Wartime Salaries Order" was made for the purpose of stabilizing the rates of managerial and executive salaries paid during wartime in the same general way as wage rates are stabilized under the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order, and permitting the payment of a specified cost of living bonus to salaried officials earning less than $3,000 per year;

And Whereas by Order in Council, P.C. 946, of February 6, 1942, certain of the provisions of the said Wartime Salaries Order were amended for the various reasons recited in the said amending Order;

And Whereas the Minister of Finance and the Minister of National Revenue report that it is found that the said Wartime Salaries Order, as amended, bears with special and unintended severity upon industries engaged in the production, repairing and servicing of war supplies by reason of the fact that many of the businesses concerned were necessarily in the process of organization or rapid expansion during the period before the said Order came into effect and had not had sufficient opportunity to adjust the salaries of salaried officials in accordance with changes in their duties and responsibilities;

That the Minister of Munitions and Supply advises that in his opinion serious interference with and loss of production in war industries may result if some provision is not made whereby adjustments in salaries can be made in proper cases;

That it is desirable to enable the Minister of National Revenue after investigation to permit under specified conditions the adjustment of salaries paid to individual salaried officials in industries producing, repairing or servicing war supplies;

That it is desirable to permit, under certain circumstances, the adjustment of the salary rate payable to a salaried official who was appointed or promoted on or after January 1, 1941, and who is receiving a probationary rate of salary which has not been increased above the rate first established at or after the time of the appointment or promotion;

That it is considered administratively impossible for the purpose of clause (i) of sub-paragraph (*d*) of paragraph 2 of the said Order to recognize contractual rights to bonus which are not evidenced in writing;

That it is desirable to make certain minor alterations in the wording of clauses (ii) and (iii) of sub-paragraph (*d*) of paragraph 2 of the said Order as amended in order to clarify the intended meaning of those clauses;

That it is, therefore, desirable to amend further the Wartime Salaries Order; and

That, in order to simplify reference to the Wartime Salaries Order as amended, it is desirable to rescind the original Order and the amending Order of February 6, 1942, and make in their stead, a new Order consolidating the text of the original Order as amended by the Order of February 6, 1942, and the further amendments now proposed.

Now, Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of National Revenue concurred in by the Minister of Munitions and Supply, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, is pleased to revoke and doth hereby revoke Order in Council, P.C. 9298, of November 27, 1941, and Order in Council, P.C. 946, of February 6, 1942, and make the following order to be called "The Wartime Salaries Order";

ORDER

1. For the purpose of this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,

(*a*) "employer" shall include any person, body corporate or politic, and any association or other body, the heirs, executors, administrators, curators and other legal representatives of such person according to the laws of that part of Canada to which the context extends, irrespective of the number of persons employed by him, but shall not include

(i) the government of Canada; or any board, commission or other organization operated by or under the authority of the Government of Canada, employees of which are subject to the terms and provisions of Order in Council P.C. 6702 of August 26, 1941, and amendments thereto;

(ii) the Government of any province of Canada, or any board, commission or other organization operated by or under the authority of the Government of any province of Canada;

(iii) any municipality, or any board, commission or other organization operated by or under the authority of a municipality;

(iv) any bona fide public hospital certified to be such by the Department of Pensions and National Health;

(v) any religious, charitable or educational institution or association not carried on for purposes of gain.

(*b*) "Salaried official" shall include every employee of an employer who is above the rank of foreman or comparable rank, and for the purpose both of this Order and of the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order any employee receiving salary or wages (excluding cost of living bonus) at a rate of less than $175 per month shall be deemed to be not above the rank of foreman or comparable rank; and anyone receiving a salary or wages (excluding cost of living bonus) at a rate of $50 or more per month shall be deemed to be above the said rank of foreman or comparable rank unless the nature of his duties and responsibilities, or his relationship to other employees, indicates clearly that he is not above the said rank. In cases of doubt or dispute with regard to the rank of any employee or class of employees, the National War Labour Board, or a Regional War Labour Board, shall declare whether that employee or that class of employees is above the rank of foreman or comparable rank for the purpose of this Order and the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order.

(*c*) "Salary" shall include wages, salaries, bonuses, gratuities, emoluments or other remuneration including any share of profits or bonuses dependent upon the profits of the employer and all other forms of "income" as defined by Section 3 of the Income Tax Act if such income is related to the office or position occupied by the recipient and shall include payments to persons other than the employee in respect of services rendered by the employee and also payments in kind, and shall include the aggregate of all salaries paid by any one employer to any one employee, irrespective of how many positions the employee may occupy, and shall include the aggregate of all salaries paid to any employee by parent, subsidiary or affiliated companies resident or carrying on business in Canada; provided, however, that a salesman's commission, unless it has, in the opinion of the Minister of National Revenue, been substituted in whole or in part for another type of remuneration primarily with a view to defeating the purpose of this Order or been unreasonably increased since November 6, 1941, shall not be deemed to be a "salary".

(*d*) "Cost of living bonus" shall mean a periodic supplement to wages or salary occasioned by changes in the cost of living and payable regularly either at the same time as the salary or wages are paid or at least once every month.

(*e*) "The base year" shall mean the year commencing November 7, 1940, and ending November 6, 1941, both inclusive.

2. Unless otherwise permitted by paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 hereof, no employer shall, on or after November 7, 1941:

(*a*) increase the rate of salary paid to a salaried official above the most recent salary rate established and payable prior to November 7, 1941, or if no rate of salary for a particular salaried official were established and payable prior to November 7 because the said salaried official was not employed by the employer prior to the said date, increase the rate of salary above the rate of salary first payable to the said salaried official.

A cost of living bonus established and payable prior to November 7, 1941, shall be regarded as part of the rate of salary established and payable to a salaried official prior to the said date, and as such may continue to be paid at the same rate, but may not subsequently be increased by reason of any increase in the cost of living index unless permitted by paragraph 4 hereof;

(*b*) pay to a salaried official for whom no salary rate was established and payable by such employer prior to November 7, 1941, because the said salaried official was not employed by the employer prior to the said date, a rate of salary higher than the rate previously paid by the said employer to a salaried official performing substantially the same services or if there were no salaried official previously performing substantially the same services a rate of salary higher than a reasonable and proper rate having regard to the salary rates payable to salaried officials for similar services in like businesses;

(*c*) pay fees to a director of a company at a rate in excess of the rate of fees paid to such director in the twelve months ending November 6, 1941, provided, however, that a newly appointed director of a company may be paid fees at the same rate as that paid to other directors of the said company during the twelve months ending November 6, 1941, and the payment thereof to such newly appointed director shall not be regarded as an increase in the salary of the said director for the purposes of this Order;

(*d*) pay as bonus (which, for the purpose of this sub-paragraph, shall include gratuities and shares of profits but shall not include cost of living bonus) a larger total amount to any one salaried official during any year following November 6, 1941, than the total amount paid to the said salaried official as bonus in the base year, provided that:

(i) where the salaried official has a contractual right evidenced in writing which existed at November 6, 1941, to receive such a bonus, defined as a fixed percentage of or in fixed ratio to his salary, the profits of the business, or the amount of sales, output or turnover of the business, the employer may continue to pay the said bonus at the same fixed percentage or ratio as that contracted for previous to November 7, 1941;

(ii) where a salaried official has been engaged or promoted after November 6, 1940, the employer may pay him an amount as bonus not greater than the amount of bonus paid by the same employer to a salaried official doing substantially the same class or grade of work, and if the bonus is computed as a rate based upon some factor such as profits, sales or output, the total amount of it in any year shall be limited as herein provided;

(iii) an employer may in any year after November 6, 1941, pay to a salaried official who was employed by him during the base year a larger amount as bonus than he paid to the said salaried official as bonus during the base year, provided that the said amount of bonus shall not exceed the largest amount paid as bonus by that employer to any one salaried official doing substantially the same class or grade of work during the base year, and that the aggregate amount paid as bonus in the said year after November 6, 1941, by the said employer to all salaried officials who were employed by him in the base year (excluding any amounts payable under clause (ii) hereof to the extent that they are in excess of the amount paid to the same officials in the base year) does not exceed the aggregate amount paid as bonus to the same salaried officials during the base year.

Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to limit the right of the Minister of National Revenue

under the Income War Tax Act and The Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, to disallow any portion of any salary, bonus, gratuity or share of profits as being an unreasonable and abnormal expense of the employer.

3. (*a*) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2 hereof, an increase in salary rate may be permitted if the employer establishes to the satisfaction of the Minister of National Revenue that the increase is commensurate with and is occasioned by a bona fide and reasonable promotion (on or after January 1, 1941) of a specific salaried official who has been given added responsibilities and increased duties, providing that the total salary including the increase is not higher than the level of salaries paid to salaried officials for similar services in like businesses, and provided that if the total salary, including the increase is

(i) less than $7,500 per year, such increase is reported on the prescribed form to the Minister of National Revenue within three months of the first payment of the increase, and is approved by the Minister on or before the assessment of the income tax return of the employer for the year in which the increase was made, or

(ii) $7,500 or over, such increase has been reported on the prescribed form and approved by the Minister of National Revenue before the payment of the increase.

(*b*) In case of a promotion or a new appointment to an established position taking place after November 6, 1941, in respect of which the employer in accordance with established policy does not grant the employee the full salary previously paid to the former incumbent of the position to which the employee is promoted or appointed, the Minister of National Revenue may, in the case of a promotion, authorize a temporary increase in salary, and subsequently one further increase, provided that the total increase thereby effected will be within the limits set by the provision of sub-paragraph (*a*) of this paragraph, or, in the case of a new appointment, authorize a temporary salary and subsequently one increase in salary, provided that the increased rate of salary ultimately payable shall not be higher than the limit mentioned in sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph 2 of this Order.

(*c*) Notwithstanding paragraph 2 hereof, the Minister of National Revenue may permit an employer to increase the rate of salary paid to a salaried official who has on or after January 1, 1941, been newly appointed or promoted and who is receiving a probationary rate of salary which has not been increased beyond the first rate established on or after the appointment or promotion, provided that the new salary rate permitted by the Minister may not be higher than the rate paid by the employer to the former incumbent of the said position, or if there was no former incumbent, the new salary rate may not be higher than the rate of salary being paid for the same or substantially similar services in like businesses. No increase in salary permitted under this sub-paragraph shall be paid until the permission of the Minister has been obtained.

(*d*) After any increase in salary has been approved in accordance with sub-paragraphs (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) of this paragraph and a new salary level so established, the provisions of this Order shall apply to the said salary level from the effective date of that increase as if it had been established at November 6, 1941.

4. Notwithstanding paragraph 2 hereof, any employer may, without specific approval of the Minister of National Revenue, pay a cost-of-living bonus not greater than an amount calculated in accordance with sub-paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of this paragraph, and based on the cost-of-living index for the Dominion as a whole prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, to salaried officials receiving salaries of less than $3,000 per year (excluding cost-of-living bonus), and any employer who is paying a cost-of-living bonus under the provisions of the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order to an employee regularly receiving wages in excess of $3,000 per year (excluding cost-of-living bonus), may pay a cost-of-living bonus, determined in the manner herein provided, to a salaried official if the salary (excluding cost-of-living bonus) of the said official does not exceed $4,200 per year, and provided that the total remuneration (including salary and cost-of-living bonus) of the said salaried official does not exceed the total remuneration (including wages and cost-of-living bonus) regularly paid by the said employer to an employee not above the rank of foreman or comparable rank and entitled to receive a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with the provisions of the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order.

(*a*) If the payment of a cost-of-living bonus is commenced after the effective date of this Order, it shall not be payable in respect of any services rendered prior to February 15, 1942, and it shall reflect no more than the increase in the said index after October 1, 1941;

(*b*) If the salary rate payable to a salaried official on November 6, 1941, included a cost-of-living bonus determined in a manner consistent with sub-paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) hereof, or pursuant to P.C. 7440 of December 16, 1940, there may be added to such bonus an amount based, in the manner herein provided, on the rise in the index number for October 1, 1941, above the most recent index number used to determine the then current amount of such bonus, and the total salary including such added amount of bonus shall be regarded, for the purposes of this Order, as the rate of salary in effect at November 6, 1941; and further amounts to be added to such bonus, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, shall not be based on any increase in the said index number prior

to October 1, 1941, and shall not be payable in respect of any services rendered prior to February 15, 1942;

(*c*) The rise or fall in the index shall be measured in points, to the nearest 1/10 of one point, after the index has been adjusted to the base of 100 for August, 1939;

(*d*) For each rise of one point in the index, the amount of the bonus or the increase in the amount of the bonus, as the case may be, and for each fall of one point in the index the decrease in the amount of the bonus shall be twenty-five cents per week;

(*e*) The amount of the bonus may be redetermined every three months on the basis of the change in the cost of living shown by the index number for the immediately preceding month as compared with the index number on which the last previous change in the amount of the bonus was based. The amount of the bonus shal not be changed unless the cost of living has changed one whole point or more. Employers shall be guided in determining whether the bonus may be changed by the announcement of the change if any, in the index number as given by the National War Labour Board pursuant to The Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order, being P.C. 8253, dated October 24, 1941.

5. (*a*) Notwithstanding paragraph 2 hereof, the Minister of National Revenue, if he is convinced that it is necessary in order to maintain the efficient production of war supplies, may permit an employer engaged in the production, repairing or servicing of munitions of war (as defined in the Department of Munitions and Supply Act) or ships, including merchant ships, to grant one increase of an amount approved by the Minister, in the rate of salary paid to

(i) a salaried official who is a citizen of a country other than Canada and who is performing services in Canada requiring special technical or other special qualifications and experience;

(ii) a salaried official who was engaged at a probationary rate of salary on or after January 1, 1940, and prior to December 1, 1941;

(iii) a salaried official whose duties and responsibilities have been substantially increased, since his salary rate was established, by reason of new or additional production for war purposes in the plant, factory firm or other production unit in which he is employed;

(iv) a salaried official whose rate of salary is unduly low in relation to the prevailing rate of salary generally payable for the same or substantially similar services in the same business or in comparable businesses, provided that the new salary rate established by the increase herein permitted shall not exceed the said prevailing rate.

(*b*) Application for permission to pay an increased salary to a salaried official pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph shall be submitted by the employer to the Minister of National Revenue on the prescribed form, setting forth all the facts which in the opinion of the employer warrant the proposed salary adjustment. No payment of an increase in salary pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph, or on account thereof, shall be made to a salaried official until notification has been received by the employer from the Minister stating an increase in salary has been approved and the amount thereof. The decision of the Minister as to whether an increase in salary is to be permitted under the terms of this paragraph, and as to the amount thereof, shall be final and conclusive.

6. Any employer, or his officer or agent, who pays or contracts to pay a salaried official a salary in violation of any provision of this Order or contravenes or fails to observe any of the provisions hereof shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000, for each such violation, contravention or failure.

7. The amount of any salary, found by the Minister of National Revenue to have been paid in excess of the amounts permitted by this Order, shall be deemed to be an unreasonable and abnormal expense of the employer for all purposes including the purposes of the Income 1940, and pursuant to subsection (2) of Section 6 of the Income War Tax Act and Section 8 (*b*) of The Excess Profits Tax Act 1940, such amount shall be disallowed as an expense of the employer in assessing the employer's profits subject to taxation under the said Acts.

8. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to limit the discretionary power of the Minister of National Revenue as provided for in the Income War Tax Act or The Excess Profits Tax Act 1940 and, more particularly, the power of the said Minister to determine whether a salary or rate of salary, whether paid or payable prior to or subsequent to the effective date of this Order, was reasonable and normal for the business, for purposes of assessment under the said Acts.

9. No agreement providing for an increase in the rate of salary above the rate payable at November 6, 1941, shall be enforceable in respect of such increase except and to the extent that such increase is within the amount that may be permitted by paragraphs 3 or 4 hereof, and no action shall lie against any person for breach of contract for complying with the provisions of this Order or for refusing to pay any salary in excess of the amount permitted by this Order.

10. The Minister of National Revenue with the approval of the Governor in Council may make such regulations in furtherance of the provisions of this Order as may be required for carrying this Order into effect and in particular, but not so as to limit the generality of the foregoing, he may provide by regulation for the determination of the persons to whom this Order is applicable with a view to ensuring that salaried officials not subject to the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order P.C. 8253, dated October 24, 1941, will be subject to this Order.

11. This Order shall be effective at and after midnight of November 6, 1941.

A. D. P. HEENEY,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

OPERATION OF PRICE CONTROL IN CANADA

Summary of Activities of Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Third Month's Operation of Price Ceiling Policy

CONTINUED development of the campaign to prevent a runaway inflation of prices was made during the third month of the "price ceiling" policy. A program of simplification, economy and conservation was actively developed with the two-fold purpose of making the most of available resources of civilian goods and of reducing costs of such goods to a practicable minimum by eliminating unnecessary "frills" in their production and distribution.

Other steps have been taken to meet situations created by various shortages, such as the lack of raw silk for the hosiery trade, and the sugar rationing order has been supplemented by several clarifications. A number of further price adjustments have been made, arrangements completed in three more industries for higher costs to be "shared out", and prosecutions instituted for violations of the Maximum Prices Regulations, particularly of the sugar rationing order and of the rentals ceiling.

Division of Simplified Practice

The program of simplification, economy and conservation is being directed by the Division of Simplified Practice of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. A series of meetings was held with representatives of numerous industries. Cost enquiries were begun preparatory to far-reaching plans for cost reduction and conservation. Manufacturers, merchants, consumers and others were invited to offer suggestions for practicable economies in business operations.

Several conservation orders have already been issued. In order to conserve fabrics and the copper for engraving plates no new designs or patterns may be used for rayon prints to be made up into dresses priced at $24.75 a dozen or less. (Administrator's Order No. A20.) Rollers now used for more expensive materials will become available later for the lower price ranges. The sizes of paint and varnish containers have been standardized to conserve materials. (Administrator's Order No. A16.) Uneconomical sizes of cans for food products have been eliminated and the use of tin plate restricted to canning essential, perishable foods of high nutritional value. Cans will no longer be available for unessential foods, for foods which can be preserved or prepared without the use of cans, such as apples, white beans, beets and carrots, pork and beans, spaghetti, and ready-to-serve soups, nor for imported fruits and vegetables. (Administrator's Order No. A24.) Certain types of fruit and vegetable packages have been prohibited, as there is a shortage of supplies, and their manufacturers can no longer inscribe on them wording or trademarks. (Administrator's Order No. A29.) The boxes, cartons and containers used for packages of stationery sold at retail are now subject to regulation. Gift and Christmas boxes and containers are to contain a minimum of 75 per cent of stationery and a maximum of 25 per cent false bottom and padding. Individual containers are not to be used for packets which cost less than 60 cents wholesale. Boxes for staple "papeteries" or boxed stationery must not have false bottoms, padding, flanges or false lids, and must contain at least 90 per cent writing paper and envelopes. The thickness of the board for writing tablets and pads is limited and "bulge, double side, or double top" boxes are forbidden. (Administrator's Order No. A15.)

The campaign for rationalizing retail trade continues. Administrators and Prices and Supply Representatives have been urging retailers to cut down such "frills" as fancy and Easter boxes, c.o.d. deliveries and approval, and to limit wrapping to what is barely necessary. They have asked consumers to co-operate with merchants who restrict delivery service.

Specific Shortages

Other steps have been taken to meet problems arising out of shortages, both present and prospective. An Executive Assistant to the Foods Co-Ordinator has been appointed to co-ordinate representations from the trade and to co-operate with the Agricultural Supplies Board with a view to securing proper arrangements as to priorities in material for manufacturing, processing and distributing food products. He will also examine possibilities of obtaining substitutes, and will keep in touch with experimental work being done in Agritultural Colleges, university, provincial and private laboratories and the National Research Council. Experiments are being made, for example, in the use for cans of a bonderized plate which does not require any tin. The Coal Administrator has asked consumers to build up stocks of fuel now to forestall future possible shortages due to transportation difficulties.

Sugar.—Some problems arising in connection with the sugar rationing system announced last month have been clarified. Extra sugar is

available for church and charitable teas, etc., on the signature of the responsible organizer. Use must be economical and any left over treated as part of the ration of some householder. Beekeepers must apply to the Sugar Administrator through the Provincial Apiarist of each province, for sugar required for feeding their bees. The prohibition of icing, frosting and dusting bakery products with sugar has been suspended until the end of March pending further inquiry.

A number of people have been prosecuted and convicted of buying more than their lawful ration of sugar. Retailers have been reminded that they as well as consumers are responsible for observing ration limitations in spite of difficulties which may arise over the necessity of changing the conventional sizes of packages. A satisfactory decrease in sugar sales has subsequently been reported.

Hosiery.—The disappearance of silk means that hosiery now has to be manufactured from new materials, in which experiments have been carried on since December, 1940, when imports of raw silk were restricted. The introduction of rayon and mercerized cotton hosiery which were not sold during the basic price ceiling period created a special problem in price control. A meeting of Canadian hosiery mills' representatives was called and standard types of full-fashioned hosiery established at prices which fall within the normal general price range for hose (apart from nylon), of 79 cents to $1.25. Henceforth only these standard types may be manufactured and a schedule of maximum prices (exclusive of sales tax) has been issued covering both branded and unbranded lines. (Administrator's Order No. A7.)

Price Adjustments

Salmon, fish meal, etc.—A number of other price adjustments have been made by maximum price orders or orders setting a different basic period. Maximum processors' prices for fresh red and white spring salmon have been set and retailers' mark-ups limited to those of the corresponding season of 1941. (Administrator's Order No. A23.) Maximum prices have been set on fish meal and animal products sold in Canada for use as feed, and linseed oilcake meal. (Board Order No. 101.) The maximum price order on linseed oil has been amended and consolidated. (Board Order No. 100.)

Timber.—The Timber Administrator has issued an order fixing at the highest corresponding prices prevailing during the period from July to December 1, 1941, the maximum selling prices of spruce, balsam, jack pine and poplar pulpwood in the form of cordwood or logs for domestic consumption east of Alberta. (Administrator's Order No. A11.) Any agreement or commitments for sales of pulpwood of this type are subject to the Administrator's approval and licences are required for exports.

Recleaning Grain.—The Wheat Board acting as Administrator for the WPTB has set a maximum charge for recleaning or processing wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed.

Canned Foods.—An order of the Food's Administrator (Administrator's Order No. A30) sets maximum prices at which canners may sell next season's pack of canned tomatoes, peas, corn, green and waxed beans, which together constitute 80 per cent of the entire Canadian vegetable pack. To allow for unavoidable cost increases, it also sets growers' prices at a higher level than those prevailing in 1941. To enable canners to make plans to process large quantities of staple vegetables for the United Kingdom it has been arranged that the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation will buy up surpluses at fixed prices.

Fruit and Vegetable Packages.—To meet a serious shortage due to increased costs of material and labour and many new demands on the factories concerned, a schedule of maximum prices has been issued for fruit and vegetable packages, and such terms of sale set as discounts and due dates for accounts.

Other Price Decisions

School Furniture.—Because of a considerable increase in the cost of material and production manufacturers of school furniture may increase their list price by 15 per cent over the list price in April, May and June, 1941, subject to the approval of the Administrator.

Optometrists and Opticians.—The ceiling has been extended to cover services performed by optometrists and opticians, and goods supplied by them have been declared subject to the Maximum Prices Regulations (Board Order No. 96).

Farmers' Supplies.—The ceiling has been removed from transactions between farmers selling, bartering or exchanging a number of types of products, equipment and supplies for their own use. (Board Order No. 102.) In several cases retail prices which were frozen at an anomalously low level have been adjusted to restore their normal relationship to other retail prices, an outstanding case being that of farm machinery. (Administrator's Order No. A8.) Before the basic period about eighty per cent of the farm machinery manufactured and sold in Canada had been increased in price by five per cent as compared with the price prevailing in early 1941. The Administrator was therefore authorized to allow adjustment in the prices of the remaining small percentages of lines, subject to strict conditions.

Used Goods

Reports that under the pressure of scarcity some types of used goods had been sold at prices higher than those of new goods, called forth a reminder that used goods are subject to the Maximum Prices "Ceiling" Regulations and that in any case they may not be sold at prices above the ceiling prices of similar new goods. If a dealer sold no similar new goods during the basic period he is to be governed by the highest lawful price at which similar new goods were sold by others in the same municipality. The Administrator of Used Goods has authority to fix or approve any specific or maximum price for any second-hand goods including prices higher or lower than the selling price prevailing during the basic period, September 15 to October 11. He may require any seller or supplier to make sales or deliveries of second-hand goods to any person at prices he regards as fair and reasonable. He may require any seller or buyer to cancel any sale of second-hand goods made at a price which he considers other than fair and reasonable, or any sale considered undesirable by reason of the need of other buyers or prospective buyers to obtain supplies in reasonable amounts at reasonable prices.

The Administrator also has power to require any person who has bought or obtained delivery of second-hand goods at an unreasonable price or in unreasonable quantity to assign or deliver them to any other person at prices which the Administrator may determine as fair and reasonable.

In addition, the Administrator of Used Goods has power to prescribe or limit, on behalf of the Board, the kinds, models, types, qualities, sizes and quantities of any second-hand goods that may be bought, sold, supplied or distributed by any person and to prohibit the purchase, sale, supply or distribution of any used goods except in accordance with such prescription or limitation. (Board Order No. 98.)

Moving Picture Films

To allow the Administrator of Services to regulate more effectually the supply, distribution and exhibition of moving picture films, he has been empowered to prescribe the terms and conditions of their distribution and exhibition. He may prescribe the terms and conditions under which films may be sold, rented or supplied, and prohibit any transactions not in accordance therewith, and require any person owning or in possession of a motion picture film to dispose of it to anyone at such time and under such terms as he prescribes. He may fix the price or rate at which a film may be exhibited, rented, sold or supplied, and prohibit any exhibition, purchase, sale, rental or supply at a price or rate varying from that fixed by him. No premises that were not used for public exhibition of moving pictures for profit on January 31, 1942, may now be used for the purpose except with written authorization of the Administrator. (Board Order No. 99.)

Allocation of Costs

In three more trades to allow the retail ceiling to be held, the burden of heavier costs has been shared out among processors, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers.

Men's Made-to-Measure Clothing.—In the case of men's made-to-measure clothing, manufacturers may increase their price on specified ranges by 50 cents per unit on all lines priced at $20 and under, and by 5 per cent on all lines priced at $20.50 and over. On seasonal goods not similar to any sold during the basic period they may increase prices by 10 per cent over those charged during the 1941 season and wholesalers and retailers may increase prices in turn, maintaining as a maximum the mark up used in 1941.

Leather Clothing and Gloves.—In the case of leather clothing and gloves, manufacturers will take a share of the burden of increased costs equal to the share taken by wholesalers and retailers together. This will be limited to a 4 per cent increase over the prices charged by manufacturers from January to March, 1941. Tanners' charges to manufacturers are set in a new lower schedule of maximum prices based on prices approximately those of January, 1941. This list will be used to calculate the subsidy from the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation made necessary by the tanners' lowered ceiling. An investigation of costs will be made with a view to securing all possible economies so that the subsidy may be reduced or eliminated as quickly as possible.

Frames for upholstered furniture.—Because of increased wages and higher maximum prices established just prior to the basic period on three hardwoods, the cost of manufacturing frames for upholstered furniture has increased. A higher maximum price has therefore been set for "basic frames", provision made for extra charges to cover "additional features" and a maximum increase of six per cent over basic period prices allowed on other types of frames, all subject to the Administrator's approval. (Administrator's Order No. A18.)

There are other cases in which the "squeeze" is being absorbed to allow the retail ceiling to hold. For example, one hosiery concern has absorbed a 20 per cent increase in the cost of Bemberg yarn, and a large rayon manufacturer an increased cost of 2 cents a yard.

A further step toward solution of the problem of rising import costs was taken when, by Order in Council (P.C. 62/450), import and excise duties and taxes imposed in any country from which Canada imports goods are to be excluded from estimates of value for duty purposes.

Enforcement Procedures

In addition to the sugar prosecutions, leave to prosecute has been issued in several cases under the Maximum Prices Regulations. Proceedings are pending. Many reductions in prices of goods and services have been effected following investigations and enforcement cases not requiring prosecution. By mid-February 52 rental cases had come to trial, resulting in 49 convictions and three acquittals. Fines ranging from $5 to $265 had been imposed. In some cases a further sentence was suspended conditional upon the accused refunding to the tenant all excess rentals collected.

Some enforcement problems have assumed complex forms. For example a new zoning plan for taxi-cab rates in Calgary had to be withdrawn because it broke through the lower individual ceiling of some operators, even though it did not exceed the higher ceilings established by other operators. A request by a restaurant to be allowed to discontinue table d'hote meals was denied on the grounds that a balanced meal a la carte would cost more. A special warning has been issued against the use of inferior substitutes without a corresponding reduction in price and a further warning sounded that the ceiling covers tire repairs and retreading.

DOMINION LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS OF CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

Labour Representation on Wartime Boards Requested—Recommendations Regarding Labour and Wage Control Policies

REPRESENTING approximately 145,000 workers affiliated in national unions, chartered local unions and Canadian branches of a number of international industrial unions, the Canadian Congress of Labour submitted a memorandum of legislative requests to the Dominion Government on February 27.

The delegation from the Congress was received by the following members of the Government, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister; Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour; Hon. Colin Gibson, Minister of National Revenue; Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice; and Hon. J. T. Thorson, Minister of National War Services.

In the opening paragraphs of its memorandum the Congress reaffirmed its desire to co-operate fully with the Government in making the war-effort as effective as possible and confirmed its pledge of support in the defence of Canada and the United Nations, "wherever that may be necessary, and the maintenance of the democratic principles of justice and freedom." The memorandum also expressed the Congress' desire "to co-operate with other branches of the Labour movement in Canada and with Associations of employers and other groups of citizens in all activities which will promote the welfare of the Canadian people."

The memorandum stressed the importance of national unity and expressed the conviction of the Congress that "the workers of Canada in general earnestly desire an all-out war effort, that they look to the government for leadership and direction and inspiration in this respect, and that they believe that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of mobilizing the entire resources of the nation in the gigantic struggle in which Canada and her allies are now engaged. . . . .

"The organized workers of Canada, irrespective of the unions to which they belong or the central Labour body which represents them, are, in the opinion of the Canadian Congress of Labour, torn between their eagerness to do everything possible to win the war for democracy and freedom in Europe and Asia and their desire at the same time to protect and extend those principles at home. . . . ."

The memorandum then listed matters, which in the opinion of the Congress "have caused discontent and irritation among the workers" as follows:

(1) The failure to enforce respect for the Labour policy outlined in Order-in-Council P.C. 2685, of June 19, 1942;
(2) The adoption of policies affecting the workers without adequate consultation with the National Labour Supply Council, a representative body which was presumably established for that purpose, among others;
(3) The freezing of wage-levels by Order-in-Council P.C. 7440, of December 16, 1941, in industries covered by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the inconsistent interpretations of this Order, which led to strikes in the Peck Rolling Mills and McKinnon Industries;
(4) The unwillingness of the Government to enforce the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 7440 on the railways, which insisted

upon an abrogation of the employees' rights before paying the bonus;

(5) The appointment on April 29, 1941, of a well-known anti-Labour executive as Controller of National Steel Car Corporation at Hamilton, and the encouragement of a "company union" in the plant, which left the workers worse off than they had been before they went on strike against the attitude of the private employer, and the refusal of the Government to respect its own Labour policy in this and other government-controlled plants;

(6) The amendment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in June, 1941, in such a manner as to restrict the choice of representatives on Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, without consultation with the National Labour Supply Council, and in spite of the protests of Labour;

(7) The appointment in June, 1941, of an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission, for which Labour was not allowed to suggest a representative, and which not only delayed and irritated disputes, but in several cases, such as the Canada Packers' and Kirkland Lake disputes, recommended a formula which would have established "company unions," and prevented a settlement of the disputes in a satisfactory manner;

(8) The passing of Order-in-Council P.C. 5830 on July 29, 1941, facilitating the use of troops in Labour disputes, on the presumption that sabotage had occurred in the Arvida strike, and the failure to rescind this Order-in-Council when it was established that the allegation of sabotage was unfounded;

(9) The passing of Order-in-Council P.C. 7307, in September, 1941, which makes strikes illegal unless a vote is taken under outrageously undemocratic conditions;

(10) The freezing of wage levels on October 24, 1941, by Order-in-Council P.C. 8253, without consultation with Labour, or reference to Parliament, thus maintaining for the duration of the war inequalities in wage-rates and restricting the right of the workers to negotiate wage-agreements through their organizations;

(11) The refusal of the Government to apply its Labour policy in the Kirkland Lake strike, where the issue clearly involved the democratic principles of union recognition and collective bargaining;

(12) The ruling of the Deputy Minister of Justice, under date of December 2, 1941, that as Research Enterprises Limited was a wholly-owned and operated Government undertaking, the Minister of Labour would not have authority to direct the Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission to investigate charges of discrimination by the management, thus leaving employees with no protection of any kind;

(13) The fixing of wage-rates in Ontario and Quebec shipyards by Order-in-Council P.C. 6291, of January 26, 1942, thereby ignoring the process of collective bargaining, and the Government's own wage-policy;

(14) The discouragement of union shop agreements by the Director General of Labour Relations in the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Definite action on three important matters was recommended by the Congress. These were:

(1) Adequate representation of Labour on Government bodies, including industrial councils which will be proposed for the attainment of maximum war-production;

(2) The establishment of a comprehensive Labour policy, under which the right to organize and bargain collectively through the union of the workers' choice will be fully protected by the provision of penalties for infringement of that right, and of machinery for the imposition of such penalties.

(3) The establishment of a wage-policy under which wages and working conditions will be determined by negotiation between representatives of employers and organized workers, subject to such control as may be necessary by industrial councils.

Labour Representation on Government Bodies

Stating that "the only important bodies dealing with the war-effort on which Labour is adequately represented are the National and Regional War Labour Boards," the Congress urged "the Government to give adequate recognition to the Labour movement on Boards and Commissions dealing with every aspect of the war-effort, apart from questions affecting defence policy." In emphasizing this point it was declared: "The workers of Canada for whom the Congress speaks will not be satisfied until they have been accepted as full partners in the war-effort, and until their organizations are given adequate representation on Government bodies generally."

Government Labour Policy

In its memorandum, the Congress dealt at length with the Government's Labour Policy as set forth in Order in Council P.C. 2685, of June, 1940, and criticized the Government for not having enforced the principles set forth in the Order dealing with collective bargaining and freedom of organization. The Congress declared. . . "The fact is, of course, that the Government's so-called Labour policy is not legislation at all, although it is embodied in an Order in Council; it is nothing more than an empty gesture, a 'recommendation' which the Government will not even follow itself, in dealing with civilian employees in Government-owned and controlled plants."

The memorandum then proceeded to a discussion of the situation arising out of the Kirkland Lake strike and urged that "the Government ensure by legislation the right to organize in the union of the workers' choice, and to negotiate agreements with employers, by collective bargaining through that union, with provision for the protection of that right by appropriate penalties applicable to private

employers. It is further urged that these principles be respected by the Government in Government-owned or operated enterprises outside the scope of Civil Service regulations."

The Congress then protested against Order in Council P.C. 7307 of September 16, which provides for the conditions and procedure under which a legal strike may be called. It was requested that this Order in Council be rescinded or amended "in such manner as to provide that only the workers immediately involved in the specific dispute should be allowed to vote, and that only votes actually cast should be counted for or against the strike."

The Congress expressed the opinion that the Order in Council is a "repressive rather than a conciliatory measure, that no machinery has been provided for the settlement of disputes by other means, such as mediation and arbitration, and that nothing has been done to remedy the conditions which lead to strikes."

It was contended that if an adequate Labour Policy was established "it would be unnecessary for workers to go on strike in an effort to obtain proper recognition of their rights by their employers."

Government's Wage Policy

In the course of a lengthy review, strong objection was registered by the Congress to the wage policy of the Government as established in Order in Council, P.C. 8253. It was recommended that:—

"the Government's wage-policy be reconsidered, in consultation with representatives of Labour and industry," with a view to reaching a policy which will be satisfactory to the workers of Canada and ensure their full support. Such a policy might include provisions for conciliation, mediation and arbitration of disputes, and thus prevent stoppages of industrial production. It is essential, not only in the interests of the workers but of the nation, that there be no interference with the right to bargain collectively, by either the Government or employers; on the contrary, that right should be protected by legislation. There should be no arbitrary interference with agreements freely reached by workers and employers through negotiation, unless it can be shown that such agreements are detrimental to the public interest.

It was suggested that the best method of meeting the situation would be in the establishment of an industrial council for each basic industry, consisting of representatives of labour, industry, and the Government. It was considered that such a plan would promote self-government in industry. "The basis of the proposal" the memorandum declared "is to be found in the National Joint Conference Board and the Zone Committees established in the building and construction industry at a conference held in Ottawa a little over a year ago." Hope was expressed that the Government would encourage action along these lines "since the representative character of the proposed industrial council would ensure the fullest possible measure of confidence between the parties involved, with the result that a united effort for maximum war-production would be achieved, and the utmost support for the defenders of democracy would be attained."

Unemployment Insurance

Dealing with the subject of unemployment insurance, the Congress brought to the attention of the Government proposals with respect to the Unemployment Insurance Act which were adopted at the Congress' Convention in September, 1941. These recommended:—

(*a*) that the Act be extended to cover all workers, so far as this is administratively possible;
(*b*) That the present $2,000 ceiling on insurable occupations be eliminated;
(*c*) that where it is shown that the employer is responsible for a Labour dispute, the workers involved shall be eligible for benefits;
(*d*) that the contributions of low-paid workers be reduced;
(*e*) that benefits be increased to provide an amount which will establish a reasonable standard of living, and
(*f*) that the contribution of the Government to the Unemployment Insurance Fund be increased to one-third of the aggregate contribution.

National Fuel Policy

The memorandum referred to the resolution approved by the Congress' Convention requesting the Federal Government to establish a national policy with respect to the coal industry of Canada "which would allocate the Canadian mining companies sufficient of the Canadian market to ensure a decent annual income for mineworkers."

The Congress expressed the belief that a remedy for this situation might be found in the establishment of an Industrial Council for the Canadian coal industry, which would survey the fuel requirements of the nation and devise a policy by which they would be met, so far as practicable, from Canadian coal mines. This Council should be composed of representatives of Labour, employers, and the Government.

Defence of Canada Regulations

Realizing that it was necessary "to take measures against those who would undermine the war-effort" the Congress expressed the feeling that "it was equally necessary to protect at home those democratic rights for which Canada and the Allies are fighting" and

referred to several resolutions adopted at the Congress' convention for amendments to the Defence of Canada Regulations as follows: That the regulations be so amended as to safeguard the rights of free speech and association; that a fair trial be requested for all interned members of Labour unions; that the Government be urged to pursue a policy of greater vigilance with respect to known Fascists and that no Fascist be released from internment except in case of dangerous illness. It was further resolved that all property wrongfully seized by the Government under the Defence of Canada Regulations should be returned to its owners.

Other Requests

In addition to the foregoing recommendations the Congress went on record as being in favour of the following:

(1) The co-ordination of the material and financial resources and the man-power of the nation, so that there may be greater equality of sacrifice and the successful termination of the war be expedited;
(2) The principle of equal pay to men and women workers for equal work;
(3) The principle of vacations with pay for all workers;
(4) Legislation to provide social security in all forms; the increase of old age pensions to $40 per month and the reduction of the age of eligibility to 60;
(5) Assistance to the farmers of Canada in marketing their products at a fair price;
(6) The payment of allowances to each child of men in uniform; of allowances to dependent parents on the same basis as to a wife; of a cost-of-living bonus to all dependents, and of free transportation to men in uniform on home leave;
(7) The exemption of low-paid workers from war-taxation;
(8) The re-establishment of the Dominion Housing Act;
(9) Legislation which will make unions illegal if they are sponsored or controlled by employers;
(10) The employment of local workers on Government contracts before outside workers are brought in to engage in such work, with the provision that union labour be used;
(11) Legislation requiring employers to itemize deductions from wages, on pay-cheques or pay-envelopes;
(12) Provision for workers temporarily displaced from employment by transfer of industries from peace-time to war-time production or by the imposition of priorities;
(13) Continued support for the League of Nations Society in Canada.

Remarks of Prime Minister, Minister of Labour and Minister of National War Services

The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, considered that the representations were "quite fair" in regard to the three specific major matters contained in the memorandum (set forth in preceding paragraphs). However, in regard to the general representations he thought it would be difficult to attempt to put such in effect in war-time, but that "it was all to the good to emphasize their importance".

Continuing the Prime Minister stated: "If I have any criticism to offer on the presentation, it is that there has not been on your part enough allowance made for the difficulties confronting the government in time of war—difficulties which may appear to you as short-comings on our part".

He emphasized that the war presents many complex problems, and that "there was not a single phase of economic life but what had not been turned topsy turvy".

He pointed to the fact that large groups of new men had been brought in to deal with various industrial problems, and that in the speeding of war production the Government is confronted with many annoying and difficult situations.

"But we are as anxious as you to fulfill the main objective", continued the Prime Minister, who added that "we will go ahead in a co-operative spirit trying to make amends where there are short-comings and to make progress where progress has not been made in the past".

The Prime Minister expressed his appreciation of the help and comfort derived from having the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell as Minister of Labour. "In his appointment", he stated, "we have succeeded in obtaining one who knows the Labour movement from the days of his boyhood. You will find that any representations you have to make may be made in language which both you and he will understand."

Commenting on the vagaries of criticism, the Prime Minister observed that Governments were frequently taken to task for not having this or that man in the Cabinet. He was reminded of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to the same criticism that the public do not always send representatives equal to the requirements of the post. But the Prime Minister observed that if he ever felt sure of the quality of two appointments it was in those of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. St. Laurent, both of whom were outstanding in their spheres. "Yet," he stated, "we had two elections which had stirred up bitterness and only made it difficult to do things as quickly as they should be done."

In conclusion, the Prime Minister re-iterated before the Minister of Labour "to see, wherever it could be arranged, that there was proper and adequate labour representation on war boards and government bodies", and also

to draw to the attention of the other Ministers those sections of the memorandum that concerned their departments.

Replying to the observations of the Prime Minister, Mr. A. R. Mosher, President of the Canadian Congress of Labour, stated that the Canadian Congress of Labour appreciated the problems of the Government but, he added, the purpose of criticism is to help the Government solve some of its problems.

"We are not critical for the sake of being critical", he continued, "but to bring to the side of the Government a large group of people in a co-operative manner rather than in a complaining attitude of mind.

"Labour has no hesitancy in giving up any right essential to the winning of the war", concluded Mr. Mosher, "but we do not feel justified in giving up rights, the loss of which is really injuring the war effort and retarding production."

Minister of Labour

Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, stated that since he had not received an advance copy of the Memorandum, his remarks would be brief and would not deal in detail with the matters contained in the presentation.

He declared the Government's wage control policy to be one of "the most courageous steps ever taken in the history of the Dominion". In spite of the ramifications of the problems contained in the administration of that policy, he said a fine relationship between employers and employees had been displayed in the conferences, and problems had been approached in an evolutionary and co-operative spirit.

Indicating that he was fully aware of the responsibilities involved in the administration of that policy, the Minister in conclusion stated: "I am a trade unionist by inheritance and conviction and I sincerely hope to make some contribution to the social life of the Dominion and to labour relations during my difficult term of office."

Minister of National War Services

Honourable Mr. Thorson, Minister of National War Services, emphasized that in the prosecution of the war "certain principles which might have received general acceptance in normal times must give way to the larger objective in wartime." He declared that the wage policy of the government was not put into effect with any thought of repression. "The basic consideration" he asserted, "is to save the people generally from the ravages of inflation—an inflation that would hit the workers first."

CANADIAN AND CATHOLIC CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR SUBMITS MEMORANDUM TO GOVERNMENT

Recommendations Regarding Price and Wage Control—Request Increased Representation on Boards and Commissions

ON March 17, the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour submitted its annual memorandum of proposed legislation to the Government. In the absence of the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, the delegation from the Confederation was received by the Secretary of State, Hon. Norman A. McLarty; Minister of Fisheries, Hon. J. E. Michaud, and the Minister of National Defence for Air Services, Hon. C. G. Power.

In welcoming the delegation, Mr. McLarty referred to the unavoidable absence of the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, who sent a telegram to Mr. Alfred Charpentier, President of the Confederation, expressing his regret at not being able to be present. Mr. McLarty said that the Government always appreciated receiving the memorandum of proposed legislation from the Confederation and that the representations made therein would be given consideration by the whole Cabinet.

Mr. Charpentier then called upon Mr. Picard, General Secretary of the Confederation, to present the memorandum.

In the introduction reference was made to the co-operation being extended by the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour in maintaining and increasing war production essential for victory.

A brief reference was made to the Arvida strike in which the Confederation was involved. It was emphasized that it has been the only important strike in a war industry in which a local of the Confederation has been concerned since the war began. Reference was made to the report of the Royal Commission in which the Confederation's local was exonerated and in which it was declared that the organization had contributed largely to the termination of the strike.

Representation on Boards

Appreciation was expressed for the representation afforded the Confederation on the National Labour Supply Council, the National War Labour Board and the Quebec Regional War Labour Board. At a later stage in the proceedings of the interview, Mr. Charpentier stated that there were other war boards on

which the Confederation should be represented and mentioned particularly the Committee on Post War Reconstruction. He also referred to the recent conference convened in Montreal to discuss the co-ordination of manpower requirements in Canada and the United States and said that it was regretted that the Confederation had not been represented. He asked that consideration be given to this matter in the future in the appointment of delegations to these or similar boards and conferences.

Conscription

Dealing with the subject of conscription for military service overseas, the Confederation placed itself on record "as being favourable to, and approving of, the Government's decision not to enforce conscription for military service overseas." The opinion was expressed that "it would be highly imprudent to decide upon conscription for military service overseas under such circumstances. Such a measure could also cause undue harm to the country's industrial production which is so necessary to our war effort. . . .

"The N.C.C.L., finally, is of the opinion that national unity, so well maintained up till now, would be seriously affected by such a measure. This is one of the reasons for our opposition to the creation of a National Government as the sole object of the sponsors of such an idea seems to be to facilitate the passage of a measure to bring about conscription for military service overseas."

At a later stage in the interview, officers of the Confederation requested the deferment of military service of labour leaders. It was considered that their deferment would leave them to assist in maintaining harmonious employer-employee relations. Reference was also made to the recently announced deferment for military service of labour leaders in the United States (see reference on page 257 of this issue).

The establishment of a French-Canadian Royal Military College in the Province of Quebec was also requested.

Minister of Labour

The Confederation congratulated the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell on his appointment as Minister of Labour and assured him of its "entire co-operation at all time."

Deep regret and sorrow was expressed on the death of Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, which, the Confederation said, was "tempered somewhat upon learning of the happy nomination of his successor, Hon. Louis St. Laurent who, with reason, has the reputation of being one of Canada's best jurists."

Control of Prices

Dealing with the subject of control of prices, the Confederation declared that it was "evident that radical measures were necessary to prevent inflation."

Referring to the instalment buying regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, it was declared that while these "did not seem to be too radical in so far as articles of luxury are concerned, they are considered too severe for certain necessities which are sold at fairly high prices." Elaborating on what was meant by necessities the memorandum stated: "The articles we mean, for instance, are those which a worker would need if he is getting married and founding a new home, or is moving into new and bigger living quarters or is called upon to furnish an extra one or two rooms in his present lodgings."

Control of Wages

On the subject of wage control as established by P.C. 8253, the Confederation noted "with pleasure" that the National War Labour Board had "proved itself to be quite broad-minded, in its first bulletin, especially with regard to its interpretation of the basic scale of wages and we voice the hope that the Regional Boards will carry out their work, (and we believe that such will be the case), in the same spirit as the National Board has done to date."

The Confederation expressed its gratification on learning that in the Province of Quebec P.C. 8253 "was to be applied in making use of the existing mechanism of the prevailing collective labour agreements in this part of the Dominion. We believe that this procedure will greatly facilitate the application of the order P.C. 8253 due to the supervision exercised by the joint committees. It will constitute the normal complement of the Federal-Provincial inspection service provided for under the order P.C. 5522 and dated July 22, 1941."

It was then suggested that the National War Labour Board and the Regional War Labour Boards be charged with the duty of administering Order in Council P.C. 2685 which outlined the Government's Wartime Labour Policy, in the same manner as Order in Council P.C. 7679 (fair wages conditions).

Dealing with P.C. 7679, the Confederation requested that its application be completely and rigorously maintained. "This decree," the memorandum declared, "provides for minimum wages, which are certainly not exaggerated, and our Confederation would not look kindly upon any concessions to the existing situation made by Ottawa, as a result of the pressure which is presently being brought to bear upon the Government by certain employers."

Stating that Order in Council P.C. 7679 might create certain problems in a few industries, particularly the footwear industry, where only a small percentage of employees are engaged on war contracts, the Confederation suggested that in such cases a national conference of the industry concerned be held to study the whole problem and find the best possible solution.

Later it was claimed by one of the delegates, that P.C. 7679 was not being observed in the shoe industry, and the Government was asked to make an inquiry into the matter. In this connection the Hon. C. G. Power stated that companies working on war contracts had to pay the basic wage provided in P.C. 7679, and some found it inconvenient after a few weeks when the contracts had expired, to revert to their regular wage rates. Mr. Picard said that the Confederation did not wish the Government to change P.C. 7679, but that a National Conference should be called for each industry in order to study the matter. Mr. Charpentier proposed that all companies working on war contracts to the extent of 10 per cent of their total output be required to pay the basic wages provided by the Order in Council. Mr. Power, however, did not agree with this suggestion, pointing out that it would be rather difficult to determine whether one particular company works constantly to the extent of 10 per cent of its business on war contracts.

Finally in connection with minimum wages the Confederation made the following suggestion:

"Minimum wage laws, enforced by governmental organizations, already exist in most of the provinces of Canada. There is the Industrial Standards Act in Ontario and the Quebec Minimum Wage Act in the province of Quebec, for instance. These laws give rise to ordinances which establish minimum wages in various industries not affected in any way by existing collective labour agreements. Our Confederation thinks that the order P.C. 8253 should allow these ordinances to be revised whenever the Government Commissions dealing with minimum wage laws believe it to be advisable, provided that all revisions and amendments only come in force after they have been approved by the National War Labour Board."

Chairman, Unemployment Insurance Commission

The Confederation requested that a French-Canadian be appointed as Chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Commission to succeed the late Dr. Joseph Sirois. Mr. McLarty told the delegation that this matter had already been attended to and that Mr. Louis Trottier of Montreal had been appointed to that post.

Unemployment Insurance

The Confederation requested that the Unemployment Insurance Act be amended to include all those earning less than $2,500 a year; that the scale of benefits be increased in favour of those with family responsibilities; and that the sections of the Act dealing with insured persons' record books and unemployment insurance stamps be simplified. It was stated that this latter question was giving rise to considerable criticism.

Following the presentation of the memorandum a lengthy discussion took place concerning the drift of rural workers to the city where they competed with unemployed urban workers for jobs in war industries. It was claimed that there was still a considerable number of unemployed in the city and that until these were absorbed into employment, the movement of rural workers to the city should be discouraged. It was also claimed that many women were being employed in war industries, while men of non-military age were still unemployed. In this connection, Mr. Power said that it was fairly well established that there was certain work in industry at which women were more dexterous than men and therefore it was necessary to utilize their services.

Concluding the interview, Hon. J. E. Michaud thanked the delegation for their presentation and joined with the delegates in mourning the absence of the late Minister of Justice, Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe and recalled that he always had shown a great deal of interest in the work of the Confederation.

Mr. Michaud promised that the Confederation's memorandum would be studied, and told the delegates that whenever they had demands to make of the Government, they should do so without fear. He warned them, however, that it would not always be possible to grant them.

In this connection, he referred especially to the request for exemption from military service for union officials, made by Mr. Charpentier, and stated that farmers, fishermen and many other groups were asking for this privilege, and that if all were granted deferment no one would be left to defend the country. "The best way to defend the trade unions is by defending Canada first," Mr. Michaud concluded.

CHILD HEALTH IN RELATION TO EMPLOYMENT

A study of the health records during their school careers of a group of men drafted under the United States Selective Service Act has been made by the United States Public Health Service. Medical examinations of the drafted men have shown a high percentage to be physically unfit for army service. Similar conditions have been revealed in Canada. The study showed that "many of the defects for which they were rejected for service were present in childhood, and predictions of a future unfit condition in a significant number of cases could have been made on the basis of fair-to-poor nutrition and posture. More concentrated attention on prevention and cure of ill-health during the period of growth of these individuals would undoubtedly have resulted in reducing the proportion of physically unfit."

In commenting on this report, the New York State Department of Labor in its Industrial Bulletin, January, 1942, asserts that "the present increase in the number of child workers involved and the urgency of maintaining good health, make it necessary to retain and, where warranted, amplify protective measures found useful in the past. It is therefore not only appropriate but necessary to re-examine the bases for our peace-time standards for the protection of child workers and young people from the point of view of wartime needs."

Facts relating to the health of children in employment were gathered from a number of studies. One made in Cincinnati compared the strength, lung capacity and mental development of working children and school children. It showed that "on the whole, school furnishes a better background for physical development than industry, in that school children are always ahead of working children. It is even more evident that school furnishes a better background for mental development."

Similar studies made in Sweden, Russia and Italy "all revealed an inferiority in the general physique of working children in contrast to school children."

The article stresses the importance with respect to the future health of the adult of safeguarding the critical period of growth associated with maturation. It is during this period that the child's industrial career often begins. The article states:

"Periods of growth require adequate nutrition, including fresh air and sunlight, and sleep, and freedom from undue fatigue if there is to be no impairment of the process. That the working environment may seriously interfere with the growth process is suggested by the comparative measurements of working and school children already cited."

A significantly higher death rate for the 15- to 19-year group than for 10- to 14-year olds indicates the greater susceptibility of the adolescent to serious illness. It is during such a dangerous period that many children enter employment.

The importance of good working conditions in mitigating the adverse effects of employment on the health of children was stressed. Proper lighting, ventilation, seats, hours, speed of work and safety measures may eliminate some of the dangers to health. On the other side, it was pointed out:

"Working conditions may contribute to skeletal and muscular deformities. Knock-knees and bow-legs are known to occur in predisposed persons employed in occupations requiring prolonged standing. Young persons who are growing rapidly and are employed too early in occupations requiring prolonged standing or carrying of heavy loads also have a tendency to flat feet. Variations in the shape of the chest and deformities of the spinal column are commonly observed effects of work in the needle trades and heavy farm labour. Heavy work requiring excessive muscular force or the use of certain groups of muscles while others remain inactive will, in the long run, show results in overdevelopment of some muscles and underdevelopment of others... The Heart Committee of the New York Tuberculosis Association in examination of 1,000 newsboys, found flat feet more frequent among them than among average school children and a greater proportion of spinal curvature among those boys who carried heavy loads."

After a recent survey the United States Department of Labor reported "a higher accident frequency rate for the age group under 21 than for any other age group including those workers 60 years and over." Fatigue is an important factor in causing accidents and it appears from other studies on employed juveniles that "physiological immaturity entails greater susceptibility to fatigue. . . We have ample proof of the harmful effects of fatigue in increasing susceptibility to illness and decreasing efficiency on the job in the adult. Fatigue in a child will, in addition, interfere with growth by affecting appetite and utilization of food and disturbing sleep." The immature worker lacks the physical co-ordination and the mental and emotional maturity to perform many industrial jobs safely.

The findings of these studies, in the opinion of the New York State Department of Labor, all point to the need for improved standards for the protection of child workers in order that they may develop into physically fit adults unhandicapped by disabilities and defects arising from unsuitable employment.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

Statistical Summary for February, 1942

REPORTS from the 111 technical and vocational schools and training centres in which War Emergency Training was conducted in February indicate that the total number in the classes at the end of that month was 14,978. While the enrolment in the industrial and R.C.A.F. classes exceeded that of any previous month there was a reduction in the numbers in the Army classes because of National Defence Headquarters having made other arrangements for some of the Army tradesmen who had been in training under the program.

Placements in February exceeded those of any previous month. From the industrial classes 2,541 graduates were placed in employment in war industries and 37 trainees left these classes to enlist in various units of the Armed Forces. From the R.C.A.F. classes 905 graduates were enlisted in the Air Force during February.

Of the total in training at the end of February 5,286 were in the industrial pre-employment classes where training is provided in the fundamental operations of trades for which workers are most in demand with specialized training for such occupations as machine shop work, welding, metal work, electricity and radio mechanics, and operations in connection with aircraft production.

In the part-time (evening) classes conducted at the request of employers in war production with the object of up-grading selected employees there were 1,449 receiving instruction at the end of February.

The number in the pre-enlistment classes for the R.C.A.F. at February 28 was 5,175. These classes provide for the Air Force all the basic training in aero-engine and airframe mechanics and wireless operating (ground). Classes in radio mechanics are also included in the program and since November classes have been conducted in 9 schools in which educational refresher courses are given for air-crew personnel for the R.C.A.F. Enrolment in these classes is restricted to suitable trainees selected by the Air Force. Instruction is given in mathematics, physics, English and such other subjects as the R.C.A.F. may determine with the object of bringing trainees up to the educational standard required for enlistment as air-crew personnel.

Navy and Army tradesmen in training at the end of February numbered 3,068. In these classes training is provided for enlisted men as tradesmen and mechanics, the courses followed being those approved by responsible officers of the service concerned.

To meet the varying needs and requirements of wartime industry the pre-employment courses of training are adjusted from time to time in accordance with the needs in different localities and under different circumstances. In late months arrangements were made whereby the number of women in training was increased especially in the Province of Ontario. Schools in the Provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia also have had women enrolled in the industrial classes. The numbers of women trainees in the provinces concerned are shown in a foot-note in Table 1. The trades in which instruction is given to women include machine shop practice, fine instrument mechanics, electric wiring and work connected with the production of aircraft parts.

Although not part of the War Emergency Training Program, the regular classes in Provincial and Municipal technical schools are making a very substantial contribution in training workers for war industry. During this winter 17,392 persons were enrolled in evening classes for instruction in occupations related to war production. The majority of those enrolled were employed during the day in non-essential occupations or in unskilled work and availed themselves of this opportunity to take training to fit them for more skilled employment. The enrolment was distributed by courses of training as follows: Machine Shop and fitting 2,597, electricity and radio mechanics 3,014, woodworking 2,056, motor mechanics 1,794, drafting and blue-print reading 3,997, welding 1,814, aircraft and sheet-metal 1,182, miscellaneous trades 938. These classes provide from 4 to 6 hours training per week and are in progress for 6 or 7 months of each year.

Explanation of Tables

Dominion and provincial totals of the numbers in training at February 1, numbers enrolled in February; and the numbers in the classes at the end of February are shown in Table 1. The table also shows the numbers who have been in the classes from April 1, 1941 to the end of February, 1942 (the first eleven months of the current fiscal year). Placements, enlistments and withdrawals during February and since April 1, 1941 are also shown in Table 1.

Table 2 shows by provinces and individual schools the numbers in training at February 28 with the main categories of trade training being provided in each school. The numbers

(Continued on Page 305)

TABLE 1.—NUMBERS PROVIDED TRAINING AND NUMBERS PLACED FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO FEBRUARY 28th, 1942, AND IN FEBRUARY, 1942

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

—	NUMBERS IN TRAINING				PLACEMENTS, ENLISTMENTS AND WITHDRAWALS FROM PRE-EMPLOYMENT AND R.C.A.F. CLASSES							
					Placed in Employment		Enlisted		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/41 to Feb. 28/42	At First of Feb.	Enrolled in February	At end of Feb.	From April 1/41 to Feb. 28/42	In Feb.	From April 1/41 to Feb. 28/42	In Feb.	From April 1/41 to Feb. 28/42	In Feb.	From April 1/41 to Feb. 28/42	In Feb.
DOMINION SUMMARY												
Pre-Employment Classes	33,329	5,050	3,446	5,286	20,593	2,541	548	37	1,583	260	4,905	548
Classes for Employed Persons (1)	2,853	1,494	229	1,449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	13,494	4,705	1,589	5,175	115	.....	6,676	905	232	21	1,120	175
Army and Navy Classes	17,419	3,879	650	3,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	67,095	15,128	5,914	14,978	20,708	2,541	7,224	942	1,815	281	6,025	723
NOVA SCOTIA												
Pre-Employment Classes	670	162	12	147	458	19	7	.....	.....	.....	47	8
Classes for Employed Persons(1)	72	.....	72	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	46	31	12	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Army Classes	859	149	25	168	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Total	1,647	342	121	429	458	19	9	.....	.....	.....	49	9
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Pre-Employment Classes	611	71	72	109	439	17	10	1	.....	.....	51	16
R.C.A.F. Classes	898	182	146	252	.....	.....	432	54	29	.....	150	19
Army and Navy Classes	1,003	340	37	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,512	593	255	570	439	17	442	55	29	.....	201	35
QUEBEC												
Pre-Employment Classes	5,796	897	618	1,163	2,686	269	25	2	772	118	1,073	111
Classes for Employed Persons (1)	111	110	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,132	493	139	558	.....	.....	330	37	58	3	173	21
Army Classes	1,623	465	70	404	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,662	1,965	827	2,235	2,686	269	355	39	830	121	1,246	132

ONTARIO												
Pre-Employment Classes	20,304	2,809	2,127	2,891	13,903	1,717	283	9	239	82	2,925	332
Classes for Employed Persons (1)	1,535	969	123	922	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	3,913	1,530	559	1,637	17	.....	1,990	393	54	17	213	40
Army and Navy Classes	6,927	1,313	261	1,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	32,679	6,621	3,070	6,569	13,920	1,717	2,273	402	293	99	3,138	372
MANITOBA												
Pre-Employment Classes	778	104	157	187	376	51	5	.....	70	23	139	7
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,219	385	211	496	1	.....	621	92	31	.....	67	6
Army Classes	1,634	293	56	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,631	782	424	918	377	51	626	92	101	23	206	13
SASKATCHEWAN												
Pre-Employment Classes	1,050	296	110	219	624	187	33	6	85	1	89	11
R.C.A.F. Classes	2,473	831	203	859	16	.....	1,415	131	.....	.....	183	44
Army Classes	834	330	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,357	1,457	313	1,218	640	187	1,448	137	85	1	272	55
ALBERTA												
Pre-Employment Classes	2,084	409	99	301	946	132	157	18	308	33	360	24
Classes for Employed Persons (1)	59	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,991	618	164	679	79	.....	993	88	53	1	163	16
Army Classes	2,031	482	70	444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,165	1,568	333	1,424	1,025	132	1,150	106	361	34	523	40
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
Pre-Employment Classes	2,036	302	251	269	1,161	149	28	1	109	3	221	39
Classes for employed Persons (1)	1,076	356	34	345	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,822	635	155	652	2	.....	893	110	7	.....	169	28
Army Classes	2,508	507	131	349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,442	1,800	571	1,615	1,163	149	921	111	116	3	390	67

(1) Part-time (evening) classes carried on at request of employers in war production with object of up-grading employees.

WOMEN TRAINEES.—The total in training in the pre-employment classes from April 1, 1941 to February 28th, 1942, includes the following numbers of women: Quebec 18, Ontario 5,164, Saskatchewan 66, Alberta 44 and British Columbia 122.

The pre-employment total at the end of February includes the following numbers of women: Ontario 1,010, Saskatchewan 41, Alberta 37 and British Columbia 21.

The total number placed in employment from April 1, 1941 to February 28th, 1942 includes the following numbers of women: Ontario 3,568, Saskatchewan 20, Alberta 2 and British Columbia 86

The total number placed in employment in February included the following numbers of women: Ontario 898, Saskatchewan 20, Alberta 2 and British Columbia 17.

TABLE 2—WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING—MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1942

—	Number in Training at February 28th (Subject to Revision)											Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment and R.C.A.F. Classes in February			
	Industrial Classes								R.C.A.F. Classes	Navy and Army Classes	Total in Training at Feb. 28	Placed in Employment	Enlisted	Completed Training but not placed	Left before Training completed
	Part-time Classes for Employed Persons	Aircraft Production (Trade not specified)	Electricity and Radio Mechanics	Machine Shop	Sheet Metal Work	Welding	Other Trades	Total in Industrial Classes							
DOMINION SUMMARY															
Nova Scotia	72			73	25		49	219	42	168	429	19			9
New Brunswick		22		87				109	252	209	570	17	55		35
Quebec	110	147	33	784	17	31	151	1,273	558	404	2,235	269	39	121	132
Ontario	922	382	113	1,905	57	114	320	3,813	1,637	1,119	6,569	1,717	402	99	372
Manitoba				114	50	23		187	496	235	918	51	92	23	13
Saskatchewan		132		86			1	219	859	140	1,218	187	137	1	55
Alberta		88		175	17	4	17	301	679	444	1,424	132	106	34	40
British Columbia	345	88	1	113		42	25	614	652	349	1,615	149	111	3	67
Total	1,449	859	147	3,337	166	214	563	6,735	5,175	3,068	14,978	2,541	942	281	723
CENTRES AND SCHOOLS															
Nova Scotia—															
Halifax—N.S. Technical College				3			8	11		129	140	17			1
New Glasgow—Training Centre					25			25		39	64	2			1
Pictou—Training Centre	72						41	113			113				4
Trenton—Training Centre				70				70			70				2
Truro—R.C.A.F. Pre-entry									42		42				1
Total	72			73	25		49	219	42	168	429	19			9
New Brunswick—															
Campbellton High School		22		24				46		34	80				5
Edmundston High School										28	28				
Edmundston R.C.A.F. Classes									56		56		29		3
Fredericton High School									23	12	35				
Moncton High School				42				42			42				11
Moncton R.C.A.F. School									68		68		25		4
Newcastle High School										13	13				
Saint John Vocational				21				21	105	117	138	17	1		
Saint John R.C.A.F. Classes										5	105				12
Woodstock Vocational											5				
Total		22		87				109	252	209	570	17	55		35
Quebec—															
Cartierville Aircraft and R.C.A.F.		147						147	409		556	8	37	22	32
Chicoutimi Arts and Trades				18				18			18	8			2
Grand'Mere Arts and Trades				38				38			38	16			
Hull Technical				32				32		22	54	7			5
Lachine Arts and Trades				17				17			17	17			2

La Tuque Arts and Trades				17				17			17	9			
Lauzon Arts and Trades	14							14			14				3
Montreal High School of Commerce										26	26				
Montreal Maisonneuve School				9				9			9	12			2
Montreal Octave Cassegrain			18	201	17			236		21	257	54	1	40	25
Montreal Sherbrooke St. Tech			15	88			26	129		107	236	15			15
Montreal—Univ. of Montreal									100		100				4
Montreal—William Lunn	96			120				216		52	268	13		14	11
Port Alfred Arts and Trades				19				19			19	2		10	
Quebec Laval University									49		49				3
Quebec Technical				65		30	124	219		68	287	34			23
Rimouski Arts and Trades							1	1		60	61			19	
Shawinigan Tech. Institute				44				44			44	25	1	16	1
Sherbrooke Arts and Trades				20				20			20	10			1
Thetford Mines Arts and Trades				19				19			19				1
Three Rivers Technical				53		1		54		10	64	30			2
Verdun Arts and Trades				24				24			24	9			
Quebec Commercial Academy										38	38				
TOTAL	110	147	33	784	17	31	151	1,273	558	404	2,235	269	39	121	132
Ontario—															
Belleville Vocational	63			85		16		164			164	18	2		8
Brantford Coll. and Voc				53				53			53	11			3
Chatham Vocational				20				20		51	71			18	6
Collingwood Collegiate	116							116			116				
Cornwall Vocational				96				96		62	158	26			19
Fort William Vocational		296						296			296	276			27
Galt R.C.A.F. Classes									959	107	766		202	17	11
Hamilton Ontario Training Coll									391	36	427		92		12
Hamilton Tech. Inst	101	11		171		15	20	318			318	64	3	36	53
Hamilton Westdale Tech	77		11	43				131	127	95	353	10	9		17
Kingston Coll. and Voc. Inst	76							76		138	214				
Kirkland Lake Coll. and Voc				42				42			42	14			2
Kitchener-Waterloo Vocational				74			23	97		47	144	30	1	2	3
London Tech. and Comm. High School	22	52		78	30		22	204		44	248	44		5	30
Niagara Falls Stamford Voc										15	15				
North Bay C.I. and V.S				26				26			26	5		3	3
Oshawa Coll. and Voc. Inst				52		23		75		54	129	18			6
Ottawa High School of Commerce										37	37				
Ottawa Technical High	36			68			15	119	115	65	299	30	36		8
Owen Sound Vocational	23			71				94		28	122	35			2
Peterborough Vocational				110				110			110	57		2	27
Sarnia Coll. Inst. and Tech				28				28			28	9		2	5
St. Catharines Coll. and Voc	20			45				65			65	43		3	2
St. Thomas Vocational				7				7			7	7			4
Sudbury Mining and Tech				19				19			19	1			2
Timmins High and Vocational				21				21			21				
Toronto Central Tech	328	23	12	322		27	168	880	345	181	1,406	320	57		42
Toronto Danforth Tech			90	51			14	155			155	214		11	34
Toronto De Havilland Aircraft	23							23			23				
Toronto Northern Voc	37			69				106		67	173	43			4
Toronto Western Tech, Comm				174		33	58	265			265	328			17
Welland Vocational				19				19			19				
Weston Vocational				47	27			74		23	97	46			20
Windsor Vocational				114				114		69	183	68			5
TOTAL	922	382	113	1,905	57	114	320	3,813	1,637	1,119	6,569	1,717	402	99	372

TABLE 2—WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING—MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1942—*Concluded*

—	Number in Training at February 28th (Subject to Revision)										Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment and R.C.A.F. Classes in February			
	Industrial Classes													
	Part-time Classes for Employed Persons	Aircraft Production (Trade not specified)	Electricity and Radio Mechanics	Machine Shop	Sheet Metal Work	Welding	Other Trades	Total in Industrial Classes	R.C.A.F. Classes	Navy and Army Classes	Total in Training at Feb. 28	Placed in Employment	Enlisted	Completed Training but not placed	Left before Training completed
Manitoba—															
St. Boniface Voc. School				78		23		101			101	5		21	3
Winnipeg Daniel McIntyre										18	18				
Winnipeg Dom.-Prov. Voc.				36	50			86	401	56	543	46	92	2	9
Winnipeg Kelvin Tech										58	58				
Winnipeg La Verendrye School									95		95				1
Winnipeg St. John's Tech										78	78				
Winnipeg 204 Princess St.										25	25				
TOTAL				114	50	23		187	496	235	918	51	92	23	13
Saskatchewan—															
Moose Jaw R.C.A.F. Classes									243		243		46		6
Moose Jaw Tech. School		85		30			1	116			116	38	1		3
Prince Albert Youth Training School		14		18				32			32	65			5
Regina Balfour Tech		13						13			13	47		1	2
Regina R.C.A.F. Classes									357		357		50		29
Saskatoon Army Trades School										140	140				
Saskatoon Tech. Collegiate		20		38				58			58	37	5		1
Saskatoon R.C.A.F. Classes									259		259		35		9
TOTAL		132		86			1	219	859	140	1,218	187	137	1	55
Alberta—															
Calgary D2H Airport				31	1			32	98		130	12	16	5	6
Calgary Exhibits Building		26		61			1	88	84	135	307	46	24	9	8
Calgary Inst. of Technology									153	81	234		11		9
Calgary Mount Royal College										32	32				
Calgary Western Canada High										72	72				2
Edmonton Glenora School							1	1	120		121		23		1
Edmonton Oliver Building		12		21	16		12	61			61	31	3	6	2
Edmonton 10104—114 Street		8		52		1	1	62	121	106	289	9	10	14	5
Edmonton Technical School		37						37			37	2			1
Lethbridge Technical School										18	18				
Medicine Hat Badminton Club Building		5		10		3	2	20	103		123	32	19		6
TOTAL		88		175	17	4	17	301	679	444	1,424	132	106	34	40
British Columbia—															
Nanaimo Thos. Hodgson Voc.										42	42				
Prince Rupert Booth Memorial	96														
Vancouver Aircraft Sheet Metal		88		8				96			96				
Vancouver John Oliver High				21				96			96	94			27
Vancouver King Edward High			1	28				21			21	1			1
								29			29	3		2	2

| | | |

TABLE 3.—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRAINEES ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1942

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.
Nova Scotia	280	3	188	4	56	3	19	.....	8	.....	551	10
New Brunswick	152	29	206	30	82	10	18	1	3	1	461	71
Quebec	1,837	184	1,673	148	815	83	428	34	184	9	4,937	458
Ontario	6,359	741	5,793	718	2,822	319	1,410	149	509	53	16,893	1,980
Manitoba	135	41	215	46	148	41	94	18	41	11	633	157
Saskatchewan	187	33	370	57	166	13	100	8	32	1	855	112
Alberta	224	20	451	26	245	17	250	16	127	8	1,297	87
British Columbia	258	23	736	85	498	63	226	47	86	16	1,804	234
TOTAL	9,432	1,074	9,632	1,114	4,832	549	2,545	273	990	99	27,431	3,109

TABLE 4.—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF VETERANS OF 1914-18 WAR AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF PRESENT WAR ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1942.

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb 28 1942	In Feb.
Nova Scotia	3	.....	9	1	3	.....	6	.....	2	.....	23	1
New Brunswick	16	3	66	14	13	2	7	1	2	1	104	21
Quebec	24	5	106	32	35	11	49	7	23	2	237	57
Ontario	31	4	266	28	103	4	312	14	88	1	800	51
Manitoba	7	1	98	28	50	21	55	7	29	6	239	63
Saskatchewan	14	2	87	10	27	4	54	1	13	1	195	18
Alberta	13	2	73	10	44	3	129	2	46	3	305	20
British Columbia	7	1	111	14	50	8	84	21	26	7	278	51
TOTAL	115	18	816	137	325	53	696	53	229	21	2,181	282

TABLE 5.—NUMBERS OF ENLISTED MEN IN TRAINING AS NAVY AND ARMY TRADESMEN BY TRADE CATEGORIES AS AT FEBRUARY 28, 1942

Province	Auto Mechanics	Driver Mechanics	Blacksmiths	Carpenters	Clerks	Draughtsmen	Electricians and Radio Mechanics	Fitters and Artificers	Tin and Coppersmiths	Plumbers	Welders	Other Trades	Total
Nova Scotia	39	.....	.....	.....	39	18	19	36	.....	.....	17	.....	168
New Brunswick	62	.....	5	17	16	4	16	15	.....	.....	21	(1) 53	209
Quebec	165	12	5	20	64	.....	38	52	15	.....	33	.....	404
Ontario	318	43	16	47	179	21	115	286	.....	9	4	(2) 81	1,119
Manitoba	45	27	29	32	41	.....	19	17	.....	.....	.....	(3) 25	235
Saskatchewan	62	.....	21	6	22	.....	10	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Alberta	112	21	13	51	32	.....	68	106	41	.....	.....	.....	444
British Columbia	59	.....	11	60	57	.....	56	43	13	18	.....	(4) 32	349
TOTAL	862	103	100	235	450	43	341	574	69	27	75	191	3,068

(1) Cooks, (2) Bricklayers 7, Cooks 57, (3) Cooks, (4) Concretors 11, Instrument Mechanics 21.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Pilotage Dues in British Columbia—Merchant Seamen Order—Hours in Alberta—Minimum Wages in Quebec and Alberta—Ontario Workmen's Compensation—Trade School Regulations in Quebec

WAR conditions have necessitated a revision of pilotage dues in British Columbia and a relaxation of the nine-hour day standard in Alberta for the rolling mill industry. There have been three amendments to the Merchant Seamen Order. Six Quebec minimum wage orders relating to the cotton textile industry, the match industry, waste materials, the canning industry, the dairy industry and taxi-cabs in Montreal and district have been renewed, and an amendment has been made in the Alberta minimum wage order relating to the hotel and restaurant industry. The coverage of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act has been extended to garage businesses, parking and used car lots and to those engaged in storing and dealing in motor vehicles and in the construction or operation of telephone lines irrespective of the number of workmen employed in these undertakings. The first regulations under the Quebec Trade-Schools Act have been issued.

Canada Merchant Seamen Order 1941

Three amendments have been made in this order, which was established by P.C. 2385, April 4, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 650), and which provides for the discipline of merchant seamen whose actions delay or are likely to delay the departure of a ship. Under it Committees of Investigation are set up to conduct preliminary examinations, and cases may then be referred to Boards of Inquiry which have power to impose punishment. P.C. 5088, July 10, 1941, extends the scope of the order to merchant ships of all countries except the United States, Japan and any other country which might be designated by the Governor in Council. Originally the order had covered merchant ships of Great Britain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Greece and any other country the Governor in Council might designate. P.C. 5088 also raised from 48 to 72 hours the time limit within which a seaman who has been removed from his ship by a Committee of Investigation must be brought before a Board of Inquiry—thus relieving a difficult administrative problem.

P.C. 81/6954, September 6, 1941, was also designed to remove an administrative difficulty. Under the original order, a Board could, among other things, order a detained seaman "released to his ship." The difficulty was, however, that the seaman's ship had usually left port. The word "his" was therefore changed to "a".

P.C. 7891, October 11, 1941, specifies that the disciplinary provisions of the order apply to any seaman accommodated in a manning pool "who refuses to go to sea on a ship of his own nationality, or in any other ship to which he might be assigned, or who engages in activities likely to cause delay in the departure of any ship." The term "manning pool" refers to the seamen's manning pools set up under the authority of P.C. 14/3550, May 19, 1941, (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 957).

Canada Shipping Act

War conditions have given rise to an order gazetted January 10 increasing by a 25 per cent surcharge all pilotage dues in the Pilotage, District of British Columbia. By-law 5 of the District has also been amended to provide higher fixed rates for movage between certain specified points and for pilotage services in special cases. A pilot must be paid $15 for attending a vessel while compasses are being adjusted. If attending a vessel on a trial trip, he is to receive $50 for the first 12 hours, and $5 an hour thereafter.

A new by-law has been substituted for No. 6. It makes rulings regarding the methods of computing mileage, draught, tonnage and detention charges. It also establishes a minimum tonnage charge of $15, and sets a maximum of 5,000 tons on which tonnage charges may be computed. One and a half rates are required of vessels employing a pilot for only part of the calls and movages they make on any voyage in the district, but certain trips are excepted from this provision.

These regulations are in addition to certain adjustments made May 30, 1941, in the rates of this pilotage district under the War Measures Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 958). In case of conflict, the latter take precedence over regulations under the Canada Shipping Act.

Alberta Hours of Work Act

Because the rolling mill industry in Alberta is mainly engaged in supplying material for Dominion war contracts, a relaxation of the nine-hour day standard has been granted by the Board of Industrial Relations. The new regulation, gazetted and effective December 31, 1941, permits workers employed on a tonnage basis to work an 11-hour day.

Previously, workers of this class had been paid for an 11-hour day, but because they were granted rest periods of from 30 to 40 minutes between heats at least four times a day, actual working hours did not exceed nine. The new order permits the actual working hours to exceed nine but employees will not be required to be on shift on any one day for a greater period than 11 hours.

Alberta Minimum Wage Act

By an order of the Board of Industrial Relations gazetted February 28, hospitals and nursing homes have been removed from the list of undertakings to which Order 3 relating to women employed in the hotel and restaurant industry is applicable (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 555).

Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act

The coverage of this Act has been extended to two groups of undertakings formerly excluded under regulation 43 or excluded under regulations 45 and 46 if they employed less than six or four workmen. Regulation 113 gazetted November 15, 1941, and effective from January 1, 1942, bring workers employed in public garages, parking stations, parking lots and used car lots and undertaking storing and dealing in motor vehicles under Part I of the Act. They are assigned to class 11 of schedule 1 for purposes of assessment, but if they are carried on as a part of any industry in a different class, they are to be deemed part of that industry for purposes of the Act. Two previous regulations are amended to bring them into line with the new regulation. Public garages are removed from the list of industries wholly excluded from the operation of Part I under regulation 43. Regulation 46 is amended to bring within Part I automobile repair shops and garages operating independently of any industry under Schedule 1 when they employ less than four workmen.

Regulation 114 also gazetted November 15, and effective from January 1, 1942, brings under Part I all those engaged in the construction or operation of telephone lines or works by removing this group from the list of industries, undertakings in which are excluded under regulation 45 if they employ less than six workmen.

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

Six orders have been renewed. Two were gazetted January 31, two on March 7, and the others on January 10 and 17.

Order 8 dealing with the cotton textile industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 31) and Order 27 relating to the canning industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1940, p. 123) have been renewed until February 1, 1943.

Order 10 relating to workers engaged in the pasteurization, manufacture, and distribution of dairy products in Montreal and district, (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1097) and Order 13 concerning the match industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1099) have been extended until April 1, 1943.

Order 25 concerning waste materials (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 301) is to remain in force until March 1, 1943.

Order 26-A relating to taxi-cabs and automobiles for hire in the city and district of Montreal (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 435) is extended to December 1, 1942.

Quebec Trade-Schools Act

The first regulations issued under this Act which was proclaimed July 15, 1941, were gazetted March 7. They are embodied in two orders-in-council, one dated July 23, 1941, and an amending one of October 9, 1941. Similar legislation and regulations are now in force in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

The Act is declared applicable to all arts, trades or vocations connected with aviation, building and printing and to the trades of mechanic, blacksmith, boilermaker, stationary engineman, draughtsman, electrician, operator of internal combustion motors, telegraphist, solderer, rivetter, mason, tinker and tinsmith, turner, vulcanizer, shoemaker, hairdresser, barber, tailor, and cutting and sewing. It also applies to correspondence courses.

The regulations declare that trade schools must obtain the approval of the Provincial Secretary in regard to the competency of instructors, the efficiency of the teaching methods or apprenticeship system, the admission requirements, the duration of the course, the safety and suitability of the buildings and equipment used and the sanitary condition of the buildings.

Children under 16 may not be admitted to a trade school. The use of misleading advertising or promises leading pupils to believe that a position is assured them are forbidden. A school approved by the Provincial Secretary may advertise the fact only in these words, "school under permit only, pursuant to the Trade-Schools Act".

All trade schools are required by the Act to hold a permit from the Provincial Secretary. The regulations specify that applicants for permits must furnish particulars and documents regarding the name of the school, whether it is a new or an established one, the nature of its incorporation if any, addresses, experience and academic qualifications of all

staff both teaching and administrative, trades to be taught, school program, examinations, certificates, fees, references, contracts with pupils, means of subsistence and in particular whether the products or services of the school are to be sold to the public. The nature of the publicity planned by the school must be stated and a pledge given that no other form of advertising will be adopted without the approval of the Provincial Secretary. In general, the applicant is required to prove that the school is competently staffed, adequately equipped and prepared to give a suitable professional training in one or more trades at reasonable rates. A fee of $10 must accompany the application for a permit.

Before September 2 of each year, every trade school is required to file an annual report covering the school term ending June 30. The report must note changes in any of the particulars furnished when applying for a permit and must contain a complete statement on the term just ended including information as to the time devoted to the teaching of each trade, attendance statistics and examination results. A fee of $2 must accompany the report.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Supreme Court of Canada Affirms Convictions in Shipping Container Combine Case—Alberta Court Allows Appeals of Accused in Tobacco Combine Case

THE Supreme Court of Canada on February 3 unanimously dismissed the appeals of all appellants in the case of The King v. Container Materials Limited et al., and affirmed the majority judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeal delivered on May 30, 1941, which declared seventeen companies manufacturing shipping containers, one incorporated trade association and one trade association officer guilty of offences in undue restraint of trade under Section 498 of the Criminal Code (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, pp. 642-646). The judgments dismissing the appeals, written by Sir Lyman P. Duff, Chief Justice of Canada, and Hon. Mr. Justice Kerwin, are of significance as the most important contribution of the past decade dealing with interpretation of the laws against undue restriction of competition and monopolization of trade.

Proceedings against the convicted companies and individuals had been commenced at the instance of the Attorney General of Canada following the report of the existence of a combine after investigation under the Combines Investigation Act. The accused were tried in Toronto by Mr. Justice Hope of the Supreme Court of Ontario sitting without a jury, who found all parties guilty of combining to restrain trade in contravention of Section 498 of the Criminal Code, and imposed fines totalling $161,500 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1940, pp. 986-990). J. C. McRuer, K.C., of Toronto, assisted by R. M. Fowler and J. L. McLennan, appeared for the Crown in the Supreme Court. Argument was heard from December 2 to 17, 1941.

Judgment of Chief Justice of Canada

Sir Lyman P. Duff, Chief Justice of Canada, stated that he was in agreement with indicated conclusions of the majority of the Court of Appeal in respect of fact as well as in respect of law. His final summation, providing a brief outline of the class of offences condemned, follows in full.

"The enactment before us, I have no doubt, was passed for the protection of the specific public interest in free competition. That, in effect, I think, is the view expressed in Weidman v. Shragge in the judgments of the learned Chief Justice, of Mr. Justice Idington and Mr. Justice Anglin, as well as by myself. This protection is afforded by stamping with illegality agreements which, when carried into effect, prevent or lessen competition unduly and making such agreements punishable offences; and, as the enactment is aimed at protecting the public interest in free competition, it is from that point of view that the question must be considered whether or not the prevention or lessening agreed upon will be undue. Speaking broadly, the legislation is not aimed at protecting one party to the agreement against stipulations which may be oppressive and unfair as between him and the others; it is aimed at protecting the public interest in free competition. That is only another way of putting what was laid down in Stinson-Reeb v. The King (supra) which, it may be added, was intended to be in conformity with the decision in Weidman v. Shragge, as indicated in the passages quoted in the judgment.

"The lessening or prevention agreed upon will, in my opinion, be undue, within the meaning of the statute, if, when carried into effect, it will prejudice the public interest in free competition to a degree that the tribunal of fact finds to be undue, and an agreement to prevent or lessen competition to such an extent is, accordingly, an offence against Sec. 498 (*d*).

"The learned trial Judge, as well as the learned Justices of the Court of Appeal, directed their attention to the effect of the agreement from this point of view. The learned trial Judge observed that the agreement was 'to put free competition into a straight jacket'. Mr. Justice Masten said 'free competition was stifled'. The learned Chief Justice of Ontario says that 'the purpose of the agreement was to extinguish so far as

these manufacturers were concerned all competition in the barter and sale of those products in Canada just as completely as if Container Materials Limited had a monopoly of them'.

"The majority of the Court of Appeal rightly held, I think, that the aim of the parties to this agreement was to secure effective control of the market in Canada; it may be added that in this they were very largely successful. But the fact that such was the agreement affords in point of law a sufficient basis for a finding that the agreement was one which, if carried into effect, would gravely prejudice the public interest in free competition, and a conviction under Section 498 (*d*).

"With respect to the other points raised by the Appellants it is sufficient to say that I have had an opportunity of reading the judgment of my brother Kerwin and I fully concur with him as regards these points. The appeal should be dismissed."

Principles of general application, as stated in the judgment of Mr. Justice Kerwin, concurred in by Rinfret, Hudson and Taschereau, JJ., included the following:

"It was argued that it was not sufficient for the Crown to show an agreement or arrangement, the effect of which would be unduly to prevent or lessen competition, but that the agreement or arrangement must have been intended by the accused to have that effect. This is not the meaning of the enactment upon which the count was based. *Mens rea* is undoubtedly necessary but that requirement was met in these prosecutions when it was shown that the appellants intended to enter, and did enter, into the very arrangement found to exist."

"Under the decision in the Stinson-Reeb case, the public is entitled to the benefit of free competition except in so far as it may be interfered with by valid legislation, and any party to an arrangement, the direct object of which is to impose improper, inordinate, excessive or oppressive restrictions upon that competition, is guilty of an offence. A comparison between section 498 of the Code and section 498A (which was enacted subsequent to the decision in the Stinson-Reeb case) indicates that there has not been any change in the rule. Once an agreement is arrived at, whether anything be done to carry it out or not, the matter must be looked at in each case as a question of fact to be determined by the tribunal of fact upon a common sense view as to the direct object of the arrangement complained of. The evidence in these cases of what was done is merely better evidence of that object than would exist where no act in furtherance of the common design had been committed. So viewing the matter, there can be no question that not only was there some evidence upon which the trial judge could convict but the evidence was overwhelming that all the appellants at one time or another conspired, combined, agreed or arranged to prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation or supply of corrugated and solid fibre boxes or shipping containers, and that they conspired to do so unduly."

Wilson Boxes Limited, granted a new trial after being convicted and fined $5,000 when tried with the other accused companies, pleaded guilty on March 4, 1942, to the offence of combining to unduly prevent or lessen competition and was fined $2,500 by Mr. Justice MacKay in Assize Court at the City of Toronto.

Proceedings in Tobacco Case

The convictions of twenty-six companies and nine individuals engaged in tobacco manufacturing or distribution on charges of breaches of section 32 of the Combines Investigation Act were set aside by the Alberta Court of Appeal in a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Ford on February 5. The appellants had been tried before a jury presided over by Mr. Justice S. J. Shepherd on charges laid under the Combines Investigation Act. This action had followed a stay of proceedings which had been entered by the Crown in 1940 in a trial in which all but two of the appellants had been charged with contravening Section 498 of the Criminal Code. (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1941, pp. 949-952.)

The principal ground on which the Appeal Court quashed the conviction of those appellants who had been charged previously under Section 498 of the Criminal Code was that section 28 of the Combines Investigation Act Amendment Act, 1935, constituted a bar to the proceedings. This section provides that "No person shall be charged with, tried for or convicted of any offence against this Act, by the same information, upon the same evidence or at the same time as he is charged with, tried for or convicted of an offence against section four hundred and ninety-eight of the Criminal Code."

The court in further review of the law indicated that a preliminary inquiry before a magistrate on the Combines Investigation Act charges should have been held. Additional grounds for allowing the appeals were held to justify allowing those of the two firms not previously charged under the Criminal Code and the granting of a new trial for these two firms. The principal one of these was indicated in the view of the Court to relate to the procedure under which the jury requested and were supplied with the transcript of the addresses of counsel, after they had returned to consider their verdict. The judgment also included opinions that the question of proof of the most important ingredient of the offence, that the combine had operated or was likely to operate to the detriment of the public, had not been adequately put to the jury by the Trial Judge, and that effect must be given to the objection that no warning was given as to the danger of acting upon the uncorroborated evidence of accomplices.

The judgment of Mr. Justice Ford was concurred in by Chief Justice Harvey, Mr. Justice Lunney and Mr. Justice Ewing. It was delivered after the death of Mr. Justice Clarke, the fifth member of the court, who sat on the hearing of the appeal. Application for a rehearing of the appeal and for an order staying entry of the appeal judgment was made by the Attorney General of Alberta on the ground that judgment in these circumstances by the remaining four members of the court was not an effective determination of the issue. This application was dismissed on March 10 by the same four members of the court.

One convicted manufacturing company did not appeal from the verdict of the jury and the sentence imposed by the Trial Judge.

HOUSING OF WAR WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE problem of providing accommodation for workers engaged on war work away from their homes has been a matter of concern to the Ministry of Labour and National Service working in co-operation with the Ministry of Health. The need is particularly acute for three groups of workers. Dock labourers must be moved quickly from place to place as traffic has to be concentrated in different ports at different times. Accommodation for building workers is required wherever construction work is going on. Munitions workers create a special problem because of their large numbers and because the plants are often remote from populous centres. Evacuees, the armed forces, decentralized Government departments, private firms and people migrating from more dangerous areas compete with the industrial worker for available accommodation.

The problem has been dealt with according to the particular needs and circumstances of each area. In some places sufficient householders have offered accommodation to workers. In others the Government has requisitioned and reconditioned unoccupied dwellings for housing workers. In still others the Government has used its powers to prohibit the furnishing of accommodation to any one except those engaged in essential war work and has shifted evacuees away from factory areas. Where a munitions plant has been built in a rural area and sufficient houses are not available either for voluntary or compulsory billeting, hostels have been built or, as an alternative solution, employees continue to live at home but may be given an allowance to cover daily travelling expenses in excess of 3s. per week.

In June, 1940, the administration of the Factory Act was transferred from the Home Secretary to the Minister of Labour and National Service who announced on June 27:—

> I have established a Factory and Welfare Advisory Board, the membership of which was recently announced, to assist me in stimulating and developing to the fullest extent the health, safety and welfare arrangements inside the factory, and the billeting, feeding and welfare arrangements outside the factory in order to help in maintaining maximum output. I have also established in the Ministry a Factory and Welfare Department, of which the Factory Department transferred from the Home Office forms a part, for the purpose of carrying out the new duties imposed upon me. Divisional and local welfare officers to deal more particularly with welfare arrangements outside the factory are being appointed. The local welfare officers will be attached to the local Labour Supply Committees and will act in co-operation with the local authorities and the various local voluntary organizations. I am glad to say that I have obtained the co-operation of the national voluntary organizations, who have agreed to set up a Central Consultative Committee for this purpose.

Voluntary Co-operation

In securing accommodation for workers the policy of the Government at first was to rely on voluntary co-operation from householders. In areas to which war workers were to be transferred local authorities at the request of the Ministry of Health listed available lodgings and deposited the list with the local employment officer who directed workers to suitable lodgings. Rates for accommodation were determined by private arrangements between lodgers and landladies. In some areas the Ministry of Health paid the salary of a full-time organizing officer and staff appointed by the local authority to deal with the housing problem.

Compulsory Billeting

Where insufficient accommodation was offered on a voluntary basis, the Government resorted to compulsory billeting for such persons as agricultural and industrial workers, soldiers and evacuees. This scheme was authorized by Defence Regulation 22 passed early in the war under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act. This regulation empowers the Minister of Health to appoint billeting officers with authority to serve billeting notices on householders requiring them to provide accommodation. Failure to comply with a billeting notice makes the householder liable to a fine up to £50 or to imprisonment up to 3 months or to both. Tribunals to hear complaints in regard to

billeting notices may be set up where necessary.

Billeting powers are usually delegated by the Minister of Health to the local authorities who appoint billeting officers and enlist the co-operation of voluntary organizations in making an inventory of accommodation. By August, 1941, 150 areas had received compulsory billeting powers. Lists of billets are kept at the local employment offices, many of which now have reception committees often drawn from voluntary organizations. Members of these committees meet trains and direct new arrivals to their billets. Compulsory billeting arrangements have been made mainly for individual war workers but in some cases are extended to include their wives and families.

Householders served with a billeting notice are required to provide lodging only. They are encouraged to supply one or two meals a day if possible. The Ministry of Health pays each householder 5s. a week through the local post office for each billet and deducts this amount from the worker's salary. If meals are provided, the lodger and the landlady arrange their own terms for the board.

Hostels

Where compulsory billeting is not feasible either due to lack of houses or because local authorities were unable to cope with the administrative problem, the Government has sanctioned the building of hostels. In view of the urgent need for accommodation and the scarcity of building labour and materials the Government permits the erection of hostels only when other means of accommodating workers have failed.

The Ministry of Works and Buildings erects the hostels, but where possible the management is delegated to voluntary organizations such as the Co-operative Holidays Association, the Holiday Fellowship Committee and the Y.W.C.A. Last June the Minister of Labour and National Service set up the National Service Hostels Corporation Ltd. to control the hostels either through approved agents or by direct management. The Minister has also appointed an Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the government departments concerned with production, employers and trade unions which he consults on hostel matters. A special Board of Management supervises thirty-five hostels built for land workers. Hostels for employees of Royal Ordnance factories are directly controlled by the Ministry of Supply.

The standard pattern for the hostels is a three-wing structure with one wing containing dormitories, a second containing welfare facilities such as dining room, recreation hall, kitchen, sick-room, etc. and a connecting wing with washing facilities. This standard unit accommodates approximately 50 workers and can be duplicated any number of times so that some hostels are made up of 20 such units and house as many as 1,400 workers. Usually the hostels are delivered to sites in prefabricated units and assembled on concrete foundations already prepared. They are made of a variety of materials to avoid a drain on any one kind.

Rates at one hostel where the workers' earnings averaged 3 guineas a week were 25s. a week. This covered three meals and use of all the welfare facilities. Meals were served at all hours to accommodate shift workers and rooms were allotted so that all those in the same shift slept in the same dormitory. Recreational activities were organized by the managers of the hostel. Each unit was staffed with a matron and a woman steward to look after the welfare of the residents.

About 150 hostels for single workers and quarters for married workers have been or are being built, and were expected to provide accommodation for 60,000 single workers and 7,000 married workers by the end of 1941. Hostels have not proved as popular with the workers as was expected by their promoters. Reluctance to live away from home or to move away from a familiar neighbourhood has prevented many workers from choosing hostel life in preference to daily commuting between distant points. Some have found living at home cheaper, especially if they can obtain daily travel subsidies.

Joint Production Committees for Royal Ordnance Factories in Great Britain

The Director General of Ordnance Factories has announced that joint production consultative and advisory committees are to be established in all ordnance factories. Existing trade union arrangements will continue but machinery is being set up so that the workers can put forward grievances and suggestions through elected committees. The trade unions will supervise the election of the workers' representatives and there is to be a central joint council under the chairmanship of the Director General at which all matters affecting Royal Ornnance Factories may be discussed. On the draft constitution of the committees, the Director General has been consulting with the trade unions. It is expected that regular meetings of these joint bodies will assure a maximum amount of co-operation in the munitions industry.

AUSTRALIAN ARBITRATION MACHINERY DURING THE WAR

THE principle which has prevailed in Australia for the settlement of industrial disputes is compulsory arbitration. In the federal field, the machinery is set up under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1904-34, and consists of a Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and certain ancillary machinery. There has been a tendency, especially since 1929, to lay less stress on compulsion and to elaborate the supplementary conciliation features. Some difficulty has been encountered in the fact that the scope of the Commonwealth Court is limited by the constitution to "industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State", though this limitation has declined in importance with the growth of industry.

The need for speed in adjusting grievances became imperative after the outbreak of war, and the Government used its special war powers to pass the National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations on December 16, 1940. They were amended on February 10, March 5, and December 16, 1941. These regulations (which were summarized in the Labour Gazette, 1941, p. 143) removed limitations on the scope and procedure of the Court. Intrastate disputes have been brought within the scope of the Court; employers and employees are required to notify the Registrar or a Deputy Registrar appointed under the Act of any situation which might lead to an interruption of work, and even if an open dispute does not exist the Court may determine the matter or have a Conciliation Commissioner or Board of Reference do so, and, moreover, under the amendment of December 16, 1941, the Secretary of the recently created Department of Labour and National Service must also be notified, and if the Court, a Conciliation Commissioner or a Board of Reference has not already commenced hearings, the Minister may direct a Conciliation Commissioner to determine the matter forthwith; the Court may make any terms of an award a common rule for the whole industry (the section of the Act which purported to give this power was declared *ultra vires* in 1911); an award is no longer invalidated if it contains provisions relating to matters not within the ambit of the dispute, if the proceedings have been conducted other than by conciliation or arbitration or if legal formalities have not been adhered to; additional Conciliation Commissioners have been appointed and their powers extended; and it is no longer necessary for an award to be made before a Board of Reference can be appointed (under the Act, the Court, after it has made an award, may appoint a Board to deal with future questions which might arise).

The most serious industrial trouble has been in the coal mining industry, where unrest has continued from the years before the war. The difficulty has persisted in spite of the continuous efforts of the Court and of the appointment of additional district Reference Boards, and as a result the Government has established special machinery for the industry.

This machinery was set up under the National Security (Coal Mining Industry Employment) Regulations of February 20, 1941 (amended July 10 and September 3), and consists of a Central Reference Board and Local Reference Boards. The Central Board decides all disputes referred to it as well as all matters arising out of existing awards of the Court, and it has all the powers which the Court possesses in regard to disputes in other industries. It is, however, independent of the Court except that its chairman is a Judge of the Court. In addition to the chairman its members include a special representative of employers and employees respectively, and other employer and employee representatives selected by the chairman. It acts according to equity and without regard to technicalities or legal forms. The Local Boards are established by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Central Board, and they consist of a chairman and two or three representatives each of employers and employees. There is an appeal to the Central Board from a decision of a Local Board, but otherwise no award of either the Central or a Local Board can be challenged in any court.

At the same time, the power given to the Minister of Labour and National Service by the amendment of December 16, 1941, in the Industrial Peace Regulations to direct a Conciliation Commissioner to deal with an incipient dispute, applies also to the coal mining industry. Under the amendment, moreover, any award regarding coal mining which has been or may be made by such a Commissioner may not be varied or set aside, and no inconsistent award may be given by any tribunal except after a reference made with the consent of the Minister. This ensures that the settlement of a recent dispute regarding annual leave, which was made by a Conciliation Commissioner, will not be disturbed.

ACTIVITIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Unemployment Insurance and Man-Power Inventory—First Unemployment Insurance Benefit Paid—Report of Claims for Unemployment Insurance—Report of Employment and Claims Offices—Employment conditions at the end of February

INSURANCE books issued to thousands of Canadian workers on July 1, 1941, must be turned in with the close of the fiscal year on March 31, 1942. New books will be issued to all insured workers.

In connection with the issuance of new books it is necessary to conduct a re-registration of insured workers so as to revise the records of the Commission and keep them up to date.

In addition to this re-registration of insured workers, the Unemployment Insurance Commission has been entrusted by the Minister of Labour with the task of registering workers, whether insurable or not, for a man-power inventory. This man-power inventory is designed to give the Government a clear idea of Canada's man-power with a view to the development and prosecution of essential war industry on the most effective basis.

The Unemployment Insurance Commission is in a particularly advantageous position to help in such an inventory. Through its 100 Employment and Claims Offices scattered across the Dominion, it is in contact with employers and workers. It is proposed to make the inventory as complete and as effective as possible. It is part of Canada's War effort.

First Unemployment Insurance Benefit Paid

The first unemployment insurance benefit cheque ever issued in Canada was paid to Andrew Stuart Dart, 20-year old, Winnipeg resident. Mr. Dart was formerly employed in a Winnipeg Theatre.

A feature of the benefit aspect of the unemployment insurance plan has been the small number of claims received up to date. At the end of February only $1,843.38 had been paid in benefits.

This indicates the importance as well as the advisability of having started Unemployment Insurance in Canada during a period of high employment, when claims upon the Unemployment Insurance Fund are few. In this way the Fund will have an opportunity to grow, and will be all the more adequate to meet future claims should a period of unemployment occur.

Report of Claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit

Application for insurance benefit is filed at the nearest local Employment and Claims Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Claimants located in a centre where there is no Employment and Claims Office file their claims either by mail, or with a special representative.

After applications for benefit are filed at local Employment and Claims Offices, they are forwarded to the respective Regional or District Offices for adjudication of the claim. At the Regional or District Office, the Insurance Officer either allows the claim, declares the claim not allowable or disallows the claim. Up to and including February 28, the nine Insurance Officers located at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, London, North Bay, Toronto, Montreal and Moncton had received 862 claims for adjudication. Of the 862 claimants, 792 had their claims allowed, 64 claimants were either disqualified, or had their claims declared to be not allowable. In addition, 6 claims were pending decision.

The total number of benefit cheques issued as at February 28, 1942, was 254, and the total amount paid out in unemployment insurance benefits as at that date was $1,843.38.

Insurance Registration

Reports from the district offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission show that 151,401 employers have registered throughout Canada, and that they have requisitioned 2,981,847 insurance books for their employees.

A progress report of registration of employers and employees on February 28, 1942 contained the following figures:—

Region	Employers Registered	Books Requisitioned
British Columbia	12,821	237,036
Prairie	30,000	417,000
Ontario	57,881	1,214,366
Quebec	39,199	881,671
Maritimes	11,500	231,774
	151,401	2,981,847

Unemployment Insurance Fund

On February 28, 1942, the Unemployment Insurance Fund had received a total of $34,467,516.39 from contributions made since the beginning of July 1, 1941, when the Unemployment Insurance Act went into effect. Employer and Employee contributions were made by bulk payment, meter credits and the purchase of Unemployment Insurance stamps. The Dominion Government adds its share of 20 per cent to the total employer and employee contributions.

Statement of Receipts to February 28, 1942

Unemployment Insurance Stamps.	$17,417,238 99
Meter Credits	5,201,532 79
Bulk Payments	5,911,870 73
Government Contribution	5,703,012 71
Interest on Investments	233,700 00
Miscellaneous Receipts	114 65
Refunds from Inspectors	46 52
Total Receipts	$34,467,516 39

Up to February 28, 1942, the Unemployment Insurance Commission, with the authorization of the Investment Committee, has invested $33,135,990.33 in bonds of the Dominion of Canada.

Report of Employment and Claims Offices for January, 1942

Records of the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the month of January, 1942, showed a decline of nearly 43 per cent in the average daily placements when compared with those of December, 1941. This adverse change was mainly due to reduced placements in the Province of Quebec. The December records included reports both from the Provincial employment offices, as well as those recently opened by the Commission, whereas January figures covered the activities of the latter class only. A decline of 38 per cent also was shown from the number reported by employment offices in January a year ago. Under the December comparison, a very heavy decrease was shown in services, followed likewise by substantial losses in logging, construction and manufacturing, smaller reductions, too, being reported in transportation, trade and farming. The only divisions to record gains were finance and mining and these were very small. When compared with January a year ago, placements in services and construction were much fewer, while logging and farming also showed appreciable reductions; however, a moderate increase was registered in manufacturing and nominal gains in transportation, trade, finance and mining.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1940, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at employment offices throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply during January, 1942, standing at 53·4 and 43·4, respectively, as compared with 74·4 and 65·4 in December, 1941 and with 59·4 and 56·7 in January a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Commission throughout Canada during January, 1942, was 1,033, as compared with 1,661 during the preceding month and with 1,462 in January a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,933, in comparison with 2,232 in December, 1941 and with 3,169 during January last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Commission during January, 1942 was 839, of which 548 were in regular employment and 291 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,460 during the preceding month. Placements in January a year ago averaged 1,346 daily, consisting of 857 placements in regular and 489 in casual employment.

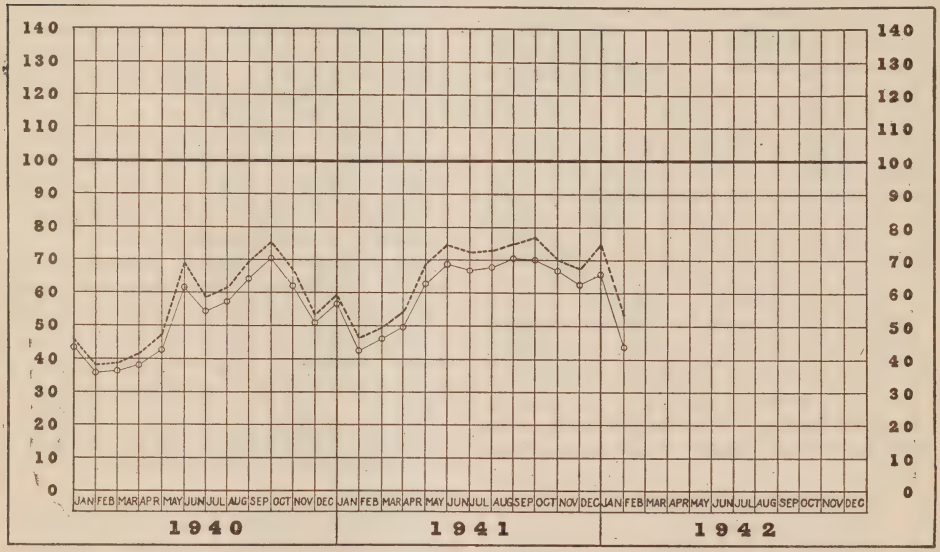
During the month of January, 1942, the offices of the Commission referred 23,331 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 21,801 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,241, of which 10,816 were male and 3,425 were female, while placements in casual work totalled 7,560. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 16,242 for men and 10,581 for women, a total of 26,823, while applications for work numbered 50,250, of which 34,805 were from men and 15,445 from women. Reports for December, 1941 showed 43,181 positions available, 58,020 applications made and 37,943 placements effected, while in January, 1941, there were recorded 37,988 vacancies, 82,392 applications for work and 34,990 placecents in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by employment offices, each year, from January, 1932, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940	320,090	155,016	475,106
1941	316,168	191,595	507,763
1942 (1 month)	14,241	7,560	21,801

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a decrease of more than 30 per cent in vacancies listed at New Brunswick Offices when compared with the preceding month and of over 48 per cent in comparison with January, 1941. Placements, likewise, were nearly 36 per cent fewer than in December and almost 61 per cent below those of the corresponding month last year. Services and construction were largely responsible for the total reduction shown in placements from January, 1941, although manufacturing, trade and logging also showed small declines. Placements by industrial groups numbered:—services 326.; construction 75; logging 42 and trade 36. During the month 130 men and 47 women were placed in regular employment.

NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Opportunities for employment, as shown by calls received at Employment and Claims Offices in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island during January, were 10 per cent fewer than in December and nearly 7 per cent below those of January a year ago. Placements were also 9 per cent under those of the previous month and 8 per cent fewer than in the corresponding month a year ago. The decrease in placements from January last year was mainly owing to a heavy decline in construction, although this was largely offset by substantial gains in services and manufacturing, changes in other groups being inconsiderable in volume. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were:—services 1,450; construction 684; manufacturing 306 and logging 119. There were 1,108 men and 139 women placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

During the month of January, 1942, positions offered through Employment and Claims Offices in the Province of Quebec were nearly 78 per cent less numerous than in December and 77 per cent fewer than in the corresponding month a year ago. Positions, also, were nearly 92 per cent below those of the previous month and almost 91 per cent under the

number recorded during January, 1941. Very heavy declines in placements from January last year were reported in services, logging and construction, followed by others of smaller proportions in manufactuirng, trade and transportation, changes in other groups being small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were:—services 434; construction 246 and manufacturing 153. Regular placements numbered 496 of men and 277 of women.

Ontario

The demand for workers, as shown by orders listed at Employment and Claims Offices in Ontario during January, was nearly 20 per cents lower than in December, 1941 and 10 per cent below that of the corresponding month a year ago. Placements, too, showed a decrease of over 14 per cent from those reported during the previous month and also from January last year. Marked reductions in placements from January, 1941, were recorded in construction, services and agriculture, as well as a minor loss in logging, these declines being partly offset by a pronounced increase in manufacturing, augmented by smaller gains in transportation, trade and finance. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing 2,732; services 3,540; logging 1,349; construction 1,066; trade 458; transportation 272 and agriculture 166. There were 4,670 men and 1,762 women placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

Employment Offices in Manitoba were notified in January of nearly 23 per cent fewer vacancies than in the previous month, but 48 per cent more than in January a year ago. Placements were over 5 per cent better than in December and nearly 8 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of 1941. When comparing placements by industrial divisions with January last year, the most important changes were gains in logging and manufacturing and losses in construction and agriculture. Improvement, although smaller in volume, also was shown in trade, services, mining and transportation. Industrial groups in which the majority of placements were effected were:—logging 1,026; services 764; manufacturing 261; construction 176 and trade 112. Regular placements numbered 1,608 of men and 241 of women.

Saskatchewan

During January, vacancies offered through Employment and Claims Offices in Saskatchewan were almost 13 per cent fewer than in December, but showed only a fractional loss from January, 1941. Placements were 47 per cent below those of the previous month, but recorded a nominal increase over the corresponding period last year. Important changes in placements, when compared with January, 1941, consisted of a gain in logging and declines in services and agriculture. Small increases only were reported in all other groups. Industries in which employment was found for 100 workers or over included:—services 545; logging 282; construction 142 and agriculture 100. There were 566 men and 260 women placed in regular employment.

Alberta

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment and Claims Offices in Alberta during January, were 10 per cent below those of December, 1941, but nearly 16 per cent better than those of January last year. Placements were almost 15 per cent fewer than in the previous month, but only fractionally less than the corresponding period of 1941. Except for a moderate gain in logging and a reduction of similar proportions in agriculture, changes in other groups were small and consisted of increases in transportation, mining, trade and construction and losses in services and manufacturing. The majority of placements recorded during the month were in the following industries:—logging 688; services 525; agriculture 191 and construction 110. During the month 1,133 men and 271 women were placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

Orders received at Employment and Claims Offices in British Columbia during January called for 36 per cent fewer workers than in the previous month and nearly 22 per cent fewer than in January, 1941. There was also a decrease in placements of 40 per cent from December and of 32 per cent from the corresponding month a year ago. In comparison with January last year, marked reductions in placements occurred in services and construction, minor changes being recorded in all other groups, including small gains in trade, logging and transportation, and slight losses in agriculture and manufacturing. Placements by industrial groups numbered:—services 1,076; construction 621; manufacturing 415 and trade 105. There were 1,105 men and 428 women placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of January, 1942, the offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission effected 14,241 placements in regular employment. Of these, 2,252 were of persons

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1942

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Prince Edward Is.	**15**	**3**	**112**	**10**	**7**	**2**	**123**	.....
Charlottetown	15	3	112	10	7	2	123	.....
Nova Scotia	**2,803**	**267**	**3,372**	**2,711**	**1,240**	**1,465**	**952**	**1,782**
Amherst	18	0	23	18	8	10	7	.....
Halifax	1,102	184	1,242	1,054	216	837	178	434
Kentville	260	51	262	236	30	206	86	126
New Glasgow	738	26	802	716	473	241	174	1,029
Sydney	590	5	884	593	419	171	358	193
Yarmouth	95	1	159	94	94	0	149	.....
New Brunswick	**706**	**94**	**887**	**546**	**177**	**362**	**359**	**329**
Chatham	93	0	116	93	10	83	33	11
Moncton	361	63	436	257	97	154	192	242
Saint John	252	31	335	196	70	125	134	76
Quebec	**2,870**	**2,362**	**6,237**	**1,458**	**773**	**221**	**5,464**	**6,470**
Chicoutimi	1,372	1,287	339	249	154	7	193	904
Granby	36	34	125	25	13	0	140	.....
Hull	60	22	338	40	37	0	273	628
Levis	0	0	123	0	0	0	132	65
Montreal	504	361	2,443	399	109	124	2,284	1,575
Quebec	147	95	1,394	95	40	0	1,400	650
Rouyn	90	18	148	66	57	9	81	564
St. Jerome	11	8	9	4	3	0	6	.....
Sherbrooke	418	134	630	408	242	81	340	315
Thetford Mines	123	388	237	81	34	0	215	211
Three Rivers	79	0	333	79	79	0	316	968
Valleyfield	25	12	75	10	3	0	43	.....
Val d'Or	3	1	8	2	2	0	6	504
Verdun	2	2	35	0	0	0	35	86
Ontario	**11,198**	**2,933**	**22,348**	**10,303**	**6,432**	**3,324**	**14,001**	**7,036**
Barrie	40	0	100	62	61	0	38	93
Belleville	95	0	246	95	59	36	191	129
Brantford	108	30	421	88	58	30	404	125
Chatham	154	27	161	122	78	46	139	69
Cornwall	15	2	89	15	11	4	74	.....
Fort Frances	5	4	15	3	2	0	17	.....
Fort William	273	95	415	242	180	58	180	237
Galt	182	14	242	227	154	10	87	97
Guelph	195	63	511	138	132	3	548	106
Hamilton	913	169	1,567	743	281	437	852	316
Kenora	26	3	72	25	18	7	64	48
Kingston	334	35	499	278	233	45	250	261
Kitchener	428	2	609	433	328	104	187	109
Lindsay	89	0	203	88	73	15	179	58
London	490	139	962	447	160	198	684	318
New Toronto	81	62	273	76	32	42	214	68
Niagara Falls	264	41	525	185	125	42	457	439
North Bay	228	132	439	300	264	41	244	278
Orillia	155	69	199	80	67	2	117	.....
Oshawa	790	8	1,109	664	476	188	516	89
Ottawa	655	252	1,474	457	156	263	1,021	399
Owen Sound	77	0	208	102	62	40	128	33
Pembroke	121	0	333	121	103	18	217	254
Peterborough	201	176	459	175	148	28	472	75
Port Arthur	706	20	748	716	704	12	117	574
St. Catharines	348	55	695	415	205	105	420	150
St. Thomas	106	32	154	78	34	34	84	177
Sarnia	188	14	495	195	121	74	335	104
Sault Ste. Marie	362	33	416	251	172	62	189	159
Simcoe	67	23	76	44	43	1	48	34
Stratford	136	102	283	98	61	31	139	81
Sudbury	298	160	355	227	172	18	165	284
Timmins	350	915	850	396	287	109	434	432
Toronto	1,919	65	4,908	1,872	796	1,062	3,253	872
Welland	210	115	500	264	186	6	360	93
Windsor	432	57	1,396	424	266	120	978	303
Woodstock	157	19	341	157	124	33	199	172
Manitoba	**3,213**	**801**	**5,828**	**2,668**	**1,849**	**656**	**3,635**	**1,716**
Brandon	182	40	305	181	133	45	220	100
Dauphin	217	3	162	130	116	14	39	208
Flin Flon	5	0	9	5	1	0	8	.....
Portage la Prairie	40	16	39	24	23	0	16	39
Winnipeg	2,769	742	5,313	2,328	1,576	597	3,352	1,369
Saskatchewan	**1,286**	**372**	**2,277**	**1,225**	**826**	**387**	**1,350**	**737**
Estevan	43	41	32	24	24	0	27	8
Moose Jaw	169	54	203	143	66	62	78	139
North Battleford	31	7	60	29	31	2	35	9

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1942
(*Concluded*)

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Saskatchewan—Con.								
Prince Albert	184	87	224	189	99	66	78	73
Regina	248	12	733	291	193	97	475	233
Saskatoon	244	92	610	235	182	53	400	119
Swift Current	67	43	69	55	37	18	185	41
Weyburn	118	13	125	115	77	38	9	56
Yorkton	182	23	221	144	117	51	63	59
Alberta	**1,975**	**236**	**3,128**	**1,961**	**1,404**	**285**	**1,872**	**1,466**
Calgary	858	159	1,573	851	486	176	1,121	407
Drumheller	4	3	16	1	1	.....	14	9
Edmonton	920	28	1,163	912	804	81	452	900
Lethbridge	111	38	188	94	56	13	142	75
Medicine Hat	82	8	188	103	57	15	143	75
British Columbia	**2,757**	**408**	**6,061**	**2,449**	**1,533**	**858**	**4,174**	**1,284**
Kamloops	79	0	133	79	62	17	62	56
Kelowna	12	5	66	25	4	1	64	.....
Nanaimo	93	3	253	82	69	11	163	126
Nelson	37	9	90	19	26	1	81	5
New Westminster	117	26	272	126	73	23	360	62
Prince Rupert	329	10	401	309	293	12	71	71
Vancouver	1,072	355	3,314	841	459	373	2,727	390
Victoria	1,018	0	1,532	968	547	420	646	574
Canada	**26,823**	**7,476**	**50,250**	**23,331**	**14,241**	**7,560**	**31,930**	***22,283**
Men	16,242	5,310	34,805	14,061	10,816	2,705	23,805	16,693
Women	10,581	2,166	15,445	9,270	3,425	4,855	8,125	5,590

* 1,463 placements effected by offices now closed.

to whom was granted the reduced transportation rate, 763 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 1,489 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bone fide applicants at the employment offices who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In the Province of Quebec, there were issued 3 certificates at the reduced rate to carpenters travelling from Rouyn to Chicoutimi. The movement in Ontario was wholly provincial and consisted of 552 persons. To points within the same zone as the despatching office, Fort William was responsible for 51 bushmen, 13 teamsters, 3 cooks, 2 sawmill labourers, one cookee, one camp clerk and one watchman; Port Arthur for 257 bushmen, 48 teamsters, 20 cookees, 19 carpenters, 11 barn builders, 14 cooks, 5 axemen, 4 foremen, 4 barn bosses, 3 truck drivers, 3 tractor operators, 2 watchmen, 2 blacksmiths, one scaler, one clerk, one assistant mechanic, one hotel general and 30 labourers for the Hydro Electric; and Sudbury for 24 bushmen, one millhand and one cook. In addition, North Bay sent to Timmins 7 bushmen, 3 cooks, one clerk, one teamster; to Sudbury 4 bushmen; and to Toronto one powder man; Pembroke transferred to Port Arthur 8 carpenters, and to Welland 1 millwright; while London directed to Timmins 2 teamsters. Manitoba Offices assisted in the transferral of 1,041 workers of whom 14 were provincial and 1,027 were interprovincial. Of the former, Dauphin shipped to points within its own zone 4 bushmen, and Winnipeg forwarded 6 bushmen and 2 farm hands; the remaining men journeying to provincial points being one electrician and one cook proceeding from Winnipeg to Flin Flon. The interprovincial movement was to Ontario and Saskatchewan and emanated from Winnipeg, 18 bushmen going to Yorkton and the following to Port Arthur:—917 bushmen, 31 teamsters, 24 cookees, 6 oilers, 8 cooks, 5 miners, 4 chore boys, 3 mechanics, 2 shovel operators, 2 dragline operators, 2 blacksmiths, one steam engineer, one mucker, one machine helper, one clerk and one construction foreman. Vouchers in Saskatchewan for reduced fare were granted to 8 persons destined for provincial employment and 432 for interprovincial. Of the first-named, Saskatoon sent to points within its own territory 4 bushmen and one sawmill hand and Prince Albert 3 sawmill hands. Interprovincially, Prince Albert consigned to Sault Ste. Marie 31 bushmen, to Edmonton 3 bushmen and to Flin Flon 3 sawyers and one bushman. Regina forwarded to Port Arthur 267 bushmen and to Winnipeg 29 bushmen, and Saskatoon despatched to Dauphin 17 bush-

men and to Sault Ste. Marie 81 bushmen. Alberta certificates were 215 in number, 185 provincial and 30 interprovincial, all of the persons so transferred being sent from Edmonton as follows:—to points within its territory,—144 bushmen, 7 miners, 7 teamsters, 4 cooks, 4 cookees, 4 mine labourers, 2 carpenters, 2 truck drivers, 2 saw filers, 2 housekeepers, one accountant, one welder, one sawyer, one cat man (oil refinery) one lumber handler, one millhand, and one pipe fitter; to Prince Rupert 20 bushmen, 5 painters, 4 sawyers, and to Vancouver, one bushman. In British Columbia only one person took advantage of the reduced fare—a farm hand proceeding from Vancouver to a point within the territory covered by that office.

Of the 2,252 workers who profited by the reduced transportation rate during January, 1,739 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 498 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 12 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Employment Conditions at the End of February

Placement activities as reported by Employment and Claims Offices during the month of January, 1942, together with statistical summaries for that period, are covered by an earlier section of this report. Later reports received from these offices indicate that conditions at the end of February were as follows:—

Farming operations in the Maritime Provinces were confined chiefly to chores, pruning and odd jobs. Unfavourable road conditions resulting from heavy storms interfered with marketing in some areas, Fishermen not engaged in fishing operations were busy building traps and repairing buildings. Boats were being made ready for herring fishing. In Nova Scotia, logging activities were confined chiefly to chopping, there being few applicants for this work. Lumbermen in New Brunswick reported that great progress was made during the past two months and that a great scale of logs and pulpwood had been yarded during the winter. The lumber scale will exceed that of former years. Portable saw mills were working overtime in green woods. In northern New Brunswick, large quantities of spoolwood were being manufactured. Coal mining continued steady. All manufacturing plants, except canneries and evaporators, operated full time. Construction projects progressed favourably but little new work was begun. Freight traffic continued to be very heavy, while passenger traffic by rail was also heavy and bus traffic showed an increase where road conditions had improved. Quite a large number of women were placed in casual employment but only a small number were placed in regular employment.

There was more demand for experienced farm hands in Ontario with few experienced men applying. In most areas, winter rates prevailed but in other areas higher wages were offered. Farmers in some areas were becoming anxious concerning the likelihood of obtaining help when spring work opened. In the northern section of the Province, logging operations were reduced considerably and while no lay-offs of any consequence had taken place, logging operations will soon taper off in accordance with seasonal conditions. Men involved in displacements from logging were being absorbed in the log haul, despite their lack of experience. In the northwestern portion of the Province, logging operations had reached a seasonal peak and the demand for experienced loaders, cutters and teamsters exceeded the supply. Mining was steady with some demand for experienced underground miners, few qualified applicants being available. Manufacturing concerns, with but few exceptions, were very busy. Delay in deliveries of essential materials was reported in a few cases. Iron and steel, textile plants, moulding shops, lumber mills and paper mills were busy, operations in two shifts and three shifts being reported from many centres. The shortage of skilled tradesmen in the metal trades continued. Some offices reported difficulty in placing men over fifty years of age while, in employment for women, one large centre reported that employment was largely restricted to single women between eighteen and thirty-five years of age. In the automobile industry and in subsidiary plants, the shift to war production was occasioning some dislocations but adjustments were being made rapidly. Construction was, in general, rather quiet although some offices reported extensive additions to large plants. Favourable progress was reported on projects underway while repair work provided intermittent employment for tradesmen in many centres. Owing to the continued scarcity of domestic workers, numerous orders remainded unfilled. Many day workers were placed in casual employment.

In the Prairie Provinces, there was a rising demand for farm workers, with few applicants available. Many farmers were enquiring concerning wages for spring work while applicants were reluctant to accept farm employment and were holding back preferring construction or factory work. The demand for

bushmen remained fairly steady, there still being a considerable number of unfilled orders. Placements continued to be made but other applicants refused to go to the woods so late in the season. Coal mining had slackened off, a number of mines working only three or four days a week but no heavy lay-offs were expected. Manufacturing remained steady, supply of workers being sufficient to meet the demand. There was little activity in the construction industry. Some workmen were laid off at an airport project while waiting for delivery of materials. Cold weather slowed down construction on a dam project. There was little highway work. Railways reported freight, express and passenger service as being good. Air transportation also was good. Trade, in general, remained steady. A few farm implement firms laid off a number of employees pending spring buying. A few men's clothing firms reported difficulty in obtaining stock. There was an increase in the demand for domestics and housekeepers from rural areas and many orders for domestics in the cities remained unfilled. There was also an increased demand for day workers with sufficient supply available at most points. Shortage of teachers was reported in Saskatchewan.

Applicants for farm work in British Columbia were rather scarce. Improved weather conditions caused an increase in demand. Higher wages offered facilitated a number of placements. The 1941 wrapped apple stock was diminishing fast and cold storage stock will soon be cleared. Logging operations in Vancouver area were nearing capacity, orders being easily filled. There was no special demand for loggers in most areas although placements were still being made. Minor labour difficulties were reported. Reforestation camps absorbed a few men. Saw mills were fairly active. Mines were working full time and a few orders for skilled miners were unfilled. Manufacturing plants, in general, operated on full time. Some difficulty was experienced in getting a sufficient number of stationary engineers to meet the need. Requirements of the construction industry for skilled tradesmen and labourers were readily met, there being some surplus of applicants. Four 10,000 ton freighters were launched from British Columbia shipyards. The demand for skilled shipyard tradesmen remained brisk. Some satisfactory placements were effected. Sufficient unskilled labour was available. Longshoring was dull. Experienced household workers were very scarce.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Industrial Situation as Indicated in Reports of Employers, Trade Unions and Value of Building Permits

IN view of the transference of the functions of the Employment Service of Canada to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, information formerly presented in this article concerning applications, vacancies and placements made by the offices of the Employment Service will now be found in the preceding article entitled "Activities of Unemployment Insurance Commission", under the heading "Report of Employment and Claims Offices for January, 1942". In this section information is given concerning the number of applications for work, existing vacancies and the number of placements made through the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The latest available information concerning the employment situation in Canada is also given in another section, under the heading "Employment Conditions at the end of February".

The accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting January 1, was 12,833, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,657,990, compared with 1,688,298 (revised) in the preceding month.

The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for January was 2,116 having an aggregate membership of 323,598 persons, 4·3 per cent of whom were without employment on February 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

Recorded in the concluding section of this article and indicative of the employment situation in the building trades are the detailed statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics each month showing the value of building permits granted and the value of building materials.

During January the total value of building permits granted in 54 of the larger municipalities was $4,229,027 compared with a total of $3,569,557 (revised) the value of building permits granted in 52 municipalities during January, 1941.

The Employment Situation at the Beginning of January, 1942, as Reported by Employers

In accordance with the movement invariably indicated at the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920, there was a decline in industrial employment at January 1, 1942. The loss, as usual, resulted from the completion or suspension of work in the outdoor industries, and from the closing of establishments over the holidays and for inventories and repairs. It was, however, on a scale decidedly below normal, the number of persons laid off and the percentage decline being the smallest on record for the beginning of January.

The 12,833 employers furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a staff of 1,657,990, as compared with 1,688,298 at December 1, 1941. This was a reduction of 30,308 men and women, or 1·8 per cent. The latter figure constitutes only from a quarter to a third of the average percentage loss indicated at January 1 in the years 1921-1941. In this period, the contraction at the beginning of January has ranged from 3½ per cent to 13½ per cent, averaging 6·6 per cent.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index stood at 165·8 at January 1, as compared with 168·8 in the preceding month; the latest figure was exceeded only by those of December 1 and November 1, 1941, being 23·5 per cent higher than the index of 134·2 at January 1 of last year, previously the maximum for January.

Since the shrinkage at the opening of 1942 was decidedly below average, the seasonally-adjusted index showed an advance, rising from 164·8 at December 1, 1941, to 172·3 at the date under review. These two seasonally-corrected figures are the highest to date; the latest gain is the twenty-second in a series which has extended uninterruptedly from March, 1940.

Not only were the decreases in employment at the date under review unusually small, but they also varied from the average in their distribution. Thus, curtailment in manufacturing over the last twenty-one years has accounted for some 54 per cent of the total decline, and construction for about 31 per cent, the remaining 15 per cent being divided among the logging, mining, communications and transportation groups, while trade has nearly always shown an increase at the opening of the year. At January 1, 1942, however, the falling-off in manufacturing was decidedly below normal, the persons laid off constituting less than a fourth of the total number released. The percentage decline in construction was also less-than-average, but only slightly so; since the decrease in several other industries, particularly manufacturing, was very noticeably below normal, the workers released from construction constituted a larger-than-usual proportion of the total reduction.

The contraction in employment in manufacturing took place wholly in the production of non-durable goods, there being a contra-seasonal advance in the durable goods class, mainly in the iron and steel division. Food, textile and lumber plants showed the largest losses, but in each case they were of less-than-average proportions for January 1. In manufacturing, as a whole, some 7,300 persons were laid off; this decline of 0·7 per cent (the first to be indicated in a year), reduced the index to 187·0, as compared with 188·4 at December 1, and 187·5 at November 1; these three are the highest on record. The latest index was over 31 per cent higher than that of 142·5 at January 1, 1941.

Among the non-manufacturing groups, services, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance showed curtailment; that in transportation and construction was below normal, but in services and mining, the loss rather exceeded the average. Employment in the latter at January 1 continued to be adversely affected by industrial disputes. On the other hand, logging, communications and trade reported improvement, which, in the case of the first two groups, was contra-seasonal. The gain in trade was above normal, although it was smaller than that recorded at January 1, 1941.

Following are the unadjusted, general indexes of employment at January 1 in the years since 1926, based on the 1926 average as 100:—1942, 165·8; 1941, 134·2; 1940, 116·2; 1939, 108·1; 1938, 113·4 and 1937, 103·8.

For January 1, 1941, 12,467 employers had furnished returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 1,316,774 men and women; as compared with 1,364,601 in the preceding month, this was a reduction of 47,827, or 3·5 per cent. The largest losses had then taken place in the non-manufacturing industries, particularly in construction.

The general slowing down of industrial production over the holidays, together with the contractions in employment in the industries affected by seasonal conditions, resulted in a

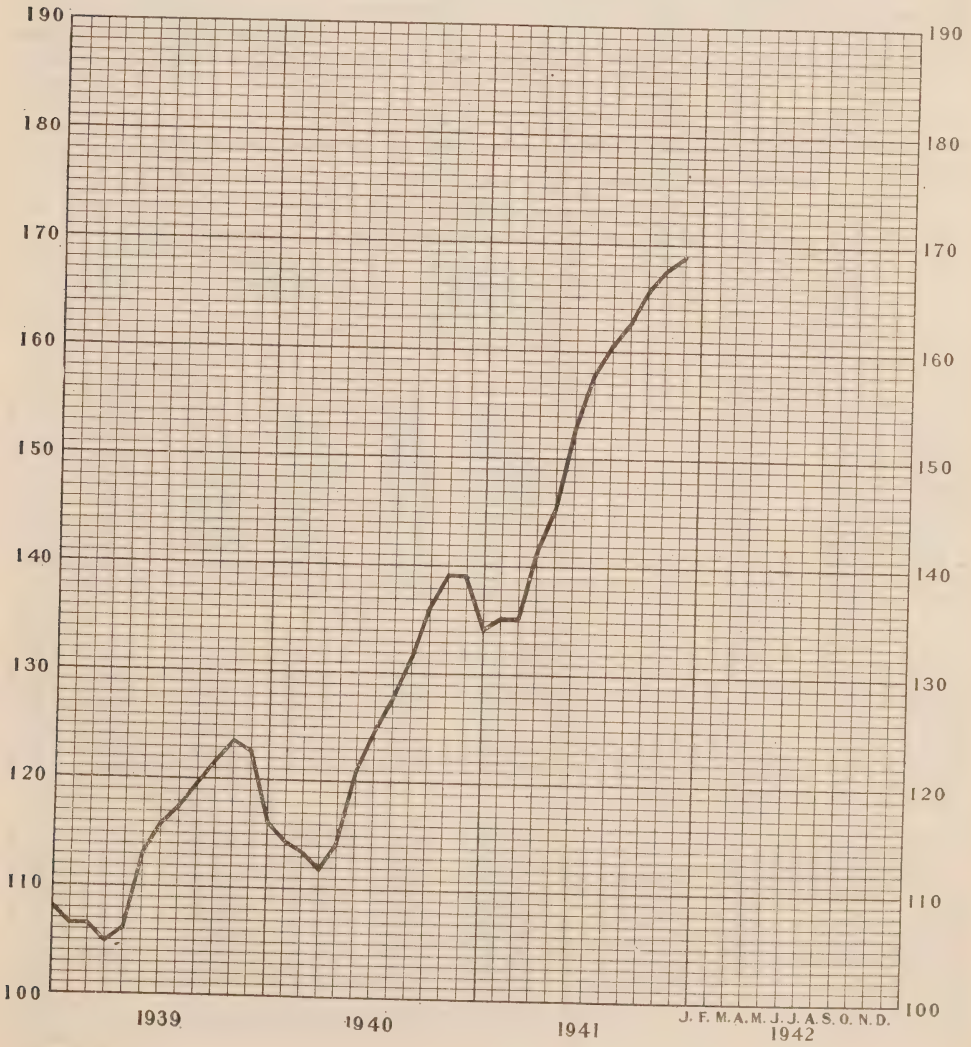
considerable reduction in the payrolls distributed for services rendered in the last week in December. While the decline in employment in the Dominion amounted to 1·8 per cent, that in the reported earnings was 6·1 per cent. The payrolls disbursed at December 1 had aggregated $46,132,298, while those distributed at January 1 were given as $43,314,727. The average per capita earnings paid out at the former date amounted to $27.32, as compared with the average of $26.12 paid at the latter.

The Course of Wartime Employment

In the first twenty-eight months of the war, employment generally in the Dominion has shown unprecedentedly large advances; the few interruptions to this expansive movement have been almost wholly due to seasonal curtailment in the industries greatly affected by the seasonal factor. From September 1, 1939, to January 1, 1942, the index rose by 38·6 per cent. The importance of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ per cent in the five years ending 1939,

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



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while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 28 per cent.

It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment have enlarged their working forces by some 462,000 persons from the outbreak of hostilities to January 1. Quite apart from the seasonal aspect, this figure tells only part of the story, since the smaller firms which are not covered by the monthly returns must also have certainly added considerably to their personnel. The armed and the auxiliary forces have likewise absorbed large numbers of men of working ages; in many cases those having been withdrawn from industry have had to be replaced by substitutes from various sources. The growth in industrial employment and the withdrawals from civilian life have undoubtedly brought about far-reaching changes in the pre-war industrial, occupational, sex and age distributions of workers in the Dominion. At present, no information is available respecting the last three of these distributions, while changes in the industrial pattern are only partially indicated in the statistics now on record.

The advance in employment in manufacturing as a result of the war has for obvious reasons been greater than that in the other industries. From September 1, 1939, to January 1, 1942, the staffs of manufacturers furnishing current statistics to the Bureau were increased by approximately 373,000. As a result, the index number of employment in factories rose by over 62 per cent in the twenty-eight months. This gain greatly exceeds that of 38·6 per cent given above for all industries.

The growth in the durable goods industries has been of particular significance. From 100·4 at the outbreak of hostilities, the index

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1942, and at December 1, 1941, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Earnings of these Employees in One Week in November and One Week in December.

(The payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings reported for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	December	November	Dec.	Nov.
			$	$	$	$
(a) *Provinces*						
Maritime Provinces	**137,595**	**140,618**	**3,056,001**	**3,332,030**	**22·21**	**23·70**
Prince Edward Island	2,310	2,282	46,143	47,643	19·98	20·88
Nova Scotia	82,507	82,461	1,832,244	2,029,773	22·21	24·61
New Brunswick	52,778	55,875	1,177,614	1,254,614	22·31	22·45
Quebec	**510,415**	**524,932**	**12,340,403**	**13,266,706**	**24·18**	**25·27**
Ontario	**700,455**	**705,878**	**19,181,245**	**20,449,041**	**27·38**	**28·97**
Prairie Provinces	**177,761**	**183,306**	**5,017,844**	**5,158,660**	**28·23**	**28·14**
Manitoba	83,421	84,836	2,347,654	2,385,533	28·14	28·12
Saskatchewan	33,104	36,706	904,793	991,210	27·33	27·00
Alberta	61,236	61,764	1,765,397	1,781,917	28·83	28·85
British Columbia	**131,764**	**133,564**	**3,719,234**	**3,925,861**	**28·23**	**29·39**
Canada	**1,657,990**	**1,688,298**	**43,314,727**	**46,132,298**	**26·12**	**27·32**
(b) *Cities*						
Montreal	237,232	242,752	5,917,893	6,472,592	24·95	26·66
Quebec City	27,242	27,025	559,405	608,012	20·53	22·50
Toronto	216,623	220,255	5,808,154	6,282,854	26·81	28·53
Ottawa	22,387	21,675	521,655	553,982	23·30	25·56
Hamilton	58,241	58,287	1,670,480	1,770,257	28·68	30·37
Windsor	33,849	33,179	1,173,882	1,254,703	34·68	37·82
Winnipeg	54,495	55,355	1,411,706	1,444,964	25·91	26·10
Vancouver	58,737	58,414	1,534,605	1,627,281	26·13	27·86
(c) *Industries*						
Manufacturing	972,565	979,858	25,590,151	27,579,080	26·31	28·15
Durable Goods	494,687	491,796	14,208,362	15,272,258	28·72	31·05
Non-durable Goods	459,784	469,333	10,800,152	11,696,317	23·49	24·92
Electric Light and Power	18,094	18,729	581,637	610,505	32·15	32·60
Logging	76,575	74,264	1,360,900	1,331,095	17·77	17·92
Mining	83,459	86,283	2,687,345	2,924,207	32·20	33·89
Communications	26,928	26,879	756,162	739,473	28·08	27·51
Transportation	127,460	131,573	4,523,484	4,597,415	35·49	34·94
Construction and Maintenance	156,669	180,194	3,708,116	4,349,018	23·67	24·14
Services	37,429	37,968	626,350	636,001	16·73	16·75
Trade	176,905	171,279	4,062,219	3,976,009	22·96	23·21
Eight Leading Industries	**1,657,990**	**1,688,298**	**43,314,727**	**46,132,298**	**26·12**	**27·32**

number in this class has risen to 213·3 at the latest date, or by over 112 per cent. The number of persons employed in this category constituted 59 per cent of all those reported in manufacturing at January 1, 1942, a proportion greatly in excess of that of 40 per cent engaged in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

Employment in the production of non-durable goods has also increased substantially since September 1, 1939, the index rising from 141·9 at that date to 167·0 at January 1, 1942. These industries are ordinarily much quieter during the winter, owing to seasonal curtailment, particularly in the food groups. In spite of this factor (which also operates in

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Jan. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1941	Jan. 1, 1941
Manufacturing	**58·7**	**187·0**	**188·4**	**142·5**
Animal products—edible	2·0	167·1	178·4	162·6
Fur and products	0·2	118·6	127·8	112·9
Leather and products	1·7	140·0	144·1	116·3
Boots and shoes	1·1	131·5	133·8	110·4
Lumber and products	3·5	107·3	112·9	90·0
Rough and dressed lumber	2·0	93·6	99·9	77·7
Furniture	0·6	116·0	118·4	106·2
Other lumber products	0·9	150·8	156·2	120·2
Musical instruments	0·1	85·9	86·1	63·9
Plant products—edible	2·8	146·3	158·3	126·3
Pulp and paper products	5·0	132·7	134·6	116·7
Pulp and paper	2·2	121·8	124·1	107·2
Paper products	0·9	187·9	191·5	144·9
Printing and publishing	1·9	128·1	128·8	119·2
Rubber products	1·1	138·9	148·0	116·9
Textile products	8·5	161·8	165·6	146·8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·2	174·6	176·2	162·7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·5	127·5	129·4	122·5
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	198·4	199·4	180·1
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·7	580·3	582·9	543·0
Hosiery and knit goods	1·4	144·3	147·8	134·0
Garments and personal furnishings	2·9	157·1	164·0	138·1
Other textile products	1·0	165·4	167·3	145·7
Tobacco	0·8	160·6	116·1	146·9
Beverages	0·8	231·0	235·2	193·8
Chemicals and allied products	3·4	447·5	447·0	227·0
Clay, glass and stone products	0·9	130·7	136·4	106·0
Electric light and power	1·1	142·1	147·1	142·5
Electrical apparatus	1·9	227·9	230·4	179·5
Iron and steel products	20·6	252·1	248·0	160·0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·9	240·3	237·7	181·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·6	244·8	241·1	172·6
Agricultural implements	0·6	110·9	110·2	88·4
Land vehicles	8·1	213·5	210·0	143·7
Automobiles and parts	2·3	263·7	260·0	208·3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1·6	586·7	587·9	273·2
Heating appliances	0·3	155·1	163·8	143·3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·0	261·9	257·4	196·9
Foundry and machine shop products	0·8	266·5	258·5	175·6
Other iron and steel products	4·7	370·8	360·8	181·7
Non-ferrous metal products	2·8	315·5	306·6	219·5
Non-metallic mineral products	0·9	183·8	185·0	174·7
Miscellaneous	0·6	253·5	257·2	161·7
Logging	**4·6**	**258·1**	**250·3**	**276·1**
Mining	**5·0**	**177·5**	**183·5**	**167·6**
Coal	1·7	101·1	101·2	96·3
Metallic ores	2·7	351·1	369·1	340·5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0·6	160·2	167·4	131·3
Communications	**1·6**	**100·8**	**100·6**	**90·2**
Telegraphs	0·4	116·8	117·0	101·6
Telephones	1·2	96·4	96·1	87·1
Transportation	**7·7**	**101·1**	**104·1**	**88·7**
Street railways and cartage	2·1	147·0	149·5	136·7
Steam railways	4·5	92·5	91·9	80·2
Shipping and stevedoring	1·1	82·6	98·7	65·5
Construction and Maintenance	**9·4**	**124·7**	**143·4**	**83·0**
Building	3·8	146·8	167·3	108·9
Highway	3·7	157·9	192·8	84·4
Railway	1·9	72·0	74·1	53·7
Services	**2·3**	**168·0**	**170·4**	**149·5**
Hotels and restaurants	1·4	162·1	162·7	143·5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·9	178·1	183·8	159·9
Trade	**10·7**	**172·4**	**167·1**	**160·8**
Retail	8·4	185·8	177·8	172·1
Wholesale	2·3	136·7	138·5	131·3
All Industries	**100·0**	**165·8**	**168·8**	**134·2**

[1] The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

the case of many lines in the durable goods class), employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was in considerably greater volume at the latest date than it was at September 1, 1939.

The non-manufacturing industries in the first twenty-eight months of war have also shown important advances; these, however, are not comparable in extent with those in manufacturing. In these divisions, the comparison between the situation at the outbreak of war and that at the beginning of January is also greatly complicated by seasonal movements in industry. This factor partly accounts for the particularly large gains shown in logging and trade, as well as for the substantial decline in construction at January 1, 1942, as compared with September 1, 1939. In mining, employment in the twenty-eight months has increased by 5·7 per cent, in communications, by 15·5 per cent, in transportation, by 12·3 per cent, in services, by 10·7 per cent, and in trade, by 27·8 per cent, while the reduction in construction amounted to 18·1 per cent.

All provinces have shared in the expansion recorded in the first twenty-eight months of war, and the eight cities for which data are segregated have also shown important increases, which have exceeded those indicated in the various provinces to which the municipalities belong.

Statistics of Earnings

The results of the tenth tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present report. The figures are preliminary.

The 1,657,990 men and women employed at January 1 by the 12,833 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were paid $43,314,727 for services they rendered in the final week in December. In the last report, these establishments had indicated a staff of 1,688,298 employees, whose earnings in the period of observation in November had amounted to $46,132,298. A decrease of 30,308, or 1·8 per cent in the number of employees was accompanied by a loss of $2,817,571, or 6·1 per cent in the aggregate weekly payrolls. The decline, which follows a succession of advances, was due in the main to the loss in working time over the holiday season, and to that resulting from curtailment of operations in some of the more highly seasonal industries. The last report had shown increases in the personnel and the payrolls, the former rising by 0·7 per cent, and the latter by 1·9 per cent.

For the first time in many months, the per capita earnings declined, falling from $27.32 in the last week in November, to $26.12 in December. The reduction is undoubtedly seasonal in character, there having invariably been a recession in employment, and consequently in payrolls, between December and January in the period since 1920. The per capita average, while lower than in the last week in September, October or November, was higher than in any preceding week for which in-

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100·7	97·1	.....	.....	.....	99·6	101·9	107·5	.....	.....	.....	91·4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109·1	103·3	.....	.....	.....	103·3	113·8	116·6	.....	.....	.....	100·4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111·2	113·6	.....	.....	.....	107·4	116·1	111·0	.....	.....	.....	99·1
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101·7	119·3	.....	.....	.....	99·3	100·1	106·4	.....	.....	.....	94·1
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91·6	111·1	.....	.....	.....	86·3	93·8	92·8	.....	.....	.....	80·6
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78·5	80·1	.....	.....	.....	77·8	78·8	84·4	.....	.....	.....	69·7
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88·6	97·0	.....	.....	.....	86·3	91·2	86·4	.....	.....	.....	80·4
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94·4	99·0	.....	.....	.....	91·3	98·0	91·2	.....	.....	.....	88·8
Jan. 1, 1936.....	99·1	108·1	.....	.....	.....	95·5	102·7	95·1	.....	.....	.....	92·4
Jan. 1, 1937.....	103·8	109·5	.....	.....	.....	104·0	107·5	94·2	.....	.....	.....	95·4
Jan. 1, 1938.....	113·4	115·8	73·2	118·3	115·3	119·7	117·5	96·2	92·4	97·8	100·8	97·8
Jan. 1, 1939.....	108·1	109·2	92·2	121·0	95·8	114·9	108·8	97·1	91·8	99·2	103·8	98·0
Jan. 1, 1940.....	116·2	118·9	84·3	126·6	111·6	120·7	120·9	103·3	96·9	103·3	113·2	97·6
Jan. 1, 1941.....	134·2	130·0	112·7	137·5	121·9	139·6	141·1	116·2	113·0	113·4	123·1	116·0
Jan. 1, 1942.....	165·8	183·9	118·9	204·5	162·2	175·0	172·6	131·4	127·2	119·6	145·7	142·5
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1942.	100·0	8·3	0·1	5·0	3·2	30·8	42·2	10·7	5·0	2·0	3·7	8·0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

formation is on record. The following are the more recent weekly averages: In August, $26.04; September, $26.37; October, $27.02; November, $27.32 and December, $26.12.

The earnings of the 1,688,005 employees reported by the 12,795 establishments whose returns were tabulated in the last report, had amounted to $46,128,842 in the last week in November, the per capita average having been given as $27.33. The present report shows slight alterations in some of the figures previously issued, mainly as a result of the inclusion of late returns.

Table I contains a summary of the statistics of earnings for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups. Table II gives index numbers for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion, while Table III gives information for the leading industries by provinces and economic areas. The statistics are subject to revision.

Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of earnings, the data furnished for the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in payrolls by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total working force engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the figures of earnings in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are very considerably affected by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The firms furnishing information for the first of January, as already stated, reported the disbursement of $43,314,727 in salaries and wages for the final week in December, as compared with $46,132,298 in the last week in November, while the payrolls that the same employers distributed to those on their staffs at June 1 for services rendered in the last week in May amounted to $38,594,713. An index number based upon this figure stood at 112·2 in the final week in December, compared with 119·5 in the last week in November. The decline in the latest period of observation is the first to be indicated in the brief record of these statistics, the movement having been steadily upward during the summer and autumn; the index of earnings in the period of observation in June was 103·9; in July, 106·9; in August, 109·8; in September, 113·3 and in October, 117·3. Meanwhile, an index number of employment, recalculated on the comparable base, rose to 102·9 at July 1, 105·0 at August 1, 106·4 at September 1, 108·4 at October 1, 109·6 at November 1, 110·4 at December 1, while at January 1, it was 108·4. Thus, the falling-off in the earnings distributed at the beginning of January, for the reasons already given, exceeded that in employment. Until the last report, however, the increases in payrolls have been at a relatively higher rate than those in the number of employees, notwithstanding the employment of growing numbers of inexperienced workers whose earnings are usually lower than those of employees having longer service. It seems probable that a resumption of these trends will be indicated in the next report, since the factors contributing to this situation may be expected to continue in operation. Among these factors may be mentioned the growing concentration of workers in the highly-paid heavy industries, the continuance of wartime cost-of-living allowances, in some cases at rising rates, and the extensive use of overtime work; seasonal declines in activity in those industries reporting a considerable proportion of casual workers will also doubtless be reflected in higher average earnings, despite the anticipated further dilution of labour.

Until recently, the preliminary index numbers of payrolls in manufacturing showed more pronounced gains than those in all industries, even though large numbers of inexperienced workers were added to the personnel; the curtailment of operations over the holidays, however, affected the earnings of factory employees to a rather greater extent than those of other classes. The index in manufacturing declined from 123·4 in November to 114·5 in December, a loss of 7·2 per cent; this exceeded that of 6·1 per cent reported in the all-industries index in the same comparison. The following are the index numbers of payrolls in the last week in the indicated months: May, 100; June, 103·6; July, 107·3; August, 110·8; September, 115·4; October, 120·4; November, 123·4, and December 114·5. Meanwhile, the index of employment on a comparable base, which had risen to 112·1 at December 1, showed a decline at January 1, lowering it to 111·3; as already stated, the falling-off was decidedly below normal. A comparison of the data with those prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows somewhat similar movements, from May 15 to December 14. The American Index of payrolls in manufacturing had advanced by 18·2 per cent, and that of employment by 7·6 per cent, while at January 15 the increase in the earnings was 20·3 per cent, and in employment, 6·2 per cent.

Earnings by Industries

Manufacturing.—The 972,565 persons employed at January 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid $25,590,151 for their services in the preceding

week. The same firms had employed 979,858 persons at the beginning of December, and had disbursed $27,579,080 in earnings in the last week in November; a decrease of 0·7 per cent in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 7·2 per cent in their aggregate earnings. The per capita average accordingly also showed a reduction, falling from $28.15 in the last week in November, to $26.31 in the last week in December.

There was a further moderate advance in the employment afforded in the durable goods division of manufacturing, but the earnings in this class were lowered as a result of stoppages over the holidays; the increase in the former was 0·6 per cent, while there was a reduction of 7 per cent in the reported payrolls. In the non-durable class, the decrease of 2 per cent in employment was accompanied by that of 7·7 per cent in the reported earnings, the relatively greater falling-off in the latter also being due to loss in working time at the holiday season.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, largely petroleum products; those in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, beverage and pulp and paper industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of females are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the women tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must also be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

Logging.—In logging, there was an increase of 3·1 per cent in the number of employees reported, accompanied by a gain of 2·2 per cent in the aggregate earnings; the disparity is due, in general, to the fact that those added to the working forces are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay, while it is also probable that a number of camps closed down for the holidays. The per capita average showed a decline, falling from $17.92 in the last week in November, to $17.77 in the last week in December. It must again be mentioned that the figures of earnings given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

Mining.—Employment in mining showed a seasonal decline of 3·3 per cent, and there was a decrease of 8·1 per cent in the aggregate earnings, most of which took place in the metallic ore division, in which conditions in December continued to be affected by an industrial dispute; the slackening in operations over the holidays also contributed to the discrepancy in these percentages. The statistics show that 83,459 persons were paid $2,687,345 for their services in the last week in December, a per capita figure of $32.20. The average per employee in the last week in November had been $33.89.

Communications.—In communications, there was a gain of 0·2 per cent in the number employed, and of 2·3 per cent in the weekly earnings. The average pay envelope contained $28.08 in the period of observation in December, compared with $27.51 in the same week in November.

Transportation.—The transportation industries reported at January 1 an aggregate working force of 127,460 men and women, whose earnings in the preceding week amounted to $4,523,484. The former figure was lower by 3·1 per cent than that at December 1, while the reported earnings in the last week in December were lower by 1·6 per cent than those disbursed by the same employers in the final week in November. There was, however, a considerable increase in the average earnings of the individual, which rose from $34.94 in the last week in November, to $35.49 in the same period in December.

Construction.—Construction was seasonally quieter, there being a loss of 13·1 per cent in the number of workers, and of 14·7 per cent in the reported earnings. There were reductions in employment and earnings in building, railway and highway construction and maintenance. The per capita earnings in the group as a whole declined from $24.14 in the last week in November, to $23.67 in the period of observation in December.

Services.—The service establishments furnishing returns showed a seasonal decrease in the number of their employees, together with a reduction of about the same proportion in the aggregate earnings reported. The contents of the average pay envelope were therefore practically unchanged, being $16.73 in the final week in December, as compared with $16.75 in November. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 61 per cent of those in the service industry.

Trade.—In trade, there was a gain of 3·3 per cent in the reported employees, accompanied by an advance of 2·2 per cent in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The reported per capita earnings slightly decreased, falling from $23.21 in the last week in November, to $22.96 in the last week in December. Many of the extra workers employed about the holiday season were part-time employees, whose earnings were consequently below the average.

Finance.—In the financial group, 62,632 men and women were reported to have earned $1,870,457 in the last week in December, a per capita average of $29.86. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 62,947, and their earnings, $1,854,470, an average of $29.46 per employee. The inclusion of the date for financial organizations raises the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to $26.26 in the last week in December, as compared with $27.40 in the same period in November; without the finance group, the average for the Dominion in December was $26.72, and in November, $27.32.

Earnings by Provinces

A review of the data for the various areas shows generally lowered employment in most of the provinces; the exceptions were Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, which reported minor gains. As a result of the holidays, all provinces recorded declines in the aggregate payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments. The losses in the weekly payrolls ranged from that of 0·9 per cent in Alberta, to 8·7 per cent in Saskatchewan, and 9·7 per cent in Nova Scotia.

The average per capita earnings were generally lower, except in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where the decline in employment rather exceeded that in the reported earnings, with the result that in each of these two provinces the average pay envelope in the last week in December was slightly higher than in the final week in November.

Table 1 gives preliminary data on employment and earnings for various industries in each of the five economic areas. The industrial groups included are those employing considerable numbers of persons. With very few exceptions, the aggregate and average earnings in the various industries in each province were lower in the last week in December than in November. In Quebec, the decline in payrolls in manufacturing lowered the per capita average in that group to a figure that was below the all-industries average, in the former the average being $24.06, and in the latter, $24.18; this is the first time in the period of observation that such a situation has been indicated. In Ontario, the average in manufacturing declined from $29.68 in the last week in November, to $27.59 in December, while the general figure fell from $28.97 in the former to $27.38 in the latter period of observation. These losses exceeded the reductions in the Dominion as a whole.

Earnings by Cities

Although there were increases in the number of employees in Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor and Vancouver, the aggregate payrolls declined in these centres, as well as in the remaining cities for which data are segregated. The losses in earnings ranged from that of 2·3 per cent reported in Winnipeg, to 8·6 per cent in Montreal. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the declines were rather greater than in the province to which the city belongs.

Employment by Economic Areas

Seasonally reduced activity was reported in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, where the trend was slightly upward; the losses ranged from 0·8 per cent in Ontario and 0·9 per cent in Alberta, to 2·8 per cent in Quebec, 5·5 per cent in New Brunswick and 9·8 per cent in Saskatchewan. Employment in all five economic areas was brisker than at the beginning of January of last winter, or of any year for which statistics are available.

Maritime Provinces.—The contraction in employment in this area at January 1, 1942, took place in New Brunswick, there being small gains in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. In the Maritime Provinces as a unit, employment declined in manufacturing, logging, mining and construction, the losses in the last-named being greatest. On the other hand, transportation showed seasonal improvement. Within the manufacturing division, there were considerable gains in iron and steel plants, but lumber, food and pulp and paper mills released employees.

Statements were received from 927 establishments in the Maritime area employing 137,595 persons, compared with 140,618 at the beginning of December. This recession of 2·1 per cent practically coincided with the average recorded at that date in the period, 1921-1941, although it was rather larger than the decrease in employment noted at the beginning of January of last year. The index then, however, was some 54 points lower than that of 183·9 at the latest date, when it was higher than in any other January of the record.

A total of 883 employers had furnished data for January 1, 1941, showing an aggregate payroll of 96,811 workers, compared with 99,231 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—The curtailment in Quebec at the beginning of January was decidedly below normal in the experience of the years since 1920, being also much smaller than that indicated at January 1, 1941. The index, at 175·0 at the latest date, was over 35 points higher than that of 139·6 at the opening of 1941, previously the maximum for January in the twenty-one years for which statistics are available. The latest index was, indeed, exceeded in this period only by the figures for November 1 and December 1 of 1941.

Manufacturing showed a falling-off, mainly in the textile, lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone, leather, pulp and paper and food plants. Logging, transportation, construction, mining and services also reported losses; those in transportation and construction were considerable but in the remaining divisions they were small. On the other hand, seasonal improvement took place in hotels and restaurants and retail trade, and within the manufacturing division, in tobacco, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments which were partially or wholly closed over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 3,210 co-operating firms aggregated 510,415 workers, as against 524,932 at December 1, 1941.

For January 1, 1941, 3,120 establishments had reported a staff of 400,193 men and women, compared with 429,146 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 139·6.

Ontario.—Manufacturing in Ontario showed seasonal declines, widely distributed among the branches of this industry. The greatest reductions were in the lumber, textile, food and rubber divisions, while smaller losses took place in pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, leather, clay, glass and stone, chemical and other factories. On the other hand, tobacco and iron and steel plants were decidedly busier. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were contractions in services, mining, transportation and construction. Logging and retail trade, however, showed further improvement.

A combined staff of 700,455 was employed by the 5,545 businesses from which returns were received, whose employees had numbered 705,878 at December 1. This decrease of 5,423 persons, or 0·8 per cent, was the smallest recorded at January 1 in any year since 1920; the loss was decidedly below normal, the average loss at January 1 in the period, 1921-1941 being about six per cent. The latest index, at 172·6, was many points above that of 141·1 at the same date in 1941, being at its maximum for January in the period of observation.

The firms furnishing data for January 1, 1941, had numbered 5,382, and their employees, 564,158, as compared with 570,481 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—Shrinkage on a scale slightly larger than that noted at the opening of 1941 was reported in the Prairie Provinces at January 1, 1942, when statistics were tabulated from 1,808 employers of 177,761 workers, or 5,545 fewer than at December 1. This contraction was much below average in the experience of the last twenty-one years. The index at the date under review stood at 131·4, as compared with 116·2 at January 1, 1941. There were reductions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at the latest date, that in Saskatchewan being greatest.

Manufacturing, communications, transportation and construction showed losses at the beginning of January, 1942, the largest of these being in construction. In the manufacturing division, the greatest declines were in food and clay, glass and stone plants, while lumber mills were busier, and slight improvement was reported in iron and steel works. Employment also increased in logging, mining and retail trade, the gains in the last-named being considerable.

For January 1, 1941, 1,777 establishments had reported 152,570 employees, a loss of 3,438 as compared with the preceding month. The index then was over fifteen points lower than at the date under review.

British Columbia.—The recession in British Columbia involved fewer workers than that indicated at the beginning of January of last year, being also smaller than the average loss at January 1 in the period, 1921-1941. The 1,343 employers furnishing information reported 131,764 persons on their staffs at the date under review, as against 133,564 at December 1, 1941.

Lumber and food factories, logging, construction and transportation recorded curtailment, that in construction being most extensive. On the other hand, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants and retail trade were more active. Employment generally was in much greater volume than at January 1, 1941, when the 1,303 co-operating firms and branches had employed 103,042 men and women; the index then stood at 116·0, compared with 142·5 at the opening of 1942. These two figures are the highest for January in the period since 1920.

Employment by Cities

Employment in Hamilton showed little general change; in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, curtailment was indicated, while the trend was upward in Quebec City, Ottawa,

Windsor and Vancouver. Employment in each of these centres was brisker than at January 1 in 1941, or any other year of the record.

Montreal.—The recession in Montreal involved a smaller number of workers than at January 1 in any earlier year for which information has been compiled, with the exception of 1935. Statements were received from 1,853 establishments with 237,232 employees, as compared with 242,752 at December 1, 1941. A contraction was shown in manufacturing as a whole, the largest losses being in food, textile and leather plants; on the other hand, employment in iron and steel continued to expand. Among the non-manufacturing industries, services, transportation and construction were slacker, while employment in retail trade was seasonally active. The index, at 156·5, was considerably higher than at the beginning of January in 1941, when 1,809 firms had reported payrolls aggregating 191,216 persons, compared with 197,640 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Manufacturing showed a moderate increase, but services and construction released employees. The 221 co-operating employers in Quebec City enlarged their staffs from 27,025 at December 1, to 27,242 at the beginning of January. The general gain was contra-seasonal in the experience of other years of the record. A loss had been indicated at the same date in 1941, and employment was then at a lower level, according to the 218 establishments making returns, which had employed 20,094 men and women.

Toronto.—Toronto firms showed a seasonal decrease in personnel at January 1, 1942. The reduction was smaller than usual for the time of year; 3,632 persons were laid off by the 1,908 firms furnishing data, reducing their working forces to 216,623. The index stood at 168·8, as compared with 171·6 in the preceding month; these two are the highest in the record. The January 1, 1941, figure had been 137·1.

As compared with December 1, 1941, there were losses in manufacturing at the date under review, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food, rubber, printing and publishing and non-ferrous metal groups, while iron and steel workers afforded more employment. Construction, transportation and trade were slacker.

Returns for January 1, 1941, had been tabulated from 1,847 employers of 178,365 workers at January 1, compared with 177,407 in the preceding month; the improvement than indicated was contra-seasonal.

Ottawa.—There was a falling-off in manufacturing in Ottawa, but transportation, construction and trade were brisker. The result was a moderate increase in employment on the whole; the staffs of the 245 reporting establishments included 22,387 men and women, as compared with 21,675 in the preceding month. A smaller gain had been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index of employment was many points lower. Statements had then been furnished by 241 employers with a personnel of 17,838.

Hamilton.—Data were received from 341 firms in Hamilton employing 58,241 workers, as against 58,287 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed a falling-off, mainly in electrical apparatus, textile and food plants, while iron and steel works afforded more employment. Trade was also more active, but other groups showed little general change. This decline in manufacturing as a whole was the smallest reported at January 1 in any of the years for which statistics are available. The 335 establishments co-operating at the same date last year had reported 44,762 employees, compared with 45,068 at December 1, 1940. The index then was many points lower than the latest figure of 178·5, which is the highest ever recorded at the opening of the year.

Windsor.—There was an increase in activity in Windsor at the beginning of January. The gain was mainly in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel industries; trade was also brisker. Construction released a few workers, while little general change was shown in other divisions. Returns were compiled from 200 firms with 33,849 persons on their staffs, as compared with 33,179 in the preceding month. Employment was at its maximum for the period of observation, being considerably greater than at January 1, 1941. The trend then had also been upward, according to information from 196 business men, whose payrolls had then included 26,800 men and women.

Winnipeg.—Employment in manufacturing and construction declined moderately in Winnipeg, the largest loss in the former being in vegetable food factories. Transportation and trade, on the other hand, showed improvement, that in the last-named being on a fairly large scale. The 561 co-operating establishments reported 54,495 employees, compared with 55,355 in the preceding month. This decrease was seasonal, but was below average in the experience of the last twenty years. The index, at 130·7, was many points above that for January 1, 1941, when returns had been tabulated from 545 employers of 51,451 persons.

Vancouver.—Heightened activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to information

from 586 firms employing a staff of 58,737, as compared with 58,414 at December 1. A decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index then was nearly 38 points lower than that of 166·6 at the beginning of January. There were losses in lumber and food, manufacturing, and in construction and transportation, while iron and steel plants and retail trade showed improvement. For January 1, 1941, 576 establishments had reported 43,858 men and women on their paylists, compared with 44,159 in the preceding month.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—As already stated, the decline in employment in manufacturing at January 1, 1942, was the smallest ever reported at that date, there being a loss of 0·7 per cent as compared with December 1. This compares very favourably with the average reduction of nearly seven per cent from December to January in the years since 1920. The shrinkage at the date under review, as in January of other winters, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the preceding years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding January 1. On the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report (February 1), to about 50 per cent of the decrease indicated at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for January 1, 1942, numbered 7,069, and their staffs aggregated 972,565, compared with 979,858 at December 1. The index fell from 188·4 in the preceding month, to 187·0 at the date under review. As compared with 142·5 at January 1, 1941 (previously the maximum for that date), there was an increase of 31·2 per cent.

The seasonally corrected index rose from 190·6 at December 1, 1941, to 199·5 at January 1. The latter was the highest figure recorded in any month for which statistics are available.

The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in vegetable food, textile and lumber factories, which released 3,869; 3,349 and 2,944 employees, respectively. Large losses also took place in pulp and paper, rubber, leather, and clay, glass and stone plants, while there were smaller reductions in fur, beverage, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing establishments, and in central electric stations. On the other hand, tobacco, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and chemical works afforded more employment. The gain in iron and steel was most pronounced, greatly exceeding the improvement which had been indicated at January 1, 1941, in such factories, in which the trend previously had almost invariably been downward at the beginning of January. The expansion in iron and steel (the twenty-fourth successive increase in as many months), resulted in the greatest volume of employment yet recorded in that industry, which employed some 342,000 men and women at January 1. This was 20·6 per cent of the total number on the staffs of the co-operating employers in all industries at the date under review.

The index numbers of factory employment (1926=100) at the first of January in recent years are as follows:—1942, 187.0; 1941, 142·5; 1940, 118·2; 1939, 104·3; 1938, 108·6; 1937, 102·4 and 1936, 96·8.

The 6,814 manufacturers making returns for the same date in 1941 had reported a personnel of 733,367, a decline of 11,614 workers, of 1·6 per cent, from the preceding month.

Logging.—Bush operations, on the whole, showed a further gain at January 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily, though not invariably, an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season. Employment was quieter than in January of 1941, or of 1938, but was more active than at that date in any other year of the record. The latest index stood at 258·1, compared with 250·3 in the preceding month, and 276·1 at January 1, 1941. A combined working force of 76,575 was reported by the 468 co-operating camps, which had employed 74,264 men in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while elsewhere, moderate reductions in staff were indicated.

Mining.—There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores and of coal and other non-metallic minerals. Returns were received from 422 operators having 83,459 employees, compared with 86,283 at December 1. A rather smaller decrease had been indicated in mining as a whole at January 1, 1941, when employment was nevertheless in smaller volume; the index, at 177·5 at the latest date, was some ten points higher than at January 1 of last year, previously the highest in the record for that date.

Communications.—A slight contra-seasonal increase in personnel was reported in telephonic communications, while telegraphs reported an insignificant reduction. Activity in the communications division as a whole was greater than at the beginning of January a year ago, or of any other year since 1931. The payrolls of the companies furnishing data rose

from 26,879 in the preceding month, to 26,928 at January 1, 1942.

Transportation.—The curtailment indicated in transportation was on a smaller scale than that noted at the same date in 1941, being also decidedly less-than-average for the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920. The index, at 101·1, was higher than at January 1 of 1941 or of any other year since 1930. There were reductions at the date under review in street railway transportation, cartage and storage and in shipping and stevedoring, those in the latter group being pronounced. On the other hand, steam railway operation showed some improvement. Information was received from 557 employers, who reported 127,460 workers at January 1, as compared with 131,573 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.—As already mentioned, the loss in personnel in construction at the date under review was below the average for January in the experience of the last twenty-one years being also smaller than that noted at January 1, 1941. The index of employment in construction, at 124·7, was many points above that of 83·0 at the same date of last winter, and was also the highest for January in the period since 1920.

Statements for January 1, 1942, were tabulated from 1,448 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 156,669, a decrease of 13·1 per cent as compared with their December figure of 180,194. Highway construction showed considerable curtailment from the preceding month, and there were also large contractions in building while smaller reductions were reported in railway construction and maintenance.

Services.—There was a decline, on the whole, in the service group at January 1; employment in hotels and restaurants slightly decreased, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were seasonally slacker. The co-operating firms in this division, numbering 613, reported 37,429 employees, as compared with 37,968 in the preceding month. A moderate gain on the whole had been noted at the beginning of January, 1941, but the index was lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 168·0. This figure was the highest in the record for the beginning of January.

Trade.—Trade afforded considerably more employment, the general gain being greatly above the average at January 1 in the years since 1920. It was, however, smaller than that recorded at the beginning of January of last winter. There were seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but large additions to staffs were reported in retail stores. The 2,195 employers furnishing returns had 176,905 persons on their staffs, compared with 171,279 at December 1. The January 1 index stood at 172·4, as compared with 167·1 in the preceding month, and 160·8 at the same date in 1941. Employment in trade at the opening of the present year was in rather greater volume than in any other month in the period of observation.

Finance.—At the beginning of January, 761 financial institutions and branches reported a staff of 62,632 employees, compared with 62,947 in the preceding month. The index stood at 121·3; in the preceding month it was 121·9, while at January 1, 1941, the figure was 112·4. The addition of the returns for this group to those furnished for the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of persons included in the January 1 survey of employment, to 1,720,622 in 13,594 establishments, and lowers the index of 165·8 in the industries above enumerated, to 163.6; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for December 1, 1941, the index was lowered from 168·8 to 166·5. At January 1, 1941, the general index had been 134·2, while that including the financial organizations was 133·5.

Index numbers of employment for the Dominion, in industries other than finance, are given in Table 11.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the close of January, 1942

Unemployment in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Reports were tabulated at the close of January from 2,116 labour organizations having a total membership of 323,598 persons, of whom, 14,066, or a percentage of 4·3, were without work, in contrast with percentages of 5·2 at the close of December and 6·6 at the end of January, a year ago.

The moderate improvement shown in January over the preceding month was due principally to decidedly better conditions among lumber workers and loggers, pronounced seasonal expansion for garment workers, and

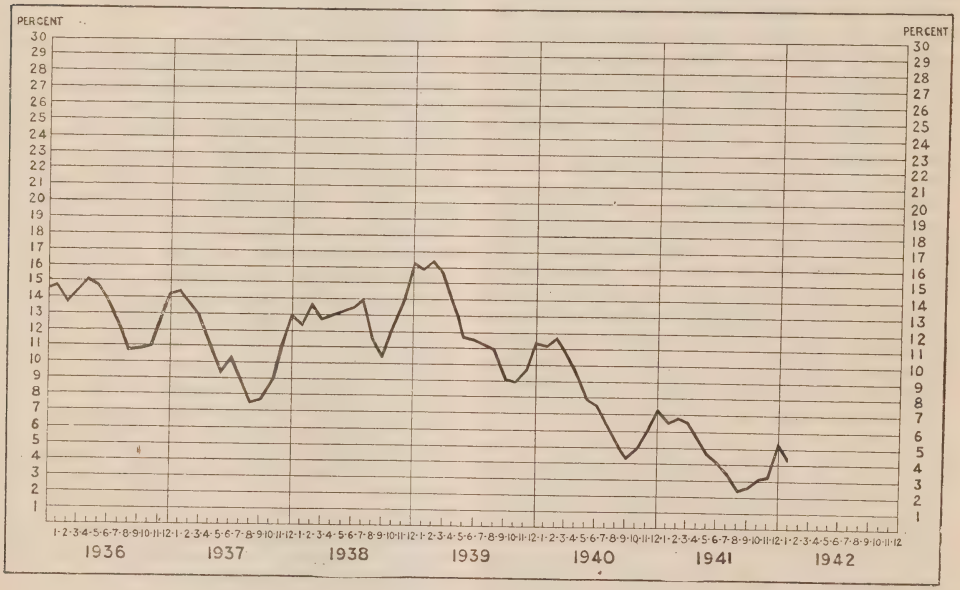
substantially higher levels for steam railwaymen; these increases were more than sufficient to offset moderate seasonal reductions in work afforded members in the building and construction trades. In comparison with December, fair advances were observed in Ontario and British Columbia; in New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Alberta there were nominal increases, only. On the other hand, there were fractional recessions in Nova Scotia and Manitoba. In contrast with reports tabulated for January, 1941, noteworthy expansion was apparent in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia; in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, and Ontario there were advances on a moderate scale, while in Manitoba there was a slight contraction.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. In contrast with the preceding month, Toronto unions indicated a substantial increase in work and in Montreal and Vancouver, also, there were fair advances; fractional increases, only, were reflected in returns received from unions in Saint John and Edmonton, while in Winnipeg and Regina there were nominal contractions; in Halifax there was a tendency toward slightly reduced employment. In comparison with conditions at the close of January, a year ago, members in Montreal, Halifax and Vancouver were substantially better employed. In Regina and Saint John there were advances of somewhat lesser degree and in Toronto and Edmonton there were nominal gains, only. Winnipeg was the only city in this comparison to reflect a contraction in work and the decrease there was not pronounced.

The chart, which accompanies this article, illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1936, to date. The curve of unemployment in January, 1942, rested at a moderately lower level than in December, 1941, thus reflecting a fair increase in available work. The point of the curve rested at a substantially lower level than at the end of January, a year ago, thus manifesting noteworthy improvement during the period under review.

There were 657 reports tabulated from unions in the manufacturing industries. These organizations had a combined membership of 147,319 persons, of whom, 4,602, or a percentage of 3·1 were without work, in contrast with percentages of 4·7 at the end of the previous month and 4·8 at the close of January, 1941. In comparison with December, impressive expansion due to the re-opening of the season, was apparent in reports received from unions in the garment trades. Among cigar and tobacco and leather workers there was a slightly upward movement; nominal increases, only, were noted for bakers and confectioners, papermakers, hat, cap and glove and woodworkers. Electric current employees.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



textile and carpet workers, tailors, butchers, meat and fish packers, jewellery workers, mine, mill and smeltermen, and gas workers were reported as being fully employed. On the other hand, fractional decreases in work afforded, were reflected in returns received from unions of soft drink workers and printing pressmen. Conditions for members in the iron and steel trades and among metal polishers and clay, glass and stone workers remained unchanged, the high levels shown in December, continuing during the period under survey. Slightly reduced activity was observed for rubber workers and general labourers; among fur workers there was a noteworthy contraction. A large majority of the trades participated in the advance over January, 1941. A considerably higher employment level was observed for members in the iron and steel trades. The situation as reported by papermakers, printing pressmen and textile and carpet workers also reflected appreciable increases in work. From the percentage viewpoint, especially, rubber and woodworkers were much better employed. On the contrary, an appreciable contraction was observed among leather workers and a noteworthy decline was indicated for fur workers.

Reports were received from 55 unions of coal miners, whose total membership was 22,114 persons. Of these 226, or a percentage of 1·0 were unemployed. This percentage was identical with that shown in the preceding month. In January, 1941, the percentage of unemployment stood at 2·4. In contrast with the preceding month, unions in Alberta and British Columbia reflected nominal increases and in New Brunswick members were reported as fully employed. On the other hand, in Nova Scotia, there was a fractional recession. In comparison with the situation at the close of January, 1941, New Brunswick unions, as in the previous comparison reported their membership as being fully engaged. Conditions in Alberta and British Columbia reflected appreciable advances; in Nova Scotia there was a nominal gain, only.

Reports were tabulated from 247 unions in the building and construction trades. These organizations had a total membership of 36,671 persons, of whom, 5,214, or a percentage of 14·2, were without work, in contrast with 10·6 per cent in December and 17·4 per cent at the close of January, a year ago. In contrast with December, a minor increase was noted among tile layers, lathers and roofers; fractional advances, only, were indicated by steam shovel and dredgemen and electrical workers. On the other hand nominal contractions were reflected in reports received from unions of plumbers and steamfitters and hod carriers and building labourers. From the percentage viewpoint, bridge and structural iron workers and granite and stonecutters manifested noteworthy contractions, but as their memberships are small, these changes involved but few workers. Seasonal influences were largely responsible for the substantial decreases in work afforded bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers and carpenters and joiners. An upward trend over January, 1941, was shown in a majority of the trades. Much higher levels were observed for carpenters and joiners and hod carriers and building labourers; among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers there were advances of lesser degree. From the percentage viewpoint, although involving but few members, steam shovel and dredgemen were much busier; a nominal advance, only, was apparent for electrical workers. On the other hand, bridge and structural iron workers, although but few members only were involved, indicated a noteworthy contraction. A substantial decrease in work afforded was noted for painters,

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·6
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22 3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·6	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13 2
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average 1938	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	13·1
Average 1939	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	12·2
Average 1940	3·1	3·7	11·0	6·0	7·3	6·9	9·7	7·6	7·8
Average 1941	2·2	2·3	6·1	3·4	4·4	3·4	6·7	4·5	4·5
Jan. 1931	7·4	10·5	16·1	18·4	15·1	18·3	15·7	16·9	16·0
Jan. 1932	15·1	15·9	28·4	21·5	19·0	18·0	19·3	21·8	22·0
Jan. 1933	22·7	15·6	26·9	28·7	23·6	22·7	22·7	21·6	25·5
Jan. 1934	10·7	9·4	23·6	24·2	21·2	17·9	16·4	25·0	21·2
Jan. 1935	7·0	7·1	22·5	20·2	15·5	12·3	11·2	22·6	18·1
Jan. 1936	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	14·8
Jan. 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Jan. 1938	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4
Jan. 1939	9·2	12·8	19·9	14·4	16·0	13·2	11·9	18·1	15·9
Jan. 1940	4·8	4·2	15·6	10·1	11·8	9·7	7·7	11·1	11·3
Jan. 1941	3·3	3·3	9·2	6·0	4·5	6·0	6·2	6·5	6·6
Feb. 1941	2·8	3·5	9·7	6·2	5·7	5·5	8·0	6·1	6·9
Mar. 1941	3·1	3·3	7·9	6·1	5·1	5·8	11·2	7·3	6·6
April 1941	3·2	2·5	8·0	3·1	4·6	3·3	12·6	5·7	5·5
May 1941	2·5	2·8	7·3	1·5	5·3	1·8	12·0	4·2	4·6
June 1941	2·0	1·9	6·2	2·0	4·3	1·8	11·5	3·8	4·1
July 1941	2·0	1·5	4·1	2·7	4·1	1·5	6·9	4·8	3·5
Aug. 1941	1·8	1·7	3·7	1·6	2·3	2·1	2·1	1·9	2·4
Sept. 1941	1·8	1·8	3·7	2·1	2·8	1·6	1·9	2·5	2·7
Oct. 1941	1·6	1·2	4·7	2·0	2·7	3·2	3·7	3·1	3·1
Nov. 1941	1·3	1·4	5·1	1·7	5·4	3·7	2·4	4·0	3·3
Dec. 1941	1·0	2·1	5·7	6·0	6·2	4·2	3·8	5·3	5·2
Jan. 1942	1·3	1·9	5·4	4·4	6·3	3·8	3·3	3·6	4·3

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operators	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
January, 1931	11·0	30·6	8·3	12·0	13·1	13·1	25·3	7·0	....	20·2	13·9	17·0	13·5	16·7	19·7	8·5	12·9	52·3	0	26·7	46·2	11·0	27·3	12·5	1·6	7·3	7·4	0	3·4	10·2	2·1	18·3	16·0
January, 1932	21·7	24·0	12·3	21·4	11·5	11·7	13·6	11·0	....	59·2	42·1	8·9	45·3	29·2	20·8	15·5	14·5	33·8	0	63·7	63·8	13·2	43·4	14·9	1·0	11·3	11·5	0	4·5	9·2	2·1	19·5	22·0
January, 1933	13·7	22·9	8·6	29·6	15·5	18·2	21·8	16·8	0	40·9	28·3	28·9	28·2	28·6	29·0	35·4	0	35·3	0	42·1	69·4	15·6	22·4	18·5	1·2	15·6	15·9	0	5·5	12·4	9·0	18·6	25·5
January, 1934	27·0	21·8	7·8	21·9	13·4	13·3	13·7	13·2	0	19·3	13·6	9·1	8·9	48·7	34·9	24·5	43·3	45·4	0	70·7	69·2	13·8	59·3	13·3	1·1	13·6	13·7	6·3	0	8·2	2·1	18·6	21·2
January, 1935	91·8	47·6	7·3	17·1	6·9	10·5	11·6	9·7	0	36·7	23·0	12·7	20·9	31·8	10·6	18·5	20·0	13·3	0	53·4	61·6	10·6	53·3	11·0	·7	12·4	12·7	0	4·4	6·3	1·6	15·6	18·1
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	0	27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	0	39·6	41·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1·3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	7·8	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
January, 1939	14·7	6·3	8·1	14·0	9·0	8·5	9·9	6·5	5·0	24·5	16·0	6·4	17·5	22·0	13·6	15·4	2·5	48·0	0	27·6	43·8	12·9	68·6	13·8	1·6	6·4	6·6	0	·2	6·4	1·1	11·1	15·9
January, 1940	10·0	19·7	5·8	9·1	4·6	5·2	3·7	7·7	10·7	13·3	9·9	3·7	8·4	28·9	22·9	7·9	1·7	18·3	0	31·5	35·6	9·2	38·8	9·2	4·8	7·6	7·8	0	·4	4·8	5·2	4·5	11·3
January, 1941	21·0	9·4	6·7	4·8	2·7	3·1	2·2	4·7	0	18·8	3·9	4·1	2·0	14·7	17·8	3·3	1·3	·4	6·8	19·0	17·4	5·3	18·2	6·1	·2	5·3	5·4	0	0	3·0	1·9	3·9	6·6
February, 1941	21·5	9·6	8·3	4·2	2·6	2·7	2·0	4·0	13·2	14·2	3·4	3·2	1·9	12·8	11·6	2·8	1·3	·2	12·8	26·8	19·5	6·2	23·6	7·0	·2	4·3	4·4	0	0	3·2	2·6	3·8	6·9
March, 1941	35·1	2·2	10·8	3·5	2·4	2·9	2·7	3·3	0	14·4	2·9	8·8	1·1	0	9·1	2·1	1·3	·6	0	22·9	19·9	5·2	22·0	5·9	0	4·7	4·8	0	0	2·7	1·5	3·8	6·6
April, 1941	14·0	7·4	13·1	2·7	1·8	1·8	1·1	3·2	0	1·1	2·1	1·0	2·7	0	9·4	2·2	1·0	·7	0	16·4	15·2	3·6	22·8	3·4	·1	4·5	4·6	0	0	4·0	3·4	4·6	5·5
May, 1941	12·5	3·8	11·5	3·1	1·1	1·3	·5	2·9	0	1·4	4·7	1·7	6·2	1·4	8·0	2·0	·1	·7	0	18·9	10·0	2·6	20·3	2·1	·1	4·3	4·4	0	0	2·5	·6	4·1	4·6
June, 1941	16·9	3·2	11·9	3·1	1·1	1·6	·7	3·4	0	·7	5·7	·1	7·0	12·9	10·5	1·2	·3	1·4	0	15·5	7·9	2·1	16·6	1·7	·1	4·1	4·2	0	0	2·0	1·2	2·6	4·1
July, 1941	17·5	7·2	10·5	2·5	·3	1·2	·4	2·8	4·2	5·1	1·8	0	2·4	1·2	3·0	3·2	·3	·8	0	11·3	7·3	1·8	14·9	1·4	·1	4·4	4·5	0	·1	1·2	·1	2·1	3·5
August, 1941	1·5	·6	4·4	1·4	·5	1·1	·5	2·6	4·3	1·1	·4	0	·5	0	5·9	1·4	·2	·4	0	11·5	6·9	1·8	13·2	1·5	·0	3·8	3·9	0	0	1·1	·1	2·0	2·4
September, 1941	10·4	·6	4·2	1·6	·5	1·0	·5	2·3	0	1·2	·2	·1	·2	0	9·3	1·5	·1	·4	0	9·6	7·1	2·3	15·3	2·0	·1	3·7	3·7	0	·1	1·0	·5	1·5	2·7
October, 1941	6·3	6·5	4·1	2·4	·6	1·1	·6	2·1	0	·4	3·4	0	4·1	5·7	15·3	1·1	0	·4	0	11·5	7·7	2·4	18·5	2·0	·1	3·6	3·7	0	·3	1·1	·1	1·8	3·1
November, 1941	14·5	6·9	2·1	2·7	1·5	·9	·5	1·7	0	1·6	6·2	0	8·4	5·9	14·3	·5	0	·4	0	13·1	8·6	2·6	18·4	2·2	·1	3·5	3·6	0	·1	1·4	·1	2·4	3·3
December, 1941	17·7	30·3	2·1	4·7	·5	1·3	1·0	2·0	0	1·5	11·7	0	17·6	6·2	22·1	1·7	·1	·2	0	17·9	10·6	4·9	19·4	5·3	0	3·4	3·5	0	·1	1·5	·5	2·3	5·2
January, 1942	13·6	11·1	2·2	3·1	·4	1·2	·7	2·1	0	1·3	2·7	0	3·1	5·6	25·8	1·7	·1	·2	0	20·2	14·2	3·2	13·6	3·4	*1	3·3	3·4	0	·1	1·8	1·9	1·7	4·3

decorators and paperhangers and much lower levels were observed among granite and stonecutters.

Reports were received from 855 organizations in the transportation industries. The total membership was 75,463 persons, of whom, 2,379, or a percentage of 3·2, were unemployed, in contrast with percentages of 4·9 in December and 5·3 at the end of January, 1941. Moderately higher levels prevailed for navigation workers and steam railway employers, when contrasted with December; among teamsters and chauffeurs the increase was nominal, only; while street and electric railway employees reported the same percentage of members out of work, as that shown in the previous month. In comparison with the situation in January, 1941, conditions among steam railway employees improved substantially and appreciable expansion was apparent, also, among navigation workers; fractional advances only were in evidence among teamsters and chauffeurs. The situation among street and electric railway employees, as in the previous comparison, remained unchanged.

Returns were received from 10 unions of retail shop clerks whose aggregate membership was 3,193 persons. Of these, 4, or a percentage of 0·1 were without work on the last day of January. This percentage was identical with that shown in December. These members were reported as being fully engaged in January, a year ago.

Reports were tabulated from 97 unions of civic employees, whose combined membership was 9,981. Of these, 185, or a percentage of 1·9 were unemployed, in comparison with 0·5 in December and 1·9 at the end of January, 1941.

At the close of January, in the miscellaneous group of trades, there were 151 reports tabulated. These showed a total membership of 11,991 persons, of whom, 205, or a percentage of 1·7 were without work, in contrast with 2·3 per cent in December and 3·9 per cent at the end of January, a year ago. In comparison with the previous month, minor advances were apparent for hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen; a fractional increase only was in evidence among barbers. On the contrary, a nominal decline was observed among unclassified workers; among theatre and stage employees a slight contraction was noted. In contrast with conditions in January, a year ago, stationary engineers and firemen indicated an appreciable advance and among hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees conditions improved, although to a lesser degree; among barbers a nominal increase only occurred. On the other hand, a tendency toward reduced activity was in evidence among unclassified workers.

Returns were tabulated from 6 unions of fishermen having a total membership of 2,578 persons, of whom, 350, or a percentage of 13·6 were without work, in contrast with percentages of 17·7 in December and 21·0 in January, a year ago.

Reports were received from 4 unions of lumber workers and loggers. The total membership was given as 2,768, of whom 307 were unemployed. This was a percentage of 11·1. The percentage without work in December was 30·3 and at the end of January, 1941, the percentage of unemployed members stood at 9·4.

Table 1 shows by provinces the percentage of members, who were on the average unemployed each year from 1931 to 1941, inclusive, and, also, the percentage of unemployment for January of each year from 1931 to 1940, inclusive and for each month from January, 1941, to date. Table 11 summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as Table 1.

Building Permits Issued in Canada During January, 1942

The January report of building permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics includes returns from 162 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 112 reported detailed operations. The remaining 50 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of January while 42 municipalities had failed to report at the close of February 12.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of January is $6,288,995. Revised values for the month of December include returns from 203 municipalities and aggregate $8,391,308. Reports were received from 54 of the 58 original municipalities and show a value of $4,229,027 for January. The corresponding revised value for December includes 58 returns and is $6,199,652, while the January, 1941 value was $3,569,557.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the twelve months of the past wear was $135,301,519. The value of the 58 municipalities for the same period was $101,047,815, while their corresponding value in 1940 was $80,274,350.

During the month of January new construction of all types amounted to 78·0 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 23·9.

TABLE 1.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JANUARY, 1942

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	6,288,995	.....	84,000	28,300	1,432,127
New construction	4,905,562	.....	75,257	5,900	1,159,609
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,383,433	.....	8,743	22,400	272,518
Residential	1,798,791	.....	75,025	2,800	711,984
New construction	1,505,592	.....	71,207	.....	621,499
Additions, alterations, repairs	293,199	.....	3,818	2,800	90,485
Institutional	410,235	.....	.....	.....	81,800
New construction	305,617	.....	.....	.....	43,000
Additions, alterations, repairs	104,618	.....	.....	.....	38,800
Commercial	1,192,603	.....	6,775	16,600	288,083
New construction	784,429	.....	1,850	.....	212,420
Additions, alterations, repairs	408,174	.....	4,925	16,600	75,663
Industrial	2,835,856	.....	2,200	8,900	330,895
New construction	2,290,836	.....	2,200	5,900	271,550
Additions, alterations, repairs	545,020	.....	.....	3,000	59,345
Other Building	51,510	.....	.....	.....	19,365
New construction	19,088	.....	.....	.....	11,140
Additions, alterations, repairs	32,422	.....	.....	.....	8,225

Classification of Permits	Provinces *(Concluded)*				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	3,764,250	77,633	202,905	144,154	555,626
New construction	2,881,043	46,895	198,450	89,268	449,140
Additions, alterations, repairs	883,207	30,738	4,455	54,886	106,486
Residential	514,638	32,418	6,035	82,322	373,569
New construction	406,795	17,180	4,450	46,893	337,568
Additions, alterations, repairs	107,843	15,238	1,585	35,429	36,001
Institutional	99,243	.....	193,000	26,740	9,452
New construction	40,000	.....	193,000	25,740	3,877
Additions, alterations, repairs	59,243	.....	.....	1,000	5,575
Commercial	755,443	31,165	3,850	29,032	61,655
New construction	516,559	20,165	1,000	10,935	21,500
Additions, alterations, repairs	238,884	11,000	2,850	18,097	40,155
Industrial	2,371,701	14,000	.....	4,510	103,650
New construction	1,916,276	9,500	.....	4,510	80,900
Additions, alterations, repairs	455,425	4,500	.....	.....	22,750
Other Building	23,225	50	20	1,550	7,300
New construction	1,413	50	.....	1,190	5,295
Additions, alterations, repairs	21,812	.....	20	360	2,005

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1941. (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials	Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials
	January	Twelve months	Twelve months	Twelve months		January	Twelve months	Twelve months	Twelve months
	$	$				$	$		
1942.....	6,288,995	[2]	[2]	[2]	1933.....	1,185,961	21,776,496	13·9	78·3
1941.....	4,470,931	135,301,519	[1] 63·9	106·7	1932.....	3,211,012	42,319,397	26·7	77·2
1940.....	3,350,089	113,005,208	[1] 52·5	96·3	1931.....	8,401,456	112,222,845	71·8	81·9
1939.....	1,721,155	60,272,379	38·5	89·7	1930.....	7,217,397	166,379,325	106·4	90·9
1938.....	1,859,181	60,817,332	38·9	89·1	1929.....	8,416,880	234,944,549	150·2	99·0
1937.....	1,721,867	55,844,999	35·7	94·3	1928.....	7,716,587	219,105,715	140·1	97·1
1936.....	1,302,758	41,325,693	26·4	85·3	1927.....	5,676,537	184,613,742	118·0	96·1
1935.....	882,878	46,560,623	29·8	81·2	1926.....	4,719,534	156,386,607	100·0	100·0
1934.....	707,812	27,457,524	17·6	82·6					

[1] Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities. [2] Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN JANUARY, 1942, AND IN JANUARY, 1941

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—	
	January 1942	January 1941
	$	$
Prince Edward Island—		
Charlottetown	No report	3,200
Nova Scotia—		
*Halifax	41,382	56,345
New Glasgow	N.P.I.	1,200
*Sydney	5,568	18,000
New Brunswick—		
Fredericton	N.P.I.	N.P.I.
*Moncton	No report	N.P.I.
*Saint John	22,400	15,760
Quebec—		
*Montreal (*Maisonneuve)	844,834	435,010
*Quebec	40,900	114,690
Shawinigan Falls	2,025	N.P.I.
*Sherbrooke	17,000	130,900
*Trois-Rivieres	24,225	31,975
*Westmount	No report	2,950
Ontario—		
Belleville	200	6,180
*Brantford	15,760	52,780
Chatham	5,080	25,800
*Fort William	20,030	6,950
Galt	No report	26,600
*Guelph	N.P.I.	725
*Hamilton	504,959	134,383
*Kingston	18,390	65,700
*Kitchener	10,705	13,967
*London	22,750	48,375
Oshawa	375	40,675
*Ottawa	511,600	256,300
Owen Sound	6,500	30
*Peterborough	7,500	6,650
*Port Arthur	7,385	27,243
*St. Catharines	59,850	261,475
*St. Thomas	8,600	18,085
Ontario—Conc.		
Sarnia	4,573	6,725
Sault Ste. Marie	9,580	13,735
*Stratford	300	1,515
*Toronto	633,297	360,140
East York Tp.	69,300	41,960
*Windsor	221,205	41,115
Riverside	3,950	4,350
Woodstock	3,418	36,522
York Tp.	46,800	59,500
Manitoba—		
*Brandon	128	3,300
St. Boniface	4,655	15,050
*Winnipeg	66,350	43,200
Saskatchewan—		
*Moose Jaw	700	N.P.I.
*Regina	196,125	51,040
*Saskatoon	1,600	4,500
Alberta—		
*Calgary	90,984	47,474
*Edmonton	36,195	29,535
Lethbridge	7,600	6,660
Medicine Hat	9,375	2,925
British Columbia—		
Nanaimo	4,675	2,000
*New Westminster	40,610	49,200
Prince Rupert	12,610	15,900
*Vancouver	No report	12,450
North Vancouver	396,085	667,040
Vernon	6,577	15,370
*Victoria	71,234	218,563
Total 58 Municipalities	[1]4,229,027	3,569,557
Total 35 Municipalities	[2]3,938,651	3,214,875

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.

[1] 54 municipalities only, reporting.
[2] 33 municipalities only reporting.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER RECORD

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for January, 1942, summarizes the November-December employment situation in Great Britain as follows:—

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at December 8 was 92,343, a decrease of 2,992 as compared with November 17. Of this total, 27,578 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment.

Those registered as on short time, or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment, numbered 4,426; this was a decrease of 1,488 as compared with November 17. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 9,523 a decrease of 1,261 as compared with November 17.

The corresponding figures for women and girls on the registers at December 8 were 72,881 wholly unemployed, 8,835 temporarily stopped, and 346 unemployed casual workers. Of those wholly unemployed 2,812 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment, and 2,873 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with November 17 the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 3,768, those temporarily stopped a decrease of 1,263, and unemployed casual workers an increase of 24.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at December 8 was 129,791, as compared with 138,229 at November 17, and 586,081 at December 9, 1940.

United States

Seasonal declines in trade, construction, and manufacturing accounted largely for the decrease of about 1,235,000 in civil non-agricultural employment from mid-December to mid-January, according to a report issued by the United States Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins. The decrease in employment in wholesale and retail trade amounted to 760,000 workers, and reflected the usual reduction in temporary personnel employed to handle the Christmas holiday trade. Contract construction showed a decrease of 161,000 as a result of reductions in both Federal and non-Federal construction. Total factory employment declined by 145,000, employment falling sharply in consumer durable goods industries converting to war production and in many seasonally curtailed non-durable goods industries. War industries, however, continued to expand at a rapid rate. Government employment was reduced by 57,000 as temporary post-office personnel was released.

Civil non-agricultural employment totalled approximately 39,850,000 in January, 1942 and was 2,700,000 greater than in January, 1941. During the year manufacturing has accounted for an increase of 1,500,000 workers. Federal, State, and local government employment increased 443,000, trade rose 250,000; transportation and public utilities 250,000; finance and service 118,000; contract construction 90,000; and mining 26,000.

The decrease in manufacturing employment from December to January was of less than the usual seasonal proportions, but was larger than the decline that occurred during the corresponding period of the previous year. The chief reduction among consumers' durable goods industries—which are converting their facilities, completely or partially, to the manufacture of munitions—occurred in automobile plants where 50,000 fewer wage earners were employed.

Other consumer durable goods industries showing substantial employment declines were stoves, radios and phonographs, furniture, washing machines, clocks and watches, jewelry, and silverware. Substantial reductions were also reported by the following metal working industries: hardware, plumbers' supplies, stamped and enamelled ware, wirework, and lighting equipment. Although seasonal factors were responsible for declines in a number of the non-durable goods industries, shortages of raw materials caused decreases in such industries as hosiery, rubber tires and tubes, woollen and worsted goods, carpets and rags, and silk and rayon.

Employment for all manufacturing industries combined decreased 1·3 per cent over the month to 132·5 per cent of the 1923-25 average. Factory pay rolls increased 1·8 per cent over the month to 173·2 per cent of the 1923-25 average. Compared with January, 1941, factory employment advanced 14·7 per cent and pay rolls 43·5 per cent. The considerably greater increase in pay rolls reflects expansion in working hours, overtime-payments, and wage-rate increases.

Among the mining industries, the only substantial decrease between December and January occurred in quarrying and non-metallic mines. Little significant change occurred in either anthracite or bituminous coal, metal mining or crude petroleum producing. The largest increases over the year were in metal mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, and bituminous coal mining. Changes over the month in the various public utilities were of about the usual seasonal amounts while telephone and telegraph companies reported the largest gains over the year interval.

In retail trade, post-holiday employment showed the usual seasonal curtailment with a loss of 15 per cent, while pay rolls decreased 12 per cent. Wholesale trade employment declined seasonally by 1·5 per cent over the month, while pay rolls showed virtually no change.

A Factory Nursery Centre in England

Rowtree and Company, Limited, York, has established its own nursery centre within the factory to encourage married women with children to accept employment. The Company considered that it could provide such facilities more quickly than the local authority and that the expense of providing the premises, equipment and staff was justified by the acute need for women workers. Under the two-shift system work continues from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. and a residential nursery would be necessary for night and shift workers. It was decided, however, to open a Day Nursery only.

The Company's nursery centre consists of a crèche for children under two years of age and a nursery school for those from two to five. It is staffed by a superintendent, three trained nursery workers and several young helpers. Average attendance is between 50 and 60, and the children arrive as early as 7.30 a.m. The factory canteen manageress is responsible for providing the children with four meals a day and has a special permit from the local Food Office which enables her to obtain foods suitable for children. Medical care is provided by the company's medical department and consists of a preliminary examination and a weekly check-up. The mothers of the children pay 5s. a week for one child, 8s. for two and 10s. for three.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wage Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Orders in Council of April 9, 1924, and of December 31, 1934. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On May 30, 1941, an Order in Council, P.C. 3884, was passed rescinding the schedule of minimum wage rates set out in the "B" conditions which had been in effect since December, 1934, and establishing increased rates of 35 cents and 25 cents respectively for male and female workers over eighteen years of age. It also made provision for a system of permits to employ beginners and handicapped workers at sub-standard rates, and provided penalties for non-compliance with the prescribed rates.

On October 4, 1941, P.C. 3884 was revoked by the passage of Order in Council P.C. 7679 and minimum rates were prescribed for all employees of Government contractors and subcontractors. (The full text of this Order in Council appears at pages 1226 and 1227 of the Labour Gazette for October.)

The four major changes made by the new Order are: (1) the application of the minimum rates to *all* employees of contractors and subcontractors throughout an establishment of which any port may be engaged on Government orders, and not only as previously to those employees actually engaged on Government work; (2) the addition of a new minimum wage rate of 20 cents an hour for employees under 18 years of age whose rates previously had been set by provincial regulation; (3) the authorization of special beginners' rates; and (4) the exemption from the necessity of obtaining beginners' permits unless the number of beginners exceeds a quota of 20 per cent of the total number of employees in any establishment.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were susperseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. This clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor or any other persons doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuation of the work be paid fair wages:

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance, or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreements with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken by the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages for overtime and as to the proper classification of any

work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wage schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the 'B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded during February

During the month of February, the Department of Labour prepared, on request, 109 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

Particulars of the contracts which have been entered into recently by the various Government departments (other than the Department of Munitions and Supply) appear hereunder:—

Group "A" Contracts

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

Note: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are "*minimum* rates only" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instances where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

Department of Public Works

Alterations and additions to a public building at Pembroke, Ont. Name of contractors, Estate Walter Beatty, Pembroke, Ont. Date of contract, January 30, 1942. Amount of contract, $9,349.54. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 90
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Enginemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers—metal	0 60
Linoleum layers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	$0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 90
Watchmen	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners—on steel erection	0 90

Construction of a new extension to the Immigration Hospital, Savard Park, Quebec City, P.Q. Name of contractors, Jobin Brothers, Inc., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, December 29, 1941. Amount of contract, $130,920, and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boilermakers on construction or erection	0 87
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Cement finishers	0 65
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gas. or elec.	0 60
Drill runners	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Elevator constructors	0 90
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 63
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 87
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Lathers—metal	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 55
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Riggers (general)	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 50
Steam shovel—	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 85
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 87
Terrazzo layers	0 70

	Per hour
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	$0 55
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 70
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 55
Welders and burners—on steel erection	0 87

Construction of a Recreation Building and three Staff Residences at the Military Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. Name of contractors, Concrete Construction, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 21, 1942. Amount of contract, $128,498 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 92
Carpenters and joiners	0 81
Cement finishers	0 64
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 64
Electric	0 58
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 87
Elevator constructors	1 00
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 70
Labourers	0 46
Lathers—metal	0 87
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 78
Painters and glaziers	0 74
Plasterers	0 90
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Shinglers (wood)	0 81
Shinglers (asbestos)	0 69
Sheet metal workers	0 82
Structural steel workers	0 87
Terrazzo layers	0 81
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 58
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 60
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 60

Construction of Dominion Government Temporary Office Building No. 6, Ottawa. Name of contractors, Pigott Construction Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, January 10, 1942. Amount of contract $328,000 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or elec.	0 55
Compressor operators (gas, or elec.)	$0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Labourers	0 45
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters (spray)	0 90
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 05
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 95
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50

Construction of Pavilions "B" and "C", Camphill Hospital, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Fundy Construction Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 17, 1941. Amount of contract, $233,335 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Painters (spray)	0 80
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 45
Shinglers (wood, asbestos)	0 80
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Structural steel workers	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 10
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 70

	Per hour
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchmen	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45

Construction of addition to Botanical Laboratory, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Name of contractors, Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa. Date of contract, December 3, 1941. Amount of contract, $12,675. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers:	
Up to Sept. 30, 1941	$1 05
On and after Oct. 1, 1941	1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners:	
Up to July 31, 1941	0 85
On and after Aug. 1, 1941	0 90
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Elec. or gas.	0 65
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 05
Roofers, sheet metal:	
Up to Sept. 30, 1941	0 92
On and after Oct. 1, 1941	0 95
Sheet metal workers:	
Up to Sept. 30, 1941	0 92
On and after Oct. 1, 1941	0 95
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 40
Waxers and polishers	0 50

Alterations to the old Administration Building to provide an Infectious Diseases Pavilion at Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, J. C. Dill, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 29, 1942. Amount of contract, $20,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 97½
Drivers	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 10
Labourers	0 50
Lathers—metal	1 00
Lathers—wood	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 68¾
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 12½
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 62½
Sheet metal workers	1 07½
Watchmen	0 45

Construction of a Naval Base at Shelburne, N.S. Name of contractors, M. A. Condon and Son, Kentville, N.S. Date of contract, March 2, 1942. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $264,140. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gas. or elec.	0 45
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver (horse and cart)	0 50
Driver (team and wagon)	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 70
Enginemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators, tower (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1.35
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Pipe fitters (surface—temp. work)	0 50
Pipe layers (caulkers and solderers)	0 45
Pile driver and derrick:	
Foremen	0 70
Engineers	0 60
Man (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Firemen	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers:	
Felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 40
Sheet metal	0 60
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Tractor operators:	
Small	0 45
Letourneau, etc.	0 55
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 55

Alterations to Maw Block, Winnipeg, Man., for the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Name of contractors, Randver Sigurd-

son, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, January 28, 1942. Amount of contract, $7,100. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 15
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 52½
Carpenters and joiners	0 95
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 90
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 95
Labourers	0 45
Lathers—metal	0 80
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plasterers	1 15
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 52½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 05
Watchmen	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Erection of staff residences at Kimberley, B.C. Name of contractors, Bennett and White Construction Company, Limited, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, January 30, 1942. Amount of contract, $7,014. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—wood	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 45
Shinglers (wood, asbestos)	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45

Construction of a water supply main at Weyburn, Sask. Name of contractors, Saskatoon Contracting Company, Limited, Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, January 30, 1942. Amount of contract, $8,746. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boilermakers on construction or erection	0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec.	0 45
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Drivers	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 45
Enginemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Powdermen	0 45
Pumpmen	0 45
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 70
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators:	
Small	0 50
Letourneau, etc.	0 60
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of water supply system at Gananoque, Ont. Name of contractor, King Paving Company, Limited, Oakville, Ont. Date of contract, January 30, 1942. Amount of contract, $4,716. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 45
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 70
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Powdermen	0 45
Pumpmen	0 45
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50

	Per hour
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Tractor operators:	
Small	0 45
Letourneau, etc.	0 55
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of water supply main at St. Aldwyn, Sask. Name of contractors, Saskatoon Contracting Company, Limited, Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, January 30, 1942. Amount of contract, $11,459.99. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Dragline operators (steam or gas.)	1 00
Dragline:	
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 35
Driver (team and wagon)	0 50
Drill runners	0 65
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. and elec.)	0 70
Enginemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Pipe fitters (surface temp. work)	0 50
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Powdermen	0 45
Pumpmen	0 45
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators:	
Small	0 50
Letourneau, etc.	0 60
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners—acetylene or elec.	0 60

Construction of water supply main at Mount Hope, Ont. Name of contractors, Scott Jackson Construction, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 2, 1942. Amount of contract, $21,881. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 05
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement and concrete mixer operators—gas. or elec.	0 60
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 55
Dragline:	
Operators (steam or gas.)	1 00
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 55
Enginemen, stationary	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 60
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Powdermen	0 55
Pumpmen	0 55
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 55
Tractor operators:	
Small	0 55
Letourneau, etc.	0 65
Watchmen	0 40
Welders and burners—acetylene or elec.	0 70
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 70
Machinists	0 70
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 55

Development of Tofino Aerodrome, B.C. Name of contractors, Coast Construction Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 30, 1942. Amount of contract, $952,455. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 50
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Dragline:	
Operators (steam or gas.)	1 12½
Firemen	0 74½
Oilers	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Driver:	
Horse and cart	0 55
Team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 70
Enginemen, stationary	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Machinists	0 90
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck:	
Drivers	0 45
Driver and truck	1 45
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 55
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50

	Per hour
Rivermen (log manipulators on storage dams, and men employed on soundings and on hazardous work on rivers and streams)	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 55
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gas.	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 70
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 12½
Cranemen	0 90
Firemen	0 74½
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 12½
Tractor operators (Letourneau, etc.)	0 70
Truss assemblers and erectors (wood)	0 60
Watchmen	0 40
Wharf and dock builders	1 00

Additional construction at Amherst Aerodrome, N.S. Name of contractor, B. H. Williamson, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, February 4, 1942. Amount of contract, $10,725. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Drivers	$0 35
Driver:	
Horse and cart	0 50
Team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck:	
Driver and truck	1 35
Drivers	0 40
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 60
Gas.	0 45
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 60
Tractor operators:	
Small	0 45
Letourneau, etc.	0 55
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of water supply works at Jarvis, Ont. Name of contractors, Grant Contracting Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 5, 1942. Amount of contract, $58,030. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boatmen (rowboats)	$0 35
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators—Gas. or elec.	0 50
	Per day
Divers (Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
Dragline:	Per hour
Operators—steam or gas.	1 00
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver—team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians—inside wiremen	0 70
Engineers:	
Operating steam—single or double drums	0 65
Crane—steam, gas., elec.	0 70
Enginemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers:	
Metal	0 70
Wood	0 65
Machinists	0 65
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck:	
Driver	0 45
Driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Pipefitters—surface temp. work	0 55
Pipelayers—caulkers and solderers	0 50
Pile driver and derrick:	
Foremen	0 75
Engineers	0 65
Men	0 55
Firemen	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Roofers:	
Felt and gravel; patent, comp.	0 45
Sheet metal	0 70
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Operators—gas.	1 00
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Tractor operators:	
Small	0 50
Letourneau, etc.	0 60
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners—acetylene or elec.	0 65

Additional airport development at London, Ont. Name of contractors, Johnson Brothers Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont. Date of contract, February, 9, 1942. Amount of contract, $7,022.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver:	
Horse and cart	0 55
Team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck:	
Drivers	0 45
Driver and truck	1 45

	Per hour
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 55
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gas.	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 65
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators:	
Small	0 50
Letourneau, etc.	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Clearing of practice bombing range at Loggieville (Chatham), N.B. Name of contractors, Armstrong Bros., Perth, N.B. Date of contract, February 13, 1942. Amount of contract, $12,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Drivers	0 35
Driver:	
Horse and cart	0 50
Team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Tractor operators (Letourneau, etc.)	0 45
Truss assemblers and erectors (wood)	0 55
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of water supply main at Chater, Man. Name of contractors, Henry Borger and Son, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, February 19, 1942. Amount of contract, $16,075. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or elec.	0 45
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Dragline:	
Operators (steam or gas.)	1 00
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver:	
Horse and cart	0 55
Team and wagon	0 85
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, crane (steam, gas or elec.)	0 75
Enginemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 45
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 90
Gas.	0 60
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators:	
Small	0 60
Letourneau, etc.	0 60
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners—acetylene or elec.	0 60

Construction of waterworks pumphouse at Gananoque, Ont. Name of contractors, King Paving Company, Limited, Oakville, Ont. Date of contract, February 24, 1942. Amount of contract, $4,724.90. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 05
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement and concrete mixer operators—Gas. or elec.	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Dragline:	
Operators (steam or gas.)	1 00
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver (team and wagon)	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. and elec.)	0 70
Enginemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—metal	0 70
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 05
Pipe fitters (surface temp. work)	0 55
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Roofers:	
Felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 45
Sheet metal	0 70

	Per hour
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Tractor operators:	
Small	0 50
Letourneau, etc.	0 60
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners—acetylene or elec.	0 65

(2) *Dredging Work*

NOTE.—The labour conditions of contracts of this nature contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging a channel at the south of the Capilano River, B.C. Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 23, 1942. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $9,600.

Dredging four areas, A, B, C and D; removing an old cribwork structure in area A and approach; removing the pilework section of existing No. 1 wharf in area A and approach, H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter and Sons, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 27, 1942. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $115,936.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Supply of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Contractor	Nature of Contract
Chevrons	William Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cook's coats and trousers	Robt. C. Wilkins Co. Ltd., Farnham, P.Q.
Gymnasium jerseys	Penman's Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Gymnasium knickers	S. S. Holden, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.
Woollen mitts	Mr. Geo. E. Hanson, Hull, P.Q.
Toques	R. M. Ballantyne, Ltd., Stratford, Ont.
Pillows	Simmons, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Button brushes	The Stevens-Hepner Co., Ltd., Port Elgin, Ont.
Flags	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Blue web waist belts	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Bath towels	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Pillow slips	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Bedsteads	Simmons, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Braces	The King Suspender & Neckwear Co., Toronto, Ont.
Mattresses	Simmons, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Metal badges	William Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Arm bands	S. S. Holden, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Hand towels	Caldwell Linen Mills, Ltd., Iroquois, Ont.
Blanket straps	J. E. Lortie Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Fur coats	Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Barrington Rubber Co., Ltd., Oakville, Ont. Uniform Company Reg'd., Quebec, P.Q. Uniform Camp Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont. Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Canadian Spool Cotton Co., Montreal, P.Q. Mayer Sealing Devices Reg'd., Montreal, P.Q. Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. United-Carr Fastener Co. of Canada, Hamilton, Ont. D. K. McLaren, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Monarch Belting Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter pouches and mail bags	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec are summarized in a separate article following this.

Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying

DELORO, ONTARIO—DELORO SMELTING AND REFINING CO. LTD. AND COMMITTEE OF EMPLOYEES.

Agreement reached following an application for a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which was later withdrawn when agreement was reached through the Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission. Agreement to be in effect from February 14, 1942, to August 1, 1942, and thereafter until 30 days' notice.

Hours: 8 per day where possible, 48 per week; overtime and work for day workers on Sundays at time and one half. For electric furnace operations, 9 hours per day, a 54 hour week; for shift work, overtime after 56 hours in a week; for work where Sunday operations are the rule, a week to be 56 hours, with straight time on Sundays. Wage rates in effect at time agreement made to be maintained; the company to pay to each employee at March 31, 1942, and at the end of each subsequent quarterly period for the duration of the war a "goodwill" bonus of 10 per cent of the earnings of each such employee during the previous three months. The Company will continue to pay the wartime cost of living bonus in accordance with Order in Council P.C. 7440 of December 16, 1940. Vacation: one week per year after one year's service. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO.—CHROMIUM MINING AND SMELTING CORPORATION LTD. AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Agreement reached following the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1941, page 1189, and this issue page 263. Agreement to be in effect from January 28, 1942 to July 27, 1942, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice. Hours (subject to requirements indicated by federal government): 8 per day for shift employees, 8 or 9 per day for day workers according to nature of operations; employees on shift work to operate on change shifts as now established to ensure days of rest; day workers electing to work 7 days per week will be subject to call but, work permitting, will have Sundays off; day workers electing to work 6 days per week will not be subject to call for work on Sundays. Overtime at time and one half except a shift worker replacing by agreement his relief man. Wage rates now established to be maintained. During normal times employer will pay wages equal to or above prevailing rates in the community for similar work. During war conditions, wages will follow the principle formulated by the federal government and in accordance with Order in Council 8253 of October 27, 1941 and amendments. Vacation: only shift employees on a 7 day week basis and day employees electing to work a 7 day week to be given a vacation with pay, such annual vacation to be from 3 days during second year of service to 15 days after five years' continuous service. Provision is made for seniority rights, for collective bargaining and the settlement of disputes.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—MACDONALD BROTHERS AIRCRAFT LIMITED, WINNIPEG, AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LODGE 741.

Agreement reached following application for a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1342) and conciliation by the Industrial Dispute Inquiry Commission and subsequent withdrawal of the application (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, pages 1488 and 1468, and this issue page 263).

Agreement in effect from January 24, 1942, to December 31, 1942, or 1943 if notice is given by neither party.

The Company recognizes a shop committee of the union who are employees of the company as the bargaining agent of the employees. Hours: 48 per week; overtime at time and one half for first four hours and double time thereafter; double time also for work on Sundays (or other day assigned where work on Sunday necessary due to 7 day operations) and seven specified holidays. The wage schedule in effect at the time the agreement made is to continue until any change is permitted by the National War Labour Board. A cost-of-living bonus to be paid in accordance with the federal government Order in Council P.C. 8253 of October 27, 1941, or subsequent Orders in Council. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act," the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A parity committee (formerly called a joint committee) must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A parity committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August, 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of two new agreements and the amendment of eight other agreements, all of which are noted below. In addition, requests for the amendment of the following agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette:* fur industry, Quebec, in the issue of February 7; barbers and hairdressers at Quebec, the embroidery industry throughout the province, building trades at Sorel, garages and service stations at Quebec and plumbers at Three Rivers, in the issue of February 14; hardware stores at Quebec, barbers and hairdresses at St. Johns and Iberville, the fur industry (wholesale) at Montreal, the lithographing industry throughout the province and building trades at St. Johns, in the issue of February 21; bakers at Montreal, building trades at Val d'Or and Amos, building materials throughout the province and building trades at St. Jerome, in the issue of February 28. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during February, approving the levying of assessments by certain parity committees.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS AND BAKERY SALESMEN, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated February 18, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 21, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1939, page 1064, September, 1940, page 970, January, 1941, page 70, February, page 183, and January, 1942, page 110). The basic weekly wage rates are unchanged at $21 for journeymen bakers and pastry cooks, $18 for helpers, $12 for apprentices, $25 to $29 for foremen (with the addition of a rate of $32 for foremen in establishments of 16 or more men), $18 for salesmen and distributors plus commissions; extra employees 50 cents per hour for journeymen bakers and 40 cents for helpers; inspectors where employed, $25 per week. A cost-of-living bonus of $2.50 per week is added to the weekly minimum wage. Effective from February 15, 1942, an additional cost-of-living bonus is payable in accordance with the federal government Orders in Council P.C.

8253 and 9514 of 1941. The agreement is extended to December 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

TANNERY INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated February 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 21, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 282, February, 1941, page 183, August, page 1008 and October, page 1313). The 10 per cent increase in hourly rates granted as a war bonus from September 13, 1941, is rescinded and replaced by a cost-of-living bonus of 25 cents per week for each rise of one point in the cost-of-living index since August, 1939, for all adult male employees, and a bonus of one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for each such point rise, for male employees under 21 years and female workers where the basic wage rates of such are less than $25 per week.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council dated February 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 21, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1385, December, 1939, page 1279, November, 1940, page 1202, August, 1941, page 1008 and September, page 1159). The minimum wage scale which was originally printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1937, page 104, is amended for certain classes: class EE (steam machine pressers on coats and general underpressers on vests) is replaced by class D-1 (steam machine pressage on coats and general underpressers on vests) with minimum hourly rates of 51 cents in zone I, 46 cents in zone II and 44 cents in zone III; in class E, choppers on coats are deleted and the following new class added—class D-2 (choppers on coats, pants and vests) 49 cents in zone I, 44 cents in zone II and 42 cents in zone III; the wage rates for class FF (underpressers in the pants department) are changed to 42 cents in zone I, 38 cents in zone II and 36 cents in zone III; choppers on odd pants are deleted from their previous group and made into a new group with minimum hourly rates of 45 cents in zone I, 41 cents in zone II and 39 cents in zone III.

DRESS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated January 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 7, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 1075, and November, page 1202) but does not affect the summary previously given.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

PRINTING TRADES, MONTREAL

A correction to the Order in Council summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, page 704, was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 28, which does not affect the summary previously given.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY CAR AND BUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated February 14, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 14, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 282, April, page 390, January, 1941, page 70, April, page 473, and May, page 593) by extending the terms of the agreement to March 1, 1943.

Manufacturing: Non-metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.

PAINT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated February 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 28, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 282, and January, 1942, page 110) to May 1, 1942.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, VAL D'OR AND AMOS

An order in Council, dated January 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 7, extends the term of the agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, page 704, and October, page 1315, and December, page 1573) to February 11, 1943.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND AND COASTAL NAVIGATION), MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated February 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 28, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 629; February, 1940, page 173; April, page 391; June, page 610; February, 1941, page 184; April, page 473; June, page 705; July, page 854; August, page 1013; September, page 1162; November, page 1425, and February, 1942, page 234) to April 30, 1942.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, THREE RIVERS

An Order in Council, dated February 26, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 28, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Union nationale catholique des Maîtres-Barbiers et Coiffeurs, Inc. (The National Catholic Union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers, Inc.) of Three Rivers and L'Union nationale catholique des Employés Barbiers et Coiffeurs (The National Catholic Union of Employed Barbers and Hairdressers) of Three Rivers. Agreement to be in effect from February 28, 1942, to February 27, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, and includes: the cities of Three Rivers and Cap de la Madeleine and within two miles of them (zone I); the cities of Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mère and within two miles of them (zone II); and the town of Louiseville and within two miles of it (zone III).

Hours: 56 per week in zones I and II, and 62 hours in zone III. Weekly wage rates: for barbers and male hairdressers, $15 plus 50 per cent of receipts in excess of $22 made by the

employee during the week or $20 per week without percentage; female hairdressers, $14. Rates are also set for part time employees. A cost of living bonus is provided for with increases in the cost of living over October 1, 1941 (in accordance with the federal Order in Council, P.C. 8253 of 1941). A scale of minimum charges to customers is provided for. Apprentices to be paid from $5 for second six months to $10 after 18 months.

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated February 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 21, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between La Section des Directeurs de Funérailles du District de Montréal de l'Association des Marchands détaillants du Canada (The Montreal District Funeral Directors' Section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada) and Le Syndicat des Employés de Pompes Funèbres de Montréal, Inc. (The Union of Funeral Undertakers' Employees of Montreal, Inc.). This agreement applies to all funeral directors and embalmers and their employees on the Island of Montreal and Isle Jésus, and within 10 miles of the Island of Montreal, and is in effect from February 21, 1942, to February 20, 1943, and for another 30 days if a new agreement has not then been adopted.

Hours: 66 per week; overtime at time and one half the minimum rates. Minimum wage rates: embalmers $28 and $30 per week, or $8 per embalming; automobile mechanics from 45 cents per hour for third class to 60 cents for first class mechanics; servicemen from $18 for inexperienced men to $23 after three years; extra employees 40 cents per hour. A cost of living bonus is provided for in accordance with federal Order in Council P.C. 8253 of 1941. Students learning embalming are not paid; apprenticeship to be for one year.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1942

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE official index number of the cost of living in Canada, calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base period 1935 to 1939 as 100 advanced from 115·4 at the beginning of January, 1942 to 115·7 at the beginning of February due to advances in the food group and in certain miscellaneous items. In the former group increases in the prices of potatoes, onions, meats and tea more than offset declines in the prices of fruits and eggs. A fractional decline was recorded in the clothing group while the rent, fuel, and home furnishings groups were unchanged. Comparative figures for the total index at certain dates are 115·7 for February, 1942; 115·4 for January; 115·5 for October, 1941; 108·2 for February, 1941; 103·8 for February, 1940; and 100·8 for August, 1939, the last prewar month.

After adjustment to the base 100·0 for August, 1939, as required by Order in Council P.C. 8253, the index was 114·8 at the beginning of February; 114·5 for January; and 114·6 for October, 1941, thus showing an increase of two-tenths of one point between October, 1941, and February, 1942, and a wartime increase in the cost of living of 14·8 points down to February 2.

Foods advanced 24 per cent between August, 1939, and January, 1942; clothing 19·7 per cent; home furnishings and services 16·9 per cent; fuel and light 14·0 per cent; rent 7·1 per cent; and miscellaneous 5·7 per cent.

The control of prices under an Order in Council of November 1, 1941, P.C. 8527, became effective on December 1, 1941, the Order having been amended to change the effective date from November 17 to December 1. The text of P.C. 8527 which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November on page 1371 provided that no person should sell any goods or supply services at prices higher than during the period September 15 to October 11, except under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In the LABOUR GAZETTE for December on pages 1498 to 1501 under the title "Stabilization of Prices in Canada" there appears an outline of the measures taken by the Board. Prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, furs and certain kinds of fresh, cured and canned fish were exempted by the Board from the provisions of the maximum prices regulations. The order does not apply to sales by farmers and fishermen to dealers or processors of live stock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm made cheese, honey, maple syrup and fish but does apply to sales by such dealers and processors and to sales by farmers and fishermen to consumers. On December 19, 1941, the Board announced that an increase in the price of milk by one cent per quart might be authorized in certain areas and under specified conditions. Authorization for similarly limited increases in retail prices of some kinds of tea in certain provinces, by amounts up to five cents per pound, was announced on January 16. On January 20 the Board re-established the price ceiling on onions, the basic period being the week ended January 10, 1942, and on March 10 the price ceiling on potatoes was re-established, the basic period to be February 2 to February 7.

The index number of the cost of living was constructed on the basis of a survey of

expenditure of 1,439 families of wage-earners and salaried workers with earnings between $450 and $2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was $1,453.90 divided as follows: food (31·3 per cent), $443; shelter (19·1 per cent), $269.50; fuel and light (6·4 per cent), $90.50; clothing (11·7 per cent), $165.80; home furnishings (8·9 per cent), $125.70; miscellaneous (22·6 per cent), $319.40.

The last named group includes health (4·3 per cent), $60.80; personal care (1·7 per cent), $23.90; transportation (5·6 per cent), $79.30; recreation (5·8 per cent), $82.10; life insurance (5·2 per cent), $73.30. Other expenditure not directly represented in the index was $40.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of retail prices of commodities included in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services. The figures at certain dates since August, 1939, are: August, 1939, 100·0; September, 100·0; October, 103·8; November, 104·3; December, 104·3; January, 1940, 104·2; February, 104·3; March, 105·5; April, 105·5; May, 105·3; June, 105·3; July, 106·4; August, 106·8; September, 107·9; October, 108·4; November, 109·7; December, 110·0; January, 1941, 110·4; February, 110·1; March, 110·2; April, 110·7; May, 110·9; June, 112·7; July, 114·9; August, 117·7; September, 119·4; October, 120·1; November, 121·4; December, 120·6; January, 1942, 119·9; February, 120·3.

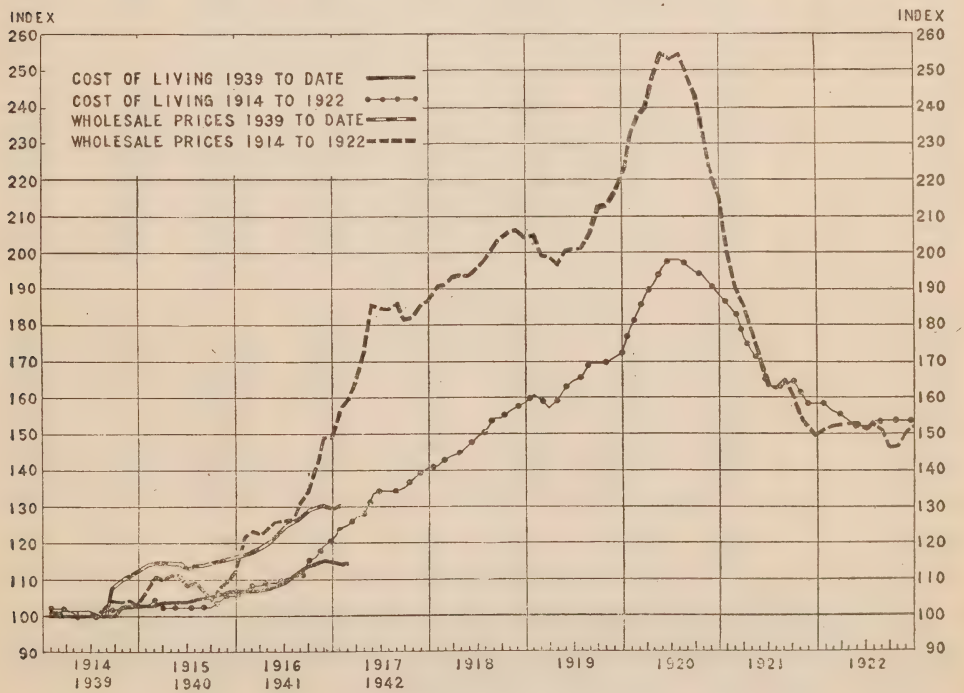
The accompanying chart shows the trend of the cost of living and wholesale prices since the beginning of the present war compared with prices in the period of 1914-1922.

Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base of 1926 as 100 was 94·6 for February, 1942, as compared with 94·3 for January; 93·6 for December, 1941; 85·2 for February, 1941; and 72·3 for August, 1939, the last prewar month. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups advanced during the month. Changes were slight except in the iron and its products group which advanced 2·2 per cent. The increase in the general index between August, 1939, and February, 1942 was 30·8 per cent. Canadian farm products advanced 34·2 per cent in the same period, consumers' goods 30·4 per cent, and producers' goods 30·1 per cent.

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA 1914-1922 AND 1939-1942

BASE: PRICES IN JULY 1914 AND IN AUGUST 1939 = 100



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

PRICES AS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

—	Adjusted to base 100·0 for August, 1939	On base of average prices in 1935–1939 as 100*						
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
1913		79·7	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3	
1914		80·0	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3	
1915		81·6	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9	
1916		88·3	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5	
1917		104·5	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5	
1918		118·3	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4	
1919		130·0	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2	
1920		150·5	188·1	100·2	119·9	213·1	110·3	
1921		132·5	143·9	109·2	127·6	123·4	112·5	
1922		121·3	121·9	113·7	122·2	147·0	112·5	
1923		121·7	122·8	116·6	122·2	145·1	111·7	
1924		119·5	120·9	117·4	119·2	141·7	109·6	
1925		120·6	126·3	117·4	116·8	141·3	107·5	
1926		121·8	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1	
1927		119·9	130·8	114·5	114·4	135·6	105·1	
1928		120·5	131·5	117·3	113·2	135·5	104·8	
1929		121·7	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0	
1930		120·8	131·5	122·7	111·8	130·6	105·4	
1931		109·1	103·1	119·4	110·0	114·3	103·3	
1932		99·0	85·7	109·7	106·8	100·6	100·4	
1933		94·4	84·9	98·6	102·5	93·3	98·2	
1934		95·6	92·7	93·2	102·1	97·1	97·8	
1935		96·2	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7
1936		98·1	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1
1937		101·2	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1
1938		102·2	103·8	103·1	97·7	100·9	102·4	101·2
1939								
August 1	**100·0**	100·8	99·3	103·8	99·0	100·1	100·9	101·3
September 1	**100·0**	100·8	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3
October 2	**102·7**	103·5	106·3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7
November 1	**103·0**	103·8	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9
December 1	**103·0**	103·8	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0
Year		101·5	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4
1940								
January 2	**103·0**	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8
February 1	**103·0**	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9
March 1	**103·8**	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9
April 1	**103·8**	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8
May 1	**104·1**	104·9	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8
June 1	**104·1**	104·9	103·8	106·9	106·0	109·1	106·5	101·8
July 2	**104·8**	105·6	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2
August 1	**105·1**	105·9	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0
September 2	**105·6**	106·4	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·8
October 1	**106·2**	107·0	106·1	107·7	108·0	113·5	109·7	102·8
November 1	**106·9**	107·8	108·7	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·0	102·8
December 2	**107·1**	108·0	109·1	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·7	102·8
Year		105·6	105·6	106·3	107·1	109·2	107·2	102·3
1941								
January 2	**107·4**	108·3	109·7	107·7	108·6	113·7	110·8	103·1
February 1	**107·3**	108·2	108·8	107·7	108·7	114·1	111·5	103·1
March 1	**107·3**	108·2	109·0	107·7	108·9	114·2	111·6	102·9
April 1	**107·7**	108·6	110·1	107·7	108·9	114·3	111·7	102·9
May 1	**108·5**	109·4	109·7	109·7	109·2	114·5	111·8	105·1
June 2	**109·6**	110·5	112·5	109·7	110·2	114·9	112·1	105·6
July 2	**111·0**	111·9	116·6	109·7	110·5	115·1	113·0	105·6
August 1	**112·8**	113·7	121·3	109·7	110·5	115·7	114·3	106·1
September 2	**113·8**	114·7	123·3	109·7	110·9	117·4	115·8	106·4
October 1	**114·6**	115·5	123·2	111·2	112·1	119·6	117·3	106·5
November 1	**115·4**	116·3	125·4	111·2	112·7	120·0	117·9	106·7
December 1	**114·9**	115·8	123·8	111·2	112·7	119·9	117·9	106·7
1942								
January 2	**114·5**	115·4	122·3	111·2	112·9	119·9	118·0	106·8
February 2	**114·8**	115·7	123·1	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1

*** For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.**

The cost of living bonus provided for by P.C. 8253 must be based on the index shown in the left-hand column. For each rise of one point in the index the amount of the bonus or its increase shall be:—(1) twenty-five cents per week for all adult male employees, and for all other employees employed at basic wage rates of twenty-five dollars or more per week, and (2) one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under twenty-one years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than twenty-five dollars per week.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1942

AUGUST, 1939 = 100

—	Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
Halifax	113·5	127·3	104·2	105·9	116·1	114·7	105·7
St. John	115·2	124·1	107·3	109·5	120·7	116·1	107·6
Montreal	117·1	127·1	108·3	116·3	123·1	117·5	105·1
Toronto	114·5	123·2	108·5	117·7	117·2	114·1	107·3
Winnipeg	112·4	121·7	104·4	107·1	116·8	115·7	105·6
Saskatoon	115·7	124·9	113·1	107·0	119·2	120·1	105·0
Edmonton	110·9	119·4	100·0	99·4	122·7	117·1	104·9
Vancouver	112·1	122·8	99·4	111·5	118·8	113·1	105·2

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA FOR CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS AND FUEL AT CERTAIN DATES 1914 TO 1942

Commodities	Unit	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1915	Feb. 1917	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1933	Feb. 1937	Feb. 1939	Feb. 1941	Jan. 1942	Feb. 1942
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	lb.	24·0	23·5	27·0	32·6	36·6	27·7	28·6	34·9	20·5	24·0	26·5	31·1	33·7	33·9
Beef, round steak	lb.	.....	20·5	24·1	29·7	32·8	23·1	23·1	29·9	16·4	19·4	22·3	26·9	29·9	30·1
Beef, rib roast	lb.	.....	18·9	21·5	27·0	29·5	21·3	21·4	27·5	15·5	17·8	19·8	26·3*a*	29·1*a*	29·4*a*
Beef, shoulder	lb.	16·3	16·2	17·9	23·2	23·8	15·7	15·6	21·7	11·0	12·9	15·2	18·5*b*	21·2*b*	21·2*b*
Beef, stewing	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·9	12·3	12·0	17·3	9·0	10·6	12·5	15·2	17·5	17·7
Veal, forequarter	lb.	17·0	17·6	20·9	26·7	25·9	18·8	19·2	24·3	12·2	14·9	16·8	20·6	21·2	21·3
Mutton, hindquarter	lb.	20·8	20·3	25·9	31·9	33·1	26·2	29·5	30·5	17·3	22·2	23·5	29·7*c*	31·2*c*	31·8*c*
Pork, fresh, from ham	lb.	21·9	18·7	26·1	34·1	37·0	27·5	29·1	27·5	12·2	21·2	23·6	22·7	29·2	29·4
Pork, salt mess	lb.	17·3	17·6	22·6	31·6	35·3	25·8	27·0	26·5	13·5	20·1	21·2	20·0	23·9	24·0
Bacon, not sliced	lb.	26·0	24·5	32·6	45·6	52·2	39·3	41·7	37·8	17·4	29·0	30·3	.....	39·0	39·1
Bacon, sliced	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	55·9	43·8	45·8	42·4	20·5	32·3	33·8	32·3	43·1	43·1
Fish, salt cod	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·6	21·4	21·0	21·3	17·9	17·6	18·5	19·7	23·6	24·3
Fish, finnan haddie	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·2	20·4	20·5	16·7	17·0	17·5	19·4	21·7	22·6
Lard	lb.	18·7	17·7	25·1	33·7	39·2	20·8	24·7	22·5	11·8	16·7	13·3	10·5	16·2	16·0
Eggs, fresh	doz.	42·6	40·8	54·9	63·8	.....	56·2	50·5	49·7	28·8	31·6*d*	29·6*d*	29·7*d*	40·1*d*	39·1*d*
Eggs, cooking	doz.	35·4	32·9	44·5	49·0	.....	47·7	41·5	41·4	22·5	26·3*f*	24·7*f*	26·1*f*	35·4*f*	34·6*f*
Milk	qt.	9·2	9·2	10·1	11·9	14·0	13·0	12·3	12·5	9·4	10·7	10·9	11·2	11·8	11·8
Butter, dairy	lb.	30·7	30·7	43·2	47·7	65·9	39·4	45·4	44·0	22·3	27·0	24·0	.....	35·1	35·0
Butter, creamery	lb.	35·3	35·3	48·0	52·8	73·9	44·7	49·8	48·3	25·7	30·8	27·1	38·1	38·4	38·4
Cheese, Canadian mild	lb.	21·8	23·0	29·5	30·4	38·0	28·7	32·9*h*	33·8*h*	19·4*h*	22·6*h*	22·6*h*	24·0	36·4	36·5
Bread, white	lb.	4·2	4·7	6·1	7·5	9·1	7·0	7·6	7·7	5·6	6·7	6·6	6·7	6·8	6·8
Flour	lb.	3·2	4·3	5·2	6·5	7·6	4·7	5·4	4·9	2·6	4·2	3·1	3·6	3·6	3·6
Rolled oats, bulk	lb.	4·2	5·1	5·3	7·5	8·1	5·5	5·8	6·3	4·6	5·6	5·1	5·2	5·6	5·7
Rice	lb.	5·8	5·9	6·8	10·1	15·8	9·6	10·9	10·5	8·0	8·1	8·1	9·1	10·5	10·5
Tomatoes, canned, 2½'s	tin	.....	11·3	20·5	24·8	21·4	19·1	16·7	15·7	11·7	13·0	10·7	13·6	13·8	13·8
Peas, canned, 2's	tin	.....	10·2	14·3	19·8	20·5	19·0	17·6	15·9	11·6	12·3	10·6	11·9	12·5	12·5
Corn, canned, 2's	tin	.....	10·1	15·7	23·2	21·6	17·2	16·6	15·9	11·6	12·3	10·7	12·0	13·3	13·3
Beans, dry	lb.	5·9	6·9	12·6	16·9	11·6	8·5	8·0	11·1	3·8	7·2	5·1	6·5	6·5	6·5
Onions	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·0	9·8	4·9	7·5	3·5	3·8	4·1	4·2	5·7	6·5
Potatoes	75 lb.	100·0	83·3	195·8	184·2	325·8	133·2	243·4	109·7	79·1	150·7	110·2	107·5	134·6	169·5
Potatoes	15 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	69·8	31·6	54·0	26·5	19·2	34·5	26·1	26·0	31·0	37·6
Apples, evaporated	lb.	12·6	11·8	14·0	20·5	27·9	21·7	20·0	20·8	15·1	16·1	15·4	14·8	15·3	15·6
Prunes, medium	lb.	12·0	12·9	13·8	17·2	26·0	18·5	15·8	13·6	10·6	11·5	10·9	11·5	12·6	12·6
Raisins, seedless, 16 oz.	pkg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·0	17·7	16·0	17·2	16·7	16·8	16·7	17·1	17·2
Currants, bulk	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·4	18·7	19·6	16·2	15·1	14·7	14·8	15·1	15·1
Peaches, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·3	29·4	26·8	20·9	19·6	16·8	15·6	16·0	16·0
Corn syrup, 5 lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52·1	46·4	42·5	39·3	44·1	43·0	45·3	59·1	59·3
Sugar, granulated	lb.	5·6	7·9	9·1	10·5	16·1	8·8	7·9	7·6	5·7	6·3	6·4	7·4	8·6	8·6
Sugar, yellow	lb.	5·3	7·2	8·5	9·9	15·2	8·3	7·5	7·1	5·6	6·1	6·2	7·4	8·4	8·4
Tea, black	lb.	35·8	36·8	41·5	50·9	64·2	55·4	71·6	70·8	42·2	52·0	58·9	68·8	83·0	83·5
Coffee	lb.	37·7	38·5	42·0	40·7	59·9	54·0	61·1	60·8	40·5	35·3	34·3	45·6	48·0	48·0
Cocoa, ½ lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30·1	27·3	27·6	24·6	19·9	19·2	19·6	19·0	19·0
Coal, anthracite, U.S.	ton	$ 8·61	$ 8·58	$ 10·99	$ 11·86	$ 14·27	$ 17·44	$ 18·93	$ 16·34	$ 15·39	$ 14·76	$ 14·64	$ 15·83	$ 16·56	$ 16·60
Coal, bituminous	ton	6·24	5·95	8·06	9·32	10·68	11·27	10·59	10·09	9·42	9·39	9·44	10·02	10·58	10·57
Coke	ton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·84	12·23	12·02	12·74	13·58	13·59
Wood, hard, long	cord	6·70	6·61	7·66	10·36	11·99	12·73	12·24	12·13	9·97	9·52	9·56	9·99	11·26	11·27
Wood, hard, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·82	14·72	14·47	14·63	11·99	11·30	11·61	12·14	13·50	13·52
Wood, soft, long	cord	5·06	4·95	5·39	7·91	9·44	9·26	8·98	8·83	7·52	7·22	7·14	7·42	8·15	8·14
Wood, soft, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·89	11·29	11·15	10·99	9·11	8·43	8·54	8·87	9·55	9·56

a. Rolled. *b*. Blade. *c*. Lamb. *d*. Grade A. *f*. Grade B. *h*. Kind most sold.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal		Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	Pork				Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Boneless fronts, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.		Fresh, loin, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast, from ham, per lb.	Fresh, shoulder, per lb.	Salt, regular mess, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Medium, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**33·9**	**30·1**	**29·4**	**21·2**	**17·7**	**23·9**	**21·3**	**31·8**	**32·8**	**29·4**	**25·1**	**24·0**	**39·1**	**43·1**
Nova Scotia (average)	**35·6**	**29·9**	**29·1**	**21·8**	**17·9**	**24·0**	**16·3**	**33·1**	**31·9**	**32·5**	**25·7**	**22·7**	**38·0**	**42·7**
1—Sydney	38·5	31·3	31·3	25	19·7	.....	.....	32·5	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	42·8
2—New Glasgow	35·7	31	30·6	23	17·9	.....	15	35	33·1	35	27·9	23·9	37	42·4
3—Amherst	33	.....	.....	21·5	.....	.....	.....	33·3	.....	.....	25	20·8	.....	43·2
4—Halifax	33·4	27·7	25·6	19·4	17·9	.....	17·5	30·7	31	30	24·5	21·3	39	41·7
5—Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	.....	43·2
6—Truro	37·2	29·5	29	20	16	24	.....	34	31·6	.....	25·2	23·5	.....	43
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**33·2**	**27·0**	**25·7**	**20·2**	**17·0**	**20·0**	**17·0**	**31·2**	**31·8**	**33·0**	**23·3**	**22·7**	**40·0**	**43·9**
New Brunswick (average)	**37·4**	**29·1**	**28·7**	**20·4**	**16·2**	**21·3**	**14·0**	**32·6**	**31·5**	**31·0**	**24·5**	**23·5**	.....	**42·1**
8—Moncton	35·4	27·4	27	20·5	15·5	18·6	.....	33·3	32·5	32	26·2	23·3	.....	44·5
9—Saint John	39·1	30·1	29·7	21·3	17·5	21	14	30·1	32	30	24·9	23·3	.....	40·9
10—Fredericton	37·8	29·7	29·5	19·3	15·7	24·3	.....	34·5	30	.....	22·6	23·8	.....	43·1
11—Bathurst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·7	.....	40
Quebec (average)	**32·1**	**29·3**	**25·8**	**19·9**	**13·9**	**22·6**	**21·0**	**31·3**	**27·3**	**26·3**	**22·4**	**23·0**	.....	**40·6**
12—Quebec	31·7	29·9	22·1	20·7	11·6	22·3	21	27·4	22·3	21	21·5	22·4	.....	37·2
13—Three Rivers	32·2	28·6	24·5	18·8	15·3	22	.....	30·4	25·8	.....	22·8	21·6	.....	44·8
14—Sherbrooke	35·7	32·7	29	23·5	16·3	23·2	18	33·3	29·7	30	22·1	23	.....	36·6
15—Sorel	31·3	29·1	26·7	17·6	13·1	21	.....	30	27·7	.....	20·3	22·3	.....	43·9
16—St. Hyacinthe	27·1	25·9	23·7	18·4	14·2	24·6	.....	31·3	25·1	.....	20·9	18·9	.....	44·4
17—St. John	37	30·7	29·7	20	14·2	24·7	.....	37·7	33·4	.....	25	24·3	.....	41·2
18—Thetford Mines	25·1	25·2	21	18·3	12·2	.....	20	30·7	23	22	21·1	22·5	.....	36
19—Montreal	35·5	31·7	29	20·8	14·1	21·4	25	32	29·7	32	23·8	25·6	.....	42·2
20—Hull	32·9	29·9	26·7	21·3	13·7	21·6	.....	28·5	29·4	.....	24·2	26·5	.....	39·5
Ontario (average)	**34·0**	**31·0**	**30·7**	**22·2**	**18·4**	**25·1**	**23·5**	**32·2**	**34·9**	**31·0**	**26·3**	**24·9**	**38·8**	**42·8**
21—Ottawa	36·5	32·2	32·7	23·6	18·6	23·2	23	31·6	32·1	31	25·4	25·5	40	44
22—Brockville	.....	33·5	32·7	23	20·4	.....	.....	31	32·7	.....	24	25·2	.....	41·7
23—Kingston	32·8	29·5	30·1	21·9	16·2	23·3	20	31·1	34·3	35	25·8	26	40	41·6
24—Belleville	29·8	28·8	28·7	19·4	15·5	25·7	.....	32·3	33·6	30	25·2	21	.....	42·3
25—Peterborough	33·1	30·2	30·9	21·8	18	25·7	.....	33·5	35·4	30	26	26·2	.....	42·3
26—Oshawa	33·6	31·3	31·7	21·9	19·6	25·5	25	32·7	35·6	29	27·2	23·3	38	43·3
27—Orillia	33·3	29·7	30	20·7	18·7	.....	.....	30·3	34	.....	27·7	25	.....	43·2
28—Toronto	36·6	32·1	34·7	24·4	20·5	25·8	20·5	32·8	36	32	25	26·6	38	45·5
29—Niagara Falls	35·3	32·3	32	23·3	16·2	26	.....	33·7	36·2	.....	26·5	25	.....	42·4
30—St. Catharines	35·4	32·7	33·4	24·2	16·9	23	.....	33	35·7	30	26·3	27·1	40	41·6
31—Hamilton	34·9	32·4	32	23·1	20·9	27·3	23	33·5	36	30	28·1	27	42	42·8
32—Brantford	33·9	30·5	30	22·9	16·9	26·1	25	32·4	35·9	29·5	28·2	.....	39	44·6
33—Galt	33	30·7	.....	22·7	20	.....	25	33	35·7	33	26·7	.....	40	44·8
34—Guelph	33·2	30·7	29	21	20·6	25·5	.....	32	35·1	.....	27·3	28·5	.....	42·2
35—Kitchener	33·8	31·8	30·3	22·2	19·6	25·6	.....	35·1	36·5	.....	24·9	21·5	.....	43·1
36—Woodstock	36·5	32	30·7	23·5	19·3	27·7	.....	32	37·7	.....	25	.....	.....	41·5
37—Stratford	34·4	31·4	32·8	23·6	22·8	22	.....	32·5	35·5	.....	25·6	24	.....	45·2
38—London	34·8	31·8	31·9	22·2	19·4	25·7	25	32·9	35·5	30	26·3	25·7	35	42·7
39—St. Thomas	34·4	30·2	31·3	21·5	18	25·3	22·5	31·5	36·9	29	27·7	23	39	43
40—Chatham	33·6	31·3	31	23	17·1	26·6	.....	33	35·9	.....	27·5	24·6	.....	42·6
41—Windsor	32·6	30	29·3	21·3	18	25·5	24	30·9	33·5	31	27·2	24·9	.....	40·6
42—Sarnia	35	30·7	31·3	22·2	18·9	27	.....	31·4	33·1	.....	25·8	24·7	.....	42·6
43—Owen Sound	33·4	30·3	30·3	20·9	18·9	24·7	.....	30·5	33·6	.....	25·1	28·3	.....	43·5
44—North Bay	35·4	32	31	22·5	18·3	23	.....	31	35·8	.....	27·8	25·6	.....	43·8
45—Sudbury	32·2	30·5	28·8	22·2	16·8	26·3	.....	32	35·4	32	27·7	23·1	38	39·8
46—Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·7	37	42
47—Timmins	30·1	27·9	28·7	20·7	17	23·5	23	31·7	33·6	.....	26	25·7	39	40·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	34·7	31·5	27·4	22·4	16·5	25	25	31·5	30·4	30	24·3	23·1	38	41·6
49—Port Arthur	33·6	30·4	28·5	19·8	17·5	23·7	23	32	34·7	32	26·2	24	.....	45·5
50—Fort William	35·1	31·7	29	21·4	17·6	24·6	25	32·7	36·1	33	27·3	23·9	.....	43·3
Manitoba (average)	**31·9**	**27·8**	**28·3**	**21·1**	**18·0**	**21·8**	**19·0**	**29·3**	**34·7**	**25·3**	**26·1**	**22·3**	**38·8**	**44·6**
51—Winnipeg	33	28·3	27·3	20·9	18·7	21·1	18	30·2	35·7	25·5	27·6	22·3	42·5	43·8
52—Brandon	30·7	27·3	29·2	21·2	17·2	22·4	20	28·4	33·7	25	24·5	.....	35	45·3
Saskatchewan (average)	**28·7**	**24·6**	**25·2**	**17·2**	**13·8**	**19·9**	**17·8**	**27·8**	**27·2**	**23·8**	**19·7**	**21·7**	**37·3**	**40·8**
53—Regina	32·5	26·8	25·8	18·5	16·7	20·6	20	28·7	29·7	27	20·8	23	.....	42·7
54—Prince Albert	21	19·3	20·7	13·5	10·7	17	16	25·7	21	18	15·3	18·3	37	35·9
55—Saskatoon	28·8	24·4	25·2	17·9	13·6	19·3	17	27	28·8	25	20·3	20·5	35	42
56—Moose Jaw	32·3	27·9	29	19	14·3	22·5	18	29·7	29·3	25	22·2	25	40	42·6
Alberta (average)	**32·3**	**28·1**	**27·3**	**19·4**	**16·5**	**20·4**	**18·0**	**29·6**	**32·3**	**26·7**	**24·0**	**22·7**	**34·5**	**44·2**
57—Medicine Hat	36	31	31·3	22·3	20·3	.....	.....	30	34·3	.....	23·3	23·7	.....	43·2
58—Drumheller	33	30	24·3	20	16·7	21	20	29	33·3	28	25	22·5	35	42·3
59—Edmonton	26·7	23·4	24·8	15·6	13·3	18·8	16	27·4	31·1	22	23·6	22·2	28·5	42·7
60—Calgary	33·1	28·5	29·7	19·8	18·4	21·9	18	31·4	33·4	30	26·3	24·8	40	45·8
61—Lethbridge	32·6	27·8	26·6	19·5	13·9	20	.....	30	29·2	.....	21·8	20·5	.....	47·2
British Columbia (average)	**37·4**	**32·7**	**33·3**	**22·5**	**22·6**	**27·4**	**24·7**	**34·0**	**35·1**	**30·9**	**26·8**	**25·2**	**42·9**	**48·0**
62—Fernie	34	29·3	32·7	20·3	19·3	24	.....	32·3	34	.....	26	23·2	.....	42·3
63—Nelson	36·3	32·3	33·7	.....	23	.....	25	34·7	37·7	35	28·3	25·4	40	45·4
64—Trail	37	32·8	31·5	22·5	23	27	25	33·7	35·7	35	26·7	25	40	46·5
65—New Westminster	36·7	32	32·8	22	22·6	25	21	32·3	32·7	29	25·4	24·4	44	48·3
66—Vancouver	37·7	33·2	32·6	22·6	24	26·9	.....	33·3	33·8	29	26·7	26·3	43	50·6
67—Victoria	41·4	36·6	37·4	23·8	25·2	30·7	22	34·5	35·6	28	26·9	26·6	43	50·2
68—Nanaimo	38·6	33·2	32·7	24·6	24	28·3	30	34·5	33·8	28	25·9	25	45	51·3
69—Prince Rupert	37·5	32·5	33·	22	20	30	25	36·3	37·7	32	28·3	26	45	49·6

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1942

Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	Fish						Lard, pure, per lb. package	Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
	Cod steak, fresh, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Salmon, pink, per lb. tin			Grade A, medium or large, per doz.	Grade B, medium or large, per doz.		Dairy, prints, rolls, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
64·4	**21·4**	**30·2**	**18·6**	**24·3**	**22·6**	**21·2**	**16·0**	**19·3**	**39·1**	**34·6**	**11·8**	**35·0**	**38·4**	
64·5	**17·0**	**34·7**	**17·5**	**22·6**	**18·5**	**21·9**	**17·1**	**19·5**	**45·2**	**41·3**	**11·3**	**40·0**	**41·9**	
67·2	15	30·5	.....	20·8	18·7	19·7	17·1	18·6	47·7	.....	13–14	.....	40·8	1
64·9	17·3	34·2	17·5	22·3	18·3	23·9	17·3	19·6	46·3	.....	11	40	42·5	2
60	.....	.....	.....	22·3	18·2	22·4	18·3	19·9	43·9	.....	10b	.....	41·3	3
64·9	17·9	40·6	.....	22·2	17	20·5	17	19·5	45·7	39	12	.....	42·1	4
.....	18	35	.....	23·6	.....	22	15·6	19·4	42·5	.....	10	.....	42·4	5
65·3	17	33	.....	24·3	20·5	22·8	17·5	19·8	45·3	43·5	11	.....	42·5	6
64·8	.....	**34·0**	.....	**23·2**	**19·5**	**21·0**	**17·1**	**18·9**	**39·4**	**34·5**	**9·0–10·0**	**37·0**	**39·5**	7
64·0	**15·6**	**34·5**	**15·7**	**22·9**	**18·7**	**22·1**	**17·3**	**19·4**	**41·1**	**38·1**	**11·8**	**40·0**	**40·8**	
61·9	13·7	32·4	.....	22·8	18·6	23·2	17·3	19·8	43·5	40·2	12	40	41	8
65·1	15	34·5	15·7	23·9	18	22·3	16·6	19·1	44·5	40	13	40	40·5	9
64·9	18	36·7	.....	23·7	19·6	21·3	17·9	19·5	39·5	37·1	12	.....	41·1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	21·3	.....	21·5	17·3	19	36·7	35	10	.....	40·6	11
65·4	**19·1**	**31·0**	**15·1**	**25·4**	**21·9**	**21·5**	**15·9**	**18·7**	**38·6**	**35·0**	**10·6**	**34·5**	**37·6**	
56·1	22·5	29·1	20	.....	19·3	21	15·9	18·5	37·8	34·2	12	35	37·8	12
65·9	16·5	31	12·5	.....	20·3	20	16·3	19	38·7	35·1	11	.....	36·9	13
67·5	19	33·7	16·2	25	26·7	22·8	16·6	18·9	40·5	37·7	11·1a	34	37·3	14
66·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	21	15·2	18·9	37·6	34·7	10	.....	37·9	15
63·9	18	32	12·5	.....	.....	22·2	16	19	35·1	33·4	9	.....	37·3	16
67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·6	15·1	18·6	38	34·8	9	.....	37·6	17
65·9	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	21·3	17·4	18·7	36·8	32·6	9	.....	38·4	18
68·2	18·6	33·4	16·7	25·7	25·3	21·4	15·3	18·5	42·1	36·2	12–13	.....	37·3	19
67·2	20	30	12·5	.....	19·5	22·3	15·3	17·9	40·5	36·7	12	.....	37·5	20
64·0	**20·4**	**30·2**	**22·8**	**23·4**	**22·8**	**21·4**	**16·0**	**19·0**	**38·8**	**35·2**	**12·3**	**36·9**	**38·2**	
67·1	.....	32·5	16·8	26·7	21·2	21·6	16·2	18·9	41·3	37·8	12	.....	38·3	21
64·5	.....	.....	.....	23·9	24·3	21·4	15·7	19·2	38·6	33·7	12	.....	37·6	22
61·2	18	29·7	21·9	22·3	21·6	23	15·5	18·9	38·3	35·3	12	37	37·3	23
61·7	21	.....	.....	25·5	20·7	21·3	15·9	18·8	37·1	34·7	12	.....	37·9	24
62·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	15·7	18·8	37·2	33·5	12	37	38	25
65·2	.....	.....	20	30	25	22·5	15·6	19·4	41	35	12	.....	38·6	26
60·9	.....	.....	20	.....	23	21·4	16	19·1	35·4	32·6	12	.....	38·4	27
66	20·9	31·9	28·1	.....	25·5	20·5	16·1	19	41·2	35·3	13	.....	38·4	28
63	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·7	20·9	15·8	19·3	39·2	.....	12·5a	.....	38·8	29
61·7	22	.....	.....	25	24·2	21·2	15·6	18·9	39·2	.....	12·5a	35·5	38·6	30
64·5	22	33·7	28·3	25·7	22·6	20·9	15·7	19	39·8	37·3	12·5a	.....	38·8	31
64·5	18	33	25	21·7	22·4	22·4	14·9	19·1	37·1	35	12	38	38	32
66·3	.....	.....	27	23	26	21·6	15·7	18·9	36·9	34·5	12	37·5	38·3	33
65·2	.....	35	17	18	22·3	21·7	15·1	19·1	37·8	.....	12	.....	37·9	34
64·6	23	31·3	26	.....	.....	22·2	16·7	19	35·9	32·7	12	.....	38·3	35
63·7	.....	.....	.....	24	21	21·6	15·9	18·6	33·8	.....	12	.....	38·7	36
64·9	.....	32·5	28	26	23·4	22·3	16·7	19·5	37·3	32·3	12	.....	38	37
65	18·3	26·5	23·5	23·7	22·2	20·5	16·6	18·8	37·8	31·8	12	.....	37·7	38
64·6	23	30	25	24·7	.....	19·7	16·6	19·3	36·9	.....	12	.....	39·4	39
65·8	.....	.....	.....	24	22·7	20·5	15·3	19·1	35·8	33·8	12	.....	37·7	40
64·7	18	30·4	26·8	.....	.....	19·1	15·8	18·7	39·9	.....	13	.....	37·5	41
64·9	.....	.....	20	24	21·5	21·5	17·3	19·1	37	36·3	12	.....	38·8	42
60·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	15·9	18·8	37·1	.....	12	.....	38·6	43
63·4	.....	.....	.....	20·7	22·3	22·9	16	19·4	43	.....	13	.....	38·4	44
63·3	.....	28·7	19	22·4	.....	21·6	16·4	19·3	42·3	38·4	13	37	38·2	45
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	16	19·3	43·3	.....	12	36	38·3	46
64·3	.....	28·4	17·5	21	22·3	22	18	19·4	43·7	39·7	14	.....	38·2	47
63·1	.....	22	27	21·7	22·5	20·1	16	19·3	42·3	40	13	.....	38·3	48
66·4	.....	32	20·3	21·7	.....	21·7	15·8	18·3	39	.....	12	.....	37·6	49
66·5	.....	26·3	18·3	19·9	20·3	21·7	16·1	18·7	39·4	.....	12	.....	37·6	50
65·9	**27·5**	**29·2**	**22·5**	**26·8**	**21·6**	**21·3**	**14·9**	**20·3**	**37·1**	**33·7**	**11·5**	**33·0**	**36·6**	
65·8	30	29·4	22·5	26·5	21·8	19·9	14·6	19·5	39·4	33·7	12	.....	36·3	51
65·9	25	29	.....	27	21·4	22·6	15·2	21·1	34·7	.....	11	33	36·8	52
62·1	**26·2**	**26·8**	**11·8**	**26·3**	**22·0**	**20·4**	**14·3**	**20·4**	**35·5**	**29·9**	**12·8**	**31·0**	**36·8**	
62·7	27·8	26·7	12·1	28	22·7	20·8	15·4	21·7	35·7	28·6	13	30	36·7	53
61·3	.....	24·3	10	25	20·3	19·4	13·5	19·5	38·5	30·1	12	30	37·5	54
59·9	21·7	27·7	10·7	27	23·4	20·6	13·5	20·2	35·7	31·8	13	32	36·5	55
64·4	29	28·7	14·3	25	21·7	20·6	14·6	20·1	32	29	13	32	36·5	56
62·8	**26·5**	**29·5**	**14·6**	**27·1**	**25·0**	**20·7**	**14·7**	**19·9**	**35·0**	**29·6**	**11·6**	**29·8**	**36·6**	
61	26·5	30	14	.....	21·7	19·5	14·8	19·9	33·3	29·1	12	.....	36·6	57
63·7	25	29·5	12·5	27·7	26·5	21·7	14·9	20·6	33·2	28·4	10	33	37·9	58
60·7	26·3	28·8	19	25·5	26·3	21	14·1	19·3	35·7	31·4	12	26·5	35·7	59
63·3	26·5	28·9	14·5	28·2	25·3	21·4	14·6	19·7	37·4	29·6	12	30	36·5	60
65·3	28	30·5	13	.....	25·3	20·1	14·9	19·9	35·3	29·7	12	.....	36·1	61
66·5	**22·7**	**26·7**	**14·4**	**26·3**	**26·2**	**19·9**	**16·4**	**20·0**	**39·9**	**34·5**	**11·8**	**36·3**	**38·7**	
65·7	25·7	29·3	13	27·3	26·7	20·3	15·1	20·5	41·3	35·3	11b	.....	37·2	62
70	24·5	30·7	14	26·5	28	18·3	14·9	21·7	42·6	.....	12·5a	35	39·1	63
67	28·7	30·4	15·5	26·9	29·3	21·5	16·9	21·7	44	.....	12·5a	35	37·8	64
65·5	22·8	22·3	.....	25	23·3	18·9	16·3	19·1	36·8	34	10	.....	38	65
67·2	21·7	23·7	.....	25	24·2	18·3	15·9	18·4	37	35	10	.....	37·8	66
66·1	21·4	28	15	27	24·3	19·9	16·5	18·8	38·1	.....	13	.....	38·4	67
67·9	22	25	.....	.....	25	21·7	16·9	19·5	38·3	33	11a	.....	39·8	68
62·8	15	24	.....	.....	29	20·6	18·8	20·3	41·2	35	14·3a	39	41·6	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese, Canadian, mild, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, bulk, per lb.	Cornflakes, 8 oz. pakage	Rice, first grade, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin	Canned Vegetables: Peas, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Corn, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Beans, baked, per 16 oz. tin	Beans: Beans common, dry, white, per lb.	Beans: Onions, cooking, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**36·5**	**6·8a**	**18·8**	**3·6**	**5·7**	**9·3**	**10·5**	**13·8**	**12·5**	**13·3**	**11·1**	**6·5**	**6·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**38·3**	**7·1**	**19·8**	**3·7**	**5·8**	**9·9**	**9·9**	**14·9**	**12·8**	**14·4**	**11·9**	**6·6**	**6·8**
1—Sydney	38·7	6·7–7·3	20	3·7	5·6	10	8·8	14·5	12·5	14·4	11·7	6	7·6
2—New Glasgow	37·9	6·7–7·3	19·9	3·7	6	10	10·1	14·7	12·5	14·4	12·1	6·4	6·4
3—Amherst	37·5	7·3	20	3·8	5·6	9·8	9·7	15	12·8	14·8	11·9	6·3	6·7
4—Halifax	37·5	6·7–8	20·1	3·6	6	9·8	10·4	15·2	12·5	14·6	12	7·2	6·5
5—Windsor	39	7·3c	18·7	3·8	5·7	9·5	10	15	13·4	13·7	11·3	6·8	7·1
6—Truro	39	6·7	19·9	3·8	5·9	10·1	10·3	15	13·1	14·4	12·3	6·7	6·3
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**34·3**	**7·3**	**19·9**	**3·7**	**6·1**	**9·9**	**10·0**	**14·6**	**13·6**	**14·4**	**10·8**	**6·5**	**7·6**
New Brunswick (average)	**36·6**	**7·5**	**19·1**	**3·6**	**5·8**	**9·8**	**10·2**	**14·8**	**12·9**	**13·9**	**11·5**	**6·4**	**7·0**
8—Moncton	36·9	8	20·4	3·7	5·8	10	10·5	14·9	13·5	14·7	11·4	6·8	7·4
9—Saint John	37·8	6–7·3	19·1	3·3	5·9	9·8	11·1	14·7	12·3	13·4	11·9	6·6	7·1
10—Fredericton	37·5	7·3	18·6	3·7	5·9	9·6	11	14·5	12·7	13·8	11·1	6·4	7·1
11—Bathurst	34·3	8c	18·1	3·7	5·6	9·8	8·2	15	13·1	13·5	11·7	5·9	6·4
Quebec (average)	**34·2**	**5·4**	**15·8**	**3·7**	**5·5**	**9·7**	**10·3**	**12·6**	**13·1**	**14·7**	**11·3**	**6·1**	**7·5**
12—Quebec	35	5–8b	18	3·6	5·5	9·6	11·2	13·2	12·7	15	11·8	6·4	7·5
13—Three Rivers	32·4	5·3	14·5	3·9	5·1	9·7	9·9	13	13	14·9	11·1	5·7	8·2
14—Sherbrooke	33·6	5·3	14·6	3·7	5·7	9·7	10·3	12·8	14·2	15·5	10·8	6·1	7·3
15—Sorel	33·5	4·7	14·9	3·4	5·2	9·8	9·6	12·4	11·6	15·4	11·4	6·5	8
16—St. Hyacinthe	32·4	4	16	3·7	6	9·9	10·2	12·3	13·2	14·2	11·3	5·9	7·8
17—St. Johns	35·2	5·3	17·1	3·8	5·4	9·5	11·4	12·5	15·9	15·1	11·6	5·9	7·1
18—Thetford Mines	34	5·3	14·9	3·9	5·5	9·9	9·1	12·5	12·9	14·1	11·7	5·5	6·4
19—Montreal	35·5	5·3–6·7	16·7	4	5·4	9·4	10·3	12	12·1	13·8	11·1	5·8	8
20—Hull	36	5·3–6·7	15·3	3·7	5·3	9·7	10·4	12·8	12·4	14·5	10·8	7	7·2
Ontario (average)	**37·7**	**6·3**	**17·3**	**3·5**	**5·5**	**9·1**	**10·9**	**13·4**	**12·0**	**12·7**	**10·8**	**6·2**	**6·8**
21—Ottawa	36	6·7	16·5	3·9	5·6	9·1	11·8	13·2	12·4	14·2	11	6·6	7·4
22—Brockville	35	6·3–6·7	14·4	3·7	5·5	8·9	10·9	13·6	13·1	13·5	10·9	6·5	7·3
23—Kingston	35·4	5·3–6·7	15·9	3·7	5·2	9·1	10·4	13	12·3	13·1	10·6	6·6	7·1
24—Belleville	37·7	5·3–6·7	16·1	3·5	5·2	9	10·4	13·1	12·2	12·6	11·9	6·1	6·7
25—Peterborough	37·9	5·3–6·7	16·7	3·4	5·2	8·7	10·5	12·9	11·3	12·8	10·3	5·8	6·6
26—Oshawa	38·4	5·3–6·7	17·7	3·2	6	9	10	13·3	12	12·5	10·6	6·4	7·1
27—Orillia	39·1	6·7	16·3	3·4	5·1	8·9	10·5	13·5	11·7	12·6	12·4	5·9	6·6
28—Toronto	42·1	6·7	18·2	3·6	5·2	8·9	10·6	13	11·6	12	11·1	6·3	7·2
29—Niagara Falls	39·8	6	17·5	3·6	5·6	9·2	10·8	12·8	11·3	12·3	10·3	6·9	6·7
30—St. Catharines	37·5	6·7	17·4	3·5	5·3	9·1	10·7	12·7	11·6	12·2	10·8	6·8	6·9
31—Hamilton	40·5	6–6·7	17·1	3·5	5·4	8·8	10·7	12·9	11·7	12·4	10·6	5·9	7·1
32—Brantford	38·6	6–6·7	17·4	3·4	5·5	9·1	11·4	13·5	12·1	12·5	10	5·8	6·7
33—Galt	36·8	6·7	18·3	3·4	5·3	8·8	11·3	13·8	12·3	12·6	10·5	5·6	7·1
34—Guelph	39·2	6	18·1	3·3	5·7	9	11	13·6	11·4	12·5	9·6	5·7	6·9
35—Kitchener	39	6·7	17·7	3·3	5·5	9	11·5	14	12·4	13·1	10·8	6·6	6·8
36—Woodstock	34	6	16·7	2·9	5·3	9	11	13·8	11·9	12·4	9·7	6·3	6
37—Stratford	36·9	5·3	17·2	3·2	5·6	9·3	11·5	13·2	11·5	12·4	10·4	6·4	6·7
38—London	37·3	6·7	18·8	3·4	5·5	8·8	10·8	13·1	11·8	12·4	10·1	5·9	6·6
39—St. Thomas	39·2	5·3–6·7	20·1	3·6	5·6	9·3	11·1	13·3	12·1	12·4	11·1	6·1	6·5
40—Chatham	39·1	5·3	18·2	3·6	5·1	8·9	10·9	13·5	11·4	11·7	8·8	5·2	5·6
41—Windsor	39·3	5·3–6·7	17·6	3·5	5	8·9	10·4	12·6	11·3	11·7	10·6	5·4	6
42—Sarnia	41·2	6	18	3·3	5·8	9·2	10·5	13·8	12·3	12·9	11·2	6·5	6·2
43—Owen Sound	38·6	6c	16·7	3·2	5·6	9·4	9·9	13·4	12·4	13	10·7	6	6·8
44—North Bay	38	6–6·7	16·4	3·9	6·2	9·7	12·5	14·2	12·6	13·2	11·2	6·6	7·8
45—Sudbury	36·8	6·7	16·3	3·9	6·1	9·3	9·7	13·3	12	12·9	10·8	6	7·4
46—Cobalt	36·3	6·7	16	3·9	5·7	9·7	11·7	15	12·6	15	11·6	5·7	7·3
47—Timmins	35	7·3	18	3·8	5·9	9·8	11·1	14	12·6	13	12	5·9	7·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	37·5	6·7	16·1	3·5	5·7	9·3	11·5	14·1	12	13·5	12·5	7·4	6·9
49—Port Arthur	34·5	6–6·7	23	3·7	5·7	9·3	10·3	12·6	11·5	11·3	10·2	6·2	7
50—Fort William	35·5	6–6·7	15·4	3·6	5·5	9	10·1	13	11·5	11·8	10·9	6·1	6·5
Manitoba (average)	**34·9**	**7·0**	**17·7**	**3·5**	**5·8**	**9·0**	**10·8**	**14·9**	**12·9**	**13·0**	**10·6**	**6·9**	**5·0**
51—Winnipeg	35·1	6·4–8	16·8	3·3	5·7	8·9	10·7	14·4	12·5	12·7	10·9	6·8	4·7
52—Brandon	34·7	6·4–7·1	18·5	3·6	5·9	9·1	10·9	15·3	13·2	13·2	10·3	6·9	5·2
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·1**	**6·9**	**21·9**	**3·5**	**5·9**	**9·0**	**10·5**	**15·0**	**13·3**	**13·2**	**10·6**	**6·7**	**5·4**
53—Regina	35·2	6·4–7·2	20·4	3·4	6·5	8·8	10·3	14·9	12·9	13	11·5	6·7	5·4
54—Prince Albert	33·1	6·4	21·7	3·5	5·8	9·1	10·2	15·1	13·7	13·9	10	7·3	5·9
55—Saskatoon	34·1	7·2	22·9	3·6	5·4	8·9	11·3	15·1	13·4	13·1	11·1	6·5	5·2
56—Moose Jaw	34	7·2	22·4	3·3	5·9	9·1	10	14·9	13	12·7	9·7	6·1	5·2
Alberta (average)	**34·8**	**7·8**	**22·4**	**3·5**	**5·7**	**9·0**	**11·1**	**14·6**	**12·5**	**13·2**	**11·0**	**6·9**	**5·4**
57—Medicine Hat	36·1	8	23·5	3·5	5·6	9	11·4	14·8	12·6	12·9	10	6·4	4·7
58—Drumheller	34·7	7·1–8	22·5	3·5	6·2	9·3	12·1	14·9	12·9	14·1	10·8	7·1	5·3
59—Edmonton	32·8	7·2–8	21	3·5	5·9	8·8	10·3	14·1	12·2	12·9	11·5	7·4	6·1
60—Calgary	34·3	8	21·9	3·4	5·2	8·9	10·4	14·5	12·2	13·1	12·9	7	5·3
61—Lethbridge	36	8	23·1	3·7	.....	8·9	11·2	14·7	12·6	12·8	10	6·8	5·7
British Columbia (average)	**35·8**	**9·0**	**23·2**	**3·8**	**6·1**	**9·2**	**10·0**	**14·3**	**13·0**	**13·3**	**11·4**	**8·1**	**5·3**
62—Fernie	35·1	8	22	3·7	6	9	10·3	14·5	13·2	13·4	12	8·5	5·1
63—Nelson	35·3	9	23·7	3·7	6·2	8·8	10·9	14·6	13·8	13·8	10·6	9·1	5·4
64—Trail	34·9	9	22·9	3·7	6·1	9·4	10·3	14·1	13·1	14·3	11·7	8·5	4·7
65—New Westminster	35·1	9–9·6	22·8	3·7	5·9	8·9	9·4	13·7	12·7	12·7	11·3	6·9	5·4
66—Vancouver	34·3	9–9·6	22·7	3·7	6	9	9·5	13·2	12·1	12·2	11·2	6·9	5·1
67—Victoria	35·3	9	23·4	3·9	6·7	9·1	9·7	14	12·2	12·7	11·4	7·9	5·6
68—Nanaimo	39·3	9	23·4	3·8	6	9·4	9	14·5	12·5	12·7	11·1	8·2	5
69—Prince Rupert	37	9–10	25	4·1	6	10	10·6	15·7	14	14·3	12·2	8·6	6

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in many cities. b Including fancy bread.
c Grocers' quotations. d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1942

Potatoes (d)		Apples												
Per 75 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seedless, per 16 oz. package	Currants, in bulk, per lb.	Bananas, medium size, per lb.	Oranges, medium size, per dozen	Lemons, medium size, per doz.	Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar†	Peaches, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar†	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
1·695	**37·6**	**26·2**	**15·6**	**12·6**	**17·2**	**15·1**	**11·3**	**32·8**	**36·6**	†	**16·0**	†	**59·3**	
1·775	**39·6**	**23·5**	**15·0**	**13·6**	**16·7**	**15·1**	**11·9**	**40·1**	**43·1**	**37·0**	**16·2**	**34·3**	**65·2**	
2·069	44·8	.....	.....	12	15	.....	13·6	38·6	49·8	36·7	16	34·8	.....	1
1·69	33·6	26·7	15	15·3	16·5	14·9	12	40·4	40·5	37·5	16·1	34·1	63	2
1·86	42·8	24·4	.....	13·9	17·1	.....	.....	39·6	42·9	36·1	15·4	34·3	.....	3
2·00	44·8	22·8	.....	13·3	18·2	16·5	10·9	42	39·8	36·3	16·6	34·4	68·3	4
1·337	34	17·7	.....	.....	.....	14·2	.....	38·5	44·7	37·7	15·5	33·7	62·6	5
1·694	37·4	25·7	.....	13·6	16·6	14·7	11·2	41·4	40·6	37·4	17·7	34·7	66·7	6
1·465	**33·9**	**15·0**	**15·0**	**14·1**	**17·3**	**15·3**	**12·3**	**43·5**	**54·8**	**37·0**	**17·5**	**34·3**	**60·7**	7
1·734	**37·8**	**23·2**	**15·5**	**12·6**	**16·3**	**14·5**	**10·3**	**38·5**	**41·7**	**37·1**	**15·8**	**34·4**	**61·4**	
1·853	40·5	23·1	13	13·3	16·9	15	10	36·2	40·7	38·4	16·6	36·4	63	8
2·127	44·4	25·3	18	12·7	15·3	13·7	9·9	40·6	42·3	37·7	15·2	33·1	59·6	9
1·706	37·5	19·3	.....	12·6	16·3	14·8	10·3	38·7	45	36·1	15·8	33·9	62·4	10
1·25	28·6	25	.....	12	16·6	.....	11	38·6	38·7	36	15·7	34·3	60·6	11
1·715	**36·6**	**29·6**	**17·5**	**12·8**	**17·6**	**14·5**	**9·6**	**32·0**	**34·9**	**35·4**	**15·7**	**33·6**	**59·5**	
1·672	36·3	.....	.....	13·5	18·3	15·1	9·9	31·5	36·1	34·6	16·2	33·4	61·7	12
1·657	35·5	27·8	.....	12·6	16·9	14·9	9·9	31·1	35·2	35·7	16·1	32·6	62·3	13
1·685	36·6	.....	18	13·4	18·2	14·6	8·7	30·3	35·5	35·8	16	34	58·4	14
1·672	35·1	.....	.....	12·5	16	13·9	9·2	35·4	39·4	36	15·2	35·7	58·2	15
1·524	31·6	.....	.....	13·2	19	13·7	9·8	33·9	35·7	36·2	15	31·7	59·1	16
1·842	39·4	25·1	.....	13·3	18·3	14·3	9·8	31·9	35·4	34·8	16·5	33·1	61·7	17
1·443	30·7	35	.....	11·9	18	13·6	9·4	33·5	36	34·1	16	36·1	59	18
1·929	42	31·5	17	12·5	17·7	13·6	10	30·1	30·4	34·3	15·1	32·9	57·3	19
2·011	41·9	28·6	.....	12·4	16·2	16·6	9·4	30	30·4	37	15·5	32·9	57·6	20
1·834	**40·6**	**27·1**	**13·9**	**12·5**	**17·0**	**15·4**	**10·3**	**31·9**	**35·2**	**35·8**	**15·5**	**31·6**	**58·1**	
2·045	45·2	29·9	.....	12	16·2	16·3	9·4	28·1	32·6	36·9	15·8	32·3	59	21
1·65	36·8	28	.....	12·4	17·5	14·7	10·4	33·1	37·8	37·1	15·2	31·6	61·7	22
2·112	44·7	29·1	15	12·7	16·8	14·9	10·2	33	34·4	35·9	15·5	30·8	57·9	23
2·042	43·1	22·5	10	12·1	15·8	14·5	9·8	32·5	35·5	35·2	15·3	30·6	57·5	24
1·654	37·5	26	.....	12·7	18·3	14·8	10·7	32	36·2	35·8	15·8	30·4	57·3	25
1·876	40·5	26·4	.....	12·9	17·3	14·7	10·2	31·6	35·9	35·8	15·4	30·2	60	26
1·672	35·3	25·3	.....	11·9	16·7	14·9	10·4	29·2	33·7	34·9	15·3	31·6	57·8	27
1·788	42	27·5	.....	11·1	16·4	14·7	10	31	31·7	33·8	14·6	29·3	55·3	28
1·999	44·5	21·3	.....	11·7	17·5	15·3	10·3	31·3	36	35·8	15	32·8	54·4	29
1·93	46·3	.....	.....	13·3	15·6	15·1	10·5	30·7	35·6	35·4	14·5	31·1	57	30
1·804	40·7	32·2	.....	12·5	17·2	14·3	10·1	32·2	33·9	34·7	14·5	30·4	55·2	31
1·505	32·9	28·7	.....	13·2	17·4	14·9	9·5	32·6	35·1	34·3	15	30·9	57·3	32
1·70	39·3	.....	.....	13·6	17·5	14·9	9·9	32·9	36·4	34	14·8	30·1	56·9	33
1·546	36·1	31·9	.....	13·3	16·5	14·7	10·1	29·5	31·8	35	14·9	30	57·8	34
1·598	36·3	26·4	.....	13·4	16·6	15·4	9·5	30·5	35·2	33·3	15·2	31	57·8	35
1·676	36	24·8	.....	12·5	15·8	14·7	9·3	33	34·7	36·3	15	29·5	59·6	36
1·628	36·5	26·5	.....	11·9	16·7	14·7	9·8	31·7	35	35·8	16·1	31·8	58·4	37
1·896	41·3	29	.....	12·3	16·5	14·6	9·9	31·8	32·9	34·8	15·4	30·5	57·1	38
1·713	38·6	28·1	.....	13	17·1	15·2	10·3	36·4	36·8	34·8	15·8	32·6	59	39
1·85	37·9	26·9	.....	12·3	17	14·7	9·7	29·9	32	33·8	15·5	30·8	59	40
1·821	39·3	23	.....	11·8	16·3	15·1	9·4	27·8	29·5	34·1	15·6	30·9	56·7	41
1·861	40·1	21·7	.....	12·7	17·3	15·5	9·6	32·2	32·9	36·8	15·9	32·9	58·8	42
1·837	40·5	.....	.....	12·3	17	15·3	9·4	35·1	37·5	34·9	15·6	31·3	59·2	43
1·898	41·7	.....	.....	12·8	17·3	17·3	11·2	33·3	36	37·3	16·9	33·6	61·7	44
1·914	42·7	29·7	.....	11·6	16·2	17·4	10·9	31·7	38·2	37·6	15·3	33·2	61·1	45
2·41	55·5	.....	17	14	18·7	16·3	10·3	35	38·7	37·7	17·6	35·3	56·3	46
2·422	51·4	.....	15	12·2	18·2	17·4	12	32	34·9	37·5	16·8	34·1	61·4	47
2·291	47·9	28·5	18	12·7	15·7	15·7	11·3	30·4	35·7	37·1	15·5	30	59·3	48
1·438	34·1	29·5	12·5	12	18·3	18	11·5	35	40·8	39·5	14·6	33·9	54·3	49
1·431	32·4	.....	10	11·5	18·6	16	12·1	32·5	38·8	37·2	15·1	33·6	56·7	50
·872	**21·4**	.....	**15·0**	**13·0**	**17·0**	**15·6**	**13·2**	**31·5**	**35·4**	**70·1**	**16·0**	**56·1**	**58·3**	
·857	21·1	.....	.....	12·5	18·6	15·1	12·3	30·5	34	69·4	15·5	55	56·9	51
·886	21·7	.....	15	13·5	15·3	16·1	14·1	32·5	36·8	70·8	16·5	57·1	59·7	52
1·225	**28·3**	.....	**14·9**	**12·8**	**16·0**	**15·7**	**13·6**	**31·0**	**34·5**	**70·6**	**17·2**	**57·2**	**61·4**	
1·128	26·1	.....	.....	13·4	17·1	15	13·1	30·4	32·4	70	16·9	58·1	61·8	53
1·312	32	.....	16	12·5	17	16·7	14·2	31·4	36·2	73	18·4	59	64·1	54
1·282	28·1	.....	14·6	13·3	15·4	15·3	12·9	32·2	34·1	69·4	16·4	55·7	62·7	55
1·176	26·9	.....	14	11·8	14·6	15·6	14	30	35·4	70	17	56	57	56
1·230	**29·4**	.....	**17·0**	**12·4**	**18·3**	**14·9**	**14·9**	**28·4**	**35·3**	**68·0**	**17·5**	**55·1**	**60·8**	
1·212	32·5	.....	.....	11·8	18·1	15·2	14·5	29·5	33·5	67·7	17	56	59·7	57
1·443	32·3	.....	20	12·7	18·6	15	15·7	29·4	36·7	69·6	18·3	57·2	64	58
·887	21·9	.....	15	13	18·2	15	14·6	30·4	35·3	65·3	16·8	52·6	58·6	59
1·447	33·9	.....	16	11·7	19·3	14·3	14·9	28·3	37·3	68·4	16·6	52·9	59·7	60
1·161	26·6	.....	.....	12·9	17·5	15·1	14·7	24·3	33·7	69·1	18·8	57	61·8	61
1·836	**40·5**	.....	**17·8**	**12·0**	**18·1**	**14·4**	**13·7**	**31·1**	**36·1**	**66·7**	**16·5**	**52·6**	**58·1**	
1·201	30·8	.....	.....	13·3	17·8	15·6	15	34·3	37·5	67·3	18	54·3	64·5	62
1·515	32·7	.....	.....	11·7	18·2	15	13·3	35·7	40·4	68·7	18	56·6	64	63
1·611	37	.....	.....	12·6	19·0	14·8	13·9	31·6	37·6	68·7	18·1	58	57·4	64
1·959	43·7	.....	.....	11·7	17·3	13·7	11·7	27·5	33·5	65	15	49·5	55·4	65
1·969	37·6	.....	14	10·7	16·9	13·2	13·6	28·2	30·6	63·2	15·3	48·6	52·3	66
2·133	48	.....	22	11·4	17·9	13·4	13·9	29·5	34·3	64·3	15·1	50·3	53·2	67
2·10	47·1	.....	15	12·8	18·3	14·1	13·5	28·6	35·6	67·3	16	50·4	55·8	68
2·20	46·9	.....	20	11·4	19·2	15	14·4	33·4	39·3	68·8	16·6	53·3	62	69

† Ontario and east, 32 oz. jar; Manitoba and west, 4 pound tin.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar: Granulated, per lb.	Sugar: Yellow, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, in bulk, per qt.	Salt, fine, table, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, per ½ lb. bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton	Bituminous coal, per ton
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	$
Dominion (average)	**8·6**	**8·4**	**48·0**	**83·5**	**19·0**	**16·4**	**4·3**	**12·8**	**5·6**	**16·595**b	**10·573**
Nova Scotia (average)	**8·4**	**8·1**	**56·7**	**84·3**	**19·1**	**10·0**	**4·6**	**13·0**	**5·8**	.....	**8·735**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·3	54	82·2	19·1	.....	3·8	12·8	5·7	.....	7·37– 7·72s
2—New Glasgow	8·2	8·1	55·7	83·7	20·8	10	4·6	13·6	6	.....	7·05–7·30 s
3—Amherst	8·3	8·1	57·6	85	16·9	.....	5	12·5	5·8	.....	6·70–10·50
4—Halifax	8·6	8·3	57·9	85·7	21·2	.....	4·8	13·8	5·6	.....	9·22–11·42
5—Windsor	8·2	8·1	58·3	85·	17·3	.....	4	12·3	5·9	.....	.....
6—Truro	8·4	7·9	56·4	84·4	19·1	.....	5·3	13·2	5·8	.....	9·00–11·00
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**8·6**	**8·2**	**59·3**	**83·2**	**18·4**	**15·0**	**4·2**	**13·1**	**5·9**	**18·400**	**9·90–10·40**
New Brunswick (average)	**8·7**	**8·5**	**56·6**	**83·9**	**18·6**	**10·0**	**4·2**	**12·6**	**5·7**	**18·500**	**11·204**
8—Moncton	8·9	8·6	59·7	83·6	19·8	10	4·5	13·2	5·9	g	10·47–10·97g
9—Saint John	8·5	8·3	51	84·2	17·5	10	4·5	12·3	5·5	18·50	12·25–13·00
10—Fredericton	8·4	8·3	57·2	82·8	17·5	.....	4·1	12·7	5·9	.....	11·22–11·72
11—Bathurst	8·8	8·7	58·3	85	19·5	.....	3·8	12	5·3	.....	10·00
Quebec (average)	**8·1**	**7·8**	**46·7**	**86·7**	**20·1**	**15·3**	**4·2**	**11·8**	**5·6**	***16·461**	***9·881**
*12—Quebec	8·1	7·9	47·2	89·5	20·6	15	4·1	12·9	5·7	16·00	10·50
*13—Three Rivers	8·5	8	47·6	89·7	21·6	.....	4·4	12·3	5·9	16·00	8·50– 8·75
*14. .Sherbrooke	8	8	43·4	85·6	19·5	15	4·5	11·5	5·8	17·00	11·00
*15—Sorel	7·9	7·6	48·3	87·2	18·5	.....	3·8	10·6	5·3	16·00–16·50	9·05
*16—St. Hyacinthe	8	7·8	43·7	86·4	19·9	.....	4·5	11·2	5·4	15·75	9·50–11·75
*17—St. Johns	7·9	7·7	42·7	83·7	19·9	.....	4·6	12·6	5·6	15·50	9·50–10·50
*18—Thetford Mines	8	7·6	51	84·8	20·2	15	4·3	12·2	5·8	18·50	.....
*19—Montreal	7·9	7·6	46·1	88·8	18·5	16	3·9	11·3	5·3	16·75	8·00– 8·50
*20—Hull	8·3	8	50·7	85·3	22·1	.....	4·1	11·6	5·5	16·40	11·00
Ontario (average)	**8·5**	**8·3**	**47·2**	**85·2**	**18·8**	**14·0**	**4·3**	**12·5**	**5·6**	**16·398**	**11·996**
21—Ottawa	8·3	8	47·1	82·7	17·7	13	4·2	11·9	5·7	16·75	11·00
22—Brockville	8·2	8	43·6	83·1	20·7	.....	4·3	11·4	5·3	16·00	9·00
23—Kingston	8·1	7·9	47·9	84·3	17·9	20	4·6	12·5	5·7	16·00	9·00– 9·50
24—Belleville	8·6	8·3	47·9	86·4	17·3	10	4·5	12·1	5·7	16·00	10·00–13·00d
25—Peterborough	8·5	8·4	49	83·4	18·6	12	4·6	12·2	5·5	16·75	11·50–14·75d
26—Oshawa	8·7	8·4	52·4	86·1	19·4	12	4·3	12·5	5·9	16·00	9·50–14·00d
27—Orillia	8·3	8·1	48	85·5	19·1	.....	3·7	11·5	5·5	16·50	10·75–14·00
28—Toronto	8·2	7·9	50	85·3	18·1	13	4·1	11·8	5·2	14·75	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	8·7	8·7	45·5	86·9	19·1	.....	4·1	12·7	5·9	14·50–14·75g	9·00–10·00g
30—St. Catharines	8·6	8·4	46·4	87·2	19·3	11·3	4·4	12·2	6	15·75g	9·00–13·75g
31—Hamilton	8·1	8·1	46·1	85·9	18·9	10	4·5	11·5	5·2	15·50	9·50–13·00d
32—Brantford	8·3	8·2	50·9	87·9	18·3	13	4·3	11·7	5·6	16·00	10·50–13·25d
33—Galt	8·7	8·6	48·8	86·7	19·9	10	4·1	12·3	5·5	16·00	10·50–13·00d
34—Guelph	8·3	8·4	45·9	85·2	18·2	.....	4·2	12·6	5·4	16·00	11·00–13·75d
35—Kitchener	8·6	8·4	43	86·8	19·3	.....	3·8	12·3	5	16·00	11·50–13·50d
36—Woodstock	8·4	8·3	48·8	85	18·1	.....	4·1	12·2	5·7	16·00	10·50–14·00d
37—Stratford	8·7	8·6	48·7	86·7	18·5	.....	4	13·1	6	16·00	11·50–13·00d
38—London	8·3	8·2	47·2	88·5	16·6	12·5	4	11·8	5·6	16·50g	10·50–14·50g
39—St. Thomas	8·6	8·6	48·7	86·6	18·2	12·7	4·3	12·7	6	16·00g	10·00–13·50g
40—Chatham	8·6	8·4	46	85·9	16·6	.....	3·8	12·4	5·2	16·00g	10·00–12·50g
41—Windsor	8·3	8·1	42·1	80·7	18·6	15	3·9	11·9	5·4	16·00g	10·50–13·00g
42—Sarnia	8·8	8·6	46·2	89·5	18·3	.....	4·6	12·9	5·8	16·50	10·75–13·50d
43—Owen Sound	8·4	8·2	53·8	86·4	19·4	.....	4·6	12·5	5·5	16·50	10·00–12·00
44—North Bay	8·9	8·9	55·5	86·1	19·7	.....	4·7	14·2	5·6	17·25	12·50–15·00d
45—Sudbury	8·7	8·3	43·8	82·9	19·6	15	3·9	13·8	5·8	17·75	11·50–15·75d
46—Cobalt	8·9	8·9	45·6	85	16·7	.....	5	13·3	5·7	19·00	13·50
47—Timmins	8·7	8·6	42·7	84·6	21	18	4·8	13·7	5·7	19·50	13·00–17·00d
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·6	8·5	44·1	85·5	20·7	16·3	4·3	13·3	5·3	17·00	10·50–13·00d
49—Port Arthur	8·1	8·1	44	78·3	18·8	20	4·5	12·9	5·3	16·50	11·75–14·75d
50—Fort William	8·5	8·3	45·7	79·7	20·4	18	4·6	12·3	5·4	16·80	11·75–14·75d
Manitoba (average)	**9·1**	**8·9**	**44·6**	**78·9**	**18·9**	**14·5**	**3·9**	**13·2**	**5·6**	**20·000**	**9·250**
51—Winnipeg	9·1	8·9	42·2	79·1	18·5	14	4·1	12·5	5·7	20·00	6·25–14·25h
52—Brandon	9·1	8·9	46·9	78·6	19·2	15	3·7	13·9	5·4	.....	5·50–11·00h
Saskatchewan (average)	**9·4**	**9·4**	**45·2**	**77·3**	**19·5**	**18·5a**	**4·0**	**14·2**	**5·5**	.....	**8·656**
53—Regina	9·3	9·5	45·9	79·5	19·1	15	3·3	13·7	5·6	.....	5·50–13·00h
54—Prince Albert	9·7	9·5	42·2	78·3	20·4	.....	4·5	14·4	5·7	.....	9·00–10·00h
55—Saskatoon	9·3	9·5	47·2	75·1	19·7	20·6	3·9	13·9	5·2	.....	7·25– 9·60h
56—Moose Jaw	9·2	9·2	45·5	76·3	18·7	20	4·4	14·7	5·3	.....	5·25– 9·65h
Alberta (average)	**9·2**	**9·2**	**44·5**	**78·7**	**17·7**	**19·3a**	**4·0**	**14·1**	**5·4**	.....	**5·300**
57—Medicine Hat	9·3	9·2	41·5	79·4	15·9	.....	3·4	14	5·2	g	g
58—Drumheller	9	9	44·4	79·5	17·5	23	4·5	15·4	5·8	.....	4·50– 5·50h
59—Edmonton	9·1	9·1	45·7	76·1	18·1	15	4·1	13·5	5·3	g	3·25– 5·00g
60—Calgary	8·9	9·1	44·7	78·8	17·8	20	4·3	13·5	5·5	g	6·65– 7·75g
61—Lethbridge	9·6	9·7	46·3	79·8	19·2	.....	3·9	14·2	5·3	.....	4·75– 5·00h
British Columbia (average)	**8·5**	**8·5**	**44·6**	**80·1**	**19·1**	**24·3a**	**4·8**	**13·6**	**5·6**	.....	**10·768**
62—Fernie	9	9·3	46·3	80·6	17·6	.....	4·7	14·4	5·3	.....	.....
63—Nelson	8·9	8·9	47·7	81·7	18·3	25	5·2	14·5	5·8	.....	9·75–11·50
64—Trail	8·7	8·7	43·9	80·3	19·4	25	5·7	14·4	5·4	.....	9·25–10·25
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·8	39·9	77·9	18	24	4·2	12·4	5·9	.....	10·50–12·00
66—Vancouver	7·9	8	42	76·5	19·1	18	4·5	11·8	5	.....	10·50–12·00
67—Victoria	8·9	8·3	46·3	81·7	20·3	25	4·1	12·7	5·7	.....	10·00–12·25
68—Nanaimo	8·3	8·1	45·9	80·7	19·8	28	5	13·5	5·7	.....	9·50
69—Prince Rupert	8·6	8·5	45	81·6	20·6	25	5	15	6·3	.....	10·75–13·00f

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Higher prices for coal in bags. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $30–$45, according to condition and conveniences. r. Few six-roomed houses occupied by workingmen; rent for 4- and 5-roomed

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1942

Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	cents	cents	$	$	
13·586	**11·268**	**13·519**	**8·143**	**9·558**	**8·187**	**28·2**	**9·8**	**25·607**	**18·835**	
10·820	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·500**	**6·333**	**6·167**	**30·0**	**10·0**	**21·417**	**15·417**	
8·50– 9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	.....	10·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
9·50	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00c	30	10·3	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	15·00–20·00	10·00–17·00	3
12·80	8·00– 9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00– 8·00	7·00– 9·00	5·00– 6·00	.....	10	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
11·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
12·700	**9·00**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**7·500c**	**20·0**	**9·8**	**19·00–25·00**	**12·00–16·00**	7
13·213	**8·500**	**10·750**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**9·000**	**28·8**	**9·8**	**24·125**	**17·375**	
12·05g	8·00g	9·00–10·00g	6·00g	7·00g	g	31g	9·8	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	8
13·50	9·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	8·00–10·00c	26·5	9·7	18·00–27·00	16·00–20·00	9
13·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	23·00	16·00	11
***13·750**	***12·610**	***13·657**	***8·750**	***9·836**	***9·720**	**27·5***	**9·3**	**24·714**	**18·250**	
12·00	13·33c	13·33c	12·00c	12·00c	8·25c	26	9·4	23·00–33·00	.....	12
14·25	8·00	12·00c	6·00	10·00c	8·00c	.....	9·6	23·00–31·00	17·00–23·00	13
14·75	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	28	9·7	23·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	14
13·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·1	.....	.....	15
13·50	14·00	15·35	10·00	11·35	11·35	.....	8·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	16
13·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·5	.....	.....	17
15·50	.....	11·25c	.....	7·50c	.....	29	9·4	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
12·50–13·00	17·33c	18·67c	10·00	11·00	11·00–13·00c	27	9·2	24·00–34·00	20·00–23·00	19
14·00	11·00–13·00	12·00–14·00	6·00– 7·00	7·00– 9·00	.....	.....	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
14·353	**12·500**	**14·816**	**10·056**	**11·727**	**9·725**	**26·6**	**9·6**	**27·306**	**20·269**	
14·00	13·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	9·00–10·00	28	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	21
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	18·00–26·00	15·00–18·00	22
14·00	12·00	16·00	11·00	12;00e	13·00e	25	9·4	25·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	23
13·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	11·00	25	9·3	18·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	24
15·00–15·50	11·00	12·00	.....	.....	8·00	22	9·5	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
14·50	16·00	17·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	20	9·4	25·00–32·50	15·00–22·50	26
14·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	20·00–28·00	16·00–22·00	27
13·75	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	9·1	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	28
12·50–13·50g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9·7	20·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	29
13·50g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	25g	9·7	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	30
13·00	16·50–18·50	17·00–19·00	13·00	13·50	.....	25	9·4	28·00–36·00	17·00–28·00	31
14·00	.....	13·00–15·00c	.....	10·00–11·00c	.....	28	9·4	23·00–33·00	18·00–25·00	32
14·00	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	.....	25	9·4	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·1	24·00–30·00	18·00–24·00	34
14·00	13·00–16·00	15·00–18·00	11·00–12·00	13·00–14·00	.....	.....	9·5	22·00–35·00	18·00–24·00	35
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	20·00–28·00	16·00–20·00	36
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	21·00–27·00	15·00–21·00	37
14·00–14·50g	g	18·00g	g	16·00g	g	25g	9·6	27·00–37·00	22·00–27·00	38
15·00g	g	16·00–18·00g	g	11·00–14·00g	8·00–12·00g	26g	9·7	24·00–32·00	20·00–24·00	39
14·00g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9·7	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	40
14·00–15·50g	g	18·00g	g	14·00g	7·00–10·00g	25g	9·5	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·6	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·2	21·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	43
15·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	.....	.....	44
15·50–16·50	.....	15·75c	.....	10·50c	9·75c	30	9·8	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	30	10	.....	.....	46
18·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	9·7	p	p	47
12·00	7·00	9·50	.....	.....	6·50c	26	9·7	22·00–32·00	16·00–22·00	48
15·50	10·50	11·75	8·00	9·25	.....	30	9·9	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	49
15·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30	9·7	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	50
14·625	.....	.....	**8·275**	**9·125**	**8·313**	**31·5**	**9·9**	**26·750**	**19·500**	
14·00–15·00	.....	.....	7·00–10·50	8·00–11·50	8·50– 9·75	35	9·9	26·00–37·00	18·00–26·00	51
12·50–17·00	.....	.....	7·80	8·50	7·50	28	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
16·500	.....	.....	**7·250**	**9·250**	**10·000**	**27·8**	**10·0**	**27·875**	**20·003**	
.....	.....	.....	8·00– 9·50	9·00–10·50	10·00	27	10	28·00–37·00	20·00–28·00	53
19·00	.....	.....	5·00– 5·50	6·50– 7·00	.....	30	10	20·00–29·00	15·00–21·00	54
.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	7·00–11·00	8·00	29	10	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	55
14·00	.....	.....	.....	11·00–12·00c	12·00c	25	9·9	25·00–30·00	17·00–20·00	56
11·500	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·167**	**28·7**	**10·3**	**26·125**	**18·625**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	10·2	22·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·50	30	10·6	r	r	58
g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30g	10	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	59
11·50g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	26g	10·1	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	10·5	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	61
10·250	.....	.....	**8·375**	**7·625**	**5·500**	**35·0**	**10·6**	**23·313**	**17·688**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·9	16·00	14·00	62
10·50	.....	.....	8·00– 9·00	9·50–10·25	.....	40	10·6	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
.....	.....	.....	8·50– 9·75	9·50–11·25	.....	40	10·7	27·00–32·00v	22·00–25·00v	64
10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·00	4·00	30	10	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·00	.....	.....	7·50	9·00	7·50	.....	10·9	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	.....	10·7	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7·00	35	11	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

modern houses, $25–35 per month, semi-modern, $10–$15. s. Delivered from mines. v. Workingmen's houses are mostly of four and five rooms; modern $24–$28, semi-modern, $20–$24.

* In the province of Quebec a provincial sales tax of 2 per cent and in the cities of Montreal and Quebec an additional municipal tax of 2 per cent are not included in the prices for fuel.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1933	Feb. 1937	Feb. 1939	Feb. 1940	Feb. 1941	Jan. 1942	Feb. 1942
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	102·2	95·0	93·9	63·5	82·9	73·2	82·8	85·2	94·3	94·6
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	102·7	89·8	88·7	50·6	88·6	60·5	74·1	72·5	82·3	82·4
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	102·5	107·8	109·5	55·6	75·2	73·4	80·0	84·3	98·8	99·1
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	103·6	93·2	87·3	67·8	73·3	66·3	83·2	84·5	93·3	92·2
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·7	94·0	92·7	63·1	74·2	76·1	86·1	92·4	100·7	100·6
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·8	93·3	92·7	85·2	94·1	97·4	102·7	107·5	112·9	115·4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	104·9	99·7	94·8	58·4	86·2	69·8	76·4	77·7	78·3	78·4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	101·3	92·6	93·3	84·8	86·0	85·7	87·6	91·4	99·3	99·3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	101·1	94·9	94·3	81·7	80·0	78·3	85·7	91·9	103·8	104·0
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	101·9	94·2	95·0	68·7	78·6	74·4	82·9	85·7	95·3	94·9
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	102·3	97·5	103·3	58·0	79·7	71·9	79·7	82·5	95·8	95·6
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	101·7	92·0	89·4	75·8	77·8	76·1	85·1	87·9	95·0	94·5
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	102·4	95·5	91·8	58·1	84·7	68·2	79·2	80·6	86·8	87·2
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	102·9	94·1	96·2	87·0	92·3	95·0	96·6	102·3	108·5	108·5
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	102·3	95·6	91·5	54·9	83·8	65·2	77·3	78·2	84·4	84·8
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	102·4	98·9	96·6	74·7	91·8	87·3	93·5	100·1	113·1	113·3
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	102·3	94·9	90·4	51·5	82·5	61·4	74·5	74·5	79·5	80·0
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	103·8	89·2	86·5	51·1	82·9	58·6	71·4	71·0	80·3	80·0
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	103·5	105·5	105·5	57·2	77·3	74·0	82·1	85·4	96·2	96·5
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	102·8	98·1	97·5	42·9	87·0	64·6	70·3	68·3	77·3	78·4
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	96·3	104·4	103·1	56·7	69·4	67·4	77·8	83·7	108·3	108·5
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·7	93·8	92·4	63·3	74·0	76·0	85·8	92·0	100·3	100·2
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	101·5	92·4	92·0	79·9	87·1	85·0	89·2	92·8	97·7	98·3
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	103·6	96·2	94·0	50·6	83·8	64·6	75·7	77·7	87·2	87·8
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	102·1	93·1	92·3	66·8	78·7	73·5	81·7	83·7	92·0	91·7

† The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in Other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-six staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except the following are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers; milk, bread, shoulder of veal, leg roast of pork, unsliced bacon, dairy butter, evaporated apples, vinegar and coal oil. Information as to the prices of the foregoing with the exception of milk and bread is obtained by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The prices of milk, bread, fuel and the rates for rent are obtained by the Bureau of Statistics and by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

By Order in Council P.C. 8965, dated November 21, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1462) the price ceiling established by P.C. 8527 (LABOR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1371) was extended to rentals charged for all real property, the order to be administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Under authority conferred by Order in Council P.C. 5003 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 995), the Board from time to time fixed maximum rentals for housing

accommodation in certain of the cities in the list on page 244. In these cities the maximum rentals already fixed continue unchanged, based in some cases on those in effect on January 2, 1940, and in the others on those in effect on January 2, 1941. The former are Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Thetford Mines, Kingston, Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria; the latter are Truro, Moncton, Brockville, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge. In all the other cities in the list the maximum rental for any housing accommodation is the rental which was in effect on October 11, 1941. Provision is made under the orders of the Board for variation of the maximum rentals for any accommodation under certain special circumstances affecting the accommodation.

Retail Prices

Meat prices increased slightly between the beginning of January and the beginning of February following increases in wholesale markets. Prices were somewhat lower than at the beginning of October but were substantially higher than one year ago. Beef prices were influenced by the demand for cattle from the United States. Sirloin steak averaged 33·9 cents per pound at February 2, 33·7 cents at January 2, and 31·1 cents at February 2, 1941. Lamb increased during the month from 31·2 cents per pound to 31·8 cents. Fresh loin of pork averaged 32·8 cents for February, 32·6 cents for January, and 24·7 cents for February, 1941. Sliced bacon was 43·1 cents for January and February as compared with 32·3 cents for February, 1941. Fresh eggs at 39·1 cents per dozen were one cent per dozen lower than for January and 8 cents lower than for December, 1941. The price in February, 1941, was 29·7 cents per dozen. Creamery butter at 38·4 cents per pound for February was unchanged from the preceding month and only slightly higher than one year earlier. Production for January decreased 12 per cent as compared with the preceding month and 9 per cent as compared with January, 1941. Stocks in storage at February 1 were about 17 per cent greater than at February 1, 1941. A substantial increase in the price of potatoes was shown at February 2 as compared with the previous month. Comparative figures are 37·6 cents per 15 pounds for February, 31 cents for January and 26 cents for February, 1941. The price of onions increased from 5·7 cents per pound to 6·5 cents.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of February, 1942: Halifax, $19; Charlottetown, $17.90; Moncton, $18.50; Saint John, $18.50; Quebec, $16.50; Three Rivers, $17.25; Sherbrooke, $18.75; St. Hyacinthe, $17.50; Montreal, $17.75; Ottawa, $18.75; Kingston, $18.50; Belleville, $18.50; Oshawa, $18; Toronto, $16; St. Catharines, $18; Hamilton, $17.50; Brantford, $17; Galt, $17.50.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the October, 1941, issue of the Labour Gazette. Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources, the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the Labour Gazette. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 156·4 for January, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month and of 4·6 per cent over the January, 1941, level. As compared with December, prices were 0·7 per cent higher for food and tobacco, due chiefly to higher prices for cereals. Industrial materials and manufactures were only slightly changed in this period.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 146·5 at the end of December, an increase of 0·7 per cent for the month. Foods were 1·4 per cent higher, due entirely to the advance of 2·9 per cent in vegetable foods. There were only minor changes in industrial materials groups.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 200 at January 1, a de-

cline of 0·5 per cent for the month. This was due to a decrease of one per cent in food prices, although clothing and sundries increased slightly.

Australia

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, of wholesale price index numbers for basic materials and foodstuffs, on the base 1928-1929=1,000, was 1,089 for September, as compared with 1,070 in August and 1,044 in July. Of the seven groups, five showed advances in each of the last two months, while the rubber and hides group and the building materials group were practically unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the base 1926=100, was 96·0 for January, an increase of 2·6 per cent for the month. All groups showed increases over the previous month's level, with the exception of a fractional decrease in the fuel and lighting materials group. The groups showing the greatest increases were farm products, foods and chemicals and allied products.

COST OF LIVING.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1935-1939=100, was 111·9 at January 15, an increase of 1·3 per cent for the month, all groups contributing to the increase.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1941

Analyzed According to Industries, Localities and Months

AN analysis of fatal industrial accidents in Canada during the calendar year 1941 by industries, causes, provinces and months is presented in the accompanying tables. The accidents recorded are those occurring to persons gainfully employed during the course of, or arising out of their employment; also included are fatalities from industrial diseases reported chiefly by provincial workmen's compensation boards. Quarterly reviews, each containing an analysis of accidents occurring during the period covered, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for May, August and November, 1941, and February, 1942.

The record is compiled from reports from the following governmental authorities,—The Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada; The Explosives Division of the Federal Department of Mines; The Workmen's Compensation Boards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; The Ontario Chief Factory Inspector; and the British Columbia Department of Mines. In addition, reports were received also from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada.

Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press reports, and while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. To a great extent, however, the information obtained from press reports is used to supplement information received from official sources.

Table I gives an analysis of accidents by industries and causes, Table II by provinces, and Table III by months. The last two tables also include summary figures for 1940, which are a final revision of the figures published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1941, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1940 which were reported too late for incorporation into the annual statements. These accidents were included in the supplementary reports in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for May, August and November, 1941, and February, 1942. The figures for 1941, being still incomplete, are accordingly to some extent not comparable with the completed figures for 1940.

In some industries, where considerable changes in figures from year to year appear, these may be attributed to changes in industrial conditions or to particular occurrences. For example, in the mining group there was an increase in the number of fatalities from 175 in 1940 to 252 in 1941, which may be partly explained by the fact that during 1941 there was a major disaster in coal mining resulting in the loss of 29 lives; and there was also an increase of 36 fatalities in metalliferous mining in 1941. In the manufacturing group there was an increase from 144 in 1940 to 230 in 1941; also in the transportation group there was an increase from 236 to 314 which may be accounted for by an increase in the employment index figures for these industries.

There were four disasters during the year under review, the most serious of which occurred on October 31, when 29 miners were killed by carbon monoxide poisoning following an explosion of fire damp in a coal mine at Nordegg, Alberta. Two disasters occurred to men engaged in ferrying aircraft from Canada to Britain; twenty-two of these men were killed on August 10, when an Atlantic ferry plane crashed after taking off in Britain for Canada; and another ferry plane crash on taking off in England for Canada on August 14 resulted in 21 fatalities to men in this industry. Another disaster occurred on February 24, as a result of which eleven ice

workers lost their lives when a truck conveying them across the frozen surface of the St. Lawrence River, near Longueuil, Quebec, took a wrong turn, going off the ice road and plunged into an open stretch of water. Five other ice cutters who were in the truck were rescued.

On December 16, a collision of a freight train with a snow train at Mont Joli, Quebec, caused another serious accident when nine labourers were killed and 20 others were injured. While on a voyage from Melgrave, N.S., to Halifax the crew of six members were drowned on October 10, when a tug was lost.

On March 18, a terrific explosion and fire wrecked a fur dyeing plant in Montreal, five workers losing their lives and about 60 others being injured. The cause of the spark setting off an explosion of cleaning liquid was not revealed at the coroner's inquest.

On July 24, near Vancouver, B.C., an engineer, a baggageman and two firemen were killed in a collision of two trains. Another train collision at Antelope, Saskatchewan, on September 26, resulted in the deaths of an engineer, two firemen and a trainman. On December 10, a section foreman and three section labourers were killed when a freight train struck their hand car in a fog, near Vancouver, B.C.

On June 24, at East Coulee, Alberta, four men lost their lives following an explosion in a coal mine. The fourth man, the mine manager, died from gas fumes during rescue work.

The crew of four men were killed when a ferry plane crashed on a hillside in Britain after crossing from Canada, on September 1; and another ferry plane crash at St. Hubert, Quebec, on February 19, resulted in the deaths of two pilots and a radio operator. When a ferry plane was lost while en route from Canada to Britain, the crew of three lost their lives on October 11. A pilot, a co-pilot and a stewardess were killed in a trans-Canada plane crash, near Armstrong, Ontario, on February 6.

Three labourers were killed on February 25, in a gravel pit cave-in at Transcona, Manitoba. On January 14, a labourer and two linemen engaged on airport construction lost their lives when they were pinned under an overturned truck, at Pennfield, New Brunswick.

When a canoe capsized in a wind storm, three miners were drowned near Sioux Lookout, Ontario, on May 31. Three men were drowned on June 1 when a salvage boat was wrecked in a storm, off Graham Island, B.C.

On April 28, three R.C.M.P. Veteran Guards were killed when a truck crashed into a tree, near Cedars, Quebec. Three forest fire fighters were drowned in Sault au Cochon River, Saguenay Co., Quebec, on May 27; and an assistant inspector and two telephone repairmen were killed in a collision of a railway flat car with their speeder during a forest fire, on June 10.

Three labourers engaged in logging were killed by lightning, near Moncton, N.B., on July 25.

On August 17, three liquid air plant workers were burned to death in a fire, when steel tools being used to repair a tank in the oxygen room caused a spark igniting the liquid air. An explosion in a chemical plant at Niagara Falls, Ontario, on September 3, resulted in the deaths of three workers.

Fatalities by Causes

The classification of accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 523, came under the category "moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements (both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses) by moving watercraft and by aircraft (civil aviation). The largest number af accidents in this category, 157, appears under the heading "automobiles and other power vehicles and implements", with 102 classified under the heading "being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines", (58 of these being engaged in steam railways); 87 were in connection with watercraft (11 of these being in logging, 15 in fishing and trapping, and 33 in water transportation); 74 appear under aircraft, (61 of which being in connection with the ferrying of aircraft, 43 of which resulted from two plane crashes in August); 43 were due to derailments and collisions (41 of which were in steam railways); 25 were caused by animal drawn vehicles and implements; 22 by mine and quarry cars; and 13 were caused by persons "falling from or in cars or engines."

Next in order were "dangerous substances", causing 237 fatalities as follows: 48 were due to electric current, 44 to explosive substances, 40 to hot and inflammable substances and flames, 40 to mine explosions from gas, coal-dust, etc., 26 to gas fumes, poison, etc., 24 to conflagrations, and 15 to steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air.

"Falling objects" caused 234 fatalities, of which 83 were due to trees and limbs, while 63 occurred in mines and quarries; 37 were due to objects falling from elevation, loads, piles; 19 to breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc., 11 to collapse of structure, and 11 to other falling objects.

Fatalities numbering 221 were caused by "falls of persons", classified as follows: 72

from elevations, 69 into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc., (some of which resulted in drowning), 19 from loads, etc., 16 from ladders, 14 due to collapse of support, 7 into holds of vessels, 7 falls on the level, 6 on sharp objects, 6 into tanks, vats, kilns, etc., and 5 down stairs and inclines.

Hoisting apparatus caused 40 fatalities, 36 were caused by prime movers, 34 were caused by animals (20 of which were due to horses), 27 by handling of objects, 25 by working machines, 25 by striking against or being struck by objects, and 7 by tools.

The category "other causes" includes 110 fatalities of which 61 were due to industrial disease, strain, etc., 20 to lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke, 16 to cave-ins, land slides, ice jams, etc., 4 to infection not elsewhere specified, 4 to shooting and violence, 3 to drownings not elsewhere specified, and 2 concerning which no particulars were available.

Fatalities by Provinces

The classification of accidents according to provinces shows that the largest number, 538, occurred in Ontario. There were 410 in Quebec, 207 in British Columbia, 106 in Alberta, 91 in Nova Scotia, 59 in New Brunswick, 48 in Manitoba, 43 in Saskatchewan, 5 in Prince Edward Island, and 2 in Yukon and Northwest Territories. In Ontario the fatalities occurred by industries as follows: manufacturing, 122; construction, 84; transportation and public utilities, 84; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 78; agriculture, 62; service, 36; logging, 34; trade, 26; electric light and power, 8; and fishing and trapping, 4. In Quebec, the largest number, 121, was in transportation and public utilities, with 57 in manufacturing, 54 in construction, 38 in agriculture, 38 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 33 in service, 30 in logging, 25 in trade, 11 in electric light and power, 2 in fishing and trapping, and 1 in finance. In British Columbia there were 80 fatalities in logging, 41 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 30 in transportation and public utilities, 22 in manufacturing, 15 in construction, 6 in fishing and trapping, 6 in service, 4 in agriculture, 2 in electric light and power, and 1 in trade. In Alberta and Nova Scotia there were respectively 54 and 25 fatalities in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, and no other industry experienced as many fatalities in these provinces. Transportation and public utilities registered the largest number in New Brunswick and Manitoba, there being respectively 18 and 13 in this industry; while in Saskatchewan the highest number, 14, was in agriculture.

Fatalities by Industries

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year was 1,509, being classified under the various groups of industries as follows: transportation and public utilities 314 or 20·81 per cent of the total; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 252 or 16·70 per cent; manufacturing, 230 or 15·24 per cent; construction, 194 or 12·86 per cent; logging, 170 or 11·26 per cent; agriculture, 143, or 9·48 per cent; service, 88, or 5·83 per cent; trade, 63 or 4·17 per cent; electric light and power, 30, or 1·99 per cent; fishing and trapping, 24, or 1·59 per cent; finance, 1, or ·07 per cent.

The table of fatalities by months indicates that the greatest number, 163, occurred in August, while the lowest total, 82, was recorded in April. The table gives the total number of persons gainfully employed in most of the industries, the latest census figures available being given in each case. For agriculture, logging, construction, trade, finance, service, etc., the figures were those of the decennial census of 1931, for manufacturing, from the annual census of industry for 1939, for mining, fishing, electric light and power, steam railways, street and electric railways, telegraphs and telephones, and express, from the annual census of industry for 1940.

While the latest figures available as to numbers employed are not in any instance those for the year under review, they are included, however, for general comparative purposes.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Canada Reported by Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards

The Labour Departments records of industrial accidents include only fatal accidents and fatalities arising out of employment, including those due to industrial diseases, etc. The only information of a comprehensive nature as to non-fatal accidents is from the Workmen's Compensation Boards in the various provinces, except in manufacturing, mining, and steam and electric railway operation, in which accidents are dealt with by various governmental departments and commissions. These are also covered by the Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The annual reports of the several Workmen's Compensation Boards are reviewed from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, information being given as to accidents, amounts paid in compensation, etc. The annual reports of the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1940 were summar-

ized in the following issues: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, May, 1941, pages 562-564; Quebec, June, 1941, page 653; Ontario and British Columbia, July, 1941, pages 825-827; and Alberta, December, 1941, page 1575.

In none of the provinces does the Board have jurisdiction over accidents in all industries, so that the accidents recorded are those in certain industries only. Most of the Boards deal with accidents in logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and public utilities, excluding agriculture, trapping, finance, domestic service, etc., but include to some extent fishing, trade and government service.

The accompanying table summarizes the figures as to non-fatal accidents recorded by the several Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 and also include some preliminary figures for 1941. It may be observed that the Department of Labour's figures show more fatal industrial accidents as occurring during each year than the total number of fatal accidents which were included by the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for that year. This difference is largely accounted for by the fact that the Provincial Boards do not record accidents in all industries. In addition, however, the Board's records only show accidents to employees, while the records of the Department of Labour register accidents to all persons occupied in industry, including employers and workmen carrying on their own business, of whom there are many, particularly in trucking, trade, etc., as well as in agriculture.

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
A.—Prime Movers:																					
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers	....	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	....
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	10	....	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	....	1	1	2
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets	2	....	....	5	4	1	....	....	9	....	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	....	....	..	....
4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	3	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	2	....	....	..	....
Total	**2**	**1**	....	**5**	**4**	**1**	....	....	**23**	....	..	**1**	..	..	**10**	..	**5**	....	**1**	**1**	**2**
B.—Working Machines	**5**	....	**1**	**1**	**1**	..	....	....	**13**	....	..	..	**1**	..	**2**	..	**3**	....	**6**	..	**1**
C.—Hoisting Apparatus:																					
1. Elevators	....	....	....	**1**	**1**	..	....	....	**4**	....	..	**1**	..	..	....	..	..	....	**2**	..	**1**
2. Conveyors and others	....	**1**	....	**12**	**11**	**1**	....	....	**7**	**1**	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	..	....	**4**	..	....
Total	....	**1**	....	**13**	**12**	**1**	....	....	**11**	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	**2**	..	..	....	**6**	..	**1**
D.—Dangerous substances:																					
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air	....	....	....	**2**	**2**	..	....	....	**9**	....	**1**	..	..	..	**1**	**1**	..	....	....	**2**	....
2. Explosive substances	**4**	....	....	**21**	**17**	..	**1**	**3**	**9**	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
3. Electric current	**1**	....	....	**3**	**2**	..	**1**	....	**11**	**1**	..	..	..	**1**	**1**	..	**4**	....	**1**	..	**1**
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames	**2**	....	....	**2**	**1**	..	....	**1**	**16**	....	..	..	**5**	..	**1**	..	..	....	**4**	**1**	**1**
5. Conflagrations	**6**	....	**1**	....	..	..	....	....	**3**	....	..	**1**	..	..	....	..	..	....	**1**	..	....
6. Gas fumes, poison, etc.	**2**	....	....	**8**	**3**	**1**	**4**	....	**10**	....	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	....	**2**	**1**	**2**
7. Explosions, mine (gas, coal dust, etc.)	....	....	....	**40**	**2**	**38**	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
Total	**15**	....	**1**	**76**	**27**	**39**	**6**	**4**	**58**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**4**	....	**8**	**4**	**4**
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects:																					
1. Striking against objects	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
2. Being struck by objects	....	**3**	....	**3**	**1**	**2**	....	....	**13**	....	..	..	..	..	**7**	**1**	**2**	....	**2**	**1**	....
Total	....	**3**	....	**3**	**1**	**2**	....	....	**13**	....	..	..	..	..	**7**	**1**	**2**	....	**2**	**1**	....
F.—Falling objects:																					
1. Collapse of structure	**1**	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	**1**	....	..	**1**	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc.	**1**	**2**	....	**4**	**2**	**2**	....	....	**6**	**1**	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	....	**1**	**2**	**1**
3. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles	**2**	**10**	....	....	..	..	....	....	**14**	....	..	**1**	..	..	**2**	**1**	**2**	....	**7**	..	....
4. Objects falling in mines and quarries	....	**1**	....	**62**	**43**	**15**	**4**	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
5. Falling trees and limbs	**11**	**69**	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
6. Others	**3**	....	....	**1**	**1**	..	....	....	**3**	....	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	....	**2**	..	....
Total	**18**	**82**	....	**67**	**46**	**17**	**4**	....	**24**	**1**	..	**2**	..	..	**4**	**1**	**2**	....	**10**	**2**	**1**
G.—Handling of objects:																					
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc.	....	**17**	....	....	..	..	....	....	**3**	....	**1**	..	..	..	**2**	..	..	....	....	..	....
2. Sharp objects	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	**3**	....	..	..	..	..	**1**	**2**	..	....	....	..	....
Total	....	**17**	....	....	..	..	....	....	**6**	....	**1**	..	..	..	**3**	**2**	..	....	....	..	....
H.—Tools	**1**	**2**	....	**1**	**1**	..	....	....	**1**	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	**1**	....
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.:																					
1. Derailments, collisions	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
2. Being struck or run over by, or crushed by, or between cars and engines	**4**	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	**3**	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	**2**	..	**1**
3. Falling from or in cars or engines	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
4. Mine and quarry cars	....	....	....	**22**	**5**	**17**	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
5. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements	**16**	**13**	....	**1**	..	**1**	....	....	**15**	....	..	..	..	..	**2**	**2**	..	....	**7**	..	**3**
6. Animal drawn vehicles and implements	**21**	**1**	....	**2**	**1**	..	**1**	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
7. Water craft	**1**	**11**	**15**	**4**	**4**	..	....	....	**4**	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	**1**	....	....	**3**	....
8. Air craft	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
Total	**42**	**25**	**15**	**29**	**10**	**18**	**1**	....	**22**	....	..	..	..	..	**2**	**2**	**1**	....	**9**	**3**	**4**

CANADA IN 1941, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	**Construction**	Buildings and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	**Electric Light and Power**	**Transportation and Public Utilities**	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local & highway transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and Telephones	Express	Unclassified	**Trade**	Wholesale	Retail	**Finance**	**Service**	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal, omestic and business	Professional	**Unclassified**	**Total**
1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	3
1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	10
1	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	18
1	....	1	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	5
3	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	36
....	....	4	2	....	....	2	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	25
....	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	....	2	....	..	..	....	2	....	....	9
....	....	3	2	....	1	..	..	....	5	2	....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	31
....	....	4	3	....	1	..	..	....	5	2	....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	..	....	2	....	..	..	....	2	....	....	40
4	....	2	....	....	2	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	....	..	..	2	....	....	....	15
9	....	6	1	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	....	..	..	....	1	....	....	44
2	....	7	3	1	2	..	1	22	3	1	....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	48
4	....	8	....	....	....	8	..	....	5	2	....	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	....	4	3	..	..	1	....	....	....	40
1	....	3	2	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	11	7	..	1	3	....	....	....	24
4	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	3	1	..	..	2	....	....	....	26
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	40
24	....	27	6	1	5	13	2	22	9	3	....	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	7	3	4	1	21	11	..	..	3	7	....	....	237
....	....	2	2	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	3	2	....	....	1	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	23
....	....	5	4	....	....	1	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	25
....	....	5	5	....	....	..	..	....	2	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	11
....	....	4	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	19
1	....	4	2	1	1	..	..	1	3	....	....	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	37
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	63
....	....	3	....	....	....	3	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	83
....	....	2	2	....	....	..	..	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	11
1	....	18	10	1	2	4	1	1	8	....	....	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	4	1	3	....	2	2	..	..	....	....	....	....	224
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	21
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	1	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	6
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	1	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	27
....	....	2	1	1	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	41	41	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	....	1	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	43
....	....	8	....	1	2	4	1	1	74	58	4	..	..	10	1	..	1	..	8	4	4	....	4	4	..	..	....	....	....	....	102
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	13	12	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	13
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	22
1	....	30	3	....	1	20	6	....	30	5	2	2	1	18	..	2	..	..	31	8	23	....	21	17	..	..	2	2	....	....	157
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	25
....	....	11	....	....	3	3	5	1	33	....	....	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	....	6	5	1	..	....	....	....	....	87
....	....	2	....	....	....	..	2	....	72	....	....	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	74
1	....	51	3	1	6	27	14	2	263	116	6	35	73	28	1	3	1	..	42	14	28	....	32	26	1	..	2	2	1	....	523

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
J.—Animals:																					
1. Horses, n.e.s.	14	2	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
2. Other animals	14	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Total	28	2	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
K.—Falls of persons:																					
1. From elevations	7	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	14	4	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	....	6	..	....
2. From ladders	1	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	1	..	....
3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc.	2	19	4	16	.. 14	1	1	....	9	....	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	....	3	..	....
4. Into holds of vessels	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
5. On the level	1	....	....	1	....	..	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
6. From loads, etc.	11	5	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
7. Collapse of support	1	5	....	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
8. On sharp objects	2	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	4	....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	....	1	..	....
9. Down stairs and inclines	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.	1	....	....	1	....	..	....	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	....
Total	26	31	5	20	.. 16	1	2	1	32	5	..	3	..	..	10	1	1	....	11	..	....
L.—Other causes:																					
1. Infection, n.e.s.	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
2. Industrial disease, strain, etc.	....	....	....	28	27	..	....	1	21	1	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	....	13	1	5
3. Drownings n.e.s.	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
4. Shooting and violence	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
5. Cave-ins, land slides, ice jams, etc.	....	1	....	7	....	..	3	4	1	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	....
6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke.	6	5	2	....	....	..	....	....	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	1	..	....
7. No particulars	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	....
Total	6	6	2	37	28	1	3	5	27	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	....	14	1	5
Grand Total	143	170	24	252	146	80	16	10	230	11	2	8	6	1	47	9	18	....	67	13	18

CANADA IN 1941, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	**Construction**	Buildings and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	**Electric Light and Power**	**Transportation and Public Utilities**	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local & highway transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and Telephones	Express	Unclassified	**Trade**	Wholesale	Retail	**Finance**	**Service**	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal, domestic and business	Professional	**Unclassified**	**Total**
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	....	2	....	1	..	....	1	....	..	20
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	14
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	....	2	....	1	..	....	1	....	..	34
....	....	45	40	1	1	1	2	....	2	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	3	2	..	..	....	1	....	..	72
....	....	8	6	....	2	..	..	....	2	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	2	....	..	..	....	2	....	..	16
....	....	5	1	....	2	..	2	2	11	3	....	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	....	..	..	....	1	....	..	69
....	....	4	....	....	4	..	..	....	3	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	7
....	....	1	....	....	....	..	1	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	3	2	..	..	....	....	1	..	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	1	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	19
....	....	6	5	....	....	..	1	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	14
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	4	1	..	1	....	2	....	..	5
....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	6
....	1	69	52	1	9	1	6	2	22	5	1	12	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	....	13	5	..	1	....	6	1	..	221
....	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	4
....	....	3	2	....	....	1	..	1	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	6	3	1	..	1	1	....	..	61
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	3	3	..	..	....	....	....	..	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	3	1	..	..	....	....	2	..	4
....	....	6	1	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	16
....	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	1	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	20
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	2
....	....	11	5	....	....	4	2	2	2	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	....	14	9	1	..	..1	1	2	..	110
29	1	194	86	5	23	54	26	30	314	128	7	61	75	31	3	8	1	..	63	23	40	1	88	55	3	1	6	19	4	..	1,509

TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES (a)

Industry	1941											1940 (b)									
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total
Agriculture	1	9	4	38	62	3	14	5	4		143	3	8	4	32	55	3	8	12	2		127
Logging		3	7	30	34	5	2	9	80		170		3	3	45	29	4		2	91		177
Fishing and Trapping (a)	1	6	2	2	4	1	1	1	6		24	2	10	1	2	2	4			12	1	34
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying		25	3	38	78	12	1	54	41		252		18	5	29	58	5	4	20	36		175
Metalliferous mining		1		28	73	7		1	36		146		2		20	51	5	2		30		110
Coal mining		24	1				1	50	4		80		16	3				1	18	6		44
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.			1	7	3	1		3	1		16				9	2		1	2			14
Structural materials			1	3	2	4					10			2		5						7
Manufacturing	1	8	8	57	122	4	2	6	22		230	1	5	7	31	65	4	3	5	23		144
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco				1	6			4			11				1	4						5
Animal foods									2		2						1		3	1		5
Textiles and clothing					7		1				8			1	6	4						11
Leather, fur and products				5	1						6					2						2
Rubber products				1							1					1						1
Saw and planing mill products	1	2	4	10	15		1	2	12		47	1	3		6	4	1	1	2	17		35
Wood products			1	2	3				3		9				1	1				1		3
Pulp, paper and paper products			2	11	4				1		18			6	4	5				3		18
Printing and publishing																						
Iron, steel and products		5		12	47	1			2		67		2		8	21	1					32
Non-ferrous metal products				5	8						13				3	5						8
Non-metallic mineral products		1		3	12	1			1		18					10		2		1		13
Chemical and allied products			1	7	18	2			1		29				2	7	1					10
Miscellaneous products					1						1					1						1
Construction	1	8	11	54	84	5	7	9	15		194		11	6	59	50	6	10	14	17		173
Buildings and structures	1	3	1	24	44	2	5	3	3		86		4	2	28	30	3	4	7	7		85
Railway				1		1	1	1	1		5				2	1				1		4
Shipbuilding		3	1	8	9				2		23		2	1	4	1				3		11
Highway and bridge		1	5	14	23	1	1	2	7		54		3	1	17	9	2	1	3	3		39
Miscellaneous		1	4	7	8	1		3	2		26		2	2	8	9	1	5	4	3		34

Electric Light and Power		5	2	11	8		1	1	2		30		2		4	15			1	3		25
Transportation and Public Utilities	2	23	18	121	84	13	10	11	30	2	314		24	7	62	93	12	9	5	23	1	236
Steam railways	1	6	6	35	44	7	8	8	13		128		3	2	16	33	6	3	3	15		81
Street and electric railways				1	1	1			4		7				1	1				2		4
Water transportation (a)	1	16	5	16	13				10		61		17	3	32	33				4		89
Air transportation (a)			4	60	7			3		1	75					3		1				4
Local and highway transportation		1	2	7	14	3	1		2	1	31		4	1	11	20	5	2	2		1	46
Storage					2	1					3						1	2		1		4
Telegraphs and telephones			1	2	2	1	1		1		8			1	2	2		1		1		7
Express					1						1					1						1
Unclassified																						
Trade		1	3	25	26	2	3	2	1		63	1	1		12	24	5	3	3	2		51
Wholesale		1	1	7	8		3	2	1		23		1		9	9	3	2	2	2		28
Retail			2	18	18	2					40	1			3	15	2	1	1			23
Finance				1							1				1							1
Service		3	1	33	36	3	2	4	6		88		2	1	16	27	6	3	6	4		65
Public administration			1	24	24	1	1	2	2		55				9	14	4	1	3	2		33
Recreational						1		1	1		3			1	1							2
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning						1					1								1			1
Custom and repair		1		2	2		1				6		1			1						2
Personal, domestic and business		2		7	6			1	3		19		1		6	11	2	2	2	2		26
Professional establishments					4						4					1						1
Unclassified																						
Total	5	91	59	410	538	48	43	106	207	2	1,509	7	84	34	293	418	49	40	68	213	2	1,208

(a) Includes accidents to seamen, fishermen and airmen on Canadian craft only; any such accidents occurring outside of Canada and assigned to province from which craft were operated. For quarterly reports of accidents see the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, August and November, 1941, and February, 1942.

(b) Revised figures for 1940.

TABLE III—TOTAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1941 BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total, 1941	Per cent of total	Total fatalities in 1940 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Number gainfully employed latest Census
Agriculture	**6**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**22**	**22**	**11**	**14**	**8**	**2**	**143**	**9·48**	**127**	**10·51**	(a) **1,128,188**
Logging	**14**	**16**	**16**	**8**	**15**	**15**	**11**	**13**	**13**	**16**	**21**	**12**	**170**	**11·26**	**177**	**14·65**	(a) **49,960**
Fishing and Trapping	**3**	...	**2**	**2**	**4**	...	**2**	**4**	...	**5**	**2**	...	**24**	**1·59**	**34**	**2·82**	(d) **68,817**
Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	**18**	**16**	**22**	**13**	**22**	**25**	**25**	**13**	**23**	**50**	**16**	**9**	**252**	**16·70**	**175**	**14·49**	**108,883**
Metalliferous mining	10	10	15	9	20	13	16	7	18	13	10	5	146	9·68	110	9·11	60,351
Coal mining	6	3	3	3	2	9	6	4	5	31	5	3	80	5·30	44	3·64	26,434
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	2	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	5	1	1	16	1·06	14	1·16	10,398
Structural materials	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	10	·66	7	·58	11,700
Manufacturing	**17**	**13**	**20**	**16**	**30**	**24**	**21**	**19**	**26**	**15**	**19**	**10**	**230**	**15·24**	**144**	**11·92**	(b) **658,114**
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	11	·73	5	·41	85,287
Animal foods	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	·13	5	·41	37,877
Textiles and clothing	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	2	...	8	·53	11	·91	121,022
Leather, fur and products	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	·40	2	·17	31,481
Rubber products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	·07	1	·08	14,160
Saw and planing mill products	5	4	3	3	8	6	6	1	2	5	3	1	47	3·11	35	2·90	41,468
Wood products	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	9	·60	3	·25	22,884
Pulp, paper and paper products	...	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	2	...	18	1·19	18	1·49	42,707
Printing and publishing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,723
Iron, steel and products	6	2	5	5	9	7	6	5	6	3	7	6	67	4·44	32	2·65	121,041
Non-ferrous metal products	1	...	...	2	3	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	13	·86	8	·66	44,563
Non-metallic mineral products	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	2	2	1	1	...	18	1·19	13	1·08	23,026
Chemical and allied products	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	6	6	1	1	2	29	1·92	10	·83	22,595
Miscellaneous products	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·07	1	·08	12,280
Construction	**11**	**22**	**7**	**10**	**9**	**22**	**19**	**15**	**28**	**14**	**24**	**13**	**194**	**12·86**	**173**	**14·32**	(a) **256,282**
Buildings and structures	6	10	4	3	4	9	9	9	7	7	13	5	86	5·70	85	7·04	164,977
Railway	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	·33	4	·33	.....
Shipbuilding	...	2	...	3	1	3	1	...	5	4	4	...	23	1·53	11	·91	6,312
Highway and bridge	1	7	2	2	1	9	6	5	10	2	3	6	54	3·58	39	3·23	.....
Miscellaneous	4	1	1	2	3	...	3	1	5	1	4	1	26	1·72	34	2·81	.....
Electric Light and Power	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**30**	**1·99**	**25**	**2·07**	(c) **19,054**
Transportation and Public Utilities	**18**	**26**	**15**	**8**	**13**	**19**	**29**	**66**	**41**	**18**	**29**	**32**	**314**	**20·81**	**236**	**19·54**	.....
Steam railways	7	9	9	4	8	10	14	7	18	3	16	23	128	8·48	81	6·71	(c) 135,700
Street and electric railways	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	·46	4	·33	(c) 14,204
Water transportation	2	3	2	2	3	5	9	7	9	8	8	3	61	4·04	89	7·37	(a) 37,887
Air transportation	2	11	...	...	...	1	2	48	7	4	...	...	75	4·97	4	·33	.....
Local and highway transportation	7	2	3	1	...	2	3	4	1	3	4	1	31	2·06	46	3·81	(a) 96,275
Storage	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	·20	4	·33	(a) 35,195
Telegraphs and telephones	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	1	8	·53	7	·58	(c) 25,123
Express	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	·07	1	·08	(c) 4,843
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Trade	**4**	**14**	**4**	**5**	**3**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**3**	**4**	**63**	**4·17**	**51**	**4·22**	(a) **387,315**
Wholesale	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	23	1·52	28	2·32	326,528
Retail	2	11	3	3	1	4	4	6	1	2	1	2	40	2·65	23	1·90	60,787
Finance	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	**·07**	**1**	**·08**	(a) **92,317**
Service	**8**	**6**	**4**	**8**	**13**	**14**	**9**	**3**	**6**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**88**	**5·83**	**65**	**5·38**	(a) **767,705**
Public administration	4	4	...	7	6	12	6	1	4	3	4	4	55	3·64	33	2·73	116,839
Recreational	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	·20	2	·17	16,225
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	·07	1	·08	20,468
Custom and repair	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	·40	2	·17	61,142
Personal, domestic and business	3	...	2	...	4	...	2	1	2	2	2	1	19	1·26	26	2·15	309,365
Professional	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	·26	1	·08	243,666
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**169,263**
Total	**100**	**125**	**102**	**82**	**124**	**143**	**151**	**163**	**155**	**145**	**129**	**90**	**1,509**	**100·00**	**1,208**	**100·00**	.....

(a) Decennial census of 1931. (b) Annual census of industry 1939. (c) Annual census of industry 1940.
(d) Fishermen only, annual census of industry 1940. (e) Revised figures for 1940.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, NON-FATAL AND FATAL IN CANADA, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 AND 1941 REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS

Province	Medical aid only (a)	Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Fatal	Total
1935					
Nova Scotia	2,331	6,119	460	61	8,971
New Brunswick	1,942	5,000	283	26	7,251
Quebec	17,196	16,331	1,490	146	35,163
Ontario	27,904	23,024	992	208	52,128
Manitoba	4,274	3,732	210	21	8,237
Saskatchewan	1,820	1,699	64	14	3,597
Alberta	4,183	6,744	72	59	11,058
British Columbia	2,000	11,293	607	146	14,046
Total	61,650	73,942	4,178	681	140,451
1936					
Nova Scotia	2,846	6,818	529	53	10,246
New Brunswick	2,303	6,290	339	25	8,957
Quebec	18,294	19,286	1,800	122	39,502
Ontario	30,086	22,954	835	272	54,147
Manitoba	4,860	4,186	216	37	9,299
Saskatchewan	2,183	2,361	84	14	4,642
Alberta	4,230	4,834	91	43	9,198
British Columbia	.....	13,547	657	168	14,372
Total	64,802	80,276	4,551	734	150,363
1937					
Nova Scotia	3,168	8,179	546	60	11,953
New Brunswick	3,304	7,863	332	22	11,521
Quebec(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,100
Ontario	34,318	26,427	1,049	248	62,042
Manitoba	4,781	4,120	232	20	9,153
Saskatchewan	1,840	2,362	81	13	4,296
Alberta	6,174	4,993	103	43	11,313
British Columbia	14,457	16,431	594	181	31,663
Total					212,041
1938					
Nova Scotia	3,120	7,586	637	65	11,408
New Brunswick	2,573	5,005	240	16	7,834
Quebec (c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,335
Ontario	29,559	21,501	936	276	52,272
Manitoba	5,089	4,004	205	33	9,331
Saskatchewan	2,077	2,326	88	17	4,508
Alberta	5,510	6,255	112	51	11,928
British Columbia	12,566	14,028	754	139	27,487
Total					183,103
1939					
Nova Scotia	3,482	7,715	582	44	11,823
New Brunswick	2,577	5,264	263	22	8,126
Quebec (c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,942
Ontario	30,672	21,203	1,020	215	53,110
Manitoba	5,128	4,044	196	33	9,401
Saskatchewan	2,466	2,670	107	17	5,260
Alberta	5,211	6,483	101	37	11,832
British Columbia	11,994	14,915	735	132	27,776
Total					181,270
1940					
Nova Scotia	4,599	8,846	454	49	13,948
New Brunswick	3,386	7,257	275	22	10,940
Quebec (c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,704
Ontario	43,346	27,245	1,432	269	72,292
Manitoba	5,900	5,055	208	39	11,202
Saskatchewan	2,919	3,210	97	23	6,249
Alberta	6,132	7,590	211	49	14,982
British Columbia	19,732	17,842	748	165	38,487
Total					233,804
1941 (b)					
Nova Scotia	5,511	9,439	139	61	15,150
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	33	12,292
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,568
Ontario	62,326	40,275	1,616	438	104,655
Manitoba	6,799	5,850	237	41	12,927
Saskatchewan	2,767	2,982	58	18	5,825
Alberta	7,498	7,198	110	97	14,903
British Columbia	24,651	20,889	785	171	46,496
Total					294,816

(a) Accidents requiring medical treatment but not causing disability for a sufficient period to qualify for this compensation. The period varies in the several provinces; figures not reported by some boards.
(b) Preliminary figures.
(c) Subject to further revision.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Conviction of Canadian General Electric Employees on Illegal Strike Charge

On December 19, Mr. Justice Gillanders in Ontario Court of Appeal quashed the convictions of fourteen employees of the Canadian General Electric Davenport plant (Toronto) who had been charged with going on strike contrary to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act as extended by P.C. 3495 of November 7, 1939. The appeal was by way of stated cases from an order of Magistrate Forsyth of Toronto. The original action arose in connection with a strike lasting from June 4 to 12, 1941, of over 700 workers in two plants of the company in Toronto. (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1942, p. 134.)

It was pointed out in the stated cases that the Davenport plant was declared an essential service within the meaning of the Defence of Canada Regulations by P.C. 4669 of September 11, 1940, and that by P.C. 3495 the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was extended to war industries. This was taken by the Court to be the evidence on which the Magistrate had based his conclusion that the plant came under the Act. Under secs. 57 and 58 of the Act it is unlawful for an employee to go on strike until a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by the Minister of Labour has made a report.

The Court held that the declaration under P.C. 4669 that the operation of a plant constitutes an essential service does not have the effect of bringing it under the provisions of P.C. 3495 and so within the scope of the Act. Such a declaration merely enables the civil authorities to enforce, in regard to that plant, the provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations relating to trespassing or loitering on or near such premises and to acts intended to impair the efficiency or impede the working of any undertaking engaged in the performance of essential services. It does not declare the plant in question or the work carried on there to be among the undertakings specified in P.C. 3495, i.e., those engaged in production of "munitions of war" or "supplies" or in the construction of "defence projects." The Court therefore found that there was "no evidence in the stated case to support a finding that the plant in question here came under the provisions of the Act." (Typewritten copy of judgment).

On February 25, Mr. Justice Gillanders dismissed an application by the Crown in one of the cases for an order under sec. 766 of the Criminal Code that the stated case be sent back for amendment. The application was based on the claim that there was "ample evidence in the record, although it had not been mentioned in the case stated, to support the finding that the Act was applicable." The Court held, however, that a case cannot be sent back for amendment after judgment has been delivered even though the formal orders have not been issued. *Rex ex rel Smith v. Martin.* (1942) Ontario Weekly Notes 58.

Alberta Employer Responsible for Act of Employee Done in Course of Employment

On January 29, the Appellate Division of the Alberta Supreme Court unanimously upheld a judgment by Howson, J., in which an employer was held to be liable for damage caused by the negligence of one of his employees. The decision applied to four actions which were tried together. By agreement only the question of liability was determined, since the fact that the plaintiffs had suffered damage was not in dispute.

The property of the plaintiffs had been damaged as a result of a fire which started when an employee of the defendant had tried, without any instructions in that regard, to burn rubbish which he had cleaned out of his employer's store. The Court supported the conclusion of the trial judge that the employee was acting within the scope of his employment even though he had received no instructions for the specific act which caused the damage. The defendant introduced a further argument, viz., that the servant's act amounted to a nuisance and was thus illegal. The Court held, however, that whereas the argument might be pertinent if the employee had done an act which had no relation to his employment, it had no force when, as here, the act was clearly in the course of the employment. *Edmonton* v. *W. W. Sales, Limited, Armstrong-Cosans, Limited,* v. *W. W. Sales Limited, B. Sheldon's, Limited* v. *W. W. Sales, Limited, Arkinstall* v. *W. W. Sales, Limited,* (1942) 1 *Western Weekly* Reports 375.

British Columbia Court Orders Old Age Pension Continued to Pensioner who Sold Property to Discharge Debt

On January 24, Mr. Justice Manson in British Columbia Supreme Court granted a *mandamus* to compel the payment of a pension pursuant to the Dominion and British Columbia Old Age Pension Acts. The applicant had been in receipt of a pension, but when he disposed of certain property the Workmen's Compensation Board which administers the Act stopped his pension. In justifying its action the Board cited Regula-

tion 23 under the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act which provides that if a pensioner makes a voluntary transfer of property without the approval of the pension authority the pension may be suspended until the value of the suspended payments equals the value of the transferred property. The Court found, however, that in the present case the transfer had been made in discharge of a debt which had been contracted for the payment of a mortgage and taxes on the land and for other purposes, and that it was therefore not a voluntary transfer.

The question arose as to whether a writ of *mandamus* was proper under the circumstances. If the Board was an agent of the Crown, such a writ could not be issued. The Court held that the Board was not a general agent of the Crown but a special agent constituted by statute to administer the old age pensions legislation and therefore an agent of the legislature. A further argument that *mandamus* would not lie because the Board was disbursing public funds was rejected on the ground that the funds for the payment of pensions had been specifically allocated for the purpose by the legislature. *Rex ex rel Lee* v. *Workmen's Compensation Board,* (1942) 1 Western Weekly Reports 352.

United States Government Standards for Wartime Employment of Young Workers in Agriculture

Principles to govern the recruitment of young workers for agricultural work, if that should become necessary, were approved recently by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, the Employment Service, the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Education.

The conference of these Government agencies declared that school and home duties should be the full-time job of every child under 14 and that such children should not be in agricultural work outside the home farm "except when it has been established that unforeseen and extraordinary public emergencies exist." Nor should children over 14 have their education interrupted "unless no alternative source of labour can be made available".

It was agreed that policies for the employment of young workers should be developed with "full regard to laws on child labour and school attendance and to safeguards necessary to protect the health and well-being of these young workers and the continuity of their education". The recruitment of young workers should be part of a broad plan worked out by State departments of education, labour and agriculture and "based on consideration of all available sources of labour and the wages and working conditions offered to adults". The employment opportunities of older workers should not be jeopardized by the addition of young persons to the agricultural labour force.

The conference stressed the point that children should not be employed during normal school terms unless the Farm Placement Service, with full information on the labour situation, had determined that the need for agricultural workers could not be met by older persons resident in or near the locality. In such cases, children of 16 and over should be engaged before younger children were accepted. "The schools should make every effort to develop programs that will wisely dovetail school activities with agricultural work and will result in no curtailment of school terms". The conference urged that policies be worked out which interfere as little as possible with normal school opportunities and progress.

Conditions of work which will safeguard the health and welfare of the young workers must be established. These include reasonable hours, safe and suitable transportation where needed, adequate housing accommodation, supervision and leisure time activities for workers away from home, and equitable wages at not less than prevailing rates.

The conference was of the opinion that these standards were "fully compatible with the needs of wartime production" and would enable youth to take its proper share in the national emergency.

According to the twelfth annual report of the Director administering the Mothers, Allowance Act in Nova Scotia, in the year ending November 30, 1941, there were 1,050 families receiving Mothers' Allowances, 21 less than at November 30, 1940. During the year, 192 applications were received of which 157 were granted. The total amount paid to beneficiaries during the year was $418,286.75. The average number of dependent children per family was 3·34.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

Minister—Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL

Deputy Minister—BRYCE M. STEWART Associate Deputy Minister—A. MACNAMARA

VOLUME XLII] APRIL, 1942 [NUMBER 4

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment at the beginning of February showed a further slight decline, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,891 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees. The staffs of these firms aggregated 1,653,942 persons at February 1, as compared with 1,658,681 at January 1. The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, fell from 165·8 at January 1 to 165·4 at the beginning of February, when it was higher than at midwinter in any other year for which statistics are available. At February 1 in immediately preceding years, the index was as follows:—1941, 135·2; 1940, 114·4; 1939, 106·5; 1938, 110·4; 1937, 104·1 and 1936, 98·4.

The movement at February 1 in three of the last five years has been retrogressive, although activity has, on the average, shown a small advance at midwinter in the last twenty-one years. There was accordingly a slight falling-off in the seasonally adjusted index for February 1, 1942. This stood at 171·8, compared with 172·3 at the beginning of January; these two are the highest in the record.

The persons on the paylists of the co-operating establishments at February 1, received $45,746,190 for services rendered in the week preceding. This was an increase of $2,404,995, or 5½ p.c., over the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed by the same firms at January 1. The per capita average in the latest period of observation was $27.66, as compared with the average of $26.13 paid at the beginning of January, when the figure had been lowered by the observance of the Christmas and New Year's holidays.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of March, 1942, the percentage of unemployment among trade union members stood at 4·0 in contrast with percentages of 4·3 at the beginning of February and 6·9 at the beginning of March, 1941. The percentage for March was based on returns compiled from 2,114 local labour organizations with a total membership of 324,748 persons.

Report of the Employment and Claims Offices.—Reports received from Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during February, 1942, showed a moderate gain in the average daily placements in employment when a comparison was made with those of the preceding month, but a fairly substantial decline from those of February last year. The most marked changes under the first comparison were gains in manufacturing and construction, but these were largely offset by a noticeable decrease in logging. Under the second comparison heavy reductions took place in construction services and logging. Vacancies in February, 1942, numbered 27,546, applications 45,075, and placements in regular and casual employment 22,410.

Prices and the Cost of Living.—The official index of the cost of living calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices in the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 115·9 at the beginning of March as compared with 115·7 for February; 115·4 for January; 108·2 for March, 1941; 104·6 for March, 1940; and 100·8 for August, 1939, the last prewar month. The slight advance recorded at the beginning of March was due to higher prices for certain foods, other groups being unchanged. The advance between August, 1939, and March, 1942, was 15·0 per cent as compared with an increase of 25·2 per cent between July, 1914, and February, 1917, an equal period in the last war. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number on the base of 1926 as 100 was 95·1 for March, 1942, as compared with 94·6 for February; 85·9 for March, 1941; and 72·3 for August, 1939, the last prewar month. The increase in the index between August, 1939, and March, 1941, was 31·5 per cent.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

		1942			1941		
		March	February	January	March	February	January
Employment Index	(1)	.....	**165·4**	**165·8**	**135·3**	**135·2**	**134·2**
Unemployment percentage (trade union members)	(3)	4·0	4·3	5·2	6·9	6·6	7·4
Prices, wholesale, Index	(1)	.....	**94·6**	**94·3**	**85·9**	**85·2**	**84·6**
Cost of living index	(2)	**115·9**	**115·7**	**115·4**	**108·2**	**108·2**	**108·3**
Retail sales unadjusted index	(2)	.....	120·1	128·2	119·2	101·5	102·3
Retail sales adjusted index	(6) (2)	.....	154·5	150·9	129·3	130·6	124·5
Wholesale sales	(2)	.....	135·9	132·2	125·1	110·6	106·2
Common stocks index	(2)	†61·8	64·7	66·8	66·8	66·5	71·3
Preferred stocks index	(2)	95·6	96·8	99·6	98·7	97·6	101·4
Bond yields, Dominion, index	(2)	†99·9	99·3	99·4	100·5	100·8	100·6
Physical Volume of Business Index	(5) (2)	.....	**134·3**	**140·6**	**124·0**	**126·1**	**130·5**
Industrial Production	(2)	.....	141·3	148·4	133·5	138·3	145·1
Mineral production	(2)	.....	113·7	120·2	122·8	125·0	122·7
Manufacturing	(2)	.....	152·4	158·3	137·3	134·0	141·9
Construction	(2)	.....	103·6	125·8	139·0	223·8	244·3
Electric power	(2)	.....	136·6	142·9	115·8	115·7	116·7
Distribution	(2)	.....	121·9	125·3	107·6	105·1	105·4
Trade employment	(2)	.....	.....	.....	117·9	115·8	115·3
Carloadings	(2)	.....	140·4	149·6	122·9	118·8	123·3
Imports	(2)	.....	187·6	229·0	153·6	152·7	171·0
Exports, excluding gold	(2)	.....	223·7	199·7	147·4	148·2	130·5
Producers' Goods	(2)	.....	154·5	160·9	136·5	145·4	151·9
Consumers' Goods	(2)	.....	114·8	118·5	110·8	108·0	110·4
Trade, external, aggregate	(7) $	.....	287,752,712	294,434,021	210,940,609	190,155,778	187,335,121
Imports, merchandise, for consumption	(7) $	.....	119,555,851	142,126,584	107,982,222	89,631,628	98,382,462
Exports, Canadian produce	(7) $	175,482,000	166,518,968	150,519,904	101,918,653	99,596,443	86,921,468
Customs duty collected	$	.....	11,764,449	14,422,656	14,364,899	12,281,977	11,290,626
Bank debits to individual accounts	$	.....	2,892,863,582	3,230,788,844	2,838,145,853	2,540,182,412	2,941,104,197
Bank notes in circulation	(8) $	.....	462,508,080	450,168,690	359,965,464	343,836,589	341,455,563
Bank deposits in savings	$	.....	1,270,739,068	1,217,143,619	1,702,704,381	1,687,027,047	1,668,130,415
Bank loans, commercial, etc	$	.....	1,055,488,517	1,052,857,980	1,015,263,785	1,006,445,346	998,650,175
Railway—							
Car loadings, revenue freight cars	(9)	252,180	248,548	247,326	230,543	217,935	208,712
Canadian National Railways, revenues	$	28,706,000	24,950,000	25,967,000	23,528,000	20,243,000	20,927,000
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	.....	16,109,606	15,352,471	15,399,000
Canadian Pacific Railway, traffic earnings	$	20,746,000	18,238,000	18,660,000	16,620,000	14,107,000	14,685,000
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines	$	.....	15,234,101	15,476,210	13,373,900	11,498,769	12,019,583
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	.....	4,001,416,000	3,126,613,000	3,131,230,000
Building permits	$	.....	4,354,695	6,432,687	8,541,356	5,873,607	4,470,931
Contracts awarded	(10) $	17,850,400	11,052,200	12,880,000	13,991,900	24,704,600	26,579,800
Mineral production—							
Pig iron	tons	.....	143,973	163,156	102,038	91,165	103,085
Steel ingots and castings	tons	.....	242,921	259,016	195,481	172,698	186,303
Ferro-alloys	tons	.....	17,358	18,004	15,201	11,471	15,231
Gold	ounces	.....	.....	405,664	446,529	412,730	434,259
Coal	tons	.....	1,693,471	1,897,954	1,543,784	1,501,939	1,777,863
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	208,681,936	154,440,152	306,444,230	250,486,457	188,300,000
Flour production	bbls.	.....	1,584,978	1,555,850	1,476,673	1,462,187	1,177,369
Sugar, manufactured	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	60,847,403	43,313,001	37,921,156
Footwear production	pairs	.....	2,626,084	2,463,947	2,524,243	2,215,864	1,901,085
Output of central electric stations	k.w.h.	.....	2,842,463,000	3,226,289,000	2,631,809,000	2,407,068,000	2,634,701,000
Sales of insurance	$	.....	.....	42,600,000	33,340,000	31,254,000	28,067,000
Newsprint production	tons	.....	.....	311,900	275,770	245,610	261,300
Automobile prod., cars, trucks, etc.		20,188	20,181	21,751	26,044	23,710	23,195

* Many of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† Week ended March 26, 1942.

(1) Base, 1926=100. (2) Base, 1935-1939=100. (3) Figures are for the end of the preceding month.
(5) Tentative computation. (6) Adjusted, where necessary for seasonal variation. (7) Excluding gold. (8) Notes in the hands of the public. (9) Figures for four weeks ended March 28, 1942, and corresponding previous period.
(10) MacLean's Building Review.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 382 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. Activity in mining, manufacturing, construction, electric power production and in the distribution of goods, is reflected by the index of the physical volume of business. This index in February while considerably lower than in either of the two preceding months was five per cent higher than in February, 1941. The previous high level of activity recorded by the index in 1929 was exceeded in 1940 and considerable expansion has been recorded since that time.

Cumulative totals for the first two months of 1942 as compared with the same period in 1941 show the production of coal 11 per cent greater, production of flour 19 per cent greater, newsprint 16 per cent greater, pig iron 41 per cent, steel 25 per cent, and electric power 20 per cent greater. The figures as to the value of exports increased 69 per cent for the first two months of the present year as compared with January and February in 1941, and imports 39 per cent. Carloadings were about 17 per cent greater in the same comparison and gross revenue of the railroads 27 per cent.

Information available for March shows carloadings, earnings of the railroads, and the value of construction contracts awarded during March to be at higher levels than in February and higher also than in March, 1941.

Strikes and Lockouts.—In March the number of strikes and lockouts recorded was 18, involving 3,770 workers and causing time loss of 23,191 man working days, as compared with 16 disputes in February, involving 2,901 workers with time loss of 23,997 days. In March most of the time loss was due to strikes of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., bakers at Montreal, P.Q., automobile parts factory workers at Windsor, Ont., and biscuit and candy factory workers at Vancouver, B.C. In February most of the time loss was due to two strikes involving gold miners at Kirkland Lake, Ont., and textile factory workers at Lachute Mills, P.Q.

During March, 1941, there were 11 disputes involving 1,135 workers with a time loss of 3,515 days. The only strike of importance involved tannery workers at Oshawa, Ont., causing time loss of 1,250 days.

Of the 18 disputes during March of this year, 16 were terminated, four in favour of employer, four in favour of workers, one in a compromise settlement, while seven were indefinite in result. Two disputes, involving 297 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month.

These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions concerned.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Seven applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month of March. One board was established and the constitution of three boards established in February was completed. Two boards submitted their reports. Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners were authorized to investigate six disputes in connection with which board applications had been received, as well as one case where no application had been submitted. During the month, Commissioners submitted their reports on the investigation of three disputes and two cases of alleged discrimination. Two disputes were recorded as settled.

Full particulars with regard to recent proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be found in the section beginning on page 391.

Proceedings under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during fiscal year 1941-42

In the fiscal year which ended on March 31 considerably more applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act than in any previous year since the enactment of the statute in 1907. An average of 34 applications per year have been received in the 35 years in which the statute has been in effect, and for the same period an average of 19 boards per year have been established. In the fiscal year just ended 132 applications were received and 45 boards were established. As a result of board procedure, cessation of work was averted or ended in all but 9 of these cases.

The annual report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation is in the course of preparation. This report will contain full particulars with regard to proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in the fiscal year 1941-42. As soon as the report is available for distribution, an announcement to this effect will be made in the Labour Gazette.

National Selective Service Policy

Elsewhere in this issue a detailed article is presented outlining the Government's National Selective Service Policy, which was announced by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King on March 24. The Orders in Council establishing this man-

power mobilization plan are presented in full, together with a brief summary of each Order by way of introduction.

Appointment of Director and Associate Director, National Selective Service

Following the announcement of the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in regard to the organization and administration of National Selective Service and the responsibility of the Department of Labour in increasing man-power reserves the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, announced the appointment of E. M. Little as Director of National Selective Service, and of Paul Goulet as Associate Director.

The new Director is one of the highest ranking industrial engineers and business administrators in Canada. Immediately prior to his new appointment he was Director of the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel, which has been most successful in supplying war industries with technical experts and scientists.

Born in Beachburg, Ontario, he secured his public and high school education in Haileybury and began his career in the pulp and paper business in 1914 with the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. Limited, at Iroquois Falls, where he started as office boy.

For about fourteen years he remained with the company, going through every department in the business, including office and mill, and finally became assistant mill manager.

His service with Abitibi was interrupted early in 1918 when he joined the Air Force, enlisting at Montreal. Following demobilization in 1919, he entered the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering at the University of Toronto, and was graduated as a B.A.Sc. in electrical engineering in 1925, having been out one year because of a death in the family. Upon graduation he returned to the Abitibi Company as plant electrical engineer, later became Assistant Manager; he remained there until 1932, at which time he joined the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, at Quebec City. In 1933 he was made general superintendent of this Company, and in 1937 he became associated with the Gaspesia Sulphite Company Ltd., an affiliated organization. He is now general manager of the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills Limited and President and General Manager of the Gaspesia Sulphite Company Ltd.

Mr. Little has taken a leading part in the affairs of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, being a member of the Executive Council, and vice-chairman of the joint administrative committee in charge of research in the industry. He has also been chairman of the technical section of the Association and is a member of the Executive Committee of the Newsprint Association of Canada.

His residence is in Quebec, and his services are made available to the government through the generosity of the officers of the two companies by which he is employed.

The Associate Director, Mr. Paul Goulet, has also had a successful career in the sphere of Canadian business and industry. He is a partner in the firm of L. J. Forget and Company, Montreal, with which he has been actively associated for the past 27 years.

He is a past governor of the Montreal Stock Exchange, and is second vice-president of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce.

His most recent achievement in the national war effort was in connection with the second Victory Loan Campaign of which he was vice-chairman of the Provincial Employee Committee of the Province of Quebec.

Continuous operation of west coast shipyards

On April 14, in response to an appeal of the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, that the West Coast shipyards operate twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, to meet the critical need for ships, the union representatives and employers accepted the Minister's proposals and immediate arrangements were made to provide for the continuous operation of the shipyards.

The Minister and J. A. McClelland, member of the executive of the National War Labour Board, recently visited the west coast and were impressed by the willingness of the men to find a basis of agreement in order that work could proceed without delay.

Subsequently, the Minister made certain proposals which were accepted by the union representatives and the managements. In support of his formula the Hon. Mr. Mitchell sent the following urgent message to F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour at Vancouver:

"Please give the following message to managements and unions in shipyards:

'The increasing loss of ships by enemy action is the greatest threat to victory in this war. The sinking of ships is the enemies' answer to our effort to transport our men and supplies to distant theatres of war and to crush him there before he can add our own land to his list of conquests. The answer to this challenge lies solely with you who build ships. I ask the shipyard workers and managements of British Columbia for our country's sake and for sister nations calling to us in their peril to see to it that your yards operate twenty-four

hours a day, seven days in the week. I propose that each man shall work six days per week and that Sundays shall be worked by staggering of time, also that any payment of double time for overtime or holiday work be discontinued. The first shift should work eight hours per day forty-eight hours per week with fifty hours' pay, and a half-hour should be allowed for a meal period, a total of eight and one-half hours per day. The second shift should work seven hours and forty minutes per day, forty-six hours per week, with fifty-four hours' pay and twenty minutes should be allowed for a meal period, a total of eight hours per day. The third shift should work seven hours and ten minutes per day, forty-three hours per week, with fifty-four hours' pay and twenty minutes should be allowed for a meal period, a total of seven and one-half hours per day. This proposal maintains the present agreed conditions for the first shift, that is, time and one-half for the additional four hours on the sixth day, and also maintains the present premium rates for the second and third shifts and gives twenty-four hours operation daily. May I have your immediate acceptance. Every hour lost is gain for the enemy.

Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.'"

On April 14 a return wire from Mr. Harrison declared that the representaives of all the unions involved had accepted the proposals of the Minister of Labour.

"I am deeply appreciative of the patriotic and determined attitude of both the employers and workers of the British Columbia shipyards that nothing will be left undone to maintain our Pacific and Atlantic life lines," declared the Minister of Labour, who added that "with such co-operation between workers and management victory cannot be denied."

Personnel of re-constituted Inter-departmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination

The Inter-departmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination has recently been re-constituted to include a wider representation of the Departments of Government concerned with the utilization of labour supply, together with a representative of the employers and the workers.

This Committee was established by Order-in-Council P.C. 5922 of October 25, 1940, for the purpose of co-ordinating the labour functions of the several Departments vitally interested (from various angles) in obtaining an adequate supply of labour, and also to facilitate unified planning.

It is continuously engaged in surveying present and future labour requirements. With the advent of National Selective Service and the extension of the functions of the Committee to integrate its activities with those of the man-power program, it was decided to increase the personnel. Accordingly, the following Departmental representatives now comprise the re-constituted Committee:

Labour—Dr. B. M. Stewart, Deputy Minister and Chairman. Mr. E. M. Little, Director, National Selective Service. Dr. W. J. Couper, Executive Assistant.

Munitions and Supply—Mr. H. C. Goldenberg, Associate Director General of Economics and Statistics.

National Defence:

Army—Lieut.-Col. G. S. Currie, Executive Assistant to Minister.

Air Services—Mr. H. F. Gordon, Assistant Deputy Minister.

Naval Services—Mr. H. A. Wilson, Executive Assistant.

National War Services—Maj.-Gen. L. R. LaFleche Associate Deputy Minister.

Agriculture—Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Deputy Minister.

Finance—Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, Special Assistant to Deputy Minister.

Wartime Prices and Trade Board—Mr. K. W. Taylor, Secretary.

National War Labour Board—Mr. J. A. McClelland, Mr. George Hodge.

Pensions and National Health—Dr. J. J. Heagerty, Director of Public Health Service.

The representatives of the workers and the employers are Mr. J. A. McClelland and Mr. George Hodge, respectively, who are also on the executive committee of the National War Labour Board.

Conference on Dominion-Provincial War Emergency Training Program

In the March Issue of the *Labour Gazette* (page 256) a brief reference was made to the convening of a conference in Ottawa of Dominion and Provincial officials concerned in the administration of Canada's War Emergency Training Program.

At one of the sessions of the three-day meeting, R. F. Thompson, Dominion Supervisor of the program, stated that greater emphasis must be placed on the training of women for employment in industry. Lt. Col. F. T. Fairey, Regional Director for British Columbia, told the meeting that at the request of the aircraft industry, the schools in B.C. were preparing to train women workers on a large scale. He anticipated no difficulty in getting the required personnel.

The 30 training officers were welcomed by Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, Deputy Minister of Labour. During the reports of the Regional Directors, Dr. Stewart advised the various representatives in what direction they might prepare for expansion in their classes to meet future demands of industry.

In his report, Mr. Thompson said the most marked development of the last year was the increasing interest on the part of employers. At the outset they had been "indifferent to, or sceptical of the training centres" in many cases, but over the past year there had been a wide extension of part-time classes, undertaken on the specific request of employers. The latest development in this direction, the Dominion Supervisor reported, was the establishment of plant schools.

Vocational training is also to be given to persons discharged from the Armed Services, Mr. Thompson said. This program was asked for by the Department of Pensions and National Health and can be expected to expand steadily.

The report showed that 36,182 persons had been trained in the industrial classes during the 11 months ending February 28. This was slightly larger than the total for the Army and the Air Force. In January, 106 schools were operating, requiring 776 full-time instructors, 499 part-time instructors and 321 other personnel.

The War Emergency Program is giving preliminary training to all aero-engine mechanics, airframe mechanics and wireless operators. The biggest development in the R.C.A.F. classes came about through the educational refresher classes for air crew personnel begun at the end of November.

Those attending the conference were: British Columbia: Lt. Col. F. T. Fairey, Regional Director; Henry Hill, Supervisor. Nova Scotia: Dr. F. H. Sexton, Regional Director; A. C. Cooke, Chief Placement Officer. New Brunswick: W. K. Tibert, Regional Director; J. W. McNutt, Supervisor. Quebec: Gabriel Rousses, Regional Director; E. Proulx, Administrator; A. Landry, Chief Placement Officer; H. Beaupre, Director, Montreal Technical School; A. E. Gagney, P. Methe, Director Quebec Technical School. Ontario: J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour; F. S. Rutherford, Director of Vocational Education; H. H. Kerr, Regional Director; C. C. Ashcroft, Director of Training; J. A. G. Easton, Supervisor; H. H. McBride, Chief Placement Officer; G. H. Simmons, Director of Selection and Placement. Manitoba: George Collins, Assistant Deputy Minister of Public Works; G. S. Landon, Regional Director; S. S. Mutchmor, Director of Training. Saskatchewan: W. A. Ross Regional Director; H. C. Bingham, Dominion Representative. Alberta: Dr. G. Fred McNally, Deputy Minister of Education; J. H. Ross, Regional Director; M. M. McKinnon, Dominion Representative.

Five plant schools under War Emergency Training Program receive certificates of approval

It was recently announced by the Minister of Labour that five plant training schools—one in Quebec and four in Ontario—established under the War Emergency Training Program, have received certificates of approval from the Department. These plant training schools are the first of a large number of such schools, plans for which are being developed by field representatives of the Training Branch in co-operation with the plants concerned.

Provided for under the War Emergency Training Program, the schools are designed to give "the essential amount of technical knowledge and practical skill for a specialized occupation in the shortest possible time". These schools, located within the factories requiring the help, are in addition to the pre-employment training and part-time classes conducted through the technical and vocational schools.

The Department of Labour aids directly in the establishment of the schools. Representatives of the Training Branch assist in organizing the schools for the specific training desired, and in the preparation of curricula. The Department pays the salaries of instructors and a subsistence allowance (for a maximum course of 12 weeks) to each student enrolled.

The allowances are similar to those given students in the pre-employment classes of the technical and vocational schools namely: Heads of families $13 weekly; single trainees away from home, $8 to $9 weekly; single trainees living at home and who were employed in the plant before entering the schools, $8 weekly; single trainees living at home but who were not employees of the company before entering the course, $5 weekly.

Where facilities permit the schools are conducted in a separate section of the factory and have their own machine tools and equipment. In other cases, where, because of the size of the equipment required or inability to obtain it, the schools use the equipment in the plant. The classes are carried on either during production hours or in off-shift periods when the machinery is at the disposal of the school. Throughout the course the Training Branch maintains joint supervision with the company over the school.

More than one school may be established by a company, depending on training requirements. Where this occurs, each school is

separately located and different subjects are taught. For example, one firm has a school to give instruction in production operations and another to give training in machine shop and tool room practice. It is anticipated that before the end of the year the plant schools will be established in all types of war industries, in all provinces.

Canada's War Emergency Training Program 1942-3

The importance of maintaining and increasing the supply of skilled and semi-skilled labour is indicated in the terms of an Order in Council, P.C. 2614, which provides for the continuation of the War Emergency Training Program in the fiscal year 1942-43 and makes accountable advances available to the various provinces participating.

The following accountable advances are approved in the Order:

Nova Scotia	45,000
New Brunswick	25,000
Quebec	150,000
Ontario	350,000
Manitoba	30,000
Saskatchewan	50,000
Alberta	50,000
British Columbia	55,000
	$755,000

Another Order in Council, P.C. 2615 provides for the continuation, during 1942-43, of training of aircraft mechanics and pre-enlistment education for Royal Canadian Air Force aircrew personnel. For this purpose accountable advances to participating provinces were approved as follows:

New Brunswick	20,000
Quebec	75,000
Ontario	200,000
Manitoba	40,000
Saskatchewan	60,000
Alberta	60,000
British Columbia	50,000
	$505,000

Director of Personnel Training Appointed

In the March issue of the Labour Gazette, page 254, reference was made to the establishment of courses in personnel management in Canadian universities. On April 1, the Minister of Labour announced the appointment of W. H. Clare Seeley as Director of Personnel Training to administer this program.

The new program, authorized recently by Order in Council, is a direct attack on the many labour administration problems arising in new and rapidly expanding war industries. The Minister has advocated the establishment of effective personnel departments in these plants and his plan is in line with that adopted by the Minister of Labour in Great Britain to facilitate the training of qualified personnel managers.

The Department of Labour is authorized to enter into agreements with the universities whereby the Department will pay all "reasonable costs" in connection with any such training courses it approves. It is further planned that the Department shall pay the travelling expenses of applicants who successfully complete the courses.

While designed primarily to aid the war industries, the plan is not necessarily confined to them. Experienced personnel managers will be named to act as consultants to less experienced men or to newly established departments in other plants. These consultants will be paid only the travelling expenses they incur in the work.

Mr. Seeley, a veteran of the last Great War, has been for the past fifteen years Director of Personnel for the Toronto Transportation Commission, and is chairman of the Division on Personnel of the American Transit Operating Association.

He assisted in organizing the first Industrial Relations Conferences at Queen's University. He also assisted in the organization, and was the first President, of the Personnel Association of Toronto. This latter organization and the Montreal Personnel Association have been playing, and are expected to play an even greater part in the development of personnel administration in the war and other industries as an important contribution to the war effort.

Merchant Seamen's hostels in Canadian ports

In various Canadian ports on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, the welfare of seamen while ashore is being provided in the establishment of clubs or hostels.

The Navy League of Canada has organized nine hostels, probably the largest one being that in Halifax, where a $300,000 establishment is now being utilized by between 2,000 and 3,000 seamen a day. With a capacity of 450 beds, sleeping accommodation was provided for 8,129 seamen during January while the cafeteria served 33,620 meals and snacks.

Band concerts, film shows and other entertainment has been provided for many thousands and the Halifax club has afforded initial care to many men landed in distress and survivors of torpedoed ships. The club has rooms set apart for each nationality where they may speak their own language and read their own newspapers.

Paperboard manufacturers sentenced in proceedings against members of alleged combine

Four manufacturers of shipping case materials and one trade association officer, charged with unlawful combination contrary to the provisions of section 498 of the Criminal Code in the case of The King v. Badden et al., pleaded guilty to the first count of the indictment when they appeared before Mr. Justice Roach in Toronto on March 11. Fines totalling $17,000 were imposed upon H. J. Badden, Bathurst Power and Paper Company Limited, Brompton Pulp and Paper Company Limited, Gair Company Canada Limited, and Hinde and Dauch Paper Company of Canada Limited.

This action concludes the prosecution proceedings against manufacturers of shipping containers and of shipping case materials which were taken at the instance of the Attorney-General of Canada after publication of the report of the Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act in which two unlawful combinations of manufacturers operating through trade associations were alleged to exist. Conviction of the members of the shipping container combine was upheld in February, 1942, by the Supreme Court of Canada in a judgment already reported (Labour Gazette, March 1942, page 309).

In the two cases a total of twenty-one companies and one individual were sentenced to pay fines amounting in all to $176,000, payable to the Receiver General of Canada. All of the accused in both cases were convicted or pleaded guilty to offences relating to undue lessening or prevention of competition in the manufacture and sale of corrugated and solid fibreboard boxes or shipping containers, or of liner board and other materials used in the manufacture of shipping containers.

Appointment of new Transit Controller

On April 3, Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, announced the resignation of W. J. Lynch as Transit Controller and the appointment of George S. Gray, Deputy Controller, to succeed to that position.

Commenting on Mr. Lynch's retirement, Mr. Howe stated that as Mr. Lynch had "now completed the organization work which he undertook some months ago, I have with regret agreed to Mr. W. J. Lynch relinquishing his duties as Transit Controller." "He had ably handled the difficulties of planning and initiating the control of Canadian transit facilities, and we shall benefit in the future from his efforts."

Since his appointment as Transit Controller, (Labour Gazette, September, 1941, page 1035), Mr. Lynch has completed a general survey of the transit facilities in the principal cities of Canada. Conferences have been held with civic authorities and with public utility commissions in the different provinces.

Owing to the curtailment in the use of gasoline and rubber, and the difficulty in obtaining new equipment, and with the object of reducing the peak load on tramways and buses, particularly in cities having war industries, military camps, or naval or aviation centres, the staggered hour system for business and industry has been adopted in many cities with satisfactory results. This policy is to be continued and will be introduced elsewhere where advisable.

Mr. Howe also announced that Jules Archambault, of Montreal, had been appointed Associate Transit Controller. To handle the increasing problems of wartime transportation as rapidly and as efficiently as possible, Mr. Gray will in future operate from Toronto, while Mr. Archambault's offices will be located in Montreal.

Until he assumed the office of Deputy Transit Controller, Mr. Gray was general manager of the Canadian Transit Association and motor traffic engineer for the Toronto Transportation Commission and the Gray Coach Lines. A native of Sault Ste. Marie, he was educated at Meaford, Ontario, and the University of Toronto. During the Great War, he served overseas with the Royal Air Force as Flight Lieutenant.

In 1918, Mr. Gray joined the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment, for Alberta and Saskatchewan, and three years later he became associated with the Toronto Transportation Commission where, successively, he was field engineer, construction engineer, superintendent of construction, special engineer, and motor traffic engineer.

Mr. Archambault was born in Montreal and educated at St. Mary's College, Loyola College, and McGill University. He was graduated in 1926 as a Bachelor of Science. Upon graduation, he joined the Aluminum Company of Canada Limited, at Arvida, as technical assistant. A year later, he was transferred to the Duke-Price Power Company as engineer, and in 1929 he became associated with the Bell Telephone Company of Canada Limited. In 1937, he became chief engineer for the Montreal Tramways Commission, a post he held at the time of his new appointment.

Manpower Inventory in the United States

On March 12 the Director of Selective Service in the United States announced that about 25,000,000 men men from 22 to 44 now registered under the Selective Service System will be required to list their occupational skills which may be needed in war-production industries, by means of a special questionnaire sent out through local draft boards. The Federal Security Administrator, Mr. Paul V.

McNutt, said he hoped the questionnaires would be extended to reach all men between 18 and 64. This, he said, would give the Employment Service complete information on the skills of 40,000,000 men. When the men have filled out the forms, the local draft boards will forward them to the appropriate local employment office, where they will be examined on the basis of the Labour needs of war industries. Speaking in Washington before the Legal Aid Bureau, General Hershey, Director of Selective Service, emphasized the need for a thorough-going form of mobilization by pointing out that this is the sort of war fought by whole populations. "We have 60 million human units, male and female, adults and children, and that can contribute to winning the war," he said. "But only an infinitesimal number will go in the armed forces in the next 10 months." He reiterated his previously expressed opinion that the war effort is not being helped by different private and service groups competing over the radio and otherwise, for manpower.

U. S. Labour yields right to strike and premium pay

According to a press report, William Green, president of the A. F. of L. and Philip Murray, president of the C.I.O., have indicated that Labour in the United States has yielded its right to strike during the war. This was done, it was declared, by way of a more satisfactory answer to the problems of production and national unity than restrictive legislative enactments which might be made by Congress.

It was also recently agreed by the C.I.O. leaders that premium pay for Saturday, Sunday and holiday work should be suspended for the duration of the war. This action was taken following appeals made by President Roosevelt and the Chairman of the War Production Board, Donald Nelson, that union contract rules requiring double pay for Sunday and holiday work be suspended for the duration. Following these appeals, the C.I.O. executive board adopted a resolution which reads in part as follows:

> The executive board of the C.I.O. recommends to its affiliated organizations that during the period of the war emergency in their contractual relations with employers there be no insistence upon provisions for premium payments for work performed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays where that work is performed within the limits of the forty-hour work week. . . It does not affect the basic truth that the furtherance of the national productive effort requires the customary premium for work in excess of eight hours in any one day and for the sixth and seventh days' work in excess of forty hours in a work week.

The President's appeal was made at conferences with the A.F. of L.-C.I.O. War Labour Board, while Mr. Nelson's appeal was made at an emergency conference of 500 C.I.O. leaders called by Philip Murray, C.I.O. president, to lay plans for combating restrictive labour legislation now pending in Congress.

Immediately following the announcement of the C.I.O.'s new policy, William Green, A.F. of L. president, issued a statement saying that the Federation had adopted a similar policy more than a year ago and that it had "already taken effect" in most cases. The statement referred particularly to agreements made by A.F. of L. building and metal trades unions.

The first response to the recommendations of the C.I.O.'s executive board came from the "general officers " of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, who announced in a newspaper advertisement that they were recommending adoption by all of their local unions of a plan calling for the waiving of time and one-half on Saturdays and double time on Sundays and holidays provided the money thus saved by employers be turned over to the Secretary of the Treasury. The advertisement explained that inasmuch as the companies had negotiated their contracts up to 1945 with the government on the basis of paying time and one-half and double time, the unions were giving up this privilege on the understanding that the savings be turned over to the government to prevent them from going to "the owners of the companies."

Among the other unions that have acted on this recommendation are the Textile Workers' Union, whose executive board accepted them by a unanimous vote and the United Automobile Workers.

Compendium of opinion in U.S.A. re maximum working hours

With the intensification and increasing extension of industrial war production in the United States, the question of the maximum number of hours of work per week consistent with the maintenance of the health and safety of workers has given rise to the expression of many opinions on the subject. The following is a compendium of opinions expressed:

President Roosevelt expressed the opinion that his studies of the efficiency of workmen have led him to the conclusion that a 48-hour week is more productive than a sixty-hour week. He referred to surveys in the United States and Great Britain and on the European continent which has shown that a man working 60 hours produces less than one working 48. He added that Henry Ford after investigating the question (*Labour Gazette,* March 1942, page 257) had said that more than 44 or 48 hours work per week did not increase the number of things produced by the individual worker.

L. Metcalfe Walling, U.S. Federal Wage and Hour Administrator, said on March 21, that

no downward revision of the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labour Standards Act could possibly be made "without doing irreparable damage both to our production machine and to the health and efficiency of our workers operating that machine." Saying a possible shortage of labour has been cited by many as a reason for the elimination of the existing wage and hour limitations, Mr. Walling declared that, on the contrary, there was a present and impending shortage of raw materials which threatened to increase unemployment.

In an earlier interview Mr. Walling had commented, "There is literally no 40-hour week in the war industries of America today. Ninety per cent of the plants in important defence industries today are operating more than 70 hours a week. "We are not fighting this war on a 40-hour week—nor over a 40-hour week. Not when over 90 per cent of our ship-builders are working an average of more than 12 hours' overtime per man per week, when 96 per cent of the workers in the machine-tool industry are employed 56 hours a week, or when over 66 per cent of our engine builders are working an average of better than 14 hours' overtime a week."

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, in testifying before the House Naval Affairs Committee on the Smith Bill to relax Federal wage and hour legislation, said: "A work-week of 48 hours, over and above which overtime would be paid, would not increase production. Such a change would be too disturbing and would, if anything, have a harmful effect on war production."

United States employers on optimum hours of work in war production

In an effort to determine the maximum number of hours per day or week which an individual can work while maintaining his highest efficiency for the purposes of war production, the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University gathered information and opinions from 140 companies employing approximately two million workers. The group under investigation included 16 companies in the steel industry, 15 in shipbuilding and heavy machinery, 14 in aircraft and automobiles, eight in small arms and ammunition and 20 in light machinery, tool and instrument production. Results of the study were published in March, 1942.

Practically all of the company executives interviewed agreed that weekly hours for war workers should be between 40 and 60, and "an overwhelming proportion . . . expressed the judgment that an eight-hour day and 48-hour week were the optimum hours per worker for maximum sustained production in war industries." However, consideration should be given to such factors as the physical effort involved, the speed and intensity of the work and the physical capacity of the workmen in determining the optimum number of hours for a particular group. Work-weeks over 60 hours were generally condemned on the ground that they "definitely decrease productivity and increase absences and accidents." They also lead to careless work habits and accustom the workers to unduly high earnings which they are loath to relinquish when hours are reduced.

Most executives believed that women could work a 48-hour week without detriment to their health but that their household and family responsibilities induced absenteeism if they were asked to work more than 40 hours a week.

As regards a seven-day week, companies which had experimented with it were definitely opposed to it. They reported "more accidents, decreased productivity and lowered employee morale under a seven-day week, as well as a great increase in absenteeism." It was suggested that shifts should be arranged to provide one day's rest in seven, or that Sundays be devoted only to maintenance work and relieving bottlenecks in production.

The experience of the companies revealed that accidents did not increase as rapidly or in as direct proportion to hours of work as did absenteeism. The records of some companies showed that in spite of longer hours accidents could be reduced by improved safety engineering and greater stress on accident prevention. Absenteeism and turnover could be held in check by paying more attention to the health and welfare of the workers both inside and outside the factory. Provision of adequate transportation, housing and facilities for the care of children of women workers helped to reduce absenteeism.

"The importance of adequate lunch and rest periods in maintaining a high level of efficiency, even for an eight-hour day, was stressed by a number of companies." Studies conducted in Britain showed that regular rest periods with opportunity for taking some light refreshment increased productivity markedly. The report declared:

> Considering lunch and rest periods both from the direct effect upon productivity and the indirect effect on long-time efficiency through the health of the worker, it is apparent that our war industries need to give more consideration to the possibility of longer lunch periods and more frequent use of regular rests in the determination of optimum hours for maximum defence production.

In conclusion, the report urged the necessity of expanding training programs to permit the reduction of weekly hours in war industries to the 48-hour optimum.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

REPORTS were received during the past month from the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the following disputes:—

1. Between the Dominion Bedding Company, Montreal, P.Q., and its employees, members of Local 302, Upholsterers' International Union; and

2. Between the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America.

The texts of the aforementioned reports will be found at the end of this statement.

Applications Received

In the month of March seven applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour, as follows:—

1. From operating engineers in the employ of the Coal Valley Mining Company, Limited, Coal Valley, Alta., members of a trusteeship. The dispute, arising out of the employing company's alleged violation of a closed shop agreement, was said to affect 15 employees directly.

2. From employees of St. Lawrence Alloys and Metals, Limited, Beauharnois, P.Q., members of Alloys and Metals Workers' Federal Union 22613, American Federation of Labor. Approximately 435 employees were said to be directly affected by the dispute, which had arisen out of their request for shorter hours of work, overtime pay, adjustments in wages and cost-of-living bonuses, seniority rights, grievance procedure and improved working conditions.

3. From employees of the Sorg Pulp Company, Limited, Port Mellon, B.C., members of Local 297, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. The dispute, affecting approximately 200 employees directly, was said to have arisen out of their request for union recognition and improved working conditions. On March 16, Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute. In his report, received on March 30, the Commissioner recommended the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with the dispute. A board was established on March 31 and, on the nomination of the employees, Mr. P. R. Bengough, Vancouver, B.C., was appointed a member of the board.

4. From employees in Plant No. 3 of the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, Ojibway, Ont., members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America. The dispute, arising out of the employees' request for union recognition and a collective agreement in respect to grievance procedure, seniority rights, wages, overtime pay, etc., was said to affect approximately 500 workers directly.

5. From employees of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, Bowmanville, Ont., members of Local 189, United Rubber Workers of America. The dispute, arising out of the employees' request for union recognition and a collective agreement respecting wages, hours of labour, seniority rights, vacations with pay, and grievance procedure, was said to affect 320 workers directly and 75 indirectly. On March 31, Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

6. From employees of the Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited, Ojibway, Ont., members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America. The dispute, arising out of the employees' request for union recognition and a collective agreement in respect to grievance procedure, seniority rights, hours of labour, wages and overtime pay, was said to affect 95 workers directly.

7. From employees of the Rolland Paper Company, Limited, at St. Jerome and Mont Rolland, P.Q., members of Locals 454 and 455, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and Local 106, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers. The dispute was said to have arisen out of the employees' request for union recognition and a collective agreement in respect to wages and working conditions. The application also alleged that the employing company had committed unfair labour practices. Approximately 760 employees were said to be directly affected by the dispute.

Boards Fully Constituted

The constitution of the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established in

February to deal with disputes between the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, the Princeton Tulameen Coal Company, Limited, and Tulameen Collieries, Limited, all of Princeton, B.C., and their respective employees, members of Local 7875, United Mine Workers of America (Labour Gazette, March, 1942, page 262) was completed during the month of March. The personnel of the boards is as follows: His Honour Judge H. H. Shandley, Victoria, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members; C. E. Smith, K.C., Calgary, Alta., appointed on the nomination of the employees. F. W. Guernsey, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the nomination of the employers.

Other Disputes Referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

On March 14 Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between the Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America, in connection with which an application had been received in February for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (Labour Gazette, March, 1942, page 261).

On March 23, Mr. H. R. Pettigrove, Labour Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Fredericton, N.B., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commisssioner, to investigate a dispute between the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Springhill, N.S., and its employees, members of Local 4514, United Mine Workers of America. Particulars concerning strikes which occurred in connection with this dispute will be found in the article entitled "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during March, 1942" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

On March 27, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, P.Q., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between Canadian Vickers, Limited, Montreal, and employees in its Marine Division, members of Local 2524, Steel Workers Organizing Committee, in connection with which an application was received in November, 1941, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1467). Action on the application had been deferred pending a decision by the National War Labour Board on the question of wage rates in the shipbuilding industry in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

On March 31, Mr. James Leslie, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Manitoba Department of Labour, Winnipeg, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate disputes involving the City Dray Company, Limited, and the Security Storage Company, Limited, both of Winnipeg, and their respective employees, members of Division 205, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, in connection with which applications had been received in February for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation (Labour Gazette, March, 1942, page 261).

Other Reports of Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

On March 2 a report was received from Mr. F. E. Harrison, Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of the allegation by an official of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America that Western Canadian Greyhound Lines, Limited, Calgary, Alta., had practised intimidation for the purpose of interfering with the right of its employees to organize and to belong to the trade union of their choice (Labour Gazette, March, 1942, page 262). The Commissioner reported that no evidence had been adduced before him to substantiate the charge which had been made against the employing company.

On March 5 a report was received from Mr. F. E. Harrison, Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of an allegation by Shipyard Union No. 2, Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, that the Burrard Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., had practised discrimination in the discharge of a foreman (Labour Gazette, March, 1942, pages 262-263). The Commissioner reported that he had been successful in bringing about the re-employment of the workman involved, as a shipwright, with the prospect of eventual employment in his former capacity.

On March 19 a report was received from Mr. Louis Fine, Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of a dispute between the Auto Specialties Manufacturing Company, Limited, Windsor, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America. The Commissioner reported that mutual agreement was being reached by the interested parties and that the union had withdrawn its complaint against the employing company.

On March 24 a report was received from Mr. Louis Fine, Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of a dispute between the Motor Products Corporation, Walkerville, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America (Labour Gazette, January, 1942, page 9). Particulars of a strike which occurred before the investigation was completed will be found in the article entitled "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during March, 1942" appearing elsewhere in this issue. The Commissioner reported that a settlement of the dispute had been reached and that the employees had withdrawn their application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The settlement provided that the employing company would negotiate a collective agreement with the bargaining agency to be selected by a secret ballot of the employees concerned. Subsequently the employees voted in favour of the applicant union as their collective bargaining agent.

Other Settlements

The Department of Labour has been notified that the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Speirs Parnell Baking Company, Limited, and the Canada Bread Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., and their employees, members of the Legislative Council of Bakery Salesmen and Inside Bakery Employees' Unit, One Big Union (Labour Gazette, February, 1942, pages 139-147), have been accepted by the parties concerned as a basis for the adjustment of the dispute.

With reference to the previously reported settlement of a dispute between Lakeside Coals, Limited, Wabamun, Alta., and its employees, members of Local 7894, United Mine Workers of America (Labour Gazette, March, 1942, page 262), notification has been received that the interested parties have signed an agreement and the employees' application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation has been withdrawn.

Report of Board in Dispute between Dominion Bedding Company, Montreal, P.Q., and Its Employees

On March 14 the Minister of Labour received the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Bedding Company, Montreal, P.Q., and its employees, members of Local 302, Upholsterers' International Union (Labour Gazette, November, 1941, page 1342).

The personnel of the board was as follows: The honourable L. A. Rivet, Outremont, P.Q., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. Raoul Trepanier, Montreal, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. E. Theoret, Beauharnois, P.Q., appointed on the nomination of the employer.

A translation of the board's report is printed below.

Report of Board

(*Translation*)

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Government Bldgs.,
Ottawa, Canada.

Re: Industrial dispute between the Dominion Bedding Company and its employees, members of the Upholsterers' International Union, Local No. 302.

Sir,—

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established in the above matter, having taken the prescribed oath of office, proceeded with the investigation of the dispute.

A representative of the Dominion Bedding Company having questioned, in a brief which we submitted to you, at the Board's first meeting said body's powers, in view of the various Orders in Council adopted recently, it was decided to bring to your attention, for direction, the objections thus made. Your department having found the objections unacceptable, we proceeded with the investigation.

At the outset of the first meeting, Mr. Belanger, the Union's Business Agent, stated that all complaints listed in the Board application were abandoned with the exception of that relating to wages.

During the Board's sittings of November and December, 1941, many of the company's employees were heard, and since most of them claimed that the rates paid by the Dominion Bedding Company were lower than those of other firms manufacturing the same or similar products, particularly those having agreements with the Upholsterers' International Union, we considered it advisable to make comparisons in order to find out if such claims were founded or not.

The Board, therefore, called before them a representative of each of the following firms:—

Simmons, Limited: Manufacturing beds, springs, mattresses, pillows and other similar articles, goods of high quality;

Atlas Bedding Company, Limited: Manufacturing beds, springs, mattresses and upholstered articles;

St. Louis Bedding Company, Limited: Manufacturing same type of articles;

Ideal Bedding Company, Limited: Manufacturing same type of articles;

Nu-Bilt Chesterfield Manufacturing Company, Limited: Manufacturing upholstered articles only.

It should be pointed out that Simmons, Limited, manufactures merchandise of superior quality to that of the other firms, and has no labour agreement with any union whatever.

It should also be noted that Atlas Bedding Company, Limited, St. Louis Bedding Company, Limited, and Nu-Bilt Chesterfield Manufacturing Company, Limited, have agreements with the Upholsterers' International Union, while neither the Ideal Bedding Company, Limited, nor the Dominion Bedding Company has an agreement with the union, and are openly opposed to coming under its power.

It was evident, after hearing the representatives in question, that the internal organization differed substantially in the case of each of the firms, and we therefore requested them to produce copies of their respective paylists for the first two weeks in June and in November.

From a comparison of said lists the following average hourly rate is shown:—

	Simmons	Dominion Bedding
1st week in June....	·47	·3926
2nd week in June....	·47¾	·3932
1st week in Nov.....	·51¾	·4656
2nd week in Nov.....	·51¾	·4612

We attach hereto, as an appendix, a table giving the average hourly rate in each department.

Leaving out Simmons, Limited, which can be considered in a class of its own, it appears that, generally speaking, the Dominion Bedding Company was paying in June an average rate 1 cent below that of the Atlas Bedding Company, but, on the other hand, had in November a rate 4 cents an hour above that of the same firm, notwithstanding that the Atlas Bedding had an agreement with the International Union, which the representatives of the latter find satisfactory.

With regard to the St. Louis Bedding Company, it is noted that said firm was paying 9 cents an hour more in June, a difference which was down to 2·7 cents in November. That, however, might be explained by the fact that the Dominion Bedding Company had few upholsterers, namely 8 in June and 5 in November, while the St. Louis Bedding Company had 35 in the first month mentioned and 37 in November, and since the rate paid such workers is higher than in all other trades, the average is therefore increased to that extent. It should also be said that the St. Louis Bedding Company has an agreement with the Upholsterers' International Union.

In the comparison with the Ideal Upholstering Company, it is shown that the average rate paid by the Dominion Bedding Company was nearly 7 cents an hour higher in June and 11 cents in November.

As to the Nu-Bilt Chesterfield Manufacturing Company, Limited, they were paying in June an average rate of from 5 to 6 cents higher than that of the Dominion Bedding Company, while in November the Dominion's average rate was nearly 2 cents an hour higher than the Nu-Bilt's. It should also be remembered that the Nu-Bilt Company employs only upholsterers, and since their rate is above that for the other trades, the difference in rates should naturally be more pronounced here, while the average rate indicated for November is lower. We understand the Nu-Bilt Company has an agreement with the Upholsterers' International Union.

Having fully considered the above, we feel we can but conclude that, at the time of its labour troubles last June, the Dominion Bedding Company was paying reasonable rates, comparing favourably with those of similar industries, and that said Company

Atlas	St. Louis	Ideal	Nu-Bilt
·4025	·4886	·3286	·44
"	·4851	—	·46
·4524	·4844	·3532	·44
—	·4972	—	·45½

worked steadily to improve its employees' welfare.

The labour disturbances at the Dominion Bedding Company resulted from friction between employers and workers which is to be expected when a group of employees endeavour to bring in a union and the employers resent any interference.

To avoid future disputes of the nature we are concerned with, and in order to make the rates uniform in the various establishments, as quite a difference in rates is shown from one establishment to the other, it would be advisable that the industry organize under the collective labour agreement system and that a Joint Committee be established wherein employers and employees can settle in a friendly atmosphere all matters of concern to them, since it is in the men's as much as in the employer's interest that relations remain ever the best and be inspired by Christian kindliness.

APPENDIX

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SALARIES PAID BY THE COMPANIES MENTIONED BELOW

——			Spring	Paint	Bed	Foundry	Apprentice	Pillow M.	Pillow F.	Mattress M.	Mattress F.	Shipping	Sundry	Average
Simmons Limited	453	June 7	·46¾	.....	·54½	·45½	·34½	·40½	·37¼	·50	·32¼	·40½	·59	·47
	454	June 14	·46¾	.....	·54½	·44½	·37	·43½	·33¾	·51¾	·32¾	·41¾	·59	·47¾
	450	Nov. 1	·52¾	.....	·57½	·49	·39¼	·46¾	·35½	·53¼	·37	·47¾	·62¼	·51¾
	4434	Nov. 8	·52¼	.....	·56¾	·49½	·39¾	·46½	·34¾	·53¼	·37½	·47½	·65½	·51¼
						Press	Wood	Plating	Chesterf.					
Dominion Bedding Company	296	June 10	·4452	·3349	·4352	·4084	·3291	·4664	·5788	·4094	·2942	·3506	·4535	·3926
	303	June 17	·4508	·3260	·4455	·4141	·3255	·4508	·5921	·4134	·2843	·3274	·4643	·3932
	273	Nov. 10	·5204	·4683	·4876	·4853	·4176	·5660	·6468	·4886	·3340	·3519	·4616	·4656
	275	Nov. 17	·5118	·4807	·4839	·4828	·4109	·5657	·6535	·4582	·3376	·3574	·4887	·4612
								Uphols. F.	Uphols. M.					
Atlas Bedding Company	271	June 9	·3863	.....	·3416	.....	.....	·4897	·5029	·3834	·2905	·3570	·3012	·4025
	254	Nov. 3	·4113	.....	·4060	.....	.....	·4027	·5284	·3942	·2516	·4016	·3143	·4254
St. Louis Bedding Company	155	June 4	·4540	.....	·4771	.....	.....	.....	·7155	·6304	·3193	·2898	·2857 ·2854	·4886
	152	June 11	·4536	.....	·4545	.....	.....	.....	·7045	·6693	·2795	·2898	·2860 ·2857	·4851
	141	Oct. 29	·3995	.....	·4494	.....	.....	.....	·6191	·6555	·3111	·3636	·3188 ·2857	·4844
	142	Nov. 5	·4076	.....	·4927	.....	.....	.....	·6365	·6861	·3277	·3636	·3308 ·2857	·4972
				Polish.	·3162F	Metal		Cardroom		Uphols.F.		·2388		
Ideal Upholstering Co. Ltd.	182	June 7	·3754	·3073	·3866M	·3928	·3150	·3507	·3826	·2717	.....	·2329	·2384	·3286
	191	Nov. 8	·3745	·3819	·3037F	·4805	·3376	·3971	·3096	·2840	.....	·2843 ·2652	·3252	·3532
							Studio M.	Studio F.						
Nu-Bilt Chesterfield Mfg. Co.	57	June 4	.....	.....	·33½	.....	·40	·44¾	·57	·44½	.....	.....	·32½	·44
	57	June 11	.....	.....	·33	.....	·41	·48	·61	·41¾	.....	.....	·32½	·46
	50	Nov. 5	.....	.....	·37	.....	·45½	·39¼	·61	·27	.....	.....	·24	·44
	52	Nov. 12	.....	.....	·37	.....	·44¾	·40	·59	·37	.....	.....	·22½	·45½

M. for male. F. for female.

Before closing, we wish to mention that we had requested from Mr. Wilfred Belanger, the Business Agent of the Upholsterers' International Union, Local No. 302, a list of the members in good standing employed by the Dominion Bedding Company, but instead he supplied us with a number of supposed application cards, of which we counted 234, very many of them unsigned. Of that number, 116 dated June 4 to 19, 1941, could be identified with the June 17 paylist of the Dominion Bedding Company. Another lot of 53 cards could not be identified with the paylist, and of those, 27 were dated June 4 to 19, and the rest, July 11 to September, 1941. The cards do not appear to have been entered in the union's books, as they bear no reference numbers. A third lot of 65 cards could not be identified with the paylist: 44 did not indicate the employer's name; 47 were dated May 28 to June 17, and the others, June 23 to September 18, while 6 had no dates. It was mentioned in the application for a Board that 275 employees of the Dominion Bedding Company were members of the union, whereas if all cards dated May 28 to September 18 submitted are considered, there were only 234, while at the date of the June 23 meeting, always on the basis of the cards submitted, the number was only 190, out of which, however, only 116 could be identified with the June 17, 1941, paylist.

As to the other complaints, as previously mentioned, they were abandoned at the start of the proceedings; but it is found on examination, however, that they were also greatly exaggerated, perhaps without any undue intent and probably as the result of the then overexcitment which had the tendency of magnifying the wrongs attributed to the other party.

Due to wholly uncontrollable circumstances, this report could not be prepared earlier. We sincrely regret the fact, but nevertheless hope that it may help in clearing up an unfortunate situation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Raoul Trepanier,
(Sgd.) E. Theoret,
(Sgd.) L. A. Rivet.

Montreal, March 6, 1942.

Report of Board in Dispute between Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., and Its Employees

On March 21 the Minister of Labour received the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1942, page 262).

The personnel of the board was as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice J. G. Gillanders of the Supreme Court of Ontario, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. W. G. Thomson, Windsor, Ont., appointed by the Minister of Labour on behalf of the employing company in the absence of a nomination from the company.

The text of the board's report is printed below.

Report of Board

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, (Employer), and its employees being members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America (Employees).

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in the above matter begs to submit its report.

The Board met in Windsor on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of March, 1942. Both the union and the company were ably represented by counsel and both filed with the Board written submissions setting out their respective views.

The applicant union was represented by J. L. Cohen, K.C., as counsel, George Burt, Regional Director, U.A.W.A., Cyril D. Prince, chairman of the Local 195, U.A.W.A., and E. Mitzen, a member of the employees' committee of Local 195, U.A.W.A. The company was represented by J. B. Aylesworth, K.C., as counsel, Kenneth Crittenden, Vice-President and Operating Manager, and A. F. Fuerth, Personnel Manager.

The dispute involved was one as to union recognition. The applicant union claimed recognition as the exclusive collective bargaining agency for all the company's hourly-rate employees and the completion by the company with the union of a collective bargaining agreement on behalf of all such employees. There was no criticism of wages, hours of work, working conditions of employees or appurtenant matters voiced before the Board, and the issue was limited as above noted to the recognition of the union as sole bargaining agent.

The main principles which should be recognized and followed by this Board respecting the right to bargain collectively have been too clearly and too frequently stated and elaborated upon by various other Boards of Conciliation to call for discussion or amplification here. They are succinctly stated in, and

approved by, Order in Council P.C. 2685 (June 19, 1940), with particular reference to paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 9 thereof.

This Board recognizes these principles and reaffirms them. The dispute here does not involve a consideration of the desirability of these principles as such, but rather, with these principles in mind, whether or not the applicant union should or should not, under the circumstances here, be recognized as the sole bargaining agent of the employees.

The Union submitted that it represented a majority of the company's employees; that there was no other organization of the company's employees claiming bargaining rights, and that, therefore, this union should be recognized as the exclusive bargaining agent for all employees. In any event the union submitted that it should be recognized as the bargaining agent for those of the employees who were members of the union. The union further submitted that if there was doubt, or if it was not established that the union represented a majority of the company's employees, of a sufficient number to be entitled to recognition as bargaining agent, this Board should take or recommend the taking of a vote by secret ballot under proper auspices to determine this question.

The company objected to treating with the applicant union as the sole collective bargaining agency for its employees for several reasons. Stated in brief these were:—

(*a*) Because the history of the applicant union indicated it was irresponsible and the company lacked confidence in it; that it was neither in the interests of the company nor its employees to accord to this union recognition as a bargaining agent and that such recognition would, in the opinion of the company, bring about difficulties and interference which at present did not exist.

(*b*) That the application in truth and fact did not emanate from the company's employees desiring to bargain collectively, but was the result of the previously stated policy of the International Union, to which this local belongs, to press the organization of this company's employees. The company submitted that a campaign to this end had been carried on, and inferred that it was for the benefit of the union rather than the company's employees.

(*c*) The company doubted whether the union in fact represented any substantial number of its employees.

(*d*) It was also submitted that a demand for union recognition was not a dispute within the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and therefore should not be recognized by this Board.

As to this last mentioned submission that the question is not a dispute within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, it may be that substantial and logical arguments could be advanced to support this view. This question was, however, raised by the company prior to this Board being established. The order establishing the Board recites, inter alia—

> "And Whereas the Minister of Labour, Canada, hereinafter called the Minister, is satisfied that the said dispute is one to which the provisions of the said Act apply."

In the opinion of the Board the question is not one to be considered by this Board and it should be assumed by the Board that the dispute is one within the ambit of the Act and dealt with as such.

As to whether or not the applicant union represents a substantial number of the company's employees, it was in evidence before the Board that at the time the application for this Board was filed there were 2,596 hourly-rated employees, exclusive of foremen, in the company's Windsor plants, and at the time of the Board's hearing this number had increased to 2,871. Evidence was also submitted to show that, on the 8th of December, 1941, when the application was made for the establishment of this Board, 1,508 employees of the company were members in good standing of the applicant union, and at the date of the hearing this number had been increased by an additional 66 employees, making a total of 1,574.

The company called the attention of the Board to reports indicating that at the Sixth National Convention of the U.A.W.A., a resolution was adopted authorizing the establishment of a committee to effectuate organization machinery with special attention to the Province of Ontario and the City of Windsor, "particularly" (among others) "Chrysler Plants".

It may well be that the union has been active in the organization of the company's employees here concerned, and in fact union representatives did not contend otherwise but submitted that this was within the rights of labour and that such organization was right and proper. The application before the Board is one on behalf of certain employees of the company, and the Board is of opinion that, under the circumstances here, it must be viewed in that light.

With reference to the apprehensions expressed on behalf of the company as to negotiating with the applicant union, the Board has in mind that it should be recognized that employees are to be free to organize in trade unions of their own choice.

Under the circumstances here the Board does not deem it necessary to recommend the taking of a vote among the employees.

Upon consideration of all the facts presented before the Board and submissions made, the Board recommends that the applicant union be recognized not as the exclusive bargaining agent on behalf of all the company's employees, as claimed by the applicant union, but as the bargaining agent on behalf of the hourly-rated employees of the company who are members of the union only, and that negotiations be entered into with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement accordingly.

In parting with the matter the Board desires to express its appreciation to the parties concerned for the very helpful presentation made of their submissions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. G. Gillanders,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) W. G. Thomson,
Member.
(Sgd.) Drummond Wren,
Member.

Dated at Windsor, Ontario,
this 11th day of March,
A.D. 1942.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1942

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for March, 1942, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*March, 1942	18	3,770	23,191
*February, 1942	16	2,901	23,997
*March, 1941	11	1,135	3,515

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While there was a slight increase in the number of strikes and lockouts during March and an appreciable increase in the number of workers involved, the time loss in man working days was practically unchanged. The time loss in March was due chiefly to strikes of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., bakers at Montreal, automobile parts factory workers at Windsor and biscuit factory workers at Vancouver. In February most of the time loss was due to two strikes involving gold miners at Kirkland Lake, Ont., and textile factory workers at Lachute Mills, P.Q. In March, 1941, the only strike of importance involved tannery workers at Oshawa and caused time loss of 1,250 days.

Three disputes, involving 331 workers, were carried over from February and fifteen commenced during March. Of these 18 disputes 16 were terminated during the month. Four resulted in favour of employer, four in favour of workers, one in a compromise settlement, while seven were indefinite in result. At the end of the month, therefore, there were two strikes or lockouts recorded as in progress, namely: bakery workers, Montreal, P.Q., and biscuit and candy workers, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to one dispute of this nature, namely: truck drivers and helpers, Toronto, Ont., one employer, October 7, 1941, to December 31, 1941.

A strike of seven employees in a dress factory in Montreal on February 5 was not reported in time for inclusion in the Labour Gazette for March. A number of employees ceased work to secure union recognition and in protest against the dismissal of one worker. Conciliation by the Department did not result in a settlement but those on strike secured work with other employers.

A stoppage of work in several boot and shoe factories in Toronto on March 9 was reported to have been agreed upon by the employers and the union in order to negotiate a cost-of-living bonus, a joint request for approval to be made to the Regional War Labour Board for Ontario.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1942*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to March, 1942				
MANUFACTURING—				
Miscellaneous Wood Products				
Sash and door factory workers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	17	85	Commenced Feb. 24, 1942; for union recognition, 44-hour week, also cost of living bonus; terminated March 7: return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.
Metal Products—				
Automobile parts factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	215	2,000	Commenced Feb. 23, 1942; for union recognition; conciliation (Provincial); terminated March 17; work resumed pending vote *re* union; in favour of workers.
Metal workers, St. Thomas, Ont.	1	99	396	Commenced Feb. 27, 1942; for cost of living bonus; terminated March 5; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending inquiry; indefinite.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during March, 1942				
LOGGING—				
Loggers, Chilliwack, B.C..	1	27	27	Commenced March 9; for increase in piece rates in poor timber; terminated March 9; negotiations; adjustments made; in favour of workers.
MINING—				
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S.	1	22	308	Commenced March 9; against working with an official; terminated March 24; work resumed pending investigation; indefinite.
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S.	3	1,700	13,600	Commenced March 16; against suspension of employees on strike March 9; terminated March 24; work resumed pending investigation; indefinite.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	(*a*) 32	96	Commenced March 23; against working under certain conditions; terminated March 26; work resumed pending investigation; indefinite.
Coal miners, Minto, N.B...	1	128	256	Commenced March 24; against doing extra work; terminated March 25; return of workers; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods, etc.—				
Bakers, etc., Montreal, P.Q.	11	235	2,500	Commenced March 7; for union recognition and agreement on wages and working conditions; unterminated.
Biscuit and candy workers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	62	1,200	Commenced March 9; alleged discrimination against union workers on seniority and staff reduction; unterminated.
Tobacco and Liquors—				
Tobacco workers, Chatham, Ont.	1	180	270	Commenced March 9; for wage increases and cost of living bonus; terminated March 10; conciliation (federal); compromise.
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe workers, Quebec, P.Q.	1	45	400	Commenced March 16; for adjustments in wages; terminated March 25; conciliation (federal); wage scale to be referred to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Shoe workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	60	750	Commenced March 16; for dismissal of a supervisor; terminated March 30; negotiations; in favour of employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1942*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during March, 1942—*Concluded*				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Knitting mill workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	683	768	Commenced March 16; for increase in cost of living bonus; terminated March 17; conciliation (federal); in favour of workers.
Cotton factory workers (dyers), Valleyfield, P.Q.	1	15	15	Commenced March 23; for increased wages; terminated March 23; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Sawmill workers, Riviere Nouvelle, P.Q.	1	100	100	Commenced March 6; for increased wages; terminated March 6; negotiations; work resumed pending reference to War Labour Board; indefinite.
Box factory workers, Penetanguishene, Ont.	1	40	200	Commenced March 21; for increased wages; terminated March 26; conciliation (federal); reference to War Labour Board; indefinite.
Miscellaneous—				
Flax workers, Vaudreuil, P.Q.	3	110	220	Commenced March 23; for increased wages; terminated March 25; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.

* Preliminary data, based where possible on direct reports from parties involved, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

† In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(a) 450 indirectly affected for one day.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to March

Sash and Door Factory Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—Employees in one establishment ceased work at noon on February 24, the employer having refused to accept the award of a board under the British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, reported to have recommended recognition of the International Woodworkers of America, 44 hours per week, etc.; also to obtain a cost of living bonus. The employer reported that the workers would not wait until authority to pay the bonus had been obtained from the Regional War Labour Board. On March 7 the union members voted to call off the strike and obtain work with other employers. It was reported that some of those on strike returned to work on March 9 and the others were replaced.

Automobile Parts Factory Workers, Windsor, Ont.—The strike of employees in one establishment on February 23 for recognition of the United Automobile Workers of America was terminated as a result of conciliation by an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner and work was resumed on March 19. It was arranged that employees on strike would be reinstated without discrimination, as required and according to seniority, and that the Commissioner would take a vote of the employees as to whether they wished to be represented by the union or the plant employees' association, the company to negotiate with the organization for which the majority voted. The vote was 230 for the union and 55 for the employees' association. The company reported that 100 of the strikers had been replaced early in the dispute.

Disputes Commencing During March

Coal Miners, Springhill, N.S.—On March 9, twenty-two miners refused to work under a new foreman but returned to work next day under instructions from the union, any grievances to be dealt with under the agreement. The Company, however, suspended them and on March 16 the men in three collieries ceased work in sympathy with the suspended miners. Under instructions from the union all resumed work on March 24. A conciliation officer of the Department investigated the dispute and learned that the union had arranged to deal with the dispute and refer any matters not settled to the Joint Adjustment Board, as provided in the agreement.

Bakers, etc., Montreal, P.Q.—A number of bakers in several establishments ceased work on March 7 for recognition of the international Bakers and Confectioners' Union with an agreement as to wages and working conditions. Eighteen men were reported to

have been arrested on March 11 on a charge of loitering on the streets at night. Picketing during the morning and afternoon, however, was carried on. It was reported that 40 of the strikers had returned to work, that others had been partially replaced and that workers were not needed owing to the restrictions in force on the varieties of bread. Negotiations for a settlement toward the end of the month were not successful as the master bakers refused to dismiss the new men taken on, although willing to take back as many of those on strike as were required.

Biscuit and Confectionery Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—A number of the employees in one establishment ceased work on March 9, claiming that the employer had discriminated against union workers in regard to seniority and in a recent reduction in staff owing to the restrictions on the use of sugar. An agreement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America was to be in force until August 31, 1942. There was also a complaint against four women of Japanese origin who had been made supervisors. These resigned after the strike occurred. A settlement had not been reported at the end of the month.

Tobacco Workers, Chatham, Ont.—Approximately half of the employees in a tobacco factory engaged in grading and packing leaf tobacco ceased work at noon on March 9 to obtain increases in piece rates and a cost of living bonus of $3.65 per week. A representative of the Department had been requested to investigate the dispute and arrived just before the strike occurred. Following conferences with representatives of the employees and the management a cost of living bonus of $2.25 per week for adult males and 9 per cent for females was offered to cover the increase in prices since wages were last adjusted and work was resumed by a large number of those on strike on March 11. The payment of the bonus was subject to approval by the Regional War Labour Board for Ontario.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March, 1941, issue, in the review of "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other Countries, 1940". The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July 25, 1940, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the Labour Gazette, August, 1940, page 760.

The number of disputes beginning in January was 57, and 5 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 62 disputes in progress during the month; 17,100 workers were involved in the disputes in progress during the month and the time loss was 59,000 working days.

Of the 57 disputes beginning in January, 7 arose out of demands for increased wages and 22 over other wage questions; 2 over working hours; 10 over questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons; 15 over other questions as to working arrangements; and one was a sympathetic strike. Final settlements were reached in 54 disputes of which 11 were settled in favour of workers, 28 in favour of employers and 15 resulted in compromises; in 6 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

Chile

A strike of 5,000 employees of El Teniente Copper Mine was in progress from February 19 to March 12. The demand was for an increase in wages of seven pesos a day, the company offering an increase of five pesos. The terms of the settlement were not published.

United States

Preliminary figures show the number of strikes beginning in February as 190, involving 57,000 workers in new strikes. The time loss for all disputes in progress during the month was 425,000 working days.

After a two weeks' strike over a union organization dispute, 18,000 employees of textile mills at Fall River, Massachusetts, voted to return to work April 7.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE IN CANADA

Complete Mobilization of Man-power for Service on Military, Industrial and Agricultural "Fronts" Provided in Series of Orders in Council Announced by Prime Minister—Measures to Build Potential Reserves.

THE extension of National Selective Service "to effect the orderly and efficient employment of the men and women of Canada for the varied purposes of the war" was announced by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in the House of Commons on March 24.

Briefly, the policy of war-time mobilization of man-power and woman-power, which became effective on March 23, provides for the direction of Canada's utmost effort on the three major fronts—the active service front, the industrial and labour front and the agricultural front. The salient facts in the mobilization of the country's human resources may be summarized as follows:—

(1) The Minister of Labour has been assigned the primary responsibility for extending National Selective Service with the direction and co-ordination of the policy vested in a Director of National Selective Service and an Associate Director.

(2) Sharing in the allocation of man-power are the Departments of National Defence (Navy, Air, Army), Munitions and Supply, National War Services, Pensions and National Health, and Agriculture.

(3) The work of the participating Departments will be closely integrated by the Interdepartmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination (recently strengthened by the employer-employee representation on the executive of the National War Labour Board. See this issue, page 385).

(4) Advising on major questions of policy will be the National Selective Service Advisory Board comprising the membership of the Interdepartmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination and the complete panel of the National War Labour Board together with representatives of agriculture and of women and such other persons as the Minister of Labour may designate.

(5) An inventory of man-power will be maintained through a central registry established in the Department of Labour, and based upon the records of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the 1940 National Registration.

(6) Mobilization of industrial man-power will be effected through the agency of the Employment Service of Canada.

(7) Recruitment for active service continues as before under the Defence Departments, with the calling up of men for compulsory training remaining the responsibility of the Department of National War Services.

(8) Appeals from the compulsory or restrictive regulations are to be decided by the 13 National War Service Boards, with a possible increase in this number.

(9) The right of appeal is accorded not only to employers, employees, and farm labourers, but also to interested Government departments.

(10) Man-power reserves for war service and industry will be increased by:—

(*a*) Accelerating the program of curtailing civilian production and the attendant shifting of labour into some form of war service.

(*b*) Extending training, re-training and upgrading of working forces.

(*c*) Re-conditioning the physically unfit.

(*d*) Bringing women into industry.

(11) By a scheme of training for personnel management, supervisors are to be made available to war industries.

(12) The age limit for compulsory service has been raised from 24 to 30 years for men unmarried as of July 15, 1940, selection to be by lot over the entire age range.

(13) There will be stabilization of employment in agriculture.

(14) There will be prohibition of entry into a schedule of restricted occupations and industries by physically fit men of military age.

Text of Prime Minister's Announcement

The details of the comprehensive plan were announced in the House of Commons on March 24 in the following address by the Prime Minister:—

Mr. Speaker, the speech from the throne at the opening of the present session of parliament contained the following paragraph:

> The government's policy of national selective service will be extended, as generally and rapidly as may be necessary to effect the orderly and efficient employment of the men and women of Canada for the varied purposes of war. You will be advised of the means the government proposes to adopt to effect as complete as possible a mobilization of the material

resources and man-power of the country in direct furtherance of a total national effort.

I propose in the statement I am now about to make to set forth means the government proposes to adopt to effect increased mobilization of the man-power of the country in direct furtherance of a total national effort, and to outline the measures themselves as already adopted.

Modern total war is not confined to the struggle between opposing armies and navies and air forces. It is a struggle between whole peoples, in which all of each nation's resources, both human and material, must be mobilized and brought into action. It is therefore a misconception to assume that the war-time man-power problem is merely a problem of raising men for the armed forces. This is only a part, and not necessarily the most difficult part, of the problem of mobilizing the man-power of a nation for modern war.

Man-power—and in that term I include woman-power—is required for many and varied tasks. In the first place, essential civilian services must be maintained as the foundation of community life on which the war effort rests. These essential tasks are a form of service just as truly as making munitions or serving in the armed forces. In order, however, to free younger men for direct war service, civilian tasks, as far as may be possible, should be performed by older men or by women.

The production of food, in war time, is one of the most essential civilian tasks. To the extent that food is produced for Britain, or other allied countries, or for Canada's own fighting men, it is a direct war service. If this aspect of Canada's total effort is not to suffer, the man-power required for food production must be kept available.

The man-power requirements for munitions production must also be filled. Some 600,000 workers are already engaged in the production of munitions. It is estimated that in the course of the next twelve months an additional 100,000 workers will be required.

In the armed forces our estimated requirements for the ensuing twelve months are a further 13,000 men for the navy, 90,000 to 100,000 for the active army, and 70,000 to 80,000 for the air force. These figures were given to parliament on February 10th by the Minister of National Defence. In addition, men will continue to be called up for military service within Canada; and this on a considerably increased scale.

Definition of National Selective Service

When, on January 26, I announced the war program for the coming year, I stated that the men and women required to carry out the program would be mobilized by an extension of the application of national selective service.

It might be helpful were I to repeat the definition I then gave of national selective service as understood by the government.

By national service is meant any form of service, either voluntary or compulsory, which contributes directly to Canada's war effort. By national selective service is meant the selection of men and women for the various forms of national service according to the method or methods calculated to produce the most satisfactory results.

In order to be selective, national service does not necessarily need to be compulsory. The selective aspect applies also to voluntary service. The army, for example, does not accept every man who offers to enlist. As a war measure, compulsion is only of value where it serves to ensure a greater total effort.

Organization and Administration of National Selective Service

In speaking on the war program in January, I made it clear that the extended application of compulsion to national selective service was a highly complicated matter, one which required very careful planning and organization. I also stated that, to carry out the proposed measures equitably and efficiently, the administrative machinery would necessarily be intricate and complicated.

Final responsibility for the allocation of man-power, as for all other phases of our war program, necessarily rests with the war committee of the cabinet. The war committee determines, in all its aspects, the scope and extent of the war program. The distribution of men and women among the various kinds of war service obviously depends upon the war program. The objectives are set forth in the program. National selective service is a method employed to help achieve these objectives.

To the problems of mobilizing man-power, the war committee has given close and continuous attention. Under the authority of the war committee, a special committee of the cabinet on man-power, presided over by the Minister of National War Services, has given detailed study to the problems involved. The recommendations of this committee have in turn been carefully considered by the whole cabinet.

I shall now set forth the procedures and measures which have been taken to organize and administer the government's policy of national selective service.

The primary responsibility for the extended scheme of national selective service has been placed upon the Minister of Labour. Under the Minister of Labour, the administrative responsibility for the direction and coordination of the policy has been vested in a director of national selective service and an associate director. Mr. Elliott M. Little has been appointed the Director of National Selective Service, and Mr. Paul Goulet, the Associate Director.

The responsibility for increasing the total man-power available for war service has been largely centred in the Department of Labour. It would not, however, be possible, even if it were desirable, to centralize in one department of government all the administrative responsibility for allocating man-power, and for directing men and women into the most useful form of service.

The other departments of government which share in greater or less degree in the tasks of making man-power available for war service and in the allocation of the available man-power are the departments of National War Services, Pensions and National Health, Munitions and Supply, Agriculture, and the three Defence departments. The interdepartmental committee on labour coordination, on which all these departments are represented, assists in coordinating the functions of the various departments, in so far as they relate to the mobilization of man-power. The committee has been strengthened by the addition of the employer and employee representatives on the executive of the National War Labour Board.

A national selective service advisory board has been established to advise on major questions of policy. This board includes, in addition to the members of the labour coordination committee, the full membership of the National War Labour Board and such other persons as the Minister of Labour may designate. This latter provision will ensure the representation on the board of the agricultural community and of women.

In the program of national selective service, extensive use is being made of the facilities of the Employment Service of Canada. In each area covered by an employment and claims office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission the director of national selective service will shortly appoint a national selective service officer. The national selective service officers will have local charge of the administration of the selective service program for their respective areas. They will be advised and assisted in their work by voluntary unpaid citizens' committees which will be set up in each of the areas.

A central registry has been established in the Department of Labour to aid in promptly finding the appropriate men and women needed at any particular time. The registry is based upon the unemployment insurance records, and the records of the 1940 national registration. To the registry will be added the records of such further surveys of man-power as may be made from time to time, with a view to building up a complete inventory of man-power available for war and essential civilian purposes. To consolidate records and to avoid duplication, the administrative responsibility for national registration has been transferred from the Department of National War Services to the Department of Labour.

Under the program now adopted, the mobilization of industrial man-power will, in the main, be effected through the agency of the Employment Service of Canada. The armed forces will continue to recruit men for the active army, the navy and the air force by the present voluntary methods. The calling up of men for compulsory military training and service will continue to be the responsibility of the Department of National War Services.

Compulsion is now being applied in aspects of the mobilization of man-power, other than military service within Canada, to which it has been applied since October, 1940. It is recognized that no hard and fast compulsory regulations can be made which may not work injustices in individual cases. As a consequence, considerable discretion has been vested in the national war services boards to decide appeals from the compulsory or restrictive regulations of the government, and from the orders of the director of national selective service and the national selective service officers.

The right of appeal will be enjoyed, not only by employers, employees, farmers, farm labourers and others directly affected, but also by interested government departments. The duty of hearing civilian appeals will add greatly to the work of the national war services boards, now mainly concerned with the appeals of men called up for military service. In order to cope with the increased duties which will fall upon the boards, it may become necessary to increase their number and in some cases to divide their territorial jurisdictions.

Aspects of National Selective Service

The war-time mobilization of man-power has three important aspects:

1. Estimating the number of men and women required for the different kinds of war service;

2. Increasing the total man-power resources available for war purposes. In other words, making available for some part in the war effort the largest possible number of men and women.

3. Directing the available men and women into the most useful form of war service.

All of these tasks have to be carried on at one and the same time, and, in part at least, through the same channels.

The whole program is interrelated and interdependent. I shall now give a brief outline of each of the measures, indicating, as far as possible, how each relates to and affects the other.

Estimating Man-Power Requirements

Estimating the number of men and women needed in the war effort, and the most effective distribution of the total among the armed services, war industry and essential civilian pursuits, is a difficult task. A constantly changing war necessitates constant changes in military and production plans. These changes, in turn, involve continuous revision of the estimates of man-power requirements, and the proposed allocation of man-power reserves. To this end, the director of national selective service has been given authority to obtain information from government departments, and empowered to secure from employers, by compulsion if necessary, full information, regarding prospective labour requirements, existing labour forces, wage scales and working conditions.

Making Men and Women Available for War Service

In the early months of the war, there were large reserves of available man-power for war service because of the unemployment and under-employment of many thousands of Canadians. If we except women who, for domestic or social reasons, have not desired or sought employment, we are now well past the stage where there is any considerable reserve of employable unemployed persons. Women, therefore, constitute the most important available reserve of man-power. It is, however, not so much by bringing women directly into the armed forces, though that is being done, that the total man-power available for war service can actually be increased; rather is this end accomplished by the substitution of women for men in essential civilian tasks, and in war industry.

Additional man-power is becoming potentially available for war service as an indirect result of the curtailment of civilian production. To the achievement of a maximum effort, it is vital that man-power thus released be shifted as speedily and efficiently as possible into some form of war service. The process of shifting man-power from civilian occupations into war service has, of course, gone on steadily since the outbreak of war. It has now been given more definite governmental direction and is being accelerated.

For more than a year, the Department of Labour, in cooperation with the provinces and industry, has been increasing the man-power available through training men and women for employment in war industries. During the past year, more than 60,000 trainees received instruction in about one hundred technical schools. Industries cooperating with the Department of Labour, and often on their own initiative, trained at least an equal number. Through the Department of Labour services, and directly in industry, greater provision is now being made for training and retraining men for essential war production; for diluting present working forces by employment of men of lesser skill for simpler operations; and for the constant up-grading, as a result of training and experience, of existing working forces.

The program of increasing war-time man-power reserves has a threefold objective:

First, to increase the total male labour force available for war production.

Second, to make possible the replacement of able-bodied men of military age with older men, or men less fit physically for arduous tasks.

Third, to increase war-time man-power reserves by bringing women into industry. This is the most important single feature of the program.

The first two objectives are being accelerated by governmental and industrial assistance. The assistance is similar in character, although on a smaller scale, to that being afforded for recruiting female labour.

The series of measures being undertaken to bring women into industries include:

1. Recruiting campaigns, planned and publicized to attract women into the needed work;

2. The provision of appropriate and adequate facilities for interviewing women applicants and for giving them advice and direction;

3. The establishment of competent job information and placement services, specializing in female labour;

4. Advances, where necessary, to meet transportation costs in getting women workers to places where work is available;

5. The provision of hostels or other satisfactory housing arrangements;

6. The provision of nurseries and other means of caring for children;

7. The provision, where needed, of medical and recreational facilities;

8. The provision in industry, as well as under direct governmental auspices, of training programs, specifically designed for women;

9. Pressure upon employers who may be reluctant to engage female labour;

10. Changes in civil service and institutional restrictions on the employment of female, and, particularly, married female labour.

Some of these measures have already been applied over a considerable period of time. From now on, they will be more extensively applied.

Making Supervisors Available to War Industries

An important phase of the man-power problem has to do with providing in war industries the necessary supervisory personnel. It has been found that, as war industries continue to expand, it is increasingly difficult to secure sufficient supervisors, personnel managers, and foremen, to direct the enlarged work forces. Many plants producing urgently needed war materials are now operating day and night, seven days in the week. Others that might be operating on the same basis are hampered by lack of supervisors.

A recent statement by Mr. Bevin on the importance of personnel factors in war production in Great Britain is equally applicable to Canada. It reads:

> In the layout of our war effort, sufficient attention was not paid to the personnel problem. . . . The longer the war goes on, the more necessary it becomes to pay greater regard to this personnel side of industry. The absence of a proper understanding of the problem has been one of our greatest handicaps in this great struggle. . . . Hence my additional plea for the personnel manager, who should be specially trained to have an equal position in industry with other members of the executive. Indeed, I am sure—and I would emphasize this—that our post-war position will be materially helped, and the future prospects of British industry enhanced, by a full appreciation of this important fact.

To assist our Canadian employers to meet their personnel problem, provision has been made by the government for training in personnel management. The universities have agreed to cooperate. Experienced personnel men will serve as instructors and sponsors. Trainees will be given practical instruction in the classroom, and on the job.

If the experience of this undertaking warrants, these facilities will be extended to foremen and other supervisors. It is hoped by this means greatly to reduce an important area of difficulty in war production. Moreover, better personnel policies and practice should minimize friction between management and men, improve morale, and thereby increase output.

Re-Conditioning the Physically Unfit

The government is also undertaking an extended program of reconditioning men to fit them physically for military service.

It is and has been standard practice for the army to accept men for service who require only dental treatment, provision of glasses, or nutritional improvement. After enlistment or enrolment, treatment is provided for these men as a matter of routine.

There are, however, men volunteering for the active army, or called up for training and service, who at present have to be rejected because of some condition other than those just mentioned, and which, though not a serious disability, is important enough to require more than routine treatment.

It has been decided that when disabilities of this class are mendable within a comparatively short time, free remedial treatment will be provided to restore the standard of physical fitness of these men. Such a policy is in the interests of the armed services and also of benefit to the health of the nation as a whole.

Free treatment will be available to those who volunteer and undertake in writing to enlist as soon as they are physically eligible, provided they are certified by a competent board to be cases in which the disability can be removed or mended by treatment so as to make them physically fit for enlistment within a specified reasonable period.

Free treatment will also be available to those who are called up for compulsory training and service provided it is similarly certified, as in the case of volunteers, that the disability is such that it can be removed or mended within a specified reasonable period. When the treatment is successfully completed, these men will be available for military training and service.

In giving treatment, the Departments of National Defence, Pensions and National Health, and National War Services, will cooperate.

The treatment, both for volunteers and for men called up for training and service, will be provided or arranged for by the Department of Pensions and National Health. In neither case will men undergoing treatment be accepted into the army unless, and until, the treatment has been successfully completed. In both cases, in addition to free treatment and, if necessary, hospitalization, men undergoing treatment will be paid an allowance for time actually and necessarily lost during the remedial period.

It should be added that free treatment on precisely the same terms as in the case of volunteers for the active army, will be provided for men who volunteer for the air force, and would now be rejected for physical unfitness.

Compulsory Military Service

Until recently, the most important form of direct compulsion in mobilizing men has been the compulsory military training and service of unmarried men and of widowers without children. This, of course, is being continued, although with certain changes in the selective procedure.

A proclamation is being issued making liable to call for military training and service all men born in the years from 1912 to 1921, who on July 15, 1940, were unmarried or widowers without children. In other words, the age limit for compulsory service has been raised from 24 to 30. It has also been decided to select the men to be called up for service by drawing lots over the whole field of those who are subject to the proclamation. As soon as the necessary administrative arrangements have been worked out for this plan of selection by lot, a detailed announcement will be made by the Minister of National War Services.

Liability for compulsory military service is, at present, confined to citizens of Canada. It has been decided to extend this liability to all residents of Canada, whether citizens or not, as far as may be expedient in the light of all the circumstances. As reciprocal arrangements and other international considerations are involved in the proposal. its details cannot be announced immediately.

The liability to compulsory military service will continue to be general for the age categories affected. The burden of demonstrating the case for postponements is unchanged, except in the case of persons wholly or mainly employed in agriculture on March 23, 1942, as defined in the amended national war services regulations.

Stabilization of Employment in Agriculture

One of the man-power problems with which the country is faced is the growing shortage of agricultural labour. Means, accordingly, have had to be devised to ensure that the supply of farm labour is not depleted. To that end, regulations have been enacted to stabilize employment in agriculture.

With three exceptions, the regulations provide that no male person wholly or mainly employed in agriculture on March 23, 1942, as defined by the regulations shall enter into any employment outside agriculture unless he has obtained written permission from the national selective service officer to enter such employment. They also provide that no person shall take into employment outside agriculture, any male person wholly or mainly employed in agriculture unless such male person has obtained such permission.

The three exceptions provided for are active service in the armed forces by voluntary enlistment, seasonal employment in a primary industry, and compulsory military training if it is established that the person concerned is not an essential worker in agriculture.

The exception of seasonal employment in other primary industries, which include lumbering, logging, forestry, fishing and trapping is, in reality, not an exception. In many parts of the country, agriculture and the the primary pursuits specified are complementary aspects of what is, in effect, a single occupation.

The other specific exceptions both relate to service in the armed forces. Voluntary enlistment of farmers and agricultural workers in the active army, the navy and the air forces will continue to be encouraged. It is felt that the privilege of serving voluntarily in the armed forces should not be completely denied to a whole class of the community, however important may be the service its members are at present performing.

On the other hand, the growing scarcity of labour on the farms and the increasing importance of maintaining, and, indeed, of increasing food production, has been recognized. This has been accomplished by a fundamental alteration of the policy regarding compulsory military training and service where such service touches persons wholly or mainly employed in agriculture. Up to the present there has been a general obligation to serve, and the responsibility for proving a case for postponement of service has rested with the individual. Under the new regulations, farmers, farmers' sons and agricultural labourers will normally not be obliged to undertake compulsory military training and service. It is realized, however, that in a limited number of cases, men on the farms are not, in fact, essential agricultural workers. If it is established to the satisfaction of the national war services boards concerned that such persons are not essential workers in agriculture, they will continue to be called for service in the appropriate age groups.

This change of policy regarding compulsory military service applies only to those who were wholly or mainly employed in agriculture, on March 23, 1942, in accordance with

the terms of the regulations. Persons who subsequent to that date may return to employment in agriculture, except from normal seasonal occupations, will continue to be liable for military service. In such cases, the earlier regulations regarding postponement will continue to apply.

Apart from the three specified exceptions to the rule that persons engaged in agriculture shall not enter into other employments, the regulations also empower the national selective service officer, having jurisdiction in the district in which a person resides, to give permission to farmers and agricultural workers to enter other employment. This provision has been included in the regulations so as to maintain a reasonable degree of flexibility in policy. It is recognized that there may be those engaged in agricultural pursuits, who, because of the limited character of their production or on other grounds, are not performing an essential war service. At the same time, such persons, because of age or physical condition, or for other reasons, may not be suitable for military service. Unless the way were left open for such persons to move into other fields of activity, great individual hardships might result, and valuable service in other fields be lost to the country.

It will, therefore, be open to farmers and others engaged in agricultural work, who desire to enter some other field of employment, to apply to the national selective service officer, having jurisdiction in the district in which they reside, for permission to change their employment. Detailed regulations to guide national selective service officers in determining whether such permission shall be granted or refused will be made and revised from time to time in the light of experience. Two governing factors will be taken into account in determining these regulations, namely, the maintenance of the necessary agricultural production in Canada, and the extent to which the applicant is essential to the maintenance of such production.

The policy of stabilizing employment in agriculture represents what, in effect, is a block allocation to agriculture of the persons best fitted for food production. It constitutes a form of large scale selection for national service which should go far to ensure the supply of man-power essential to the food production aspect of the national war effort.

Diversion of Technicians to War Services

Another step in the allocation of man-power recently taken, relates to the diversion of technicians to war service. It concerns persons normally engaged in the engineering profession as civil, mechanical, electrical, chemical, metallurgical or mining engineers; also production and industrial engineers, college teachers of engineering science, persons trained in any branch of the science of chemistry, research scientists and persons other than teachers holding university degrees in engineering, chemistry, physics, geology, mathematics, architecture, or in any natural science; also all technically qualified members of the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Canadian Institute of Chemistry, the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and of any provincial association of professional engineers, chemists or architects.

About a year ago, with the aid of the professional engineering societies, there was established in the Department of Labour a war-time bureau of technical personnel. The bureau has accumulated information on most of the professional engineers of the country. It has sought to make engineers available as needed in the armed services and in war industry. The time has come, when in the opinion of the government, all technical men should be shifted from non-essential activities to war or other essential services.

Under regulations at present in force, if, at the request of the Minister of Labour an engineer is willing to transfer to more essential work, his present employer is obliged to release him and to reinstate him when his undertaking on essential work is completed. Employers who hire or release technical employees are required to notify the bureau so that technical men as needed in the war effort may be quickly located. Contracts of employment for the services of technicians require the approval of the Minister of Labour.

This measure is restricted for the present to professional technicians. It may, however, become necessary as an essential war service, also to require skilled workmen in certain categories, to remain in their existing occupations in war industries, or to move from one war industry to another, or to remain in certain essential civilian occupations. Should such widespread control become necessary, every effort will be made to reduce its arbitrary aspects to a minimum, and to secure, from workmen and employers alike, the largest measure of voluntary cooperation.

Restriction of Entry into Certain Occupations

In order to increase the numbers of men available for service in the armed forces, in war industry, or in other essential occupations, regulations have been made which prohibit the entry into employment in a wide variety of occupations, of men who are of military age and physically fit. These occupations will be known

in future as restricted occupations. The regulations include a schedule of the restricted occupations. The schedule comprises:

Bookkeepers, cashiers, stenographers, typists, clerks, office appliance operators, messengers, salesmen and sales clerks, taxicab drivers.

Any occupation in wholesale or retail trade, advertising, and real estate.

Any occupation in, or directly associated with, entertainment, recreational or personal service, including but not restricted to theatres; film agencies; motion picture companies; clubs; bowling alleys; pool rooms; sports; barbering and hairdressing; domestic service; dyeing; cleaning and pressing; laundering; hotels and lodging houses; baths; restaurants; cafes and taverns; shoe shining, guide service, and funeral service.

Any occupation in the manufacture or production of

1. Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa.
2. Bread and bakery products.
3. Aerated and mineral waters and other beverages.
4. Liquors, wines, beer.
5. Rubber products.
6. Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes.
7. Leather and fur products.
8. Textile products.
9. Furniture and upholstering.
10. Photography.
11. Printing, publishing and engraving.
12. Radios, refrigerators, washing machines, and vacuum cleaners.
13. Jewellery and watchmaking.
14. Pottery and china.
15. Soaps, and toilet preparations and articles.
16. Mattresses.
17. Musical instruments.
18. Barber and beauty shop equipment.
19. Cameras and films.
20. Sporting goods.
21. Games, toys and novelties.

Any occupation in the repair of clothing, boots and shoes, furniture and household equipment, jewellery or watches, musical instruments.

It is provided that, on and after March 23, 1942, no male person shall accept employment, and no employer shall engage any male person in any of these restricted occupations, unless such person presents to the prospective employer a birth certificate or other incontrovertible evidence that his age is less than seventeen or more than forty-five years; or a certificate of honourable discharge from the armed forces; or evidence of rejection on grounds of physical unfitness for active service in the armed forces during the present war; or a permit from a national selective service officer authorizing him to accept such employment.

The conditions which govern the granting or refusing of permission by national selective service officers are to be made, and may be revised from time to time, by the Minister of Labour. Permits are necessarily subject to cancellation at any time.

The Minister of Labour is authorized to require employers to furnish reports about all persons engaged for or released from restricted occupations. The governor in council is empowered to amend the schedule of restricted occupations, by the deletion or addition of any occupation.

By applying the negative compulsion of restriction, where possible, in preference to the positive compulsion of allocation, the waste of man-power in unessential activities is prevented. At the same time, men and women are maintained in or directed into the form of service they prefer. It is obvious that the greater the measure of willingness that can be preserved, the more effective the service will be.

Scope of Selective Service

May I say, in conclusion, while the government has not hesitated and will not hesitate to apply compulsion where compulsion will serve to increase the total war effort, the government has no desire to add unduly —which means wastefully—to governmental machinery. It is essential that at a time of war, the services of men and women should not be consumed in unnecessary tasks. It is imperative that the services of all should be directed into war-time tasks. In those aspects of our war effort in which voluntary methods are working satisfactorily, voluntary selection, including a measure of choice by the individual of the appropriate field of service, has been and will be continued. The more expensive and complicated methods of compulsion have been employed only where it is felt that compulsory selection is necessary in order to increase efficiency in the prosecution of the war. Compulsion, however, will be applied without fear or favour wherever in the opinion of the government its use will aid in the achievement of a maximum war effort.

Clarification of Man-power Mobilization by Director of National Selective Service

The new program—which, together with price and wage control, is weaving a new pattern in Canada's war-time design for living—was clarified by press conferences held by both the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, and the Director of National Selective Service, Mr. Elliott M. Little. In addition, the new policy was further explained in national radio broadcasts by Mr. Little and by Mr. Paul Goulet, the Associate Director, and by Mr. G.

H. Lash, Director of Public Information. Mr. Little also spoke at the convention of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association. Since Mr. Little's broadcast over a national network outlined the operation of the plan it is given herewith in its entirety:

Many of you are wondering what national selective service is, how the plan will be put into operation, and, most important of all, how it will affect you. I will try to answer some of these questions.

In the first place it should be understood that the whole purpose of selective service is to give each Canadian the job he or she can do best in this war.

This is total war. In total war, every citizen must subordinate every other interest to the essential job of beating the enemy. We should realize in Canada, as much as the people in Britain and Australia do, that this is a life and death struggle. It's a struggle which we must fight in the factories, producing weapons. We must fight it in the fields, growing food. We must fight it on the battlefield, wherever our armed forces can meet the enemy.

We must do better than we have done yet. We have done much. We must do more. We've got to perform miracles!

It has been estimated that about 40 per cent of our national energy is going into the prosecution of the war on the production front. This is a lot when you consider that at no time in the last war did production take more than 10 per cent of our energy. But it is not a lot when you remember that Germany is putting 70 per cent of her energy into the war. You cannot fight a 70 per cent effort with a 40 per cent effort. We have been too willing to accept the fallacy that one Canadian is as good as five Germans or ten Japs. That's suicidal thinking.

Don't let us become self-satisfied because our war production has increased by leaps and bounds. Don't let us overlook the fact that Germany too is increasing production. The British Ministry of Economic Warfare tells us that German production has now reached the highest point in its history.

Necessity for Measure

As a free people, we don't like the idea of regimentation, but we are beginning to wake up to the fact that we must accept a measure of regimentation in Canada temporarily, if we are not to have slavery forced upon us permanently.

There is no need or desire to gloss over facts or kid the people of Canada. National Selective Service may have phases which will hurt as time goes on. But I would point out that these regulations are no more drastic than such economic regulations as the price ceiling and wage control, which had no precedents in any democracy. The wage and price regulations were accepted because Canadians knew we had to have them if we were going to win. Selective Service springs from the same necessity.

When announcing Selective Service, the Prime Minister made it plain that this manpower problem means much more than getting men into uniform. It involves seeing that essential civilian services are maintained, that sufficient food is produced, that munitions are turned out in an ever-increasing volume.

He gave us some figures, too. Munitions production will require another 100,000 workers in the next year, which will bring the total in war industry to 700,000. In the same period the army, navy and air force will require 200,000 more men.

That makes a total of 300,000 additional people needed in the next 12 months. Where are we going to get them? Broadly speaking we are going to encourage workers to transfer from non-essential jobs to war industry and the fighting forces. At the same time we will bring more women into industry. There will also be boys and girls coming of age by the thousands.

All will be affected by this program in time. As I said, this means a certain measure of regimentation, but I assure you this adjustment will be brought about with the least possible compulsion. That is the democratic way, and your government is depending on your co-operation rather than on the force of law. The law will, of course, have teeth for the few who have to be persuaded.

Right here, I want to emphasize that this whole Selective Service program is your program. As it develops, it will provide the answer to the question you have been asking: "What can I do to help?"

It will get into stride with all the speed we can put behind it—but speed—we hope—without confusion. We aim to avoid confusion by careful planning. This planning has already started.

Inventory of Man-power

The first thing is to obtain adequate information on the available man-power of Canada and keep it up-to-date. The national registration of June, 1940, gave some basic information on the numbers, sex and age groups of our people, and it served a useful purpose at the time. However, it falls short of giving all the information necessary to-day. We need a continuing inventory of our manpower. We must know quickly of the improvement in the skills of our people. We must know where they are to-day and what they are capable of doing to-day, and if three

months or one year from now conditions require new information, we must have the machinery to get it and get it quickly. We cannot plan an all out war effort without such a running inventory.

It is not only essential to have this information for our war planning, but it will be equally desirable for our post-war planning.

In my opinion, the one fundamental and all-important problem of the immediate post-war period will be the finding of useful employment for the men and women of working age in Canada—useful employment for men and women who, by the end of the war, will be in the active forces or in some war industry. In setting up an organization to meet war needs, we will keep in mind the need for machinery to deal with post-war problems.

Now I want to outline the selective service program in some detail.

As man-power becomes scarcer, the government is setting up priority ratings, just as it has already done on materials. It is necessary to secure and co-ordinate information on our man-power requirements and plan for the orderly procurement of man-power for these requirements.

Restricted Industries and Jobs

As a basic part of its program the government has named certain entire industries as restricted. That is, men between the ages of 17 and 45 who are physically fit, cannot enter these industries except by special permit. The government has also named certain jobs as restricted, regardless of what industry they are in, since it considers that these can be performed by women and older men. Bookkeeping is such a job, regardless of whether it is in a munitions plant or a confectionary shop.

This does not mean that if you are a male bookkeeper between 17 and 45 and physically fit, you must quit your work. It means if you are between 17 and 45 and physically fit you can't take such a job if one is open, unless you have a permit.

The detailed administration of the plan—and that includes considering applications for these permits—will be handled by selective service officers in each locality.

Temporarily, local managers of the Unemployment Insurance Commission are acting as selective service officers. They will apply the regulations in each locality, with discretion, so as not to work unnecessary hardship.

Permit Procedure

I would like to emphasize here that the regulations don't tell people where to work. They simply tell the able-bodied man of military age where he cannot work—unless he has obtained a permit.

If you are between 17 and 45, and physically fit, and want to enter a restricted occupation or industry, you must present your application for a permit in writing to one of the selective service officers. In such cases and as a general rule, you will not be given a permit unless you can show you are unable to obtain employment in an occupation not on the restricted list.

Great care will be taken in granting permits to single men in the age-groups subject to draft call—that is, from 21 to 30. More leniency will be shown married men with dependents.

It should also be understood that permits to work in restricted occupations are granted only on a temporary basis and can be revoked at any time.

The plan visualizes that many peace-time concerns may eventually be wholly or partially closed through shortages of materials. If and when this happens, employees of such concerns will be available for essential work. It is hoped our planning will anticipate such adjustments so that transfers can be made in an orderly way.

All these regulations I have been describing apply only to male persons. None of them apply to women. That should be clearly understood. However, we anticipate that as more workers are needed, women will be eager to respond to the call. Meanwhile, it would be helpful if women who are willing to work would so notify the employment offices in their own districts. In doing so they should let the officers know what type of work they believe they are suited for, because as need arises, employers will be anxious to have their help.

Position of Farm Labour

A vital part of this man-power program is the maintenance of an adequate supply of farm labour. It's just as necessary to continue food production for ourselves at home and for troops and allies overseas as it is to make tanks and guns.

As the Prime Minister told you, there is a growing shortage of farm labour. To meet this situation the government has ruled that no man who is chiefly engaged in agriculture can take any other job without written permission from a selective service officer.

When I say he can take no other job, I should qualify that. There are throughout the country many men who spend most of their time on the farm but still spend a part of the year in such seasonal occupations as logging, fishing, forestry and trapping. The regulations do not prevent these farmers carrying on this extra work.

As a further guarantee of continued food supply, the regulations provide that a man whose main occupation on the 23rd of March

last was farming, may be granted indefinite postponement of compulsory military service.

He must, however, be able to establish that on March 23 his chief occupation was farming, even though on that date he may have been temporarily engaged in logging, fishing, forestry and trapping.

I cannot stress this too much, because there have been many inquiries about it. Some men who were working in mines and war plants left their employment after March 23, apparently with the mistaken idea that they would be exempt from military service if they hurried back to the farm.

Calls for military service which go out to all young men of 21 to 30 will still go out to farmers, and must be answered; but a young farmer may write the district registrar who sent him the call and apply for an indefinite postponement of his military service, on the grounds that he is an essential farm worker and that farming was his chief occupation on March 23. Unless his claim is challenged, his application will be granted.

Of course, there is nothing to prevent a farmer volunteering for the armed forces any time he is so inclined.

Labour Not Frozen

Now I want to turn to another point. There seems to be an impression in some quarters that certain classes of labour are "frozen"—that is, that they may not leave their present jobs. This is not so.

Workers are free to move about from one essential occupation to another.

Farmers, as I have mentioned, are free to engage during the off seasons in the primary industries, without losing their right to special treatment from the draft authorities. It is important that people get this straight.

We had a situation in one section where a group of farmers refused to leave their farms to cut pulpwood because they feared they would lose the right of having their military service deferred. To these farmers I say this fear is without foundation. Pulpwood cutting is seasonal work and is regarded as part of a farmer's normal occupation. Both pulpwood and timber are essential to our war effort.

Another frequent inquiry is whether students will be allowed to work in non-essential occupations during the summer. Where youths of 17 to 21 are continuing their schooling, the answer generally will be yes, except in sections where they are needed in war industry. They must of course have permits to enter non-essential occupations.

Young men attending the universities and technical schools, who possess special training and skill, needed in war industries, will be expected to devote themselves to that type of work.

One trouble we anticipate in giving effect to our program is that people are likely to let themselves be alarmed by false rumors or misinterpretations. There is no reason for any one to get hysterical. This is Canada—not Germany.

We are mobilizing our man-power and our woman-power, but we are doing it in the Canadian way. The government will protect the rights of the individual as much as possible.

Now that we have selective service, people are asking what they should do. While we are putting this program on its feet they should stick at their present work. A tremendous amount of time and energy is lost by people hopping from one job to another, all too often just for the sake of a change.

The shift-over to complete war production can only be made gradually. As additional workers are needed in war plants, we'll let you know.

Training for Skilled Work

Among other things, the selective service plan will involve the training of thousands of people for skilled and semi-skilled jobs. This will be done partly in the plants and partly in technical classes sponsored by the Dominion-provincial training program. These classes will be expanded as we determine the future needs of each industry and various branches of the armed forces. In addition, our universities must be organized and aided as training centres for technical personnel.

As far as possible, we proposed to take the work to the people, rather than to take the people to the work. You cannot transfer any large number of workers from one place to another without creating secondary problems of housing, transportation and so forth. These secondary problems in turn mean that materials and man-power must be diverted to meet them, defeating the purpose of the program.

The rehabilitation phase of the man-power program should also be noted. This provides for the medical treatment of men who have been rejected by the armed forces because of minor disabilities. Where these disabilities can be remedied, the men will receive free treatment so they may qualify for active service when cured.

Employment Procedure

May I now give a word of direction. The regulations our government has laid down for national selective service should be observed not only in the letter but in the spirit. In its present stage the program is made up of a number of steps which may lead to rationing of labour if man-power, especially in certain skilled trades, becomes scarcer. If employers conform to the spirit of the regulations now, headaches and troubles will be avoided later.

Obviously employers should hire women and older men to minimize disruption in their organizations as younger men are withdrawn for the armed forces and essential industries.

Regulations covering engineers and technicians now require an employer to release such experts if they are needed in a war industry, and to take them back when their war job is over. These regulations also indicate future policy for other occupations.

We would urge both employers and workers to use the public employment offices from now on. These are the employment and claims offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. It is important that employers keep these offices informed of their man-power needs, so that available workers can be placed where they are required most. The public employment offices will become increasingly important as this program develops. Although there are almost 100 now, it looks as if more offices will have to be opened and the staff in existing offices probably increased.

Not long ago Australia's great leader, Prime Minister Curtin, made a speech. He said, and I quote—

"It is now work or fight for everyone in Australia. I say to you, as a comfort to our friends and a stiff warning to our enemies, that only the infirm remain outside the compass of our war plans."

Those were Prime Minister Curtin's words, and he meant business. So must we.

Address to Editors on Man-power Problem

Subsequently, the Director addressed the convention of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association at Toronto on April 15. In another informative and pungent speech the Director, after first telling the editors of the invaluable service they could render in maintaining an informed public opinion, again outlined the purpose and scope of national man-power mobilization. He warned that:

"Many peace-time industries may feel the pinch—not only as to the materials they use, but their workers will have to be diverted into essential tasks. It is because of the urgency for this diversion that the government has restricted employment in certain industries. This restriction consists of telling physically fit men of military age, that is, from 17 to 45, *not* where they *must* work but where they may *not* take work without a permit from National Selective Service officers.

"I would emphasize that there are *restricted industries* in which no jobs may be taken by a physically fit man of military age without a permit, and there are restricted *jobs* which may not be taken by a physically fit man of military age regardless of what industry the job is in.

"The reason for this is obvious. The government considers that these jobs and/or industries may be adequately carried on by women and older men. This releases the younger men for the armed forces and heavier work in war industry.

"I should like to point out that restricted occupations and enterprises are *not* necessarily non-essential. The bakery business, for example, is rather essential; but you will find it on the list because women and older men can operate it. . . . .

"As time goes on all occupations must be governed by the acuteness of the man-power shortage. Our war effort will result in a general tightness in labour supply. Only when we have a real and general tightness will we have concrete evidence before us that every man and woman is doing his or her part.

"If that objective is desirable, and I am sure we agree that it is, we may have to have labour rationing. We may have to allot each employer only such men as can be spared to meet his essential needs."

Ascertaining Man-power Requirements

Dealing with the urgent factor of ascertaining immediate requirements, the Director stated:

"We are assembling the presently indicated man-power requirements of the army, navy and air force for the next year. The Department of Munitions and Supply is, at this moment, securing further information as to the man-power needs of war industries. As soon as this information is assembled, steps shall be taken to see that the needs are filled.

"We will then be in a position to devise a practical plan of mobilization To do that we will need the co-operation of everyone. We must be advised in sufficient time of future man-power requirements. We must also be advised of the expected future supply of man-power which will become available as non-essential production falls off. In other words, there must be some central clearing medium for all such information and its use. Our office is that medium.

"While we talk of drawing up a plan, we must all appreciate that with the changing fortunes of war, changes will be necessary in any plan we devise; but it is obviously better to have a plan which may have to be changed, than to have no plan at all.

"The Prime Minister said in his address, when enunciating the government policy, that

a total of approximately 300,000 were needed in the armed forces and war industries during the next 12 months.

"Where do we get these 300,000 people? As some industries close down because of lack of material or because they are not required, their workers will be transferred in as orderly a manner as we can, to war jobs. We will avail ourselves of the thousands of boys and girls coming of age each year. Women also will be called upon to take a larger part in industry as the demand for labour grows."

Women in Industry

On the question of women in industry, the Director emphasized that no compulsion is planned, and added:

"Selective service regulations are confined to men; none of the regulations apply to women. However, when women are needed, I am sure they will be anxious to help. The desire of our women to serve and sacrifice is at least equal to that of our men.

"Now, when I speak of putting women into industry, it might be a good time to explain that we don't intend to bring women in one door and have skilled men forced out the other door. There is still unemployment in some sections of Canada. We might as well recognize the fact. There are still workers of some skill walking the streets. Certainly, it would be folly to recruit women in these places, until the men have been absorbed. It is entirely contrary to the principles of the selective service regulations—that an employer utilize those regulations to replace men with women merely for the sake of having the same work done at lower cost.

"The important thing is to get the breadwinners working first; then the women who can work full time; then, when it becomes necessary, the women who will work part time."

The Farmer and Selective Service

Again the Director took occasion to clarify any confusion on the relation of man-power to agriculture, and observed:

"Since the war started, many thousands of men have left the farms to enlist or go into industry. The result is that there is at present a serious shortage of farm labour.

"Accordingly, the government has ruled that no farm worker may enter any other employment, with the exception of seasonal work like logging, lumbering, forestry, fishing and trapping, unless he has a permit. He may of course, enlist in the armed forces if he wishes.

"In keeping with this regulation, young farmers of draft age (21 to 30), will be given preferential treatment by the draft boards. They will still be called up, and must answer, but they may answer merely in writing. If farming was their chief occupation on March 23 last, and they are essential to the farm, they will be granted an indefinite postponement of military service. Of course, if a man has six sons on a small farm, they will not necessarily all be regarded as essential to the farm.

"There have been some misinterpretations of the position of the farmer under these selective service regulations. Some men who were working in mines and in factories left their jobs, perhaps in the mistaken idea that by getting to a farm they could escape being called up. The records will show where these men were working on March 23. I reiterate only those farmers who were chiefly engaged in farming March 23, and are essential to the farm, can expect postponement of military service."

Necessity of Better Industrial Relations

The Director strongly urged the development of better industrial relations as of first importance in increasing industrial efficiency. In this respect, he declared:

"Our problem is not simply to man industry —industry must also be made more efficient; each minute of time, like each pound of material, must be made to produce the maximum.

"From my own experience, I know that men do better work if they feel that they are working with you and not merely working for you. I know too that if men are encouraged to take an active interest in the operation of their plant it is amazing what practical suggestions for improving operations and increasing production come from a long way down the line.

"May I speak bluntly on this question. Better employer-employee relations have got to be brought about. Better personnel relations mean better personal relations between employer and employee. It does not mean paternalism. The employee does not want nor ask for paternalism. He simply asks to be recognized as a responsible citizen.

"Considering the urgency, it is high time that we, as factory managers and employers, recognize this—and having recognized it, do something about it. Improved relations are not merely a question of bettering the plant atmosphere. They will pay dividends in tanks, guns and planes.

"Unfortunately, not all people in the ranks of management or in the ranks of labour appreciate the effect of some of their actions. Some employees have apparently run from

industry to the farm in the belief that they could establish immunity from military service, and, on the other hand, some employers regard the selective service regulations as an excuse for dumping their employee problems in Ottawa's lap. Plant efficiency cannot be regulated from Ottawa. An employer's relations with his employees should be of prime concern to himself, the employer.

"It should also be obvious to all that the best possible relations which can be achieved now between management and its employees can be the foundation of industrial and social security in the post-war world."

National Selective Service Orders in Council

Prior to his address on man-power mobilization, the Prime Minister tabled in the House of Commons copies of thirteen Orders in Council designed to implement the National Selective Service program. They were passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927; The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940; The Public Service Re-arrangement and Transfer of Duties Act, Chapter 165, R.S.C. 1927, and The Unemployment Insurance Act, Chapter 44 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940.

These Orders provided for the administration of the program, the establishment of a man-power inventory, a program of physical re-conditioning of men and women rejected for medical reasons for service with the armed forces, a program of personnel management training, raising the age limit for compulsory military service to 30, a list of occupations restricted to men of military age, the stabilization of employment in agriculture, and the more effective utilization of scientific and technical personnel.

Since all of these Orders deal with a particular phase of the program, they are reproduced herewith in full, prefaced by a brief summary:

Administration

Order in Council P.C. 2254 (March 21), relates to the administration of the program. This Order provides for the appointment of a Director and an Associate Director of National Selective Service and for the establishment of a National Selective Service Advisory Board.

The Director and the Associate Director are responsible (*a*) for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of all governmental agencies concerned with the demand for and supply of labour, and (*b*) for the recommendation of policies necessary in connection with the National Selective Service Program.

The National Selective Service Advisory Board is formed by combining the National War Labour Board and the Interdepartmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination. The Director must advise with and be advised by this Board on major matters of policy affecting employers and employees.

The Director must also advise with and be advised by the Interdepartmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination on matters connected with "the development and administration of the program." The following is the text of the Order:

P.C. 2254

Whereas the Minister of National War Services and the Acting Minister of Labour report that it is essential for the development and administration of a program of National Selective Service to appoint a Director of National Selective Service and to establish machinery for co-ordination between the departments of government concerned and consultation with representatives of employers and employees;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National War Services and the Acting Minister of Labour, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940, is pleased to make, and doth hereby make the following Order:—

Order

1. There shall be an officer who shall be called the Director of National Selective Service and an officer who shall be called the Associate Director of National Selective Service, to be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and who shall hold office during pleasure.

2. It shall be the duty of the Director of National Selective Service, with the assistance of the Associate Director of National Selective Service, to co-ordinate the policies and activities of the departments and agencies of the Government of Canada which affect or relate to the demand for and the supply of labour requisite to the prosecution of the war in all its phases, to make such recommendations as he deems necessary in connection therewith, and generally to perform such other duties as the Governor in Council may direct.

3. The representatives of employers and employees on the Executive Committee of the National War Labour Board are hereby appointed as members of the Interdepartmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination and the said Committee shall of its own initiative or on request of the Director of National Selective Service, advise him about any matter relating to the development and administration of the program of National Selective Service.

4. (1) There is hereby established a National Selective Service Advisory Board which

shall consist of the members of the Interdepartmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination and the members of the National War Labour Board and such other members as the Minister of Labour may designate, and of which the Minister of Labour shall be chairman.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Director of National Selective Service to consult the National Selective Service Advisory Board, and of the said Board to advise the Director, on any matter of major policy affecting employers and employees before any recommendation in connection therewith is made.

5. (1) The Director of National Selective Service shall appoint or designate an officer, to be known as the National Selective Service Officer, for each area assigned by the Unemployment Insurance Commission to a local employment and claims office, who shall act as the representative of the Director in such area.

(2) The Governor in Council may appoint such other officers, clerks and other employees as may be necessary to carry out the duties assigned to the Director of National Selective Service.

6. The Director of National Selective Service, the Associate Director of National Selective Service, and such other officers, clerks and other employees as may be appointed hereunder shall receive such remuneration as the Governor in Council may fix.

Appointment of Director and Associate Director

Order in Council P.C. 2301 (March 23), appoints E. M. Little, Esq., as Director of National Selective Service and Paul Goulet, Esq., as Associate Director of National Selective Service. The following is the text of the Order:

P.C. 2301

Whereas by Order in Council P.C. 2254, of March 24, 1942, provision is made for the appointment of a Director of National Selective Service and an Associate Director of National Selective Service with the duties and powers, and for the purposes, set out in the said Order in Council;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, is pleased to appoint and doth hereby appoint Elliott Menzies Little, Esquire, Director of National Selective Service and Paul Goulet, Esquire, Associate Director of National Selective Service.

Inventory of Employable Persons

Order in Council P.C. 1445 (March 2), authorizes the Minister of Labour, with the assistance of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, to establish and maintain "an inventory of employable persons" in Canada. The following is the text of the Order:

P.C. 1445

Whereas the Minister of Labour reports that an essential prerequisite for the effective utilization of Canada's labour supply in the war effort, through improvement of industrial recruiting, training, transfer, and placements, is the establishment and maintenance of an inventory of employable persons; and,

That the Department of Labour, with the co-operation of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, has experimented in establishing a partial inventory of over two million employees insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, has classified them by location, occupation, employer, sex and age, and has determined that it is feasible to establish and maintain such an inventory on any necessary scale.

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and under authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, and the National Resources Mobilization Act, Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940, is pleased to order and doth hereby order as follows,—

1. The Minister of Labour is hereby authorized and directed to establish and maintain an inventory of employable persons and for this purpose is hereby empowered:

(*a*) by public notice or otherwise to direct any person or class of persons to register in such manner and at such times and places as he may prescribe and to direct any employer or class of employers to maintain such records about their employees and to furnish such reports thereon as he may prescribe; and

(*b*) to direct the Unemployment Insurance Commission to obtain and furnish such information about employers subject to the Unemployment Insurance Act and such information about their employees, whether or not insurable, as he may prescribe.

2. Any person who refuses, fails or neglects to comply with any direction given by the Minister of Labour or his duly authorized representative pursuant to the provisions of this order shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

3. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics and all other departments and agencies of the Government of Canada are hereby authorized and directed to furnish such assistance to the Minister of Labour in the establishment and maintenance of the aforesaid inventory of employable persons and in estimating and forecasting the labour requirements of the armed services and industry, as he may require.

Registration of All Employees

Order in Council P.C. 1955 (March 13), implements Order in Council P.C. 1445 by requiring all employers in insurable employment to register through the Unemployment Insurance Commission all employees whether or not such employees are engaged in insurable employment. The following is the text of the Order:

P.C. 1955

Whereas the Minister of Labour reports that he has been advised by the Unemployment Insurance Commission—

That in order to carry out effectively the provisions of The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, and in order to provide the informa-

tion which may be required by the Minister of Labour in the establishment of an inventory of employable persons pursuant to the provisions of the Order in Council P.C. 1445 of 2nd March, 1942, it will be necessary to require all employers to register their employees as directed by the said Commission.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour and under the authority of The Unemployment Insurance Act, Chapter 44 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940, the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and the National Resources Mobilization Act, Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940, is pleased to order and doth hereby order as follows:—

1. Every employer who employs one or more persons in insurable employment shall register all of his employees whether they are engaged in insurable employment or not, on forms provided by the Unemployment Insurance Commission at the times herein specified.
2. The forms provided shall be completed and returned to the Local Employment and Claims Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission as soon as possible after March 15, 1942, and not later than April 1st, 1942, in respect of all employees whom the employer believes will be in his employment on April 1st, 1942, and in respect of employees engaged on or after April 1st, 1942, unless they are already registered, the forms shall be completed at the time of engagement and returned to the Local Employment and Claims Office forthwith.
3. Any person who refuses, fails or neglects to comply with any direction given by the Unemployment Insurance Commission, or its duly authorized officers pursuant to the provisions of this Order shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $200 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

Transfer of National Registration to Department of Labour

Order in Council P.C. 2253 (March 21), transfers all National Registration functions and records from the Department of National War Services to the Department of Labour for the purpose of building up the manpower inventory authorized in Order in Council P.C. 1445. The following is the text of the Order:

P.C. 2253

Whereas Section 5 of The Department of National War Services Act, 1940, Chapter 22 of the Statutes of Canada 1940, provides, inter alia, that the Minister of National War Services may with the consent of the Governor in Council (*a*) conduct such national registration and make such survey as may be required for the effective carrying out of the provisions of the aforesaid Act and of The National Resources Mobilization Act 1940, and (*b*) place the results of such registration and of such survey at the disposal of His Majesty in the right of Canada;

And whereas pursuant to the said National War Services Act, 1940, a National Registration Division of the Department of National War Services was set up and in the month of August, 1940, a national registration of all persons resident in Canada over the age of 16 years was conducted and is still being carried on;

And whereas by Order in Council P.C. 1445 of 2nd March, 1942, the Minister of Labour is authorized and directed to establish and maintain an inventory of employable persons in Canada;

And whereas the Minister of National War Services and the Acting Minister of Labour report that a Central Registry is being set up in the Department of Labour for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an inventory of the manpower and womanpower of Canada over the age of 16 years available for the purposes of the armed forces, war industries, agriculture and essential civilian purposes;

That it is intended to correlate the inventory of employable persons provided for by Order in Council P.C. 1445 of 2nd March, 1942, with the information already secured as a result of the said National Registration and to bring and keep all such information up to date with such further information as may from time to time be secured;

That for the purpose of better establishing and maintaining the said Central Registry, it is expedient to transfer to the Minister of Labour the duties, powers and functions vested in the Minister of National War Services to conduct such national registrations and make such surveys as may be required for the effective carrying out of The National Resources Mobilization Act and to place the results of such registrations and surveys at the disposal of His Majesty in the right of Canada and to transfer to the Department of Labour the personnel and records of the aforesaid National Registration Division of the Department of National War Services;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National War Services and the Acting Minister of Labour and under and in virtue of the provisions of the Public Service Re-arrangement and Transfer of Duties Act, Chapter 165 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940, is pleased to order as follows:—

1. The duties, powers and functions vested in the Minister of National War Services under the National War Services Act, 1940, with respect to conducting national registrations and making such surveys as may be required for the effective carrying out of the provisions of The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, and the placing of the results of such registrations and surveys at the disposal of His Majesty in the right of Canada are hereby transferred to the Minister of Labour and the personnel and the records of the National Registration Division of the Department of National War Services are hereby transferred to the Department of Labour.
2. In respect of the aforesaid National Registration and the aforementioned inventory of employable persons and all information available in the Central Registry, such information or material as may be requir-

ed by the Minister of National War Services to enable him to carry out the National War Services Regulations 1940 (Recruits) shall be furnished and made available to the said Minister.

3. Where a Government Department or any person or body of persons has, by virtue of any Act or Order in Council, power to obtain, for any purpose, information as to matters with respect to which the Minister of Labour is empowered under Order in Council P.C. 1445 of 2nd March, 1942, or under this Order to require information to be given or returns to be made,—
   (a) such department, person or body shall, if so required by the Minister of Labour, exercise that power for the purpose of assisting said Minister in obtaining any such information, and
   (b) any information obtained by such department, person or body, whether upon a requisition of the Minister of Labour or otherwise, may, notwithstanding anything in any other enactment or order, be furnished to the Minister of Labour.
4. All expenditures incurred under Order in Council P.C. 1445 of 2nd March, 1942, and under this order shall be paid out of the moneys provided by The War Appropriation Act or otherwise by Parliament for the purposes of the said Order in Council P.C. 1445 and of this Order.

Physical Re-conditioning of Rejected Recruits

Order in Council P.C. 2229 (March 23), provides for the physical re-conditioning of recruits who have been called up for compulsory military service and have been rejected for physical disabilities.

A recruit so called up and rejected may be asked to report for treatment to the Department of Pensions and National Health if such treatment will make him medically acceptable for military service within a reasonable time. Upon completion of medical treatment, the recruit shall be available for military service.

While undergoing medical treatment, a man without dependents may be paid an allowance of $9.00 per week while a man with dependents may be paid $13.00 per week. Provisions is made for a pension should death or disability result from such remedial treatment. The following is the text of the Order:

P.C. 2229

Whereas the Minister of National Defence, the Minister of Pensions and National Health and the Minister of National War Services report that it has been represented that many men, who have been and in the future will be called out for training under the National War Services Regulations 1940 (Recruits), passed under the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, have been and will be rejected for service on account of physical disabilities of various kinds;

That it is stated by examining medical officers that among such physical disabilities are many which can be corrected by hospitalization, and by medical, surgical, dental, dietary, nutritional, and other remedial treatment, to a point where such men may be placed in a military service category;

That it is considered to be in the public interest to provide such remedial treatment; and

That it is considered that the hospital, medical, surgical and other facilities of the Department of Pensions and National Health can be used to advantage in connection with the reconditioning treatment of such men in the manner aforesaid.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, the Minister of Pensions and National Health and the Minister of National War Services and under the authority of the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, Chapter 13 of the Statutes of 1940, and the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other Statutes, Regulations, or Orders, is pleased to make the following regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly:

REGULATIONS

1. A man who has been called out under the National War Services Regulations 1940 (Recruits), and who has not been notified to report to a military training centre due to physical conditions which do not require active remedial treatment in hospital but only the provision of glasses, dental treatment or nutritional improvement, may, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Regulations or in Reserve Army (Special) Regulations 1941, be ordered, and shall be liable, to report to a Training Centre as referred to in said last mentioned Regulations.

2. A man who has been called out under the National War Services Regulations 1940 (Recruits), and who has not been notified to report to a military training centre due to his physical condition which requires active remedial treatment in hospital, and which condition is deemed by competent medical authority sufficiently mendable to permit, within a reasonable length of time of his being placed in a medical category in which he would be acceptable for military service may be notified to report to the Department of Pensions and National Health.

3. Upon so reporting, such man may be afforded the opportunity of accepting and undergoing treatment of any kind prescribed by the Department of Pensions and National Health for the purpose of improving his physical condition.

4. On completion of treatment under the Department of Pensions and National Health, the man shall be immediately available to and shall report to, the Divisional Registrar of the Administrative Division of the Department of National War Services in the Division in which the said man resides.

5. While undergoing the treatment herein provided for, a man, if he has no dependents, may be paid an allowance of $9.00 per week, and if he has a dependent or dependents, an allowance of $13.00 per week. For the purposes of this regulation "dependent" shall have the same meaning as is given to it under the

"Financial Regulations and Instructions for the Canadian Active Service Force (Canada)".

6. (*a*) A pension may be awarded in respect of disability or death arising out of or directly connected with the treatment herein provided as if the man had been a member of the forces;

(*b*) The rate of pension shall be the rate set forth in Schedules A and B of the Pension Act as payable to or in respect of a Lieutenant (military);

(*c*) All claims under this regulation shall be dealt with and adjudicated upon by the Canadian Pension Commission and all provisions of the Pension Act not inconsistent with this regulation shall apply to every such claim;

(*d*) The Canadian Pension Commission shall be and is hereby authorized to require departments of the Government concerned to maintain and furnish such records and information as in the discretion of the Commission shall be necessary to adjudicate upon any claim made under this regulation and such departments shall comply with and carry out such directions in this respect as the Commission may give.

7. The Minister of Pensions and National Health shall have power to issue, or cause to be issued, such orders and instructions as are necessary to give effect to these regulations and to the spirit and intent thereof in so far as they involve matters which pertain to the Department of Pensions and National Health.

8. All expenditures made under these regulations shall be paid out of moneys provided under The War Appropriation Act.

Provision of Remedial Treatment

Order in Council P.C. 2291 (March 23), provides that any man or woman who volunteers for active service in the Canadian Army and is rejected because of physical condition may receive remedial treatment from the Department of Pensions and National Health.

Those who receive such remedial treatment must (*a*) be considered such as will be fitted for active service, (*b*) agree to accept treatment, and (*c*) undertake to enlist in the active forces upon successful completion of the treatment.

While undergoing medical treatment, a volunteer without dependents may be paid $9.00 per week, with dependents $13.00 per week. Provision is made for a pension should death or disability result from the remedial treatment. The following is the text of the Order:

P.C. 2291

Whereas it has been represented that many men and women who have vounteered, or may in the future volunteer for service in active units and formations of the Canadian Army, have been and will be rejected for service on account of physical disabilities of various kinds;

And whereas it is stated by examining medical officers that among such physical disabilities are many which can be corrected by hospitalization, and by medical, surgical, dental, dietary, nutritional, or other remedial treatment to a point where such men and women may be placed in a military service category;

And whereas it is considered to be in the public interest to provide such remedial treatment;

And whereas it is considered that the hospital, medical, surgical, and other facilities of the Department of Pensions and National Health can be used to advantage in connection with the reconditioning treatment of such men and women in the manner aforesaid;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence and the Minister of Pensions and National Health, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other statutes, regulations or orders, is pleased to make the following regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly:

Regulations

1. (*a*) A man or woman who volunteers for active service in the Canadian Army (hereinafter called a volunteer), and has not been accepted due to his or her physical condition which requires more extensive remedial treatment than is now, or may be, provided by the Army, and which condition is deemed by competent medical authority sufficiently mendable to permit within a reasonable length of time of his or her being placed in a medical category in which he or she would be acceptable for active service, may be furnished with such remedial treatment by the Department of Pensions and National Health under the following conditions:

(*b*) That the volunteer has been certified by appropriate competent medical authority as being a suitable subject to receive remedial treatment of such a character as will fit him or her for active service within a reasonable period of time.

(*c*) That the volunteer agrees to accept such treatment.

(*d*) That the volunteer gives an undertaking in writing in satisfactory form to enlist for active service on the completion of such treatment and upon competent medical authority certifying that he or she is fit for such service.

(*e*) That the volunteer gives an undertaking in writing in suitable form that, if after a reasonable period of treatment, he or she is certified by competent medical authority as being unfit for enlistment for active service, he or she will release the Crown from all claims arising out of or attributable to the treatment granted under, or anything done in pursuance of these regulations, save and except as provided in Para. 2 thereof.

2. (*a*) While undergoing the treatment herein provided for, a man or woman, if he or she has no dependents, may be paid an allowance of $9.00 per week, and if he or she has a dependent or dependents, an allowance of $13.00 per week. For the purposes of this regulation, "dependent" shall have the same meaning as is given to it under the "Financial Regulations and Instructions for the Canadian Active Service Force (Canada)".

(*b*) A pension may be awarded in respect of disability or death arising out of or directly connected with the treatment herein provided as if the man or woman had been a member of the forces.

(*c*) The rate of pension shall be the rate set forth in Schedules A and B of the Pension Act as payable to or in respect of a Lieutenant (Military).

(*d*) All claims under this regulation shall be dealt with and adjudicated upon by the Canadian Pension Commission and all provisions of the Pension Act not inconsistent with this regulation shall apply to every such claim.

3. The Canadian Pension Commission shall be and is hereby authorized to require Departments of the Government concerned to maintain and furnish such records and information as in the discretion of the Commission shall be necessary to adjudicate upon any claim made under this regulation and such Departments shall comply with and carry out such directions in this respect as the Commission may give.

4. The Minister of Pensions and National Health shall have power to issue, or cause to be issued, such orders and instructions as are necessary to give effect to these regulations and to the spirit and intent thereof in so far as they involve matters which pertain to the Department of Pensions and National Health.

5. All expenditures made under these regulations shall be paid out of moneys provided under the War Appropriation Act.

Training of Personnel Managers for Industry

Order in Council P.C. 26/1840 (March 10), provides for the training of personnel managers for industry. Through more effective personnel programs in industry, the Government hopes for more co-operation between labour and management with a resulting increase in efficiency.

Personnel training is to be undertaken by universities under conditions satisfactory to the Minister of Labour. The training is to be of a practical nature. Reasonable costs will be defrayed by the Government. The following is the text of the Order:

P.C. 26/1840

The Board have had under consideration a submission from the Honourable the Minister of Labour reporting as follows:

(1) Evidence is accumulating that problems of personnel administration in the war industries are becoming increasingly important and require the attention of persons of specialized training;

(2) The adoption of clear-cut personnel policies and their administration by effective personnel departments make for the removal of misunderstanding and lead to fuller co-operation between employers and employees;

(3) It would be advisable for the Government to encourage the creation of personnel departments in all moderate and large sized industrial establishments; and

(4) In the present emergency it would lead to more efficient prosecution of the war effort if the Government would, as in the United Kingdom, facilitate the training of suitably qualified persons in the fundamental principles and practice of personnel management.

The Board concur in the above report and recommend that, under the War Measures Act, the following regulations be approved:

1. The Minister of Labour is hereby authorized to make provision for the extension and improvement of training in personnel management and for that purpose there may be appointed, in conformity with existing regulations, an official to be known as the Director of Personnel Training, together with such technical and clerical staff as may be found necessary.

2. The duties of the Director of Personnel Training shall be to develop plans, subject to the approval of the Minister, for the promotion of sound personnel management primarily, but not exclusively, in the war industries.

3. In the furtherance of such plans, the Minister may enter into agreements with universities which submit approved plans for practical courses in personnel management to defray the reasonable costs of any such course. Such agreements shall provide that the Department of Labour shall make an accountable advance to any such university to defray the necessary travelling expenses of selected applicants who successfully complete such course. Such expenses shall not exceed the actual out-of-pocket expenses of the applicant, viz., transportation, berth if required, and meals en route from his home or place of employment to the place where such course is given, and return, and shall not include living expenses while in attendance at such course.

4. The Minister may appoint without remuneration experienced personnel managers employed in industry to serve as consultants to less experienced personnel managers in other industries and establishments and may reimburse them for any actual travelling expenses incurred in connection with such duties.

Extension of Age for Compulsory Military Service

Order in Council P.C. 2192 (March 21), raises the age limit for compulsory military service from 24 to 30 years for unmarried men and widowers without children. The following is the text of the Order:

P.C. 2192

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 19th March, 1942, from the Minister of National War Services, representing that the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation 1941) as amended provide that men of any age classes, class or part of any age class, may be called out for military training by Proclamation of the Governor in Council and that it is now expedient that a Proclamation calling out men who were on the fifteenth day of July, 1940, unmarried or widowers without child or children and who were born in any of the years 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913 or 1912, but that persons born in the year 1921 shall not be called out until they reach the age of twenty-one years.

Schedule of Restricted Occupations

Order in Council P.C. 2250 (March 21), restricts the entrance of physically fit men of military age (17-45) into a considerable list of occupations. It is the purpose of this Order to provide a larger number of men for the armed forces and for the more essential tasks in civilian life.

To provide flexibility and to take unusual circumstances into account, the Director of National Selective Service may grant permission for a man to enter one of the restricted occupations. This permission may be revoked at any time by the Director. Decisions of the Director with respect to applications for permission to enter a restricted occupation may be appealed to a National War Services Board. The decision of this Board is final. The following is the text of the Order:

P.C. 2250

Whereas the Minister of National War Services and the Acting Minister of Labour report that there is a growing scarcity of men available for service in His Majesty's armed forces and for employment in the war industries and that it is necessary for the effective prosecution of the war to take steps to restrict the entry of men who are of military age and physically fit for service with the armed forces into certain occupations which are relatively unessential or can be satisfactorily filled by women or men who are beyond military age or are physically unfit for service with the armed forces;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National War Services and the Acting Minister of Labour and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following order:

Order

1. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:

(*a*) "Administrative Division" means an administrative territorial division established under the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits);

(*b*) "Applicant" means any person who has applied to a National Selective Service Officer for permission to enter into employment in a restricted occupation;

(*c*) "Director of National Selective Service" means the person appointed as such by the Governor in Council;

(*d*) "National Selective Service Officer" means, in respect of any applicant, the person appointed as such by the Director of National Selective Service for the area in which such applicant resides;

(*e*) "Appeal Board" means, in respect of any applicant, the National War Services Board established under the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) for the Administrative Division or part thereof in which such applicant resides;

(*f*) "Divisional Registrar" means, for any Administrative Division, the Registrar appointed for such Division under the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits);

(*g*) "Restricted occupation" means any occupation described in the schedule to this Order.

2. (1) No male person shall enter into employment in any restricted occupation and no person shall take any male person into employment in any restricted occupation unless such male person has obtained written permission from the National Selective Service Officer to accept such employment or presents to the prospective employer

(*a*) a birth certificate or other evidence that he is not of the ages of seventeen years to forty-five years inclusive; or

(*b*) a certificate of honourable discharge from service in one of His Majesty's armed forces; or

(*c*) evidence that he has applied for active service in one of His Majesty's armed forces during the present war and of having been rejected because of physical unfitness.

(2) Any person may apply to the National Selective Service Officer for permission to enter into employment in a restricted occupation and such National Selective Service Officer may grant or refuse such permission.

(3) A National Selective Service Officer may at any time revoke any permission granted by him.

3. The Director of National Selective Service may issue instructions

(*a*) prescribing the matters to be considered by National Selective Service Officers in granting or refusing or revoking permission to enter into employment in a restricted occupation, and

(*b*) prescribing the conditions which may be imposed by National Selective Service Officers in granting such permission.

4. If any question arises as to whether an employment is in a restricted occupation, such question shall be decided by the Director of National Selective Service and his decision thereon shall be final and conclusive.

5. (1) In any case where a National Selective Service Officer has granted, refused to grant, or has revoked permission to enter into employment in a restricted occupation, the applicant, either of his parents, his guardian, his present or prospective employer, a representative of any department of the government of Canada, or a representative of any interested trade union, or other similar organization may, within ten days from such refusal, appeal therefrom by notice in writing to the Divisional Registrar of the Administrative Division in which the applicant resides; and the Appeal Board for the area in which the applicant resides shall forthwith hear and determine such appeal and such decision shall be final and conclusive.

(2) Such of the provisions of The National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) with reference to National War Services Boards as are not inconsistent with these regulations shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to appeals under this section.

(3) Any person who appears before an Appeal Board shall do so at his own expense.

(4) No proceeding authorized or pending before an Appeal Board and no decision of an Appeal Board shall, by means of an injunction,

prohibition, mandamus, certiorari, habeas corpus or other process, issuing out of court, be enjoined, restrained, stayed, removed or subjected to review or consideration on any ground whether arising out of alleged absence of jurisdiction in an Appeal Board, nullity, defect or irregularity of the proceedings or decision be questioned, reviewed or reconsidered.

6. No member of an Appeal Board shall be responsible at law for anything done by him in good faith in the performance of his duties under this order, and no action shall be taken against any member of an Appeal Board in respect of the performance or non-performance of his duties under this order.

7. (1) In any prosecution for entering into an employment or employing any person contrary to this order, the burden of proving compliance with this order shall be upon the person charged with the offence.

(2) In any prosecution under this order, the complaint shall be made or the information laid within one year from the time when the matter of the complaint or information arose.

(3) Sections sixty-nine and seventy of the Criminal Code shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the provisions of this Order.

8. Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this order shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon indictment or summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding $500, or to both such imprisonment and such fine.

9. This order shall be effective on the twenty-third day of March, 1942.

SCHEDULE

1. Bookkeepers, cashiers, stenographers, typists, clerks, office appliance operators, messengers, salesmen and sales clerks, taxicab drivers.

2. Any occupation in wholesale or retail trade, advertising and real estate.

3. Any occupation in or directly associated with entertainment, recreational or personal service, including but not restricted to theatres; film agencies; motion picture companies; clubs; bowling alleys; pool rooms; sports; barbering and hairdressing; domestic service; dyeing, cleaning and pressing; hotels and lodging houses; laundering; restaurants, cafes and taverns; funeral service, baths, guide service, shoe shining.

4. Any occupation in the manufacture or production of:—

(1) biscuits, confectionery, cocoa;
(2) bread and baking products;
(3) aerated and mineral waters and other beverages;
(4) liquors, wine, beer;
(5) rubber products;
(6) tobacco, cigars, cigarettes;
(7) leather and fur products;
(8) textile products;
(9) furniture and upholstering;
(10) photography;
(11) printing, publishing and engraving;
(12) radios, refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners;
(13) jewellery and watchmaking;
(14) pottery and china;
(15) soaps, and toilet preparations and articles;
(16) mattresses;
(17) musical instruments;
(18) barber and beauty shop equipment;
(19) cameras and films;
(20) sporting goods;
(21) games, toys and novelties.

5. Any occupation in the repair of clothing, boots and shoes, furniture and household equipment, jewellery or watches, musical instruments.

Stabilization of Employment in Agriculture

Order in Council P.C. 2251 (March 21), stabilizes employment in agriculture. No person employed in agriculture on March 23, 1942, may enter into any employment outside agriculture except to enlist in the armed forces, to take a seasonal position in a primary industry, or to undergo compulsory military training, unless he has permission from the Director of National Selective Service through a National Selective Service officer. However, no person employed in agriculture on March 23, 1942, may be called out for compulsory military training unless his services are not essential to agriculture or unless he has ceased to be employed in agriculture. Before granting permission for an agricultural worker to accept employment outside agriculture, the National Selective Service officer must consider "the conditions essential for the maintenance or necessary increase of agricultural production in Canada" and the importance of the applicant thereto. Such permission may be revoked at any time. Any decision of a National Selective Service officer with respect to an application for employment outside agriculture may be appealed to a National War Services Board. The decision of this Board is final. The following is the text of the Order:

P.C. 2251

Whereas the Minister of National War Services and the Acting Minister of Labour report, that there is a growing shortage of agricultural labour and that it is necessary for the effective prosecution of the war to take steps to stabilize employment in agriculture.

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National War Services and the Acting Minister of Labour, and under authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940, is pleased to make the following regulations, and they are hereby made and established accordingly:—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Stabilization of Employment in Agriculture Regulations, 1942.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

(*a*) "Administrative Division" means an administrative territorial division established under the National War Services Regulations, 1940, (Recruits);
(*b*) "agriculture" means the production of field crops, fruits, vegetables, honey, poultry, eggs, livestock, milk, butter or cheese;
(*c*) "applicant" means any person who has applied to a National Selective Service Officer for permission to enter into employment outside agriculture;
(*d*) "Director of National Selective Service" means the person appointed as such by the Governor in Council;
(*e*) "National Selective Service Officer" means, in respect of any applicant, the person appointed as such by the Director of National Selective Service for the area in which such applicant resides;
(*f*) "Appeal Board" means, in respect of any applicant, the National War Services Board established under the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) for the Administrative Division or part thereof in which such applicant resides;
(*g*) "Divisional Registrar" means, for any Administrative Division, the Registrar appointed for such Division under The National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits);
(*h*) "primary industry" means and includes lumbering and logging, forestry, fishing and trapping;
(*i*) "lumbering and logging" includes all wood or forest operations but does not include any saw mill, planing mill, shingle mill or wood-processing plant which, in the opinion of the Minister of Labour, is reasonably continuous in its operations;
(*j*) "forestry" means the cultivation of forests, the management of growing timber, and the prevention of forest fires;
(*k*) "fishing," means the art or practice of catching fish, whether for purposes of gain or not;
(*l*) "person wholly or mainly employed in agriculture" means any person who, on the 23rd day of March, 1942, was wholly or mainly employed or engaged in agriculture, and includes any person, who, on the said 23rd day of March, 1942, was employed or engaged, but only seasonally, in a primary industry, but whose last employment or occupation immediately prior to such seasonal employment or engagement in a primary industry was wholly or mainly in agriculture.

3. (1) No male person wholly or mainly employed in agriculture shall enter into any employment outside agriculture except

(*a*) active service in any of His Majesty's armed forces by voluntary enlistment,
(*b*) seasonal employment in a primary industry, or
(*c*) compulsory military training, if under The National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) it is established to the satisfaction of the National War Services Board concerned, that such person is not an essential worker in agriculture,

unless he has obtained written permission from the National Selective Service Officer to enter such employment; and no person shall take into any such employment any male person wholly or mainly employed in agriculture unless such male person has obtained such permission.

(2) Any person wholly or mainly employed in agriculture may apply to the National Selective Service Officer for permission to enter into employment outside agriculture and such National Selective Service Officer may grant or refuse such permission after taking into consideration

(*a*) the conditions essential for the maintenance or necessary increase of agricultural production in Canada, and
(*b*) the importance of the applicant to the maintenance or increase of such production.

(3) A National Selective Service Officer may at any time revoke any permission granted by him.

4. The Director of National Selective Service may issue instructions, subject to the provisions of subsection two of section three of these regulations,

(*a*) prescribing the matters to be considered by the National Selective Service Officers in granting or refusing or revoking permission to enter employment outside agriculture, and
(*b*) prescribing the conditions which may be imposed by National Selective Service Officers in granting such permission.

5. (1) In any case where a National Selective Service Officer has granted, refused to grant, or has revoked permission to enter into employment outside agriculture, the applicant, either of his parents, his guardian, his present or prospective employer, a representative of any department of the government of Canada, or a representative of any interested trade union, agricultural association or other similar organization may, within ten days from such refusal, appeal therefrom by notice in writing to the Divisional Registrar of the Administrative Division in which the applicant resides; and the Appeal Board for the area in which the applicant resides shall forthwith hear and determine such appeal and such decision shall be final and conclusive.

(2) Such of the provisions of The National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) with reference to National War Services Boards as are not inconsistent with these regulations shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to appeals under this section.

(3) Any person who appears before an Appeal Board shall do so at his own expense.

(4) No proceeding authorized or pending before an Appeal Board and no decision of an Appeal Board shall, by means of an injunction, prohibition, mandamus, certiorari, habeas corpus or other process, issuing out of court, be enjoined, restrained, stayed, removed or subjected to review or consideration on any ground whether arising out of alleged absence of jurisdiction in an Appeal Board, nullity, defect or irregularity of the proceedings or any other cause whatsoever, nor shall any such proceedings or decision be questioned, reviewed or reconsidered.

6. No member of an Appeal Board shall be responsible at law for anything done by him in good faith in the performance of his duties under these regulations, and no action shall be taken against any member of an Appeal Board in respect of the performance or non-performance of his duties under these regulations.

7. (1) In any prosecution for entering into an employment or employing any person con-

trary to these regulations, the burden of proving compliance with these regulations shall be upon the person charged with the offence.

(2) In any prosecution under these regulations, the complaint shall be made or the information laid within one year from the time when the matter of the complaint or information arose.

(3) Sections sixty-nine and seventy of the Criminal Code shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the provisions of these regulations.

8. Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon indictment or summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding $500, or to both such imprisonment and such fine.

9. These regulations shall be effective on the twenty-third day of March, 1942.

Postponement of Military Service of Agricultural Workers

Order in Council P.C. 2252 (March 21), concerns the calling of agricultural workers for compulsory military service. Any agricultural worker who is ordered to report for compulsory military training may apply to a National War Services Board for a postponement and this Board *must* grant such postponement unless it can be shown that the applicant is not essential to agriculture or that he has ceased to be employed in agriculture. Postponements are subject to review from time to time. The following is the text of the Order:

P.C. 2252

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National War Services and under the authority of the National Resources Mobilization Act and the War Measures Act, is pleased to amend the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation 1941), established by Order in Council P.C. 1822, of March 18th, 1941, as amended, and they are hereby further amended as follows:

1. Subsection (1) of section 3 is amended by inserting the following after paragraph (*b*) thereof:

"(*bb*) 'Agriculture' means the production of field crops, fruit, vegetables, honey, poultry, eggs, live stock, milk, butter, or cheese."

2. Subsection (1) of section 3 is further amended by inserting the following after paragraph (*j*) thereof:

"(*jj*) 'person wholly or mainly employed in agriculture' means any person who, on the 23rd day of March, 1942, was wholly or mainly employed or engaged in agriculture, and includes any person who, on the said 23rd day of March, 1942, was employed or engaged, but only seasonally, in a primary industry, but whose last employment or occupation immediately prior to such seasonal employment or engagement in a primary industry was wholly or mainly in agriculture."

"(*jk*) 'primary industry' means and includes lumbering and logging, forestry, fishing and trapping."

"(*jl*) 'lumbering and logging' includes all wood or forest operations but does not include any saw mill, planing mill, shingle mill or wood-processing plant which, in the opinion of the Minister of Labour, is reasonably continuous in its operations."

"(*jm*) 'forestry' means the cultivation of forests, the management of growing timber and the prevention of forest fires."

"(*jn*) 'fishing' means the art or practice of catching fish, whether for purposes of gain or not."

3. Subsection (4) of section 8 is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(4) A Board, subject to the approval of the Minister, may make rules not inconsistent with these regulations for its guidance and to govern its procedure: Provided that at the hearing of all applications made to a Board, a representative of the Department of National Defence, a representative of the National War Labour Board, a representative of Agriculture and a representative of the Director of National Selective Service shall be entitled to be present and to make such representations as they may deem fit."

4. Subsection (1) of section 16 is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"(1) All hearings of the Boards shall be in camera, and no person shall be entitled to be represented by counsel, advocate or solicitor: Provided that at hearings of the Board the representative of the Department of National Defence, the representative of the National War Labour Board, the representative of Agriculture and the representative of the Director of National Selective Service shall be entitled to make such representations as they may deem fit."

5. The following is inserted after subsection 2 of section 14 as subsection (3) thereof:

"(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the Board shall, from time to time upon the application of a person wholly or mainly employed in agriculture, grant him a postponement order until further notice, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the Board that such person is not an essential worker in agriculture, or that such person has at any time subsequent to the 23rd day of March, 1942, ceased to be actually employed or engaged in agriculture or in a primary industry, and such postponement order shall be an allocation of such person to agriculture; Provided that such postponement and allocation shall be subject to review and cancellation by the Board if it is brought to the attention of the Board by any of the representatives referred to in sections 8 and 16 of these Regulations and the Board is satisfied, after hearing the person concerned, that such person has at any time subsequent to the 23rd day of March, 1942, ceased to be actually employed or engaged in agriculture or in a primary industry."

Distribution of Scientific and Technical Personnel

Order in Council P.C. 638 (March 4), provides for a more effective distribution of scientific and technical personnel for essential purposes such as engineers, chemists, physicists, and architects. The Order is based, in part, upon the idea that scientific and technically trained personnel hesitate to move from less to more essential work because of the temporary nature of the latter and the insecurity incidental thereto and that the services of these persons are so essential that they should be treated in the matter of reinstatement as are the members of the armed services.

Under the provisions of this Order, any scientifically or technically trained person may be requested to perform work of a more essential nature than that in which he is engaged and for another employer. The employer of such a person must release him without prejudice and must reinstate him in as favourable circumstances as he would enjoy had he not left.

Both employer and employee must notify the Director of any change, proposed or actual, in the employment status of a technically-trained person.

No employer may engage a technician unless he notifies the Director of the vacancy and no technician may accept employment without notifying the Director that his services are available.

All employment contracts must be approved by the Minister of Labour.

The following is the text of the Order.

P.C. 638

Whereas the Minister of Labour reports,—

That having regard to the needs of the armed forces and essential industries there may be a maldistribution of professional engineers, chemists, research scientists, physicists, architects and other technically trained persons in undertakings engaged on essential work;

That the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel, which is responsible to the Minster of Labour, was established by Order in Council to organize the placement of technical personnel in the war industries and to co-operate with the Civil Service Commission in arranging for the placement of technical personnel in the Government service; that the Bureau has considerable information concerning such persons, including their qualifications, occupations, the names of their employers and other particulars and that it is desirable that such information be extended and kept up to date;

That there are such persons employed in undertakings not engaged or only partially engaged on essential work and in some undertakings the number employed appears to be in excess of the number required, having regard to their qualifications, the work on which they are engaged and to the national interest at this time;

That after the war, undertakings now engaged on essential work are likely to suffer such a diminution in operations that the number of such persons required in these undertakings will be much smaller;

That there is reason to believe that where such persons are not employed on essential work they would willingly undertake to perform the more arduous duties on essential work if they were so requested by the Minister of Labour and if they were assured that they would be reinstated in their former employment; and

That it is desirable that there should be similarity of treatment in the matter of reinstatement in employment of those who volunteer for service in His Majesty's forces and those who consent to perform services in an undertaking engaged on essential work.

And whereas the War Measures (Civil Employment Reinstatement) Regulations, 1941 (P.C. 4758), require an employer by whom any person accepted for service in His Majesty's forces was employed when accepted for such service to reinstate him in employment at the termination of that service under conditions not less favourable to him than would have been applicable to him had he not enlisted.

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to make the following regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly:

Regulations

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Essential Work (Scientific and Technical Personnel) Regulations, 1942.

2. In these Regulations,

(*a*) "Director" means the Director of the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel;

(*b*) "employer" includes the Crown in the right of the Dominion and in the right of any province;

(*c*) "essential work" means work appearing to the Minister of Labour to be essential for the defence of Canada or the efficient prosecution of the war or essential to the life of the community;

(*d*) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour; ;

(*e*) "undertaking" includes any branch or department of an undertaking.

3. These Regulations apply to the classes of persons described in the Schedule hereto.

4. Any request made by the Minister, any direction given by him or any notice required to be received or sent by him under these Regulations may be made, given, received or sent, as the case may be, on his behalf by the Director.

5. (*a*) Any person to whom these Regulations apply may be requested by the Minister to perform, in an undertaking engaged on essential work, such services as that person is, in the opinion of the Minister, capable of performing, being services in the performance of which he should, by reason of his qualifications, in the Minister's opinion, be able to contribute most effectively to the carrying on of essential work.

(*b*) Notwithstanding any provision in the contract of employment between an employer and any person who is requested by the Minister to perform such services as aforesaid and who consents so to do, it shall be the duty of the employer to release the employee from his contract of employment within thirty days

after written notice of the proposed change has been received from the Minister by the employer: provided that during the said period of thirty days the Minister shall consider any written objections made to the proposed change by the employer. The Minister's decision in the matter shall be final.

(*c*) Notice of the proposed change shall be sent by the Minister to the employer or his agent by post and it shall be deemed to have been received at the time when a letter containing the notice would be delivered in the ordinary course of post and in proving such sending it shall be sufficient to prove that it was properly addressed to the employer's place of business and mailed.

6. It shall be the duty of any employer, who employed a person to whom these Regulations apply immediately before that person at the request of the Minister entered into a contract with another employer to perform services in an undertaking engaged on essential work, to reinstate him at the termination of his contract for such services in a position and under conditions not less favourable than would have been applicable to him had he not consented to perform such services. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the Civil Service of Canada or to the Civil Service of any province of Canada.

7. (*a*) Where the contract of employment of any person to whom these Regulations apply is to be terminated, or is terminated, it shall be the duty of that person and of his employer each to notify the Director of the proposed or actual termination of the contract.

(*b*) The notices required by this section shall be given immediately after the party giving notice of his intention to terminate the contract of employment has notified the other of his intention.

8. (*a*) Any employer who desires to engage a person to whom these Regulations apply must notify the Director of the post to be filled.

(*b*) Any person to whom these Regulations apply who desires to enter into a contract of employment must notify the Director that his services are available.

9. The notices required by sections 7 and 8 shall give the names of the parties and particulars of the business of the employer, the work on which the employee was, or is, to be engaged, his salary, qualifications, and any other particulars considered by the parties likely to facilitate the proper carrying out of these Regulations. The Minister shall have power to require such further particulars as he may consider necessary for the proper carrying out of these Regulations.

10. After the date on which these Regulations become effective, no contract of employment or arrangement for the services of a person to whom these Regulations apply shall be made until it has been approved by the Minister. Any agreement or arrangement for such services which is made without such approval shall be null and void and where such an agreement or arrangement purports to be for services in an undertaking engaged on essential work, the provisions of section 6 of these Regulations shall not apply.

11. Where a person to whom these Regulations apply enters into a contract to perform services in an undertaking engaged on essential work and the contract is approved by the Minister, such person shall be deemed to have undertaken to perform such services at the request of the Minister and the provisions of section 6 shall apply to such person.

12. In any proceedings for the violation of section 6 of these Regulations, it shall be a defence for the employer who employed a person to whom these Regulations apply before that person agreed, at the request of the Minister, to perform services in an undertaking engaged on essential work, to prove,—

(1) that the person formerly employed by him did not, within two weeks after the termination of his contract for employment on essential work, apply to him for reinstatement; or

(2) that, subject to the provisions of subsection (*a*), he failed without reasonable excuse to present himself for employment at the time and place notified to him by the employer; or

(3) that, by reason of a change of circumstances, other than the engagement of some other person to replace him, it was not reasonably practicable to reinstate him or that his reinstatement, in a postion and under conditions not less favourable to him than those which would have been applicable to him had he not undertaken essential work, was impracticable and that the employer had offered to reinstate him in the most favourable position and under the most favourable conditions reasonably practicable; or

(4) that he was physically or mentally incapable of performing work available in the employer's service; or

(5) that he was employed to take the place of an employee who had been previously accepted for service in His Majesty's forces or of an employee, being a person to whom these Regulations apply, who, after the date on which they became effective, undertook, at the request of the Minister, to perform services in an undertaking engaged on essential work.

13. Where an employer has reinstated a former employee in accordance with section 6 of these Regulations, he shall not, without reasonable cause, terminate the employment of that employee and, in any proceedings for violation of this section in any case where the employment was terminated within six months of the reinstatement, the onus shall be on the employer to prove that he had reasonable cause for terminating the employment.

14. An employer shall not terminate the employment of any employee to whom these Regulations apply in the expectancy that the employee, at the request of the Minister, will agree to perform services under another employer. In any proceedings for violation of this section, if the court is of the opinion that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the employment was terminated in violation of this section, the employment shall be deemed to have been so terminated unless the employer proves that the termination was for a reason unconnected with such expectancy.

15. Nothing in these Regulations shall confer on any employer authority to make any contract or arrangement with reference to the period of employment, in any undertaking engaged on essential work, of any of his

employees to whom these Regulations apply, and who, at the request of the Minister, consent to perform services in such an undertaking, which he is not authorized to make under any power already possessed by him; but where any employer has entered into an agreement with his employees, being persons to whom these Regulations apply, to restore to their positions employees who undertake to perform services in undertakings engaged on essential work, such agreement shall continue in force to the extent that it is not less advantageous to an employee than the provisions of these Regulations, subject to such interpretation as may be mutually agreed to by the contracting parties.

16. The Minister may make all such orders as he may deem necessary or desirable to carry out the purpose of these Regulations and such orders shall have the force of law.

17. Any person to whom these Regulations apply who fails to comply with the provisions of section 7 or 8 of these Regulations, or of any order made under the authority of these Regulations, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

18. Any employer or official who contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of section 5, 6, 7, 8, 13 or 14 of these Regulations, or of any order made under the authority of these Regulations, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and, where the offence is under section 6, 13 or 14, the court shall, in addition, order him to pay to the person whom he has failed to reinstate, or whose employment he has terminated, a sum not exceeding an amount equal to three months' remuneration at the rate at which he was being remunerated by that employer when he undertook, at the request of the Minister, to perform services in an undertaking engaged on essential work.

SCHEDULE

1. A person who is normally engaged in the engineering profession in a consulting, technical or supervisory capacity in design, construction, manufacture, operation or maintenance and who has had a regular professional training in practice and in theory as an engineer in any of the following branches of engineering: civil, mechanical, electrical, chemical, metallurgical and mining.

2. A production, industrial or other engineer or chemist who normally holds in any engineering works or manufacturing establishment a position of authority involving responsibility for any phase of executive management or control of any technical function.

3. A person who has obtained a degree at any Canadian or other recognized university and who is normally engaged as a teacher of engineering science or of any branch of science at a university or technical college.

4. A person who has been trained, or who is or has been normally engaged, in the practice of any branch of the science of chemistry but not including a registered pharmacist.

5. A research scientist, that is, a person who, by training or practice, is skilled in the independent search for new knowledge of the properties of matter or energy.

6. A person, other than a teacher, who has obtained a degree at any Canadian or other recognized university in Engineering, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Mathematics, Architecture or in any natural science, or who is a technically qualified member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Canadian Institute of Chemistry, the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada or of any provincial association of professional Engineers, Chemists or Architects.

7. A person, not in the classes described above, who, in the opinion of the Minister, posseses technical qualifications and skill which are needed in undertakings engaged on essential work.

School Children to Help on Farms in New York and New Jersey

The New York State Legislature has enacted a measure to permit healthy children over 14 years of age to be absent from school for not more than one month in the school year to work on farms during the planting and harvesting seasons. A County Agricultural Defence Committee must certify that there is a shortage of farm labour. The absence of these children from school will not reduce state grants for education. Regulations governing working conditions of the children are to be made by the State authorities.

New Jersey has passed a similar law permitting children between 14 and 16 to absent themselves from school for not more than 15 days in any school year to engage in farm work. Juveniles over 16 may be employed in full-time agricultural work. Wages paid to the children must not be less than those currently received by adults and hours are limited to eight a day for a six-day week or ten for a five-day week. If the young people are sent away from home, adequate provision for their transportation, accommodation and supervision must be made.

To supervise the release of school children over 14 for farm work, an 11-man State Commission on Student Service was provided for in the Act. Its members are to be appointed by the heads of the State departments of labour, education, health and agriculture, the Director of the U.S. Employment Service for New Jersey and the presidents of several civic groups. The Commission will coordinate its activities with those of the U.S. Employment Service and the State Defence Council. For local administration it will set up County Commissions composed of representatives of government agencies and other organizations.

Conditions under which releases from school may be granted are set forth in the Act. All requests for student farm labour must be referred to the Commission which will permit release of students only if it is satisfied that all other sources of labour have been exhausted. Releases will be granted only after April 1 in the spring term and before November 1 in the fall term. Students must obtain the consent of school heads when seeking release, and are expected to make up the work lost during absence.

OPERATION OF PRICE CONTROL IN CANADA

Conservation and Restriction Orders to meet Civilian Shortages—Maximum Price Orders Issued—Subsidies—Prosecutions

DURING the past month the Waritme Prices and Trade Board has had to take action in an increasing number of cases of civilian shortages, and its administrators have issued a number of conservation and restriction orders. New orders issued under the simplification program have particularly stressed conservation of materials, and two subsidiary corporations have been set up under the board to deal with problems arising out of the shortages of woollen goods, and the need for vigorous salvage of all scarce materials. To check depletion of domestic supplies export controls have been extended.

Import subsidies have been restored on half a dozen commodities and special import problems dealt with by the establishment of a rice importers and distribution committee and by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation buying up the whole Canadian supply of Australian currants and raisins for domestic distribution.

A number of price and cost problems have been met by maximum price orders, ceiling adjustments or subsidies and a redistribution of a burden of higher costs. Outstanding in importance among these is the adjustment of manufacturers' prices on a number of groceries, and of canners' prices on last season's pack.

There have been a number of further prosecutions for rentals violations and sugar hoarding, other hoarding problems have arisen and the first conviction has been registered for violation of the Maximum Prices Regulations.

A number of new regional sub-offices have been set up and the board's system of licensing came into effect at the end of the month.

Conservation and Restriction Orders

Metals.—Following up the earlier restriction order on farm equipment (Administrators' Order No. A-1), the Administrator has emphasized the fact that despite the wartime urgency of agriculture there is not enough metal available to allow the same priority to be given agricultural equipment as is given to war machines. Existing machinery on Canadian farms must be repaired and put into more efficient use.

To economize metal, restrictions on the sizes and shapes of containers have been extended by a series of Administrators' orders affecting tobacco containers, which are to be packed more tightly (Administrators' Order No. A-40); containers used in packing meat and meat products (Administrators' Order No. A-43); tinplate containers for frozen eggs (Administrators' Order No. A-74); and containers for paints and varnishes (Administrators' Order No. A-16).

Cast iron boilers and radiators have been simplified and standardized (Administrators' Order No. A-71).

Oils, Paints, Varnishes.—The use of tung, perilla and Oiticica oil has been restricted to such essential purposes as the manufacture of outside coatings and linings for cans to contain foods for human consumption (Administrators' Order No. A-75). The range of colours in paints and varnishes in general are limited. (Administrators' Order No. A-41).

Sugar.—Extra rations of sugar are to be allowed to workers in lumber camps (Administrators' Order No. A-35), isolated contractors camps (No. A-52), and salt water fishermen and seamen on merchant vessels No. A-53), makers of condensed milk are exempt from limitations on the industrial use of sugar, but industrial users of condensed milk must count its sugar content as part of their sugar quota, (No. 112). The industrial use of sugar for export to Britain and the British Empire, are exempt from the rationing order (No. 113), but the prohibition of icing and frosting imposed in February and later rescinded pending investigation has been reimposed. "Sugar preparations" covered by this prohibition do not include jams, jellies and chocolate, nor honey, glucose, maple or other products which do not contain cane or beet sugar.

Rubber.—Because of the rubber shortage "no rubber will be processed in future for retail purposes." The use of existing stocks and their distribution for sale at retail has therefore been limited to a narrow range of types and widths of elastic. No purchases may be made except for immediate use and a maximum limit of four yards is set on any purchase.

Woollen Cloth.—Shortage of woollen cloth and unevenness of the supply both of Canadian and imported material led the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to set up a special directorate in the Wool Administration to deal with the problems involved. In addition a separate corporation, the Canadian Wool Board Limited, has been created to take over the entire Canadian wool clip for the duration of the war and for one growing year thereafter, to encourage domestic wool

production by guaranteeing a stable market and fixed prices. Existing registered wool warehouses operated in 1941 will be used for grading and warehousing in co-operation with the Dominion Department of Agriculture under licence by Canadian Wool Board Limited. Wool growers' associations, local dealers, agents, collectors and field men will serve as primary receivers, also under licence. "The grower of wool will receive a proper price for his clip each season with fair and uniform charges for collecting, handling, grading and transportation. The new organization has been empowered to set prices for all grades and qualities of fleece and pulled wool and to determine the amount of charges or commission rates levied by any dealer or agent for services rendered.

Fleece wools will be graded according to recognized government wool grading standards and under supervision of the licensed and registered warehouses. Pulled wool, Canadian or imported, will be classified according to recognized standards and made available through established trade channels."

Clothing.—A very important group of Administrators' orders issued this month dealing with a wide range of clothing are also concerned with the conservation of wool and and other materials. They are designed not only to keep manufacturers' costs within the limits required to maintain the retail price ceiling (without, however, impairing serviceability to the consumer), but also to provide for the use of the limited supply of material, plant capacity and labour available in such a way that these will go as far as possible in meeting civilian needs.

They provide in minute detail for the elimination of a great number of conventional but wasteful, or, in some cases, useful but dispensible, features of clothing, and for limitations on the dimensions of garments and on the styles which are to be permitted. In general styles which require "cloth-on-cloth," which have no special function in relation to wearability, or which are needlessly extravagant in the use of material, are no longer allowed. Some uses of material have been prohibited even though this means some loss of wearability or warmth to consumers, because they require a disproportionate quantity of critical materials, particularly woollen goods. The restrictions and eliminations imposed very closely parallel those adopted in the United States and have many points in common with the basic characteristics of the British "Utility Clothing." Among these restrictions and eliminations are the following:

Men's suits are to be without sleeve buttons, double breasted sack coats and vests, trouser cuffs and pleats, and a second pair of trousers and pleated or by-swing backs. Pockets are limited in number and design. Limits are set to the length of coats, overcoats and trousers and to the width of trouser legs and waist bands. The maximum length and sweep of women's skirts and coats is specified and fashions needlessly extravagant in the use of material, such as three-piece suits, matching hats, voluminous sleeves and patch pockets, are prohibited. Ruffles are forbidden on lingerie and night dresses. Expenditure for American styling is limited, along with expenditures on advertising. Woollen interlinings for men's and women's top coats and children's snow suits may no longer be supplied, and strict limitations are placed on sport wear and woollen work clothing. Men's and boys' rubberized clothing is restricted as to length and style.

Commercial Motor Transport.—With a view to conserving rubber, oil and automotive equipment and ensuring the maintenance of essential supplies the Administrator of services has been given, in collaboration with the Wartime Industries Control Board, broad powers over all forms of commercial motor transportation. He has power to regulate, control, restrict or prohibit the use and operation of any commercial automotive vehicle and to prescribe rates, routes, or loads and control empty or "dead" running time. He may require any person owning or controlling commercial automotive equipment to pool his equipment and facilities with other persons, to accept and carry specified loads or otherwise operate his equipment as the Administrator may direct. (Board Order 105). Pursuant to this order two Administrators' Orders have been made. The first forbids retailers to make more than one regular delivery a day by motor vehicle over a given route or any special delivery, without prior written permission from the Administrator. Exceptions to this rule will include deliveries of daily newspapers, coal, coke, fuel oil, wood fuel, drugs or medicine delivered on prescription, and deliveries to hospitals, railways, steamships and for or to the Departments of National Defence and Munitions and Supply. (Administrator's Order No. A-57). The second forbids the use as taxi cabs or "drive yourself" cars of motor vehicles not so used in 1941 without written permission. (Administrators' Order No. A-58). Subsequently taxi cab operators have been warned against allowing their cabs to be used for non-essential purposes such as sightseeing which are prohibited to bus operators by order of the Transit Controller of the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Bread.—New restrictions on baking and delivering bread have been introduced. The number of varieties of bread and rolls which may be made each day has been limited, and

certain processes and practices are prohibited. Labels on loaves are to give the weight and retail price. Any delivery system which does not yield an average of $150 sales a week on each route ($125 in rural districts) must be discontinued. (Administrators' Order No. A-59).

In many other trades economies and methods of conservation are under active consideration and in some the problem of salvaging used goods and materials or waste as a means of eking out scanty supplies has become urgent. Another corporation, Wartime Salvage Limited, has therefore been created (P.C. 2530) to operate under the direction of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and in co-operation with Governmental Departments and agencies thereof in "acquiring and disposing of waste or used matter of all kinds," especially waste paper.

Control of Exports

To make sure that adequate supplies are available for the home market additions have been made at the instance of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to the list of those subject to export control, for example, maple products, animal wax, candles, and feathers and down.

Import Problems

War conditions will make necessary a certain amount of government purchasing of imports from abroad to safeguard civilian supplies and shipping conditions and dislocation of normal sources of supply may require special action to ensure continuity of imports, especially in cases involving large individual amounts and with attendant risks that private business might not be able to assume. Though it is not intended to develop an import monopoly the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation has the power to buy and sell imported commodities and this power has first been applied in purchasing from the Australian Government Canada's entire requirements of currants and raisins. In recent years Canada has normally imported these goods almost entirely from Australia at prices which other suppliers are not prepared to meet.

The Corporation will distribute its imports through normal channels of trade by way of allocation of supplies at prices which are appropriate in relation to retail ceiling prices. Private importers are still at liberty to make additional imports if they so desire, but in view of the special arrangements for an adequate supply, such additional imports will not be eligible for import subsidy. In such operations the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation will use established channels of trade and existing facilities where possible.

Importers are particularly requested to inform the Corporation of opportunities to purchase essential supplies which they, for any reason, cannot buy or which cannot be obtained through the regular channels of trade so that the Corporation may take action to assure the country of adequate supplies.

The range of imports on which subsidies are payable has been increased by the addition of earthenware tile, earthenware and other sanitary ware, various leather products, florists, and nursery stock, bicycles and carpets and rugs. Lima beans and certain fabrics have been declared ineligible for subsidy.

For the purposes of its operation, both with respect to import subsidies and import buying, the Corporation must exercise a general supervision over imports and import prices. The policy of import subsidies itself requires the maintenance of day-to-day contacts with foreign markets and supervisory action to ensure that importers buy in the cheapest markets so that subsidies may be kept at a minimum. The facilities and personnel of Harrisons & Crosfield (Canada) Limited, Canadian affiliate of the well-known British importing and exporting firm, with offices and connections throughout the world have therefore been made available to the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation for the purpose of supervising its import department. They will negotiate purchases abroad for the Corporation and administrators and will advise the Board and the Corporation in regard to import transactions generally and import prices.

A difficult situation in respect of imports of rice has been met by the appointment of a committee to control all imports of uncleaned or paddy rice into Canada, standardize packaging and supervise its distribution. In future only such uncleaned or paddy rice will be eligible for import subsidy and none will be paid on rice for malting purposes.

Domestic Subsidies

During the month action has been taken to meet a critical situation over the "squeeze" between higher costs and the retail ceiling in the case of a number of groceries and of last season's domestic pack of canned fruits and vegetables.

Groceries.—In order that supplies may be maintained it was essential to ensure that replacement costs of grocery wholesalers and retailers shall be held to a level which is, on the whole, reasonable in relation to their ceiling prices. Board Order 116 therefore sets for a designated list of groceries, manufacturers' maximum prices at the highest prices charged during June, 1941, instead of the standard basic period, September 15 to October 11, 1941. To compensate manufacturers for this enforced reduction in their lawful selling prices, a subsidy will be paid by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation Limited. All subsidies are to be based essen-

tially on need. As it is not practical to investigate in advance the needs of each individual manufacturer the subsidy will represent the difference between the former maximum price and the new maximum price of each manufacturer for each product, but reduced by the amount by which the manufacturer's profits from his entire business, after taxes, are greater than his "standard profits" for the purposes of the Excess Profits Tax Act, after taxes paid in the standard period are deducted in accordance with a formula described in a special statement. Because of their profits position, therefore, many manufacturers will not require or be entitled to the subsidy. This arrangement does not cover export sales nor sales to Department of Munitions and Supply.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.—Many retailers' ceiling prices for canned fruits and vegetables were based on the actual costs of stocks purchased in the summer of 1941 or earlier, while canners' selling prices advanced subsequent to these purchases and were established as ceiling prices. To establish replacement costs to retailers on a basis appropriate to their ceiling prices Administrator's Order No. A-44 requires that the maximum at which any canner may sell his stock of some 35 kinds of domestic canned fruits and vegetables is to be the "lowest f.o.b. cannery price actually charged by him prior to October 12, 1941 to any purchaser for the same kind, brand, grade and quality of product of the 1941 pack in the same size and kind of container." If wholesalers or retailers find their costs cut below the level on which they based their maximum selling prices they must reduce these proportionately. The owners of the remaining stocks of 1941 canned goods will be compensated by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation. Wholesalers will receive the difference between their original cost and the new lower canners' prices; canners will receive 80 per cent of the difference between their highest price in the basic period and the lower price at which they must now sell. This action is not a precedent for the 1942 pack.

Meat Prices.—Serious difficulties have arisen in holding the retail price ceiling on yet another food product, meat. In addition to earlier provision for seasonal changes in quality it has now been arranged that each retail store shall be entitled to buy cattle and hog meat and meat products at a cost not greater than the highest price paid by that store to the same packer or wholesaler during the basic period. (Board Order No. 109). This is a departure from the general rule under the Maximum Prices Regulations, according to which the *sellers'* highest price to any customer during the basic period sets the highest price he may charge all his customers (subject to normal differentials). Further action in the future is likely as, even with this adjustment, retailers are faced with higher replacement costs and operating margins are narrow and the scope for economies limited. Retail price increases or removal of the ceiling have been rejected as a solution since both these steps would mean a serious breach of the retail price ceiling.

Onions and Potatoes.—The prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, exempt from the ceiling last December (Board Order No. 66), have been kept under careful scrutiny. Onions sold by growers, shippers, wholesalers and retailers had already been put back under the ceiling and no increase in price is to be allowed for storage onions. The ceiling on potatoes has now also been restored, though with a new basic period, February 2-7, 1942. A subsequent order set another basic period (March 1-10) for certain western potatoes (Administrator's Order No. A-63) and still later a 5-cent increase a month for three months in maximum prices has been allowed (Board Order No. 118) to cover normal seasonal losses for waste in storage by sprouting, rotting and shrinkage.

Other Ceilings

Price ceilings have been confirmed or clarified for a number of other products.

Women's and children's fur trimmed cloth coats remain under the ceiling subject only to a permitted increase in price equal to any increase in the cost of the fur, since fur and fur goods are exempt from the ceiling (Administrator's Order No. A-34). Every fur trimmed coat retailing at $25 or more is to have a ticket attached showing the value of the fur.

Newspapers, Magazines, etc.—Administrators' Order No. A-67 makes it clear that no one is permitted to sell or purchase in Canada any newspaper, magazine or periodical at a price higher than that charged or paid for the same publication during the basic period, subject to the exemptions of imported books and printed matter specified in an earlier order (Board Order No. 103). Price increases recently announced by certain publications printed in the United States will not apply to sales of these publications in Canada.

The Maximum Prices Regulations have applied since December 1, 1941, and will continue to apply to all purchases and sales in Canada of newspapers, magazines and periodicals. The ceiling cannot apply to subscriptions to foreign publications where the subscriber sends in his subscription direct to the publisher without the intervention, solicitation or aid of any intermediary in Canada.

Maple Products though exempt from the ceiling when sold by farmers to dealers and processors are subject to the ceiling when

sold at retail. As a seasonal product they cannot be sold at a price higher than the price charged a year ago.

Similarly *snacks and meals served at summer resorts* must be priced in accordance with seasonal rates effective last year if no sales were made in the basic period.

Lumber.—Two orders clarify the problems of lumber dealers' commissions and prompt payment discounts. (No. A-26 and A-45).

Exemptions.—Three new commodities have been exempted from the price ceiling: Hay and straw; stamps handled by collectors and dealers; and liquor, since it is sold by provincial liquor control boards.

Adjustments.—Besides adjustments to correct several individual ceiling anomalies special circumstances have required some more general ceiling adjustments. Manufacturers or bottlers of *soft drinks* who prior to the basic period had not increased their selling prices by the amount of the special excise tax imposed by the last budget are allowed to increase their selling prices by such part of the tax as they have not already passed on to the consumer, since this tax was intended to be a tax on consumers.

Canadian White Pine.—Increased costs of material and labour have made it necessary to adjust the prices for *Canadian White Pine* lumber (Administrators' Order No. A-72) to allow to manufacturers and wholesalers a maximum increase in price of $2 per thousand feet, above the prices they charged under the Canadian White Pine Bureau price list of February 3, 1941.

Moving Picture Houses.—No moving picture house may increase admission prices without special permission; nor reduce the number of low priced seats to increase the number of high priced seats; nor change its run category; nor inaugurate a service charge in connection with special services.

Maximum Prices Orders

A number of maximum price orders have been issued.

Used or second-hand bags and bagging.—A schedule of maximum prices has been issued for *used or second-hand bags and bagging.* On types not listed in the schedule they may not be sold or purchased until a maximum price has been set by the Administrator. (Administrators' Order No. A-51). In order to promote the manufacture of products which contain significant quantities of vitamins "D" and "G" (riboflavin) and are used in livestock and poultry feeds (Administrators' Order No. A-76) sets maximum wholesale carlot prices on segregated *fish tissues* which would otherwise be incorporated into fish meal. Maximum retail prices are to bear their normal relationship to these maximum wholesale prices. The maximum price of *beeswax* has been set at 48 cents per pound f.o.b. buyers' warehouse (Administrators' Order No. A-56), and maximum prices have been set on dressed and raw horse-hair. (Administrators' Orders Nos. A-79 and A-77), and a list of maximum prices on *edible molasses* issued (Administrators' Order No. A-55).

Leather gloves and clothing.—To implement the agreement described last month (p. 290) as to the distribution of higher costs in the manufacture of *leather gloves and clothing* two orders have been issued confirming the retail ceiling as specified in the Maximum Prices Regulations, limiting each manufacturer to a price not more than 4 per cent above his highest price between January 1 and March 31, 1941 (Administrators' Order No. A-25), and setting a schedule of maximum prices on a wide variety of types, grades and qualities of garment, glove and cap leathers, subject to the maintenance of normal differentials in respect of quantity sales and terms and conditions of sale. (Administrators' Order No. A-62). In one county, Megantic, an official price list for firewood has been issued based on sales of a standard cord of 128 cubic feet.

Enforcement of Orders

Among enforcement problems the great majority still concern rentals and violations of the sugar rationing order. There have been a number of prosecutions and convictions for infractions. A new hoarding problem developed when the order respecting economies, simplification and conservation of material in the production of men's clothing was announced. A "run" on accustomed conventional models developed and the effective date of the order was therefore put forward to March 25 from May 1 for ready made clothing and August 1 for made-to-measure garments. A campaign to discourage hoarding in every form is under way, as witness the chairman's attack on excessive public spending. (Speech by Donald Gordon before the Toronto Canadian Club, March 30, 1942). Infractions of the regulations governing sales of tires and gasoline has presented a serious problem to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Enforcement Administration which is responsible for compliance with them. The first conviction under the Maximum Prices Regulations led to the imposition of a $100 fine on a Vancouver restaurant.

Sub-regional and Regional Offices of Board

Local organization of Wartime Prices and Trade Board activities is being pushed forward rapidly. In all there are now 55 sub-

regional offices besides the thirteen original regional offices. Women's Regional Advisory Committees, sub-committees and corresponding and liaison officers are being appointed throughout the Dominion.

March 31 was the last day on which companies and individuals who are required to be licensed under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Order No. 78 could lawfully carry on their business without a licence.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1942

THE British Columbia Legislature, which met on December 4, 1941, and closed on February 12, 1942, passed an Act to enable measures to be taken to facilitate the return to employment of persons who have served in the armed forces and amended laws relating to apprenticeship, trade schools, the closing of shops, payment of wages in cash or by cheque, and old age pensions.

Post-War Rehabilitation

The Post-War Rehabilitation Act provides for the establishment of a Post-War Rehabilitation Council of not more than 12 members which is to make an estimate of the number of persons who, at the end of the war, will be released from the forces and thrown out of employment in war industries, classifying according to occupation those who already have training that fits them for civilian employment and formulating plans for training those who may require it. To create opportunities for the employment of such persons in gainful occupations, the Council is to make a survey of the resources and industries of the province to ascertain what war industries may be converted to peace time use or new industries established and what lands are suitable for settlement. The Council is also to co-operate with the Dominion Government, municipal councils, agriculturalists and organizations of employers and employees in formulating projects for the purposes of the Act and to make such other inquiries as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct.

Apprenticeship and Trade Schools

An amendment in the Apprenticeship Act lowers the minimum age for entry into apprenticeship and employment in a designated trade from 16 to 15 years, thus bringing it into line with the school-leaving age. The Act applies to the building trades, automobile maintenance, sign and pictorial painting, ship and boat building (including alterations and repairs), servicing and repair of current-consuming electrical appliances, jewellery manufacture and repair, machinist, lithographing, metal trades, aviation mechanic (including construction, maintenance and repair of aircraft), moulder, druggist.

By an amendment in the Trade Schools Regulation Act the definition of "trade" was altered to mean the skill and knowledge requisite for or intended for use in "any business, trade, occupation, calling or vocation" instead of in "an industrial or commercial occupation, calling or vocation." The following are added to the trades and occupations specifically included in the definition: Accountancy, commercial and industrial art, advertising, business management, general and specialized manufacturing, mechanical dentistry, laboratory attendants and technicians, pharmacy, photography, personal service, chiropody, manufacture, repair and operation of radio and electrical equipment, general and specialized therapeutics, salesmanship, journalism, story-writing, home and nursery service. Any business or trade and, as formerly, any occupation, calling or vocation, may be designated as a trade by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The definition of "trade-school" is amended to exclude schools or courses conducted by any department of the Government of Canada or of British Columbia, or by the Law Society of British Columbia, or any school or course which is maintained under any other Act of the Legislature or which is exempted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Regulations issued under the Act may now fix minimum as well as maximum fees for courses of instruction and the conditions upon which enrolment and tuition fees may be collected, may prescribe the means of instruction, the number and qualifications of the teachers, the accommodation, equipment, books and materials necessary for any trade school, and whether any price may be charged the student, in addition to the tuition fee, for the purchase or use of such articles and the maximum or minimum prices to be charged. The regulations may also govern the selling and advertising of any course of instruction and may prohibit such as is not in conformity with the regulations, may prescribe the form of contract to be used and the conditions upon which representatives, agents and salesmen may be employed and registered.

Early Closing of Shops

A clause added to the Shops Regulation Act provides that municipal early closing by-laws may limit, for any class or classes of shops, the time that a customer who was in the shop before closing time may remain there after the closing hour.

Payment of Wages in Cash or by Cheque

The sections of the Truck Act which require wages to be paid in cash or by cheque to workmen employed in undertakings in a city or within three miles of a city were amended to extend them also to undertakings in villages and municipalities.

Old Age Pensions

An amendment in the Old-Age Pension Act, which will come into force on proclamation, transfers its administration from the Workmen's Compensation Board to the Department of the Provincial Secretary.

War Veterans Exempt from Poll Tax

Exemption from the Poll Tax Act has been granted to persons disabled by service overseas in His Majesty's forces in the present war as well as to veterans of the war of 1914-19.

Housing

An amendment in the Municipal Act, which is retroactive to January 1, 1941, enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to confer on the council of any municipality, power to enter into contracts with Wartime Housing, Ltd., a Dominion corporation, for any of the purposes for which that company is incorporated.

Bills Not Passed

Bills presented to the Legislature but not passed included amendments in the Acts relating to collective bargaining, hours of work, shops and mechanics' liens, and a Bill to regulate company towns.

A Bill to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act would have provided that in any case where employees had not selected their bargaining organization by a majority vote, the Minister of Labour should, on receipt of an application from two officers of a trade union accompanied by a statutory declaration that they had been requested by employees to make the application, conduct a secret ballot of the employees affected within seven days in order to determine the bargaining agency. Any change of bargaining organization would have had to be made by secret ballot of which at least 24 hours' written notice had been given all available employees affected. The Bill also provided that organizations might be represented by any person or persons duly appointed by the organization for the purpose.

Other bills would have required that female employees under the Hours of Work Act should be given a rest period of at least 15 minutes in any continuous work-period of three hours or more, that employers covered by the Shops Regulation Act should provide reasonable heating to the satisfaction of the inspector during such parts of the year as the inspector deemed necessary, and that a claim for wages under the Mechanics' Lien Act, unless filed, should cease to exist 60 days after completion of the last work for which the lien is claimed instead of 31 days as at present.

A Bill concerning industrial settlements would have provided that where, by reason of the presence or operations of an industrial undertaking there was a concentration outside a municipality of 50 or more persons in an area of a square mile or less, such area should be termed a public settlement, its roads and streets public thoroughfares and the employees of the undertaking living on the property tenants of the employer with the usual rights and privileges of tenants.

Resolutions

On January 22, 1942, a resolution was passed to instruct the Standing Committee on Labour to examine into the jurisdictional position of Provincial Statutes affecting labour in relation to Dominion Orders in Council, with a view to recommending means of removing any conflict and clarifying the situation as to interpretation and jurisdiction. On January 30 the Legislature adopted a motion to instruct the committee to meet representatives of labour organizations who desire to present a brief on labour legislation and to report these representations to the House.

The report of the Standing Committee, presented on February 11, stated that the Minister of Labour had pointed out that the resolution implied that there is conflict in jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the Province. This, he had stated, is not correct since in time of war the Dominion has power to occupy any legislative field deemed necessary in the national interest and the Dominion Orders in Council on labour matters were passed under the authority of the War Measures Act. The Minister explained what had been done to ascertain and set out the respective fields of responsibility with a view to avoiding confusion.

The committee reported that representatives of organized labour who appeared before it urged the repeal of section 5 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, chiefly because they considered that this section gives an opportunity to delay the commencement of negotiations. Section 5 declares it lawful for employees to bargain collectively with their employers and to conduct such bargaining through representatives elected by a majority vote of the employees affected or, where a majority of the employees of any employer were organized in a trade union on December 7, 1938, when the Act was passed, through the officers of the union. The committee agreed to refer this section to the Minister of Labour and to recommend it to the favourable consideration of the Legislature.

Two other resolutions of the committee were: That the committee recommend that the provincial Department of Labour arrange to receive representations from organized labour and others interested, so that matters of interest to labour may be referred to the committee early in the session; and that any information on proposed changes affecting the status of labour between sessions of the Legislature be forwarded by the Department of Labour to all members of the committee.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

AT March 31, 1942, the total number reported in training by the 110 schools in which War Emergency Training was in progress was 15,076. Of this total 5,148 were in the industrial pre-employment classes, 2,049 were receiving instruction in the part-time classes provided by the program for employees selected by industry. There were 5,145 trainees in the R.C.A.F. pre-enlistment classes at the end of March and the number of Navy and Army tradesmen and mechanics in training was 2,734.

At March 1st the numbers in the classes were as follows: industrial pre-employment 5,286, part-time classes for employed persons 1,449, R.C.A.F. pre-enlistment classes 5,175 and Navy and Army classes 3,068.

New trainees entering the pre-employment classes during March numbered 3,203, in the part-time classes 1,071 new trainees were enrolled, 1,380 young men entered the R.C.A.F. pre-enlistment classes during the month and 979 enlisted men were referred to the classes by the Navy and Army in March.

From the pre-employment classes 2,338 graduates were placed in employment in war industries in March and 1,167 men from the R.C.A.F. classes completed their training and were enlisted in the Air Force. Enlistments in various units of the Armed Forces from industrial classes numbered 31.

Explanation of Tables

Table 1 is a summary by provinces which shows the numbers in the various types of classes from April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942, the numbers in the classes at March 1, 1942, the numbers enrolled during March and the numbers in the classes at the end of March. Placements and enlistments both for March and for the year, April 1, 1941, to March 31, 1942, are enumerated by provinces as are the withdrawals from the classes.

In table 2 the numbers in training at the end of March are shown by provinces and by individual schools under the main trade categories in which training was being given in the pre-employment classes. The numbers who were placed, enlisted or who withdrew from the pre-employment and R.C.A.F. classes are also shown for each school.

An age classification of new trainees enrolled in pre-employment classes since April 1, 1941, and in the month of March 1942 is provided in Table 3. Veterans of the 1914-18 war and discharged soldiers of the present war, who are given preference in the selection of trainees, are included in Table 3, but a separate age classification for these men is also provided in Table 4.

Summary of Training from April 1, 1941, to March 31, 1942

From April 1, 1941, to March 31, 1942 (fiscal year 1941-42), the total number provided training through the War Emergency Training Program was 73,726. Of these 36,530 were in pre-employment industrial classes, 3,924 were in the part-time classes for employed persons, 14,874 were in the pre-enlistment R.C.A.F. classes and 18,398 were in the Navy and Army classes. Graduates from the industrial classes who were placed in war industry numbered 22, 931 and 116 from the R.C.A.F. classes found employment in the aircraft industry. From the R.C.A.F. classes 7,843 were enlisted in the Air Force and 579 from the industrial classes joined various units of the Armed Forces. The numbers in training, graduates placed and enlisted by provinces during the fiscal year 1941-42 were as follows:—

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING—TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1941 TO MARCH 31, 1942

—	Number in Training					Numbers placed in Employment and Enlisted from Industrial Pre-employment and R.C.A.F. Classes			
						Placed in Employment		Enlisted	
	Pre-employment Classes	Part-time Classes for Employed Persons	R.C.A.F. Classes	Navy and Army Classes	Total	From Industrial Pre-employment Classes	From R.C.A.F. Classes	From Industrial Pre-employment Classes	From R.C.A.F. Classes
Nova Scotia	734	72	63	888	1,757	514	.....	7	12
New Brunswick	612	10	939	1,033	2,594	439	.....	11	476
Quebec	6,038	432	1,256	1,719	9,445	2,782	.....	26	404
Ontario	22,475	1,835	4,412	7,399	36,121	15,599	17	296	2,396
Manitoba	809	.....	1,305	1,680	3,794	423	1	5	735
Saskatchewan	1,165	.....	2,668	851	4,684	741	17	34	1,600
Alberta	2,371	59	2,144	2,184	6,758	1,073	80	172	1,128
British Columbia	2,326	1,516	2,087	2,644	8,573	1,360	1	28	1,092
Totals	36,530	3,924	14,874	18,398	73,726	22,931	116	579	7,843

Women Trainees.—The total in training in the Pre-employment classes from April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942, includes the following numbers of women: Quebec 21, Ontario 6,198, Saskatchewan 91, Alberta 45, British Columbia 164.

The total number placed in employment from April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942, included the following numbers of women: Ontario 4,504, Saskatchewan 41, Alberta 2, and British Columbia 88.

TABLE 1.—NUMBERS PROVIDED TRAINING AND NUMBERS PLACED FROM APRIL 1, 1941 TO MARCH 31st, 1942 AND IN MARCH, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training				Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment and R.C.A.F. Classes							
					Placed in Employment		Enlisted		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/41 to Mar. 31/42	At First of March	Enrolled in March	At end of March	From April 1/41 to Mar. 31/42	In March	From April 1/41 to Mar. 31/42	In March	From April 1/41 to Mar. 31/42	In March	From April 1/41 to Mar. 31/42	In March
DOMINION SUMMARY												
Pre-Employment Classes	36,530	5,286	3,203	5,148	22,931	2,338	579	31	1,878	384	5,562	657
Classes for Employed Persons (1)	3,924	1,449	1,071	2,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	14,874	5,175	1,380	5,145	116	2	7,843	1,167	243	23	1,343	223
Army and Navy Classes	18,398	3,068	979	2,734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	73,726	14,978	6,633	15,076	23,047	2,340	8,422	1,198	2,121	407	6,905	880
NOVA SCOTIA												
Pre-Employment Classes	734	147	64	150	514	56	7	.....	.....	.....	52	5
Classes for Employed Persons(1)	72	72	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	63	42	17	49	.....	.....	12	10	.....	.....	2	.....
Army Classes	888	168	29	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,757	429	110	362	514	56	19	10	.....	.....	54	5
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Pre-Employment Classes	612	109	1	98	439	.....	11	1	.....	.....	62	11
Classes for Employed Persons (1)	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	939	252	41	229	.....	.....	476	44	29	.....	162	12
Army Classes	1,033	209	30	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,594	570	82	507	439	.....	487	45	29	.....	224	23
QUEBEC												
Pre-Employment Classes	6,038	1,163	242	1,058	2,782	96	26	1	955	186	1,139	66
Classes for Employed Persons (1)	432	110	321	408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,256	558	124	580	.....	.....	404	74	71	13	188	15
Army Classes	1,719	404	96	369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,445	2,235	783	2,415	2,782	96	430	75	1,026	199	1,327	81

ONTARIO												
Pre-Employment Classes	22,475	2,891	2,171	2,805	15,599	1,696	296	13	342	128	3,370	445
Classes for Employed Persons (1)	1,835	922	300	976								
R.C.A.F. Classes	4,412	1,637	499	1,664	17		2,396	406	62	8	271	58
Army and Navy Classes	7,399	1,119	472	1,116								
Total	36,121	6,569	3,442	6,561	15,616	1,696	2,692	419	404	136	3,641	503
MANITOBA												
Pre-Employment Classes	809	187	31	152	423	47	5		64	8	164	25
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,305	496	86	454	1		735	114	31		81	14
Army Classes	1,680	235	46	127								
Total	3,794	918	163	733	424	47	740	114	95	8	245	39
SASKATCHEWAN												
Pre-Employment Classes	1,165	219	115	176	741	117	34	1	105	20	109	20
R.C.A.F. Classes	2,668	859	195	830	17	1	1,600	185			221	38
Army Classes	851	140	17	141								
Total	4,684	1,218	327	1,147	758	118	1,634	186	105	20	330	58
ALBERTA												
Pre-Employment Classes	2,371	301	289	409	1,073	127	172	15	297	36	410	50
Classes for Employed Persons (1)	59											
R.C.A.F. Classes	2,144	679	153	688	80	1	1,128	135	41		184	21
Army Classes	2,184	444	153	348								
Total	6,758	1,424	595	1,445	1,208	128	1,300	150	338	36	594	71
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
Pre-Employment Classes	2,326	269	290	300	1,360	199	28		115	6	256	35
Classes for employed Persons (1)	1,516	345	440	609								
R.C.A.F. Classes	2,087	652	265	651	1		1,092	199	9	2	234	65
Army Classes	2,644	349	136	346								
Total	8,573	1,615	1,131	1,906	1,361	199	1,120	199	124	8	490	100

(1) Part-time (evening) classes carried on at request of employers in war production with object of up-grading employees.

WOMEN TRAINEES.—The total in training in pre-employment classes from April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942, included the following numbers of women: Quebec 21, Ontario 6,198, Saskatchewan 91, Alberta 45, British Columbia 164.

The pre-employment totals at the end of March included the following numbers of women: Quebec 10, Ontario 867, Saskatchewan 25, Alberta, 38, and British Columbia. 56

The total number placed in employment from April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942, included the following numbers of women: Ontario 4,504, Saskatchewan 41, Alberta 2, and British Columbia 88.

The total number placed in employment in March 1942 included the following number of women: Ontario 936, Saskatchewan 21, and British Columbia 2.

TABLE 2—WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING—MONTH OF MARCH, 1942

—	Numbers in Training at March 31st (Subject to Revision)											Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment and R.C.A.F. Classes in March			
	Industrial Classes								R.C.A.F. Classes	Navy and Army Classes	Total in Training at Mar. 31	Placed in Employment	Enlisted	Completed Training but not placed	Left before Training completed
	Part-time Classes for Employed Persons	Aircraft Production (Trade not specified)	Electricity and Radio Mechanics	Machine Shop	Sheet Metal Work	Welding	Other Trades	Total in Industrial Classes							
DOMINION SUMMARY															
Nova Scotia	46			57	23	16	54	196	49	117	362	56	10		5
New Brunswick	10	18		79		1		108	229	170	507		45		23
Quebec	408		53	671	114	53	167	1,466	580	369	2,415	96	75	199	81
Ontario	976	323	108	1,842	59	191	282	3,781	1,664	1,116	6,561	1,696	419	136	503
Manitoba				109	28	15		152	454	127	733	47	114	8	39
Saskatchewan		104		72				176	830	141	1,147	118	186	20	58
Alberta		164		192	21	5	27	409	688	348	1,445	128	150	36	71
British Columbia	609		1	91	138	41	29	909	651	346	1,906	199	199	8	100
Total	2,049	609	162	3,113	383	322	559	7,197	5,145	2,734	15,076	2,340	1,198	407	880
CENTRES AND SCHOOLS															
Nova Scotia—															
Halifax—N.S. Technical College				25		16	9	50		53	103	5			2
New Glasgow—Training Centre					23		6	29		64	93	4			
Pictou—Training Centre	46						39	85			85				2
Trenton—Training Centre				32				32			32	47			1
Truro—R.C.A.F. Pre-entry									49		49		10		
Total	46			57	23	16	54	196	49	117	362	56	10		5
New Brunswick—															
Campbellton High School		18		22				40		31	71		1		5
Edmundston High School										22	22				
Edmundston R.C.A.F. Classes									53		53				3
Fredericton High School										12	12				
Fredericton R.C.A.F. Classes									25		25		10		
Moncton High School				41				41			41		0		1
Moncton R.C.A.F. School									63		63		22		5
Saint John Vocational	10			16		1		27		102	129				5
Saint John R.C.A.F. Classes									88		88		12		4
Woodstock Vocational										3	3				
Total	10	18		79		1		108	229	170	507		45		23
Quebec—															
Cartierville Aircraft and R.C.A.F.				22	87	12		121	380		501	14	62	34	24
Chicoutimi Arts and Trades												3		14	5
Grand'Mere Arts and Trades				37				37			37				1
Hull Technical				24			2	26			26	8			
Lachine Arts and Trades														17	

La Tuque Arts and Trades														17	
Montreal High School of Commerce										23	23				
Montreal Maisonneuve School				12				12			12				
Montreal Octave Cassegrain	45		17	182	16			260		18	278	14		47	15
Montreal Sherbrooke St. Tech	72		15	82			21	190		98	288	9			2
Montreal—Univ. of Montreal									152		152		12		3
Montreal—William Lunn	268			108	11			387		45	432	15		8	12
Port Alfred Arts and Trades				22				22			22				
Quebec-Commercial Academy										38	38				
Quebec-Laval University									48		48				1
Quebec Technical			21	59		30	144	254		38	292	22	1	3	15
Rimouski Arts and Trades				27		1		28		99	127				
Shawinigan Tech. Institute				47				47			47	1			1
Sherbrooke Arts and Trades	23							23			23			20	
Thetford Mines Arts and Trades												1		18	
Three Rivers Technical				49		10		59		10	69	7			1
Verdun Arts and Trades												2		21	1
TOTAL	408		53	671	114	53	167	1,466	580	369	2,415	96	75	199	81
Ontario—															
Belleville Vocational	38			104		19		161			161	25	3		6
Brantford Coll. and Voc				52		47		99			99	30			21
Chatham Vocational	24			45				69		62	131				2
Collingwood Collegiate	130							130			130				
Cornwall Vocational				81				81		83	164	33			26
Fort William Vocational		262						262			262	305			86
Galt R.C.A.F. Classes									702	151	853		182	8	19
Hamilton Ontario Training Coll									323	63	386		148		8
Hamilton Tech. Inst	147	28		160		39		374		35	409	89	1	10	58
Hamilton Westdale Tech	59		11	47				117	157	108	382	16	9		9
Kingston Coll. and Voc. Inst	76							76		98	174				
Kirkland Lake Coll. and Voc				44				44			44	21	1		
Kitchener-Waterloo Vocational				81			16	97		44	141	13	3		12
London Tech. and Comm. High School	12			83	28		53	176		69	245	74		18	21
North Bay Coll. and V. Inst				28				28			28	13			3
Oshawa Coll. and Voc. Inst	31			44		35		110			110	36			15
Ottawa High School of Commerce										39	39				
Ottawa Technical High	33			55			18	106	134	75	315	42	40		9
Owen Sound Vocational	16			67				83		27	110	24			6
Peterborough Vocational				86				86			86	57	1		27
Sarnia Coll. Inst. and Tech				37				37			37	12			6
St. Catharines Coll. and Voc				43				43			43	46		4	
St. Thomas Vocational				12				12			12	3	1	1	7
Sudbury Mining and Tech				21				21			21	19			1
Timmins High and Vocational				19				19			19	2			
Toronto Central Tech	282	33	12	324		25	139	815	348	106	1,269	203	28		68
Toronto Danforth Tech			85	58			15	158		14	172	174			18
Toronto De Havilland Aircraft	117							117			117				
Toronto Northern Voc				65				65		54	119	18			21
Toronto Western Tech, Comm	11			153		26	41	231		33	264	386	1		14
Welland Vocational				10				10			10	18			1
Weston Vocational				60	31			91			91	33	1		33
Windsor Vocational				63				63		55	118	4		95	6
TOTAL	976	323	108	1,842	59	191	282	3,781	1,664	1,116	6,561	1,696	419	136	503

TABLE 2—WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING—MONTH OF MARCH, 1942—*Concluded*

—	Number in Training at March 31st (Subject to Revision)											Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment and R.C.A.F. Classes in March			
	Industrial Classes								R.C.A.F. Classes	Navy and Army Classes	Total in Training at Mar. 31	Placed in Employment	Enlisted	Completed Training but not placed	Left before Training completed
	Part-time Classes for Employed Persons	Aircraft Production (Trade not specified)	Electricity and Radio Mechanics	Machine Shop	Sheet Metal Work	Welding	Other Trades	Total in Industrial Classes							
Manitoba—															
St. Boniface Voc. School				68		15		83			83	20		2	14
Winnipeg Daniel McIntyre										12	12				
Winnipeg Dom.-Prov. Voc				41	28			69	357	14	440	27	89	6	24
Winnipeg Kelvin Tech										11	11				
Winnipeg La Verendrye School									97		97		25		1
Winnipeg St. John's Tech										71	71				
Winnipeg 204 Princess St.										19	19				
Total				109	28	15		152	454	127	733	47	114	8	39
Saskatchewan—															
Moose Jaw R.C.A.F. Classes									233		233	1	42		3
Moose Jaw Tech. School		46		17				63			63	51	1	20	1
Prince Albert Youth Training School		20		17				37			37	23			5
Regina Balfour Tech		13		19				32			32	10			9
Regina R.C.A.F. Classes									356		356		75		30
Saskatoon Army Trades School										141	141				
Saskatoon Tech. Collegiate		25		19				44			44	33			5
Saskatoon R.C.A.F. Classes									241		241		68		5
Total		104		72				176	830	141	1,147	118	186	20	58
Alberta—															
Calgary D2H Airport				36	2			38	92		130	8	25	5	10
Calgary Exhibits Building		39		62			1	102	77	125	304	33	16	14	22
Calgary Inst. of Technology									161	29	190		43		1
Calgary Mount Royal College										30	30				
Calgary Western Canada High										109	109				
Edmonton Glenora School							4	4	138		142		6		2
Edmonton Oliver Building		28		35	19		14	96			96	41	4	6	9
Edmonton 10104—114 Street		41		45		2	3	91	121	55	267	31	34	11	12
Edmonton Technical School		38						38			38				
Medicine Hat Badminton Club Building		18		14		3	5	40	99		139	15	22		15
Total		164		192	21	5	27	409	688	348	1,445	128	150	36	71
British Columbia—															
Nanaimo Thos. Hodgson Voc										42	42				
Prince Rupert Booth Memorial	54							54			54				
Vancouver Fairview High School									134		134		55		4
Vancouver Aircraft Sheet Metal				10	138			148			148	107		1	10
Vancouver John Oliver High				16				16			16	5		5	4
Vancouver King Edward High			1	17				18			18	2			4

Vancouver Technical	215			35		41	29	320		228	548	83			17
Vancouver R.C.A.F. Classes									517		517		144	2	61
Vancouver 576 Seymour St.										6	6				
Vancouver 81 Robson St.	22							22			22				
Vancouver Shipfitting	187							187			187				
Victoria Central Junior High										70	70				
Victoria High School				13				13			13	2			
Victoria Machinery Depot	64							64			64				
Victoria Yarrows Ltd	67							67			67				
Total	609		1	91	138	41	29	909	651	346	1,906	199	199	8	100

TABLE 3.—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRAINEES ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1941 TO MARCH 31, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1942

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1 1941 to Mar. 31 1942	In Mar.	From April 1 1941 to Mar. 31 1942	In Mar.	From April 1 1941 to Mar. 31 1942	In Mar.	From April 1 1941 to Mar. 31 1942	In Mar.	From April 1 1941 to Mar. 31 1942	In Mar.	From April 1 1941 to Mar. 31 1942	In Mar.
Nova Scotia	311	31	207	19	70	14	19	.....	8	.....	615	64
New Brunswick	152	.....	207	1	82	.....	18	.....	3	.....	462	1
Quebec	1,983	146	1,795	122	863	48	445	17	194	10	5,280	343
Ontario	6,990	631	6,515	722	3,177	355	1,553	143	553	44	18,788	1,895
Manitoba	143	8	226	11	153	5	99	5	42	1	663	30
Saskatchewan	213	26	420	50	187	21	111	11	36	4	967	112
Alberta	257	33	543	92	315	70	303	53	161	34	1,579	282
British Columbia	307	49	825	89	578	80	266	40	113	27	2,089	285
TOTAL	10,356	924	10,738	1,106	5,425	593	2,814	269	1,110	120	30,443	3,012

TABLE 4.—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF VETERANS OF 1914-18 WAR AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF PRESENT WAR ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1941 TO MARCH 31, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1942

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1 1941 to Mar. 31 1942	In Mar.	From April 1 1941 to Mar. 31 1942	In Mar.	From April 1 1941 to Mar. 31 1942	In Mar.	From April 1 1941 to Mar. 31 1942	In Mar.	From April 1 1941 to Mar. 31 1942	In Mar.	From April 1 1941 to Mar. 31 1942	In Mar.
Nova Scotia	4	1	14	5	4	1	6	.....	2	.....	30	7
New Brunswick	16	.....	67	1	13	.....	7	.....	2	.....	105	1
Quebec	29	5	126	20	41	6	55	6	24	1	275	38
Ontario	35	4	293	27	105	2	328	16	89	1	850	50
Manitoba	10	3	104	6	51	1	57	2	30	1	252	13
Saskatchewan	15	1	106	19	31	4	58	4	14	1	224	29
Alberta	14	1	94	21	48	4	150	21	52	6	358	53
British Columbia	7	.....	119	8	54	4	93	9	33	7	306	28
TOTAL	130	15	923	107	347	22	754	58	246	17	2,400	219

TABLE 5.—NUMBERS OF ENLISTED MEN IN TRAINING AS NAVY AND ARMY TRADESMEN BY TRADE CATEGORIES AS AT MARCH 31, 1942

—	Auto Mechanics	Driver Mechanics	Blacksmiths	Carpenters	Clerks	Draughtsmen	Electricians and Radio Mechanics	Fitters and Artificers	Tin and Coppersmiths	Plumbers	Welders	Other Trades	Total
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	17	.....	36	14	.....	.....	(1) 14	117
New Brunswick	55	.....	3	17	12	5	14	13	.....	.....	8	(2) 43	170
Quebec	158	.....	5	13	61	.....	35	67	.....	.....	30	.....	369
Ontario	201	51	13	65	201	21	115	336	4	.....	16	(2) 93	1,116
Manitoba	26	.....	11	16	39	.....	7	9	.....	.....	.....	(2) 19	127
Saskatchewan	53	.....	22	17	20	.....	15	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	141
Alberta	89	.....	32	54	30	.....	40	76	27	.....	.....	.....	348
British Columbia	42	.....	8	59	50	.....	49	76	13	22	.....	(3) 27	346
TOTAL	624	51	94	241	449	43	275	627	58	22	54	196	2,734

(1) Concretors. (2) Cooks. (3) Concretors 11, Instrument Mechanics 16.

WARTIME FARM LABOUR PROGRAM IN ONTARIO

Review of Measures Taken in 1941 to Meet Shortage of Farm Labour in Ontario—Plans for 1942

IN the Spring of 1940 the Farm Training Branch of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program, foreseeing the coming shortage in farm labour due to enlistment, construction, war industries, need for increased food production and general stimulation of business, began to work on a method of meeting the critical farm situation.

The Ontario Department of Education was approached to arrange for special regulations which would release Secondary School students early for farm work. It was, however, too late in the season to make these arrangements effective and students were not released until examinations were over. Even at that, between 2,000 and 3,000 young men were placed on farms in the two months of July and August.

Benefiting from the experience gained in the Spring of 1940 plans were formulated in October and November 1940 to meet the 1941 situation. Conferences were held with groups of farmers in various parts of the province. A rounded out plan was first presented to a representative group of Waterloo farmers at Kitchener in October 1940 and later to other farm groups. The plan was thoroughly discussed, criticized, modified and suggestions made for its improvement. It was finally approved and prepared for submission to the Ontario Government in November 1940.

Features of Plan

The method of meeting the situation was based on the recognition of food production as a necessary war industry. In public addresses from time to time, this was recognized by the Premier of Ontario and members of the Ontario Cabinet. By this recognition, it was possible to make a wide appeal for registration of farm workers on the basis of patriotism and a desire to help in the prosecution of the war.

The importance of the problem was recognized by the Ontario Government and an Inter-departmental Committee on Farm Labour Service was appointed consisting of the Minister of Labour, Hon. N. O. Hipel as Chairman, The Minister of Education, Hon. Dr. Duncan McArthur, the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. P. M. Dewan, and the three Deputy Ministers, J. F. Marsh, Dr. G. F. Rogers and W. R. Reek. A. Maclaren was appointed as Director of the plan.

The Dominion Department of Labour was then approached for their co-operation in financing and promoting the plan. This co-operation was accorded and the work for 1941-42 was carried out under a Dominion-Provincial Inter-departmental Committee agreement.

The co-operation of all the Churches, the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., other branches and departments of the Provincial Government, Boards of Education, Teachers and others was then secured. All these groups co-operated and helped to make the plan a success in 1941-42.

Farm Labour Service Force

The Inter-departmental Committee early in 1941, after considering fifteen or twenty names, organized its Farm Labour Service under the name of the Ontario Farm Service Force. This name parallels the name of Canada's Overseas Military Forces viz. Canadian Active Service Force. By the adoption of this name the movement capitalized on the patriotic war sentiment which was manifest throughout the Province.

The Farm Service Force has now organized those who registered with it into six or seven Brigades according to the class of registrant. Anyone over 12 years of age who works on the farm or in the production of food is eligible for registration. The Force registers farmers, farmers' wives, sons, daughters and hired men as well as village, town and city people who volunteer to help the farmer. All boys under 15 and girls under 16 must work on their own home farm or on some other farm selected by their parents and under their close supervision. Others over these ages may work at home, find their own job or be placed by the Ontario Farm Service Force. All registrants are known as Farm Service Volunteers. The Brigades are as follows:—

(1) *The Farm Cadet Brigade* enrolls all young men, 15 years old and up to military age, and all those over that age who have been rejected for any of the Services and who are prepared to work on the farm in the production of food. Their chief work is seasonal work on mixed and dairy farms.

(2) *The Farmerette Brigade* enrolls all young women 16 years old and up, in school, normal school, college, university, or other educational institutions and women teachers in these institutions. Their specialty is fruit, vegetable and truck farming.

(3) *The Women's Land Brigade* enrolls all women who are not in educational institutions

and volunteer for Farm Service and emphasizes year round work on general, live stock, poultry and dairy farms.

(4) *The Boys of the Old Brigade* enrolls middle aged and older men, many of them retired farmers or farm hands for year round or seasonal work on general and dairy farms.

(5) *The Holiday Service Brigade* enrolls three classes of Farm Service Volunteers: (*a*) Those who give their summer holidays—say one to three or four weeks to help relatives, friends or other farmers particularly in haying, harvest, threshing, silo filling, potato or other harvesting operations; (*b*) those who, while working at some other occupation, give one day a week to nearby farmers in harvesting operations or (*c*) those who in small country towns close their stores and organize holidays (one, two or three days a week) and go out and help in harvest operations.

(6) *The Children's Brigade* enrolls all under 16 years of age who on their own farms or on nearby farms participate in farm work including picking berries, hoeing, weeding, caring for gardens, etc.

(7) *The Farm Girls' Brigade* enrolls all farm young women up to 26 years of age not in school who undertake to help in various ways with the farm operations. Another will enroll during 1942-43 anyone not resident on the farm who undertakes to plan, plant, care for and harvest a vegetable garden at their own home or on an allotment. This Brigade will be called the Home Garden Brigade.

The Land Army

With this type of organization it can be seen that Ontario has organized a Land Army. According to the 1931 census the number of men, women, and children that was needed to care for the crops in Ontario was constituted as follows: Family workers—281,364; Permanent workers—25,276; Temporary workers —123,144 or a total Army of 429,784.

This army of 429,784, having been depleted by enlistment in Army, Navy, Air Force, and Home Defence Forces, by engagement in construction and war industry, etc, the task of the Ontario Farm Service Force is to recruit reinforcements and replacements. For 1941-42 the Force set for itself an objective of 10,000 placements for farm service and in the twelve months it has recorded placements of 23,000.

The work was organized with a Field Force of Placement Officers, one in every three counties of the Province. The work of these Officers was: (1) to secure applications from farmers for help; (2) to investigate the home and the character of the farmers applying for help; (3) to visit Secondary Schools, Employment Offices, County Departments of Agriculture, and address public meetings to enroll as many volunteers for farm work as they could get; (4) Place these volunteers in selected farm homes where they would have the best chance to make good; (5) to keep in touch with these placements in order to see that no young person was exploited; (6) to adjust any difficulties that might arise with regard to hours, conditions, wages, etc.

Each year in the late winter before placement began a survey has been made of the need for farm help. In 1940, the survey consisted of obtaining reports re: the situation from every Employment Office and County Department of Agriculture Representative in the Province. In 1941, 5,000 Survey forms were sent out, one to each Rural School Section in the Province. About 1,500 forms were returned, which indicated that the situation was very serious. In 1942 a thorough organization of every County is being undertaken with volunteer canvassers in every polling subdivision to make a farm-to-farm canvass to find out all the labour resources, machines, men, co-operative community organization, and the actual shortage of help.

The help secured for Ontario Farmers in 1941-42 when analysed shows the following distribution:

Secondary School Students placed through Schools, Departments of Agriculture and O.F.S.F. Placement Officers:

Young men.....	6,454		
Young women.....	5,407		
Young men placed by field staff.....	1,900		
Day-by-day work....	350	14,111	
Placed through Employment Service of Canada Officers and in co-operation with O.F.S.F. Placement Officers:			
Experienced men.....	4,037		
Partly experienced men.....	1,667	5,704	
Placed by O.F.S.F. Officers Women's Land Brigade:			
Monthly placements	95		
Day-by-day Work.	1,440	1,535	
Farm Service Force Camps:			
10 Girls' Camps....	998		
1 Boys' Camp.....	120		
Private Camps....	123	1,241	
Army (men released part time from Active Service Force).....	450	450	23,041

The Holiday Service Brigade encouraged men and women to spend their holidays doing farm work. It has not been possible to keep a record of the number enrolled, but the number is in the hundreds.

The Army authorities were approached to grant leave to men in the Army to help in harvest operations. Certain concessions were made but since all men asking for agricultural leave had to give up Army pay, family allowances, hospitalization, insurance, etc., the number secured was very limited.

The day-by-day work was done by individuals who for one reason or another had to live at home but gathered at certain rendezvous on the outskirts of town or city where each morning they were picked up by the farmer and returned there in the evening.

There was considerable evidence that many recruits for farm work were secured without their being registered in any of the agencies co-operating, but due to the publicity campaign conducted by the Ontario Farm Service Force.

The experienced and partly experienced men were largely recruited through the Employment Service of Canada Offices and County Department of Agriculture Offices with which the Ontario Farm Service Force co-operated.

Plans for 1942

The Ontario Farm Service Force is starting its 1942 program with an objective of 40,000 placements between April 1, 1942, and March 31, 1943. It plans to carry on along the same lines as last year increasing the number of Secondary School Students, enlarging its Women's Land Brigade and experimenting in mobile units for harvesting, threshing and silo filling.

Entrance and Secondary School Students.—Regulations governing the granting of Departmental Certificates from Entrance to Honour Matriculation have been drawn up and sent out to Secondary School Principals and High School Entrance Boards.

These regulations will permit students to leave school (without losing their year's standing) after April 17 and in a few cases even as early as April 1 for two purposes viz. to enlist in Canadian Active Service Forces or to engage in farm work or its closely allied industries such as creamery, cheese factory, cannery and packing house. The conditions under which students may do either of these two things and still secure their year's standing and promotion are as follows: (*a*) They must be in regular attendance at school until the date released; (*b*) They shall score fifty per cent standing in all subjects required in term work and exams; (*c*) They shall enlist or engage in farming for a term of at least thirteen weeks and until voluntarily released by the farmer employer.

High School Entrance Boards may grant Entrance standing to students in Grade 8 on the recommendations of their principal when they fulfil similar conditions to the Secondary School Students as outlined above.

Course of Preliminary Training for Inexperienced Students.—An outline course including lectures on the theory of farming, practical work in school, shop, garden, visits to farms, stables, dairies, etc., practical demonstrations in use of implements, exercises for making students physically fit, etc., has been prepared and issued by the Department of Education and in many schools is meeting with considerable success. A special handbook for students has also been prepared for those who have never had any experience in farm work.

Some teachers have questioned the advisability of allowing students to leave school so early in the year because of the loss in education. On the other hand this plan may be a gain for education if there is taken into consideration the value of training in Democracy involved in the self-discipline of farm work, the understanding of urban-rural relationships secured, the responsibility of the individual to the community which is developed in rendering a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, the co-ordination of body, mind and spirit in serving the social purpose of food production, and the realization of the value of time, work and money.

The Organization of Camps in Fruit and Vegetable Areas.—In sections where farming is carried on intensively such as fruit, vegetable and truck gardening areas, the method of setting up Government financed camps to house young women has been found to be the best method of meeting the fruit and vegetable growers' labour problem.

Eleven of these camps were established in 1941. As many more will be established in 1942. These camps are set up to accommodate up to 60 young men or women. The discipline, recreation, feeding and housing arrangements are directed by the Young Men's Christian Association or the Young Women's Christian Association. The labour distribution is handled by O.F.S.F. Placement Officers and a Labour Secretary in each camp.

Workers are paid by the farmer at going wages in the district but not less than a minimum hourly wage agreed on at a growers' meeting before the opening of the camp.

At a preliminary meeting of growers in a district where it is believed that such a camp is needed the particular needs of the district are discussed, e.g., minimum wages, piece rates, conditions of work, etc. Every grower is then required to fill out a labour requirements survey. These surveys are charted and graphed. The placement officer and the local committee in charge then review the situation, decide on the opening date and the number of helpers required at the opening of the camp.

An unemployment insurance fund is established in each camp district to which each grower contributes 10 cents per worker per day used. This fund is drawn on to supplement the board of any worker who is unemployed because of scarcity of work and is operated as follows: Any worker who has four days' work or more in a week pays full board money ($4.50 a week for girls and $5 a week for boys) for every day less than four that he works, one-quarter of the board amount is drawn from the fund and paid to the Y.M.C.A. or Y.W.C.A. for board. In this way workers may be held in camp through the slack period, room and board free.

The camp of 60 workers is staffed with a director, cook and three assistants. A labour secretary is also placed in every camp, whose duty it is to distribute the labour as equitably as possible, see that every worker is steadily employed, adjust difficulties as they arise between worker and farmer, see that both worker and farmer are fairly treated.

A program of recreation and entertainment is planned by the director and the elected camp council of workers.

The grower telephones his requirements each evening and calls for his workers by car or truck each morning and returns them in the evening. Morning and evening meals are served in camp and workers make their own lunch in the morning to be taken with them and eaten on the farm where they are employed.

The camps run from April 1 to October 15 varying within these outside dates according to local needs.

These camps have been set up some under canvas, others in rented houses, remodelled barns, public schools, high schools, parish halls, fruit packing houses, fall fair grounds and buildings, etc.

A plentiful supply of good sanitary drinking water is necessary. A water system is installed, washing room facilities arranged for, jacket stoves and hot water tanks are part of the equipment. Wherever possible electric light and electricity for cooking purposes are installed.

Method of Placement

Farm workers are supplied to farmers in one or other of the following ways:

(1) By individual placement on farms where room and board is furnished in addition to cash wages.

(2) By placement in small groups from 2 to 20 where suitable living conditions are provided.

(3) By government organized camps of workers up to 60 in number as outlined above.

(4) Through day-by-day work.

(5) Through mobile units of men for haying, harvest, canning, etc.

All types of farming have been served through one or other of these methods including general farming, dairying, livestock, hog farming, poultry, flax, fruit, vegetable and truck farming. Many cannery workers have also been secured.

Uniforms, Badges, Awards

A system of recognition has been worked out and includes the following:

(1) A crest with the name "Farm Service Force" and motto "We Lend a Hand" a Union Jack and the Ontario Coat of Arms superimposed is presented to every registrant.

(2) The crest is accompanied with a card containing the code of the Ontario Farm Service Force.

(3) Uniforms for farm cadets, farmerettes, and women's land brigade are prescribed with shoulder, sleeve and hat badges. The wearing of these is not compulsory except in camp.

(4) The work uniform is blue overalls, white blouse and red bandanna for girls and blue shirts and straw hats for boys.

(5) Chevrons for six months or one season's work are presented to be worn on the sleeve of the dress uniform.

(6) Certificates of achievement will be presented at public gatherings in schools, etc., in the fall to those who have participated in the work.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Weekly Half-Holiday for Motor Vehicle Business in British Columbia—Lumbermen's Wages in New Brunswick—Quebec Minimum Wages—Teachers' Pensions in Alberta and British Columbia—Licensing of Hairdressers in Manitoba

BRITISH Columbia has exempted the businesses of motor vehicle dealers from the Weekly Half-holiday Act but has required them to observe Saturday as a half-holiday. Four Quebec minimum wage orders have been renewed and one amended to provide a 10 per cent increase in minimum wage rates for stationary enginemen. Several by-laws passed under the Alberta Teachers' Retirement Fund Act have been amended and a regulation governing voluntary increases of contributions to the Teachers' Pension Fund in British Columbia has been made. Manitoba has passed regulations for the licensing of hairdressers. A revised wage scale for three classes of forest workers has been issued by the New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission. The Regional War Labour Board for that province has approved the revised scale and set an upper limit on the wages of these workers.

Alberta Teachers' Retirement Fund Act

Amendments in certain by-laws passed under this Act (Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 1230; 1940, pp. 243, 446; 1941; pp. 138, 958) were gazetted March 14. By-law 4 is amended to place a pensioner who accepts a teaching appointment in an institution in the same position as a retired teacher who accepts re-employment in the schools. For such persons the pension will cease during the period of re-employment if it exceeds ten days in any one month, and the pension will be re-computed when the employment ends to allow for additional service and any additional contributions.

By amendments to by-laws 12 and 13 claims for a refund of contributions in the case of contributors who die before retiring or who reach retirement age before serving long enough to qualify for a pension must now be submitted within a time limit of one year. By-law 5 is amended to provide that claims for the amount of the monthly payment unpaid for the month in which the pensioner died must be made within six months of the date of death. In the case of deceased pensioners or contributors such claims could formerly be made only by the estate or the next-of-kin. They may now also be submitted by the widow or widower of the pensioner or contributor.

British Columbia Teachers' Pensions Act

The Commissioner of Teachers' Pensions has issued a regulation gazetted March 26 specifying the amount by which teachers may voluntarily increase their monthly contribution to the Teachers' Pension Fund in order to provide themselves with a larger retirement annuity. One or more dollars may be added to the monthly statutory contribution of 4 per cent of the teacher's salary, or the contributor may add an amount which together with the statutory contribution will yield a retirement annuity of $10 per month or any multiple of $10.

British Columbia Weekly Half-Holiday Act

Three types of motor vehicle dealers in the city of Victoria and the municipalities of Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich have been declared exempt from the weekly half-holiday provisions of this Act but are required to observe a half-holiday on Saturday. The order gazetted March 26 covers shops engaged in repairing motor vehicles, those which sell motor car parts at wholesale and those which sell new motor vehicles. These shops must be closed to customers on Saturdays between 1 p.m. and 12 midnight and no employer may require or permit his employees to remain in such shops after 1.30 p.m. on that day. Repair shops and those engaged in selling new motor vehicles may retain one or more persons on the premises after 1.30 p.m. to perform services and repairs which are immediately necessary for the operation of a motor vehicle and which can ordinarily be performed within a half-hour. Cars may be accepted for storage or released from storage and used motor vehicles may be sold or demonstrated on Saturday afternoon.

Manitoba Hairdressers Act

Regulations relating to the licensing of hairdressers issued under this Act were gazetted March 21 and are to be in effect from April 1, 1942. They are applicable to Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. Vital, Fort Garry, St. James, East and West Kildonan, Tuxedo, Transcona, and Brooklands.

Licences may be granted by the Department of Labour to master hairdressers, operators and improvers. The proprietor of every hairdressing establishment or one of the partners if it is run on a partnership basis must hold a master hairdresser's licence. All the employees must be licensed as operators or improvers. A master hairdresser who employs an unlicensed person as a hairdresser may have his licence revoked or suspended.

The Board of Examiners provided for in the Act may withold a licence unless it is

satisfied that the applicant is qualified as a hairdresser and, in the case of a master hairdresser, that the premises in which the business is to be carried on are suitable for the purpose. Each application must be accompanied by a medical certificate dated not more than two weeks prior to filing declaring the applicant to be free from any communicable or contagious disease. The licence fee for a master hairdresser is $5, for an operator, $2 and for an improver $1. All licences expire on April 30 of each year.

These regulations must be posted in a conspicuous place in each establishment. A licence may be revoked or suspended for failure to comply with them.

New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission Act

The Forest Operations Commission has raised the minimum wage rates for stream-drivers, boomers and sorters above those set a year ago (Labour Gazette, 1941, p. 435). The new order gazetted and effective April 1, 1942, increases the average piece-work rate for stream-drivers from $3.25 to $3.50 a day with board. Wages paid to cooks, foremen, bookkeepers and clerks are not to be included in computation of the average rate, nor are these groups covered by the order.

Hourly minimum rates for boomers and sorters are raised from 32½ cents to 35 cents without board; but the employer is still permitted to deduct from each worker's wages a maximum of 50 cents a day if he supplies board.

Payment of these rates is subject to the condition that no cost-of-living bonus shall be payable to such workmen for the balance of 1942. Requirements as to the keeping of records, the audit of payrolls and investigations by the Fair Wage Officer remain unchanged.

The Regional War Labour Board for New Brunswick has approved the revised scale of minimum wages and set an upper limit on wages for forest operators. Employers may not pay more than $3.75 a day with board to stream-drivers, nor more than 37½ cents an hour without board to boomers and sorters unless their highest rates for similar work in 1941 exceeded these amounts. In that event they may pay the 1941 rates.

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

A correction gazetted March 21 in the English version of article 2 of Order 5 (revised) concerning the silk tetxile industry (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 985) makes the English and French versions agree in declaring the order not applicable to establishments which manufacture only tissues or fabrics of not more than twelve inches in width.

An amendment in Order 6 (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 624) gazetted March 28 has increased by 10 per cent the minimum rates for stationary enginemen in the city and district of Montreal and in the municipalities within a five-mile radius of the Island of Montreal.

By notices gazetted March 28, Orders 5 and 6 have both been renewed for one year dating from April 1 and April 15 respectively and Order 15 concerning the packing and grading of wastepaper (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 1236) has been extended to April 8, 1943. An order gazetted April 4 renews until April 1, 1943 Order 4 covering industries to which special orders do not apply. (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 512).

Labour Laws Relaxed in U.S.A. to meet Emergency

In the United States labour laws applying to women's hours of work in manufacturing industries have been relaxed in many states. There are 21 states having laws or orders that provide a maximum of 48 hours a week (or less) for manufacturing industries; 12 states that prohibit night work for women during certain hours; and 20 states that provide 1 day rest in 7 (in addition all but 4 other states have no-Sunday-work laws).

General acts passed in Maine give the Governor broad emergency powers to utilize all the manpower and material resources of the state. In Massachusetts the Governor may suspend any law, rule, or regulation affecting the employment of persons.

New action by legislatures to meet the war emergency includes: Passage in New York of a law enabling the Department of Labour to issue permits waiving legal provisions as to work hours of women 18 years of age or over (effective only during the war); in New Jersey of an amendment to the night work law permitting the Governor to suspend it "in time of war or other serious emergency"; in Virginia permitting employers on war work to employ women 18 and over for 10-56 hours instead of the 9-48 limit in the law, limited to the duration of a war contract and conditions of work must safeguard health.

In Pennsylvania the Industrial Board ruled that employers "actively participating in the defence program" may secure permits to employ women over 21 "beyond the 8-44 hour maximum on 5½ days. The basic law provides for time and a half pay beyond the 44 hours, with a limit to 48 hours a week. The California law requires time and a half for night work, but new orders have been pending. In Indiana the Commissioner of Labour announced he would relax enforcement of the night work law, but would investigate individual cases.

ACTIVITIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Appointment of New Chief Commissioner—Second Meeting of National Employment Committee—Insurance Registration—Report of Employment and Claims Offices—Employment conditions at the end of March

THE appointment of a Chief Commissioner to succeed the late Dr. Joseph Sirois was announced by the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, on March 17. The new Chief Commissioner is Louis J. Trottier, formerly Treasurer of the General Trust Company of Canada, Montreal. With the two other Commissioners, R. J. Tallon and Allan M. Mitchell, Mr. Trottier will be responsible for administering the Unemployment Insurance Plan throughout Canada.

Since the death of Dr. Sirois, Mr. Arthur MacNamara, Associate Deputy Minister of Labour, has been carrying on as Acting Chief Commissioner. Through the period of organization, Mr. MacNamara with his associates and staff efficiently performed a very difficult task, and will in future carry on his duties as Associate Deputy Minister of Labour.

The new Chief Commissioner is prominent in business and professional circles. In addition to performing the duties of Treasurer of the General Trust Company of Canada, he has been for a number of years Professor of Fiscal and Fiduciary Accounting at the University of Montreal. As such he has taken an active interest in the establishment and development of the administrative and accounting branch of the High School of Commerce, Montreal. Mr. Trottier is Secretary of Le Cercle Universitaire of Montreal.

The opening of the fiscal year was marked by a re-registration of all insurable employees by the Unemployment Insurance Commission, as well as the registration of those not in insurable classes employed in industry. New books for the fiscal year 1942-43 are also being issued.

National Employment Committee

The second meeting of the National Employment Committee, established under the Unemployment Insurance Act as an advisory body on employment matters to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, was held in Ottawa on Wednesday, March 18, 1942. Mr. Tom Moore, Chairman of the Committee, presided and introduced a new member, Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, O.B.E., of Ottawa, appointed by the Commission to represent the Canadian Welfare Council. The appointment of Mrs. Thorburn brings the membership of the Committee to nine, two of whom are women.

Dr. Allon Peebles, Executive Director of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, and V. C. Phelan, Chief Employment Officer, outlined the Employment Service, its establishment, personnel and methods of functioning.

The committee considered the establishment of Regional Committees. The Unemployment Insurance Act provides that Regional Committees shall be established to act in an advisory capacity and assist in the Commission's Employment Service work in each of the five Regional Committees. The five Regional Committees of Canada, for purposes of administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act are: Maritime Provinces; Quebec; Ontario, west to a line drawn approximately through Lake Nipigon to Hudson Bay; the remainder of Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces; British Columbia.

The discussion resulted in recommendations to the Commission respecting the numbers and personnel of each of these Regional Committees, it being suggested that the Executive Committee of the National Employment Committee could assist the Commission in respect to the appointment of the Regional Committees.

In accordance with a previous decision that the National Employment Committee would convene at intervals of three months, it was decided to hold the next meeting about the middle of June.

Insurance Registration

Reports from the district offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission show that 159,441 employers and 2,674,404 employees have registered throughout Canada. Heretofore, the Unemployment Insurance Commission has issued figures of the numbers of books requisitioned by employers for their employees. Commencing this month it is the intention of the Commission to publish figures regarding the number of employees registered.

A progress report of registration of employers and employees on March 31, 1942 contained the following figures:

Region	Employers Registered	Employees Registered
British Columbia ..	13,316	219,391
Prairie	28,665	364,448
Ontario	60,804	1,060,657
Quebec	44,904	823,242
Maritime	11,752	206,666
	159,441	2,674,404

Report of Employment and Claims Offices for February, 1942

The volume of business transacted by Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the month of February, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a gain of more than 11 per cent over that of the previous month, but a loss of nearly 29 per cent from February, 1940. Under the former comparison, increased placements were reported in manufacturing, construction, transportation, trade and mining, that in the last named group being minor only, while a substantial decline took place in logging and nominal decreases in agriculture, finance and services. When compared with February a year ago, large reductions in placements were recorded in construction, services and logging, as well as a moderate decline in agriculture; however these losses were partly offset by improvement shown in manufacturing, transportation, trade, finance and mining, the most noteworthy of which was in manufacturing.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1940, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered, each month, at employment offices throughout Canada. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications rose sharply during February, 1942, standing at 61·1 and 49·7 respectively, in comparison with ratios of 53·4 and 43·4 in January and with 49·5 and 46·0 in February a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Commission throughout Canada during February, 1942, was 1,148, as compared with 1,033 during the preceding month and with 1,413 in February last year.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,879, in comparison with 1,933 in January, 1942, and with 2,851 during February, 1941.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Commission during February, 1942, was 934, of which 615 were in regular employment and 319 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 839 during the preceding month. Placements in February last year averaged 1,313 daily, consisting of 840 placements in regular and 473 in casual employment.

During the month of February, 1942, the offices of the Commission referred 24,725 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 22,410 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,747, of which 11,436 were male and 3,311 female, while placements in casual work totalled 7,663. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 17,296 for men and 10,250 for women, a total of 27,546, while applications for work numbered 45,075, of which 31,897 were from men and 13,178 from women. Reports for January, 1942, showed 26,823 positions available, 50,250 applications made and 21,801 placements effected, while in February, 1941, there were recorded 33,889 vacancies, 68,417 applications for work and 31,489 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by employment offices, each year, from January, 1932, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940	320,090	155,016	475,106
1941	316,168	191,595	507,763
1942 (2 months)	28,988	15,223	44,211

Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

There were increases of nearly 16 per cent and 52 per cent, respectively, in the number of vacancies offered through employment and claims offices in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island during February, 1942, when compared with the previous month and with February a year ago. Placements, likewise, were over 14 per cent higher than in January and almost 50 per cent in excess of those recorded during the corresponding month of 1941. When comparing placements by industrial divisions during the period under review with those of February last year, the most important increases were recorded in manufacturing, construction and services, a slight gain in transportation being more than offset by a decline in logging. Changes in other groups were small. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were: services 1,290; construction 1,020 and manufacturing 564. During the month 1,600 men and 162 women were placed in regular employment.

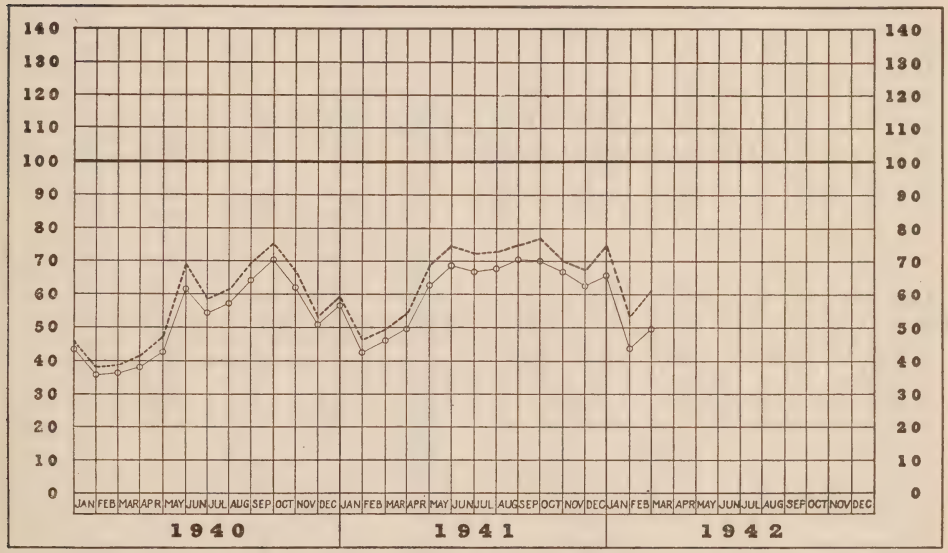
New Brunswick

During the month of February, positions offered in New Brunswick were nearly 3 per cent more numerous than in January, but 30 per cent below those recorded during the cor-

responding month a year ago. Placements were almost 17 per cent above those of the preceding month, but nearly 40 per cent fewer than in February, 1941. Comparatively heavy reductions in placements under the second comparison were reported in services and construction, minor gains only being shown in all other groups. The majority of placements recorded during the month were in the following industries: services 366; trade 83; manufacturing 49; logging 45 and construction 43. Placements in regular employment numbered 152 of men and 52 of women.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



Quebec

The demand for workers, as shown by orders listed at employment and claims offices in Quebec during February, was almost 36 per cent above that of the preceding month, but 67 per cent less than in February, 1941. Placements were 103 per cent above those of January, but over 80 per cent fewer than in the corresponding month a year ago. All industrial divisions, except transportation, showed declines in placements from February last year, the greatest reductions being reported in services, construction and logging, followed by a smaller loss in manufacturing. Groups in which most of the placements were effected were: services 718; manufacturing 497; construction 483 and transportation 171. There were 979 men and 468 women placed in regular employment.

Ontario

Orders listed at employment and claims offices in Ontario in February were only fractionally higher than during the preceding month and one per cent below those of February, 1941. Placements, too, were slightly above the number reported in January, but over 9 per cent fewer than in the corresponding period a year ago. A large decline in placements from February last year took place in construction and together with smaller losses in logging and agriculture accounted for the decrease in the province as a whole, although these losses were partly offset by a moderate gain in manufacturing and small advances in services, transportation and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included: services 3,705; manufacturing 2,666; construction 1,385; logging 892; trade 551; transportation 309 and agriculture 192. Regular placements numbered 4,738 of men and 1,616 of women.

Manitoba

During February, vacancies offered through employment and claims offices in Manitoba were over 26 per cent fewer than in January, but nearly 32 per cent in excess of Feb-

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1942

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Prince Edward Island	**12**	**6**	**80**	**12**	**9**	**2**	**79**	.....
Charlottetown	12	6	80	12	9	2	79	.....
Nova Scotia	**3,255**	**155**	**3,535**	**3,095**	**1,753**	**1,339**	**798**	**759**
Amherst	52	0	63	52	4	48	17	.....
Halifax	1,263	73	1,413	1,197	377	819	322	178
Kentville	78	57	88	58	56	2	55	115
New Glasgow	1,130	12	1,073	1,068	795	273	64	320
Sydney	624	5	790	622	429	191	246	146
Truro	14	8	10	4	4	0	6	.....
Yarmouth	84	0	98	94	88	6	88	.....
New Brunswick	**726**	**92**	**1,207**	**633**	**204**	**424**	**675**	**239**
Campbellton	7	4	46	3	0	3	43	.....
Chatham	104	0	105	104	27	77	34	13
Edmundston	7	3	71	4	4	0	67	.....
Moncton	290	54	560	255	73	177	351	195
Saint John	318	31	425	267	100	167	180	31
Quebec	**3,889**	**1,855**	**8,665**	**2,719**	**1,447**	**570**	**7,395**	**6,891**
Chicoutimi	392	282	362	318	240	5	193	435
Drummondville	67	30	214	53	41	0	165	.....
Granby	84	46	134	74	49	0	160	.....
Hull	28	22	246	14	15	0	264	703
Joliette	0	0	17	0	0	0	16	.....
Lachine	47	0	96	47	0	47	36	.....
Levis	5	0	60	5	1	4	85	50
Matane	60	30	67	52	48	1	43	252
Montreal	1,789	985	3,743	908	279	260	3,382	2,136
Quebec	245	163	1,557	185	111	22	1,593	1,231
Rouyn	127	45	171	76	66	10	97	283
St. Jean	64	14	236	36	19	0	128	.....
St. Jerome	39	35	18	6	6	0	8	.....
Shawinigan Falls	124	18	553	121	121	0	432	.....
Sherbrooke	469	66	557	504	198	202	265	246
Sorel	5	0	13	5	2	3	8	.....
Thetford Mines	202	87	193	197	158	0	145	144
Three Rivers	70	0	197	76	60	16	175	929
Val d'Or	13	2	26	12	12	0	20	407
Valleyfield	20	3	60	16	16	0	45	.....
Verdun	39	27	145	14	5	0	135	75
Ontario	**11,298**	**3,191**	**17,568**	**10,587**	**6,354**	**3,481**	**12,497**	**6,610**
Barrie	207	72	106	106	88	8	25	228
Belleville	106	0	221	106	78	28	233	123
Brantford	209	18	310	264	151	55	212	111
Brockville	132	0	198	145	127	18	33	.....
Chatham	111	34	135	87	65	22	164	95
Cornwall	61	12	123	53	47	3	106	.....
Fort Frances	21	16	19	8	7	0	19	.....
Fort William	190	40	380	180	127	44	165	248
Galt	156	12	179	217	136	11	34	84
Guelph	207	82	311	214	168	0	322	53
Hamilton	1,296	277	1,693	1,080	457	610	1,197	407
Kenora	13	3	56	16	9	7	63	39
Kingston	494	48	531	426	396	30	210	72
Kitchener	449	2	473	445	313	133	125	91
Lindsay	123	0	138	120	84	35	147	96
London	545	197	905	489	156	224	707	205
New Toronto	166	61	174	98	51	47	137	102
Niagara Falls	281	60	318	228	147	58	358	377
North Bay	230	107	257	197	153	39	174	122
Orillia	63	84	68	67	47	2	111	.....
Oshawa	533	110	648	352	179	173	266	117
Ottawa	591	200	917	419	185	204	694	507
Owen Sound	59	0	143	146	122	24	114	44
Pembroke	197	0	382	197	184	13	228	218
Peterborough	198	176	305	187	156	30	485	99
Port Arthur	484	19	690	547	542	5	108	423
St. Catharines	528	62	638	644	240	213	431	206
St. Thomas	120	43	138	109	64	33	74	75
Sarnia	147	22	249	136	73	63	269	106
Sault Ste. Marie	227	76	225	158	116	24	111	72
Simcoe	74	32	88	59	50	9	63	34
Stratford	119	91	205	167	114	31	99	95
Sudbury	190	59	246	179	146	22	111	254
Timmins	366	889	547	307	234	73	362	504
Toronto	1,651	20	3,840	1,683	619	1,064	3,124	869
Welland	109	89	240	134	107	5	244	150
Windsor	451	160	1,226	422	251	91	1,030	257
Woodstock	194	18	246	195	165	30	142	127
Manitoba	**2,363**	**618**	**4,502**	**2,135**	**1,417**	**549**	**3,655**	**1,472**
Brandon	207	41	266	173	112	58	254	87
Dauphin	102	21	83	74	55	19	47	187
Flin Flon	11	6	16	5	4	0	16	.....
Portage la Prairie	50	23	71	26	24	1	51	39
Winnipeg	1,993	527	4,066	1,857	1,222	471	3,287	1,159

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1942—Conc.

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Saskatchewan	**915**	**361**	**1,783**	**896**	**450**	**304**	**1,583**	**577**
Estevan	0	40	4	1	1	0	30	7
Moose Jaw	171	23	283	173	97	30	147	93
North Battleford	22	13	27	12	6	2	40	11
Prince Albert	137	103	191	150	63	59	89	48
Regina	205	12	561	201	97	104	537	155
Saskatoon	186	101	482	117	63	54	467	134
Swift Current	37	36	31	26	10	16	190	25
Weyburn	87	12	78	83	56	22	5	50
Yorkton	70	21	126	133	57	17	78	54
Alberta	**1,661**	**191**	**2,473**	**1,749**	**1,207**	**247**	**1,686**	**1,507**
Calgary	863	114	1,269	923	549	161	982	436
Drumheller	3	0	12	5	5	0	19	6
Edmonton	590	36	893	608	535	63	438	929
Lethbridge	122	37	183	98	58	8	154	54
Medicine Hat	83	4	116	115	60	15	93	82
British Columbia	**3,427**	**565**	**5,262**	**2,899**	**1,906**	**747**	**3,843**	**1,288**
Kamloops	65	0	104	65	53	12	57	37
Kelowna	15	7	38	40	9	0	60	.....
Nanaimo	259	1	258	249	236	11	123	268
Nelson	23	14	46	10	7	4	62	4
New Westminster	139	51	257	133	64	33	332	55
Prince Rupert	392	11	388	340	312	13	76	81
Vancouver	1,574	456	2,973	1,251	706	382	2,650	411
Victoria	960	25	1,198	811	519	292	483	432
Canada	**27,546**	**7,034**	**45,075**	**24,725**	**14,747**	**7,663**	**32,211**	**20,157**
Men	17,296	4,491	31,897	15,660	11,436	3,187	24,159	15,249
Women	10,250	2,543	13,178	9,065	3,311	4,476	8,052	4,908

* 814 Placements effected by offices now closed.

ruary, 1941. Placements declined almost 22 per cent from January, but increased nearly 3 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago. When a comparison of placements by industries was made with February last year, gains were reported in logging and manufacturing, but these were more than offset by declines in construction and agriculture. Small changes only were reported in all other groups. Industries in which employment was found for more than 100 workers included: services 672; logging 612 and manufacturing 341. During the month 1,178 men and 239 women were placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received in Saskatchewan during February, were nearly 29 per cent less numerous than in the preceding month and almost 11 per cent below those of the corresponding period a year ago. There was a decline in placements of nearly 38 per cent when compared with January and of 18 per cent in comparison with those of February, 1941. Moderate decreases in placements from the corresponding month last year were reported in services and agriculture and a small gain in logging. Changes in other groups were negligible. The majority of placements during the month were recorded in services and numbered 465. Placements in regular employment numbered 258 of men and 192 of women.

Alberta

Employment and claims offices in Alberta were notified in February of nearly 16 per cent fewer vacancies than in January and almost 9 per cent fewer than in February, 1941. Placements also recorded a loss of 14 per cent from the preceding month and of 15 per cent from the corresponding period last year. Reduced placements in logging, agriculture, services and manufacturing accounted for the decline from February, 1941, although a fair gain was shown in construction, as well as small increases in mining and trade. Placements by industrial groups included: services 461; logging 393; construction 257 and agriculture 152. There were 1,002 men and 205 women placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

Opportunities for employment, as shown by calls received at Employment and Claims Offices in British Columbia during February, were over 24 per cent above those of January, 1942, and nearly 26 per cent more numerous than the number reported in February, 1941. Placements showed an increase of 11 per cent over the previous month, but a decrease of nearly 2 per cent when compared with those of February a year ago. The reduction in placements from the corresponding month of 1941 was greatest in construction and services, with a minor loss

also being shown in agriculture. Improvement, however, was noted in manufacturing, logging and trade, although none of these gains was outstanding. Industrial groups in which the majority of placements were made were:—services 974; manufacturing 601; construction 553 and logging 277. During the month 1,529 men and 377 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of February, 1942, the offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission effected 14,747 placements in regular employment, 1,476 of which were of persons to whom was granted the reduced transportation rate, 616 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 860 to other provinces. The rate given, which is 2·5 cents per mile for coach tickets, tax extra, where the fare is at least $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the employment offices who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec province during February, Rouyn despatched one bushman and one handyman to Val d'Or. In Ontario, transfers at the reduced rate were 417 in number, all provincial, the majority of these workers being transferred by the Port Arthur office to points within its own territory and consisting of 196 bushmen, 47 teamsters, 23 carpenters, 12 cooks, 10 cookees, 5 sawmill labourers, 4 drillers, 2 bakers, 2 blacksmiths, 2 handymen, 2 machine men, 2 mechanics, one camp clerk, one foreman, one mucker, one pipe fitter, one powder man, one steam fitter and 36 labourers for the Hydro Electric. Fort William and Sudbury, together, also directed 59 persons to localities within their own zones, the former sending 34 bushmen, 6 teamsters, one blacksmith, and one cookee and the latter 11 bushmen, 3 cookees, 2 sawmill hands and one truck driver. In addition, North Bay sent to Sudbury 2 mill hands; to Sault Ste. Marie, 2 bricklayers and to Timmins, one cook, while Sudbury forwarded to Hamilton 3 trainees and Windsor sent to Barrie one steamfitter. The labour movement in Manitoba consisted of the despatch of 10 men provincially and 684 interprovincially. Of the first named, two labourers and one bushman journeyed from Dauphin to points within its own territory and 4 miners, 2 farm hands and one bushman from Winnipeg to centres covered by the Winnipeg office. The entire interprovincial transferral of men also emanated from Winnipeg and was as follows:—To Fort William, one bushman; to Kenora, one cook; to Port Arthur, 488 bushmen, 29 cookees, 28 carpenters, 17 miners, 17 teamsters, 13 cooks, 11 truck drivers, 4 mechanics, 3 pipe fitters, 2 foremen, 2 engineers, 2 dragline operators, one powder man, one oiler, one fireman, one machine helper, one mucker, one shovel operator and 47 labourers for the Hydro Electric; to Prince Albert, one cookee and to Yorkton, 10 bushmen and 2 cookees. In Saskatchewan, 136 transfers were issued, all for bushmen travelling to centres outside the province, 7 going from Saskatoon to Dauphin, 6 from Saskatoon to Sault Ste. Marie and 123 from Regina to Port Arthur. Alberta certificates numbered 226, of which 186 were provincial and 40 interprovincial. For the former the despatching office was Edmonton, the destination, areas within its own territory, the occupations of those thus benefiting by the reduced rate, 122 bushmen, 19 miners, 8 mill hands, 5 cookees, 4 teamsters, 4 muckers, 3 cooks, 2 swampers, 2 welders, 2 flunkeys, 2 labourers (oil refinery) one watchman, one chokerman, one machinist, one diesel engineer, one waitress, one stock keeper, one skinner (oil refinery) and 5 mine labourers. Edmonton also forwarded to Prince Rupert 22 bushmen, 3 chokermen, 3 lumber handlers, 3 swampers, one cook, one teamster and one mill hand and Calgary directed to Victoria 4 riveters, one holder-on (ship industry) and one sheet metal improver. Taking advantage of the reduced rate in British Columbia was one man bound for Kamloops from Vancouver for employment in the logging industry.

Of the 1,476 workers who profited by the reduced transportation rate during February, 1,223 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 252 by the Canadian Pacific Railway and one by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Employment Conditions at the End of March

Placement activities as reported by Employment and Claims Offices during the month of February, 1942, together with statistical summaries for that period, are covered by an earlier section of this report. Later reports received from Offices indicate that conditions at the end of March were as follows:—

In the Maritime Provinces, farmers were preparing for spring ploughing and seeding but weather and road conditions restricted activity. At lobster fishing centres, fishermen were preparing for seasonal operations. In most areas, logging operations were practically completed and men were reported as leaving the woods to secure work on farms, although the spring river drive had not opened. Coal mining continued steady, and in manufacturing plants a high level of activity was maintained,

while sawmills reported a heavy cut of lumber. Construction projects progressed favourably but little new work was begun, some slackening in activity being caused by weather conditions and shortage of materials. Passenger and freight traffic by rail continued to be heavy, while freight by motor truck increased, where road conditions were favourable. Water transportation was active, coastal transportation being normal, but lack of bottoms interfered considerably with export trade. There was a definite shortage of household workers. Casual workers were being accepted in lieu of permanent workers.

There was a light demand for farm hands in Quebec, while the making of maple sugar and syrup had reached the seasonal peak. Logging activities showed a decrease, with men leaving the woods to go to farming districts, and river driving operations had not yet begun. Asbestos mines were operating twenty-four hours per day, with a shortage of labour becoming apparent. Almost all manufacturing plants were working at full capacity, and more women were being employed. Tool makers, first class machinists, mechanics, mill wrights and electricians were in demand. One rubber factory was operating at not more than 50 per cent capacity, and in the aluminum industry a shortage of workers was reported as many former employees had left for farm areas. Apart from several large projects, activity in construction was rather restricted and employment conditions somewhat dull. There was a definite shortage of experienced household workers.

There was an increased demand for experienced farm hands in Ontario, with a decided shortage of workers. Wages offered were from $35.00 to $50.00 a month and board for experienced men. There was a general deduction in logging operations, many camps being closed and crews disbanded although several companies in the northwestern area were continuing operations as long as possible and cutting of pulpwood was continuing. River driving had not commenced. In northern Ontario, many gold miners were registered for employment. Manufacturing firms were, in general, very active, many plants operating twenty-four hours per day. Some rubber companies, however, had ceased or had cut production in many lines. The demand for tool makers, first class machinists, centre floor moulders and core makers exceeded the supply but unskilled workers were being absorbed for training purposes, as the shortage of semi-skilled labour became more apparent. Some lay-offs occurred, occasioned by adjustment from non-essential to essential production, although more women were being employed. There was regional variation in conditions in construction, a number of areas reporting more activity and some seasonal expansion but, in general, conditions were rather dull and many building tradesmen, especially carpenters and bricklayers, were registered for employment. The scarcity of domestic workers became more accentuated. In many cases, casual workers were accepted in lieu of permanent workers.

In the Prairie Provinces, there was an increased demand for farm workers and many orders were unfilled. There was difficulty in measuring accurately the demand and supply, as many farmers were not placing orders until actual spring operations commenced, and also due to the fact that the migration of workers from the woods to farming areas was in process. A number of logging camps had been broken up but some companies were still continuing operations and were experiencing some difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of experienced workers. Coal mining was less active, a number of men working part-time only and a heavy lay-off was expected daily. Manufacturing continued steady, with a sufficient number of workers to meet the demand. There was little activity in the construction industry. No new projects were begun and weather conditions retarded the initiation of work on repair and maintenance jobs. A slight improvement in retail trade was indicated. Clothing merchants were busy but implement firms reported that, owing to the impossibility of obtaining tractors and tillers, spring sales would be considerably below average. There was a decided shortage of domestics and housekeepers, for homes in rural areas, and many orders for domestics in city homes remained unfilled.

Applicants for farm work in British Columbia were scarce and a marked shortage of experienced workers was becoming increasingly apparent. A few small outfits had closed down logging operations and, in some areas, road conditions made hauling difficult. In general, however, the industry continued to be active and some demand was registered for experienced loggers. Some bushmen were reported as having left the woods, seeking employment in the shipyards. There was a slight decrease in coal mining but it is expected the demand for coal miners will increase when firms now burning oil for heating purposes change over to coal burning. Gold mining was fairly active, there being some need for hard rock miners. There was also a number of unfilled orders for miners and muckers at copper mines. Manufacturing plants, in general, were busy. Sawmills were fairly active, a shortage of logs or a shortage of workers restricting operations, in a few cases. Japanese were being replaced by white

workers. Shipyards reported re-arrangement of working forces and that they expected to be working twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week early in April; skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled shipyard workers were needed. There was a considerable demand for building tradesmen and construction labourers, although some temporary lay-offs of carpenters were reported, owing to delay in delivering materials. Longshoring was more active. There was a marked shortage of experienced household workers.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Industrial Situation as Indicated in Reports of Employers, Trade Unions and Value of Building Permits

IN view of the transference of the functions of the Employment Service of Canada to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, information formerly presented in this article concerning applications, vacancies and placements made by the offices of the Employment Service will now be found in the preceding article entitled "Activities of Unemployment Insurance Commission," under the heading "Report of Employment and Claims Offices for February, 1942." In this section information is given concerning the number of applications for work, existing vacancies and the number of placements made through the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The latest available information concerning the employment situation in Canada is also given in another section, under the heading "Employment conditions at the end of March."

The accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting February 1, was 12,891, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,653,942, compared with 1,658,681 (revised) in the preceding month.

The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for February was 2,114, having an aggregate membership of 324,748 persons, 4·0 per cent of whom were without employment on March 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

Recorded in the concluding section of this article and indicative of the employment situation in the building trades are the detailed statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics each month showing the value of building permits granted and the value of building materials.

The Employment Situation at the Beginning of February, 1942, as Reported by Employers

There was a further slight decline in industrial employment at February 1, when the 12,891 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a staff of 1,653,942, compared with 1,658,681 at the beginning of January. This reduction of 4,739 persons, or 0·3 per cent, lowered the crude index from 165·8 at January 1, to 165·4 at February 1; it was then higher by 22 per cent than the February 1, 1941, index of 135·2, previously the highest for that date in the period since 1920.

Although the trend at February 1 has been downward in three of the last five years, employment has, on the average, shown a small advance at midwinter in the last twenty-one years. There was accordingly a slight falling-off in the seasonally adjusted index for February 1, 1942, which stood at 171·8, compared with 172·3 at January 1; these two are the highest in the record. The fractional decline at the latest date is the first to be recorded since March, 1940, and the second since the outbreak of war.

The reduction at the beginning of February took place wholly in the non-manufacturing industries, factory employment showing important expansion. In the former class, only logging and railway construction and maintenance reported increased activity. There were moderate losses in mining, building, communications and services, together with large con-

tractions in transportation, highway work and trade. In many cases, the curtailment was seasonal in character.

Following the slowing down over the holidays, the upward trend was resumed in manufacturing, in which the reported increase in the number of employees was approximately three times as great as the number laid off in the curtailment indicated at January 1. Ordinarily, the recovery at the beginning of February results in the reinstatement of little more than half the number released in the preceding month. In spite of this situation, there was paradoxically a fractional decline in the seasonally-corrected index at February 1, the first indicated since April 1, 1940. The latest adjusted figure in manufacturing was 198·4, compared with 199·6 at January 1, 1942. These two, with that of 190·6 at December 1, 1941, are the highest in the record. The crude index, at 191·2 at February 1, was the maximum to date; it was nearly 30 per cent above the February 1, 1941, figure of 147·4.

There was further important expansion in iron and steel plants, the co-operating establishments reporting an increase of some 13,600

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



in their personnel. Textile, chemical, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and many other lines also showed decided gains. On the other hand, there were losses in rubber, food and beverage factories, those in the last two classes being seasonal in character.

For February 1, 1941, 12,467 establishments had furnished employment returns showing an aggregate working force of 1,326,092 persons. Based upon the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index numbers of employment in the eight leading industries at the beginning of February in recent years are as follows: 1942, 165·4; 1941, 135·2; 1940, 114·4; 1939, 106·5; 1938, 110·4; 1937, 104·1 and 1936, 98·4

The Course of Wartime Employment

As stated in the last report on employment and earnings, the value of the recently-given discussions of the changes in employment since the outbreak of war has largely been vitiated by the seasonal movements in industry from the early autumn to the winter; while activity customarily reaches its maximum about September 1 or October 1, the contractions in succeeding weeks ordinarily reduce employment in the first quarter of the year to its lowest point. In view of these facts, the present comparison of the situation existing at February 1, 1942, with that at September 1, 1939, is greatly abbreviated.

In the first twenty-nine months of the war, employment generally in the Dominion has shown impressive expansion; the interruptions in the generally upward movement have been wholly due to seasonal contractions in the industries particularly subject to such influences. Despite recent seasonal losses in a number of industries, the general index at February 1, 1941, was higher by 38·3 per cent than at

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1 and at Jan. 1, 1942, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Feb. 1 and Jan. 1.

(Preliminary figures.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
(a) *Provinces*			$	$	$	$
Maritime Provinces	**133,762**	**137,595**	**3,232,985**	**3,056,001**	**24·17**	**22·21**
Prince Edward Island	2,235	2,310	45,066	46,143	20·6	19·98
Nova Scotia	81,629	82,507	2,006,276	1,832,244	24·58	22·21
New Brunswick	49,898	52,778	1,181,643	1,177,614	23·68	22·31
Quebec	**515,561**	**510,618***	**13,141,793**	**12,347,252***	**25·49**	**24·18**
Ontario	**703,213**	**700,934***	**20,634,083**	**19,200,864***	**29·34**	**27·39***
Prairie Provinces	**171,507**	**177,761**	**4,873,880**	**5,017,844**	**28·42**	**28·23**
Manitoba	80,885	83,421	2,294,458	2,347,654	28·37	28·14
Saskatchewan	30,425	33,104	833,614	904,793	27·40	27·33
Alberta	60,197	61,236	1,745,808	1,765,397	29·00	28·83
British Columbia	**129,899**	**131,773**	**3,863,449**	**3,719,234**	**29·74**	**28·22***
Canada	**1,653,942**	**1,658,681***	**45,746,190**	**43,341,195***	**27·66**	**26·13***
(b) *Cities*						
Montreal	235,441	237,249*	6,290,943	5,921,912*	26·72	24·96*
Quebec City	27,243	27,242	609,068	559,405	22·36	20·53
Toronto	219,648	216,785	6,372,284	5,811,265	29·01	26·81
Ottawa	22,500	22,387	554,826	521,655	24·66	23·30
Hamilton	59,167	58,267	1,810,838	1,671,197	30·61	28·68
Windsor	34,195	33,849	1,353,151	1,173,882	39·57	34·68
Winnipeg	52,765	54,357*	1,411,277	1,408,218*	26·75	25·91
Vancouver	59,761	58,737	1,736,058	1,534,605	29·05	26·13
(c) *Industries*						
Manufacturing	994·932	973·600*	28,237,597	25,629,995*	28·38	26·32*
Durable Goods[1]	510,612	495,063*	15,958,903	14,240,029*	31·25	28·76*
Non-durable Goods	466,528	460,443*	11,667,117	10,808,329*	25·01	23·47*
Electric Light and Power	17,792	18,094	611,577	581,637	34·37	32·15
Logging	79,272	76,699*	1,390,465	1,362,548*	17·54	17·76*
Mining	82,632	83,092*	2,985,645	2,672,321*	36·13	32·16*
Communications	26,763	26,928	737,231	756,162	27·55	28·08
Transportation	123,782	127,359*	4,285,439	4,523,484	34·62	35·52*
Construction and Maintenance	148,439	156,669	3,683,573	3,708,116	24·82	23·67
Services	37,217	37,429	627,995	626,350	16·87	16·73
Trade	160,905	176,905	3,798,245	4,062,219	23·61	22·96
Eight Leading Industries	**1,653,942**	**1,658,681***	**45,746,190**	**43,341,195***	**27·66**	**26·13***

[1] This classification comprises the following:—Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products.

* Revised.

September 1, 1939. The importance of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ per cent in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the index rose only by approximately 28 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing during the war period has, for obvious reasons, shown a considerably greater advance than most other industries. From September 1, 1939, to February 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 65·8 per cent, while the gain in the non-manufacturing classes was 10½ per cent despite seasonal curtailment in some branches, notably in construction.

Within the manufacturing division, the growth in the durable goods industries has been outstandingly large; the index number in this class has advanced from 100·4 at September 1, 1939, to 219·9 at February 1, or by 119 per cent. The number of persons employed in this category constituted over 52 per cent of all those reported in manufacturing at February 1, 1942, a proportion greatly in excess of that of 40 per cent engaged in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

The production of non-durable goods has also afforded substantially more employment during the war, the index rising from 126·6 at September 1, 1939, to 169·3 at February 1, 1942. This was a gain of 33·7 per cent. Activity in these industries is usually relatively quiet during the winter, owing to seasonal slackening in some classes, notably the food group. In spite of this factor (which also operates in the case of many lines in the durable goods division), employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was considerably more active at the latest date than it was at September 1, 1939.

The non-manufacturing industries have also shown important advances in the first twenty-nine months of war, although these are on a smaller scale than those in manufacturing. In these divisions, the comparison between the situation at the outbreak of war and that at the beginning of February is also greatly complicated by seasonal movements in industry. This factor partly accounts for the particularly large gains shown in logging, as well as for the substantial decline in construction at February 1, 1942, as compared with September 1, 1939. In logging, employment in the twenty-nine months has increased by some 343 per cent; in mining, by 5·2 per cent, in communications, by 14·8 per cent, in transportation, by 9·1 per cent, in services, by 10·1 per cent and in trade, by 16·2 per cent, while the reduction in construction amounted to 22·4 per cent.

Statistics of Earnings

The results of the eleventh tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present report. The figures are preliminary.

At the first of February, the sum of $45,746,190 was distributed to the 1,653,942 persons on

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100.)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1927	96·6	98·3	.....	.....	.....	95·3	98·3	96·4	.....	.....	.....	90·8
Feb. 1, 1928	102·0	97·0	.....	.....	.....	101·6	104·9	103·2	.....	.....	.....	93·5
Feb. 1, 1929	110·5	104·6	.....	.....	.....	105·9	117·0	113·1	.....	.....	.....	96·4
Feb. 1, 1930	111·6	112·1	.....	.....	.....	108·2	117·1	109·8	.....	.....	.....	99·9
Feb. 1, 1931	100·7	110·6	.....	.....	.....	98·8	101·7	101·0	.....	.....	.....	93·8
Feb. 1, 1932	89·7	99·9	.....	.....	.....	85·9	92·7	91·3	.....	.....	.....	77·5
Feb. 1, 1933	77·0	76·5	.....	.....	.....	75·7	78·9	80·4	.....	.....	.....	68·0
Feb. 1, 1934	91·4	101·3	.....	.....	.....	88·5	95·3	84·7	.....	.....	.....	84·1
Feb. 1, 1935	94·6	100·1	.....	.....	.....	89·5	100·2	89·2	.....	.....	.....	89·6
Feb. 1, 1936	98·4	102·2	.....	.....	.....	95·2	102·4	93·7	.....	.....	.....	94·1
Feb. 1, 1937	104·1	107·5	.....	.....	.....	106·7	108·4	91·4	.....	.....	.....	91·3
Feb. 1, 1938	110·4	112·3	76·0	116·4	109·6	114·5	116·2	91·7	91·1	89·0	94·4	96·4
Feb. 1, 1939	106·5	100·5	79·2	107·8	92·9	113·0	109·2	93·9	89·2	96·0	99·9	96·2
Feb. 1, 1940	114·4	118·4	85·1	124·9	112·5	116·0	120·2	100·8	96·2	98·0	109·6	100·0
Feb. 1, 1941	135·2	135·2	130·6	142·7	126·3	139·4	143·4	112·2	107·7	108·4	121·7	118·0
Jan. 1, 1942	165·8	183·9	118·9	204·5	162·2	175·0	172·7*	131·4	127·2	119·6	145·7	142·6*
Feb. 1, 1942	165·4	178·8	115·1	202·4	153·4	176·7	173·3	126·8	123·3	109·9	143·2	140·5
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1942.	100·0	8·1	0·1	5·0	3·0	31·2	42·5	10·4	4·9	1·8	3·7	7·8

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Revised.

the staffs of the 12,891 establishments furnishing data; at January 1, these employers had reported 1,658,681 employees, whose earnings in the week preceding aggregated $43,341,195. A decline of 0·3 per cent in the personnel was thus accompanied by an increase of $2,404,995, or 5½ per cent, in the weekly payroll. The per capita weekly average, at $27.66, was higher by $1.53 than that indicated in the preceding report, when the observance of the Christmas and New Year holidays had lowered the earnings of a great many individuals. The latest average was the largest in the relatively short period of observation; the previous high figure was that of $27.32 reported at December 1.

In the last bulletin on employment and payrolls, the earnings of the 1,657,990 employees of the 12,833 establishments whose returns were

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1942	Feb. 1 1941
Manufacturing	**60·2**	**191·2**	**187·1***	**147·4**
Animal products—edible	1·9	162·5	167·4*	159·7
Fur and products	0·2	112·7	118·6	112·2
Leather and products	1·8	141·0	140·0	122·5
Boots and shoes	1·1	132·6	131·5	119·3
Lumber products	3·5	107·4	107·3	92·8
Rough and dressed lumber	2·0	93·9	93·6	81·6
Furniture	0·6	114·7	116·0	105·2
Other lumber products	0·9	151·0	150·8	122·1
Musical instruments	0·1	85·4	87·0*	72·2
Plant products—edible	2·8	143·5	146·3	122·7
Pulp and paper products	5·0	133·0	132·7	117·5
Pulp and paper	2·2	121·8	121·8	107·5
Paper products	0·9	189·7	187·9	149·2
Printing and publishing	1·9	128·2	128·1	119·6
Rubber products	1·0	131·9	138·9	121·6
Textile products	8·8	165·6	161·8	150·5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·3	176·1	174·6	163·5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·6	129·3	127·5	123·7
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·8	201·4	198·4	177·0
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·7	577·3	580·3	552·6
Hosiery and knit goods	1·4	145·6	144·3	136·8
Garments and personal furnishings	3·0	164·5	157·1	145·0
Other textile products	1·1	170·2	165·4	150·1
Tobacco	0·9	185·0	163·4*	168·8
Beverages	0·7	218·7	231·0	186·7
Chemicals and allied products	3·5	468·4	447·5	252·7
Clay, glass and stone products	0·9	129·4	130·6*	106·5
Electric light and power	1·1	139·8	142·1	141·9
Electrical apparatus	2·0	236·8	227·9	182·2
Iron and steel products	21·5	262·1	252·1	170·4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·9	242·2	240·3	189·6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·6	246·8	244·6*	183·8
Agricultural implements	0·6	113·1	110·9	90·6
Land vehicles	8·3	218·0	213·5	154·2
Automobiles and parts	2·4	266·9	263·7	224·1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1·8	646·8	586·7	304·7
Heating appliances	0·3	158·6	155·1	148·5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·0	270·6	261·9	204·3
Foundry and machine shop products	0·9	270·4	266·5	190·4
Other iron and steel products	5·1	401·6	370·8	190·7
Non-ferrous metal products	2·9	317·5	312·0*	228·1
Non-metallic mineral products	0·9	189·5	183·8	172·9
Miscellaneous	0·7	277·6	253·6*	166·3
Logging	**4·8**	**267·2**	**258·6***	**265·8**
Mining	**5·0**	**176·8**	**177·8***	**169·1**
Coal	1·7	101·0	101·1	96·2
Metallic ores	2·7	356·4	356·2*	349·6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0·6	153·4	160·2	124·0
Communications	**1·6**	**100·2**	**100·8**	**89·6**
Telegraphs	0·4	117·3	116·8	99·9
Telephones	1·2	95·5	96·4	86·8
Transportation	**7·5**	**98·2**	**101·1**	**89·4**
Street railways and cartage	2·1	144·9	147·0	135·7
Steam railways	4·4	90·5	92·5	81·2
Shipping and stevedoring	1·0	75·3	82·1*	66·4
Construction and Maintenance	**9·0**	**118·1**	**124·7**	**82·5**
Building	3·8	145·2	146·8	108·3
Highway	3·1	131·9	157·9	77·6
Railway	2·1	78·3	72·0	59·4
Services	**2·2**	**167·0**	**168·0**	**148·6**
Hotels and restaurants	1·4	161·4	162·1	141·8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·8	176·9	178·1	160·5
Trade	**9·7**	**156·8**	**172·4**	**147·0**
Retail	7·4	165·2	185·8	153·1
Wholesale	2·3	134·4	136·7	130·9
All Industries	**100·0**	**165·4**	**165·8**	**135·2**

[1] The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Revised.

then tabulated were given as $43,314,727, paid on or about January 1 for services rendered in the last week in December. The per capita average based on these totals was $26.12. The present report shows slight alterations in some of the figures previously issued, mainly as a result of the inclusion of late returns. The industrial reclassification of certain establishments resulted in some changes in the various industries, without affecting the Dominion, provincial or city totals.

Table I contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups, while in Table III appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion.

Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of payrolls, the statistics of earnings reported at June 1 as having been paid for services rendered in the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in payrolls by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total working force engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the figures of earnings in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are very considerably affected by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The recent movements of employment and earnings in the eight leading industries as a whole and in manufacturing are shown for the Dominion in Table I; the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base 1926=100 to June 1 1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

The much greater growth in payrolls than in employees in recent months is clearly shown in this table; the disparity is particularly striking in view of the fact that during this period large numbers of inexperienced workers have been added to the working forces, presumably in most cases at beginners' rates. Among the reasons contributing to the generally pronounced gains in the payrolls may be mentioned the growing concentration of workers in the highly-paid heavy industries, the payment of cost-of-living allowances, in some cases at rising rates, and the extensive use of overtime work.

The almost uninterrupted increases in the average earnings result from the above factors; while the dilution of labour tends to lower the per capita figure, the fact that the recently reported seasonal losses in employment have affected chiefly casual workers and others whose rates of earnings are usually below average, has had an opposite effect, tending to raise the average. It is thus probable that seasonal movements are partly responsible for the recent changes in the statistics of earnings, although the fluctuations are also undoubtedly influenced by war-time conditions.

The preliminary index numbers of payrolls in manufacturing have generally shown greater advances than have been indicated in the non-manufacturing classes, despite the continued dilution of labour, which is particularly prevalent in the former industries. The slackening of operations over the holidays, however, affected the wages paid factory employees on or about January 1 to a rather greater extent than those of other classes; recovery from such losses, together with renewed expansion in employment in manufacturing, resulted in an increase at February 1 that exceeded the general gain in the non-manufacturing classes.

Earnings by Industries

Manufacturing.—The 994,932 persons employed at February 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were

Index Numbers of Employment and Weekly Earnings (June 1, 1941=100)

	All Industries			Manufacturing		
1941	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
June 1	100·0	100·0	25·25	100·0	100·0	25·57
July 1	102·9	103·9	25·49	102·6	103·6	25·82
Aug. 1	105·0	106·9	25·69	105·2	107·3	26·06
Sept. 1	106·4	109·8	26·04	108·0	110·8	26·22
Oct. 1	108·4	113·3	26·37	110·1	115·4	26·80
Nov. 1	109·6	117·3	27·02	111·6	120·4	27·59
Dec. 1	110·4	119·5	27·32	112·1	123·4	28·15
1942						
Jan. 1	108·4	112·3[1]	26·13[1]	111·3	114·6[1]	26·32[1]
Feb. 1	108·2	118·5	27·66	113·8	126·3	28·38

[1]Revised.

paid $28,237,597 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 973,600 (revised) persons at the beginning of January, when they had distributed the sum of $25,629,995 (revised) in weekly earnings to their staffs. The increase of 2·2 per cent in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 10·2 per cent in the aggregate payrolls. The per capita weekly average accordingly also showed a large gain, rising from $26.32 received on or about January 1, to $28.38 at February 1. The latter is the highest per capita figure yet recorded in manufacturing as a whole.

A further important increase was indicated in the production of durable goods, in which the reported payrolls showed a proportionately larger gain, with the speeding up of operations following the holiday season. Employment in this class advanced by 3·2 per cent, while the weekly payrolls rose by 12·1 per cent since January 1. Where the index in the former has risen by 19·4 per cent since June 1, 1941, that of earnings has advanced by 35·5 per cent; this growth is partly due to overtime payments. In the non-durable products group, there was a gain of 1·3 per cent, while the earnings rose by 7·9 per cent. The index of employment in this class has risen by 9·2 per cent from June 1, 1941; the increase in the payrolls has amounted to 17·0 per cent.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products division, largely petroleum products; those in the iron and steel, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and beverage industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of women are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the female employees tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

Logging.—Employment in logging showed a further increase, amounting to 3·4 per cent, while the aggregate payrolls rose by 2 per cent. The disparity in these rates is partly due to the fact that those added to the working forces are taken on at the lower rates of pay. The per capita weekly average showed a decline, falling from $17.76 (revised) paid at January 1 for services in the last week in December, to $17.54 paid at February 1. It must again be mentioned that the figures of payrolls given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

Mining.—There was a reduction of 0·6 per cent in employment in mining, in which the reported earnings increased by 11·7 per cent, work having been resumed in a number of mines in which activity had slackened over the holidays. The statistics show that 82,632 persons were paid $2,985,645 at February 1; this was a per capita figure of $36.13. The pay envelope of the average employee at January 1 had contained $32.16 (revised). The increase in aggregate earnings at February 1 took place mainly in coal-mining.

Communications.—In communications, there was a decline of 0·6 per cent in the number employed, and of 2·5 per cent in the weekly payroll. The average earnings paid at February 1 were $27.55, compared with $28.08 at January 1.

Transportation.—The transportation industries reported an aggregate working force of 123,782 men and women at February 1, when the weekly earnings distributed amounted to $4,285,439. The former figure was lower by 2·8 per cent than that at January 1, while the earnings were lower by 5·3 per cent. There was accordingly a considerable decrease in the average earnings, which fell from $35.52 (revised) at January 1, to $34.62 at February 1.

Construction.—Further seasonal losses were indicated in construction, in which the personnel declined by 5·3 per cent, and the aggregate payrolls by 0·7 per cent. There were reductions in employment in building and highway construction and maintenance. The payrolls reported in the former were higher, with the resumption of work after the holidays, while those in highway work were lower. On the other hand, railway maintenance afforded more employment, and the wage payments were also higher. As a result of these varying movements in the different divisions of construction, the per capita earnings in the industry as a whole showed a considerable gain, rising from $23.67 at January 1 to $24.82 at Februrary 1; the resumption of full-time work in many undertakings following the holiday season also contributed to the increase in the average.

Services.—The service establishments furnishing returns employed slightly smaller staffs, but the reported payrolls were rather higher. The average earnings were therefore somewhat higher, being $16.87 at February 1, as compared with $16.73 at January 1. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly

because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 61 per cent of those in the service industry.

Trade.—There was a seasonal decline of 9 per cent in the employees reported in trade, in which the aggregate payrolls distributed were lower by 6½ per cent. The lay-off of considerable number of part-time workers employed during the holiday season largely accounted for the disparity in these percentages. The per capita earnings were decidedly higher, rising from $22.96 at January 1, to $23.61 at February 1.

Finance.—In the financial group, 62,727 men and women were reported to have been paid $1,868,460 at February 1, a per capita weekly average of $29.79. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 62,632, whose earnings were given as $1,870,457, an average of $29.86 per employee. The inclusion of the data for financial organizations raised the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to $26.27 at January 1, and to $27.79 at February 1. Without the statistics for the financial group, the weekly average at the former date was $26.13 and at the latter, $27.66.

Earnings by Provinces

All provinces except Quebec and Ontario reported lessened employment at February 1; the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms at that date were also lower in Prince Edward Island and the three prairie provinces, but elsewhere exceeded those paid at January 1. The gain in the amounts distributed in earnings in the Maritime Provinces was 5·8 per cent; in Quebec, 6·4 per cent; in Ontario, 7·5 per cent and in British Columbia, 3·9 per cent. In the prairie area, there was a decline of 2·9 per cent in the payrolls paid at February 1 as compared with January 1.

The average weekly earnings in all five economic areas were higher than in any preceding period for which data are available. This partly results from intensified activity in manufacturing, with extensive overtime work and the growing concentration of employment in the heavy industries; the fact that many of those laid off at February 1 were seasonal or casual employees, with earnings generally below the average, also contributed to the gain in the average.

Preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in each of the economic areas are given in Table 1. Manufacturing generally reported a higher level of employment and earnings at February 1 than at January 1, the increases in the latter being proportionately greater, with the result that the per capita averages were also higher. The trends of earnings in the non-manufacturing classes were mixed, but the number of employees and the aggregate payrolls distributed at February 1 in the majority of such industries were smaller. However, the per capita earnings in most cases were higher than in the preceding period of observation, the percentage losses in employment usually exceeding those in the reported payrolls. These movements are no doubt seasonal in character.

Earnings by Cities

The aggregate and average weekly earnings in each of the eight cities for which data are segregated were higher at February 1 than at January 1. The per capita figures in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver were the highest in the period for which information is available. The increases in the aggregate payrolls at February 1 ranged from 0·2 per cent in Winnipeg (where the number of employees was smaller than in the last report), to 13·1 per cent in Vancouver, and 15·3 per cent in Windsor; the gain in employment in the former was 1·7 per cent and in the latter, 1 per cent.

Employment by Economic Areas

Contractions in employment were recorded in the maritimes and the western provinces, while firms in Quebec and Ontario showed improvement. Except in British Columbia, the changes indicated were in accordance with the usual seasonal pattern, there ordinarily being declines in the maritime and prairie provinces, and increases in Quebec and Ontario at the beginning of February. On the average, there has also been a slight gain in British Columbia at that date in the period since 1920. Employment in all parts of the country was more active than at midwinter in any other year of the record.

Maritime Provinces.—The trend in the maritime provinces as a whole has usually been downward at the beginning of February in the years since 1920, the average loss in employment being nearly 1½ per cent. At February 1 of the present winter, activity showed a substantial decrease, 3,833 persons having been laid off since their last report by the 929 reporting employers, whose staffs aggregated 133,762. There were losses in each of the provinces in this area, those in New Brunswick being largest.

Building and highway construction, trade and mining in the maritime provinces as a whole reported curtailment. Logging, manufacturing, transportation and railway construction and maintenance, on the other hand, were brisker;

the greatest improvement was in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel division.

A contra-seasonal advance had been indicated in the maritime provinces at February 1 of last year, when 886 firms had reported 100,665 employees, or 3,854 more than at January 1, 1941. The index (135·2), was then many points lower than that of 178·8 at the date under review; this figure, which is the highest ever recorded for February, was exceeded in the years since 1920 only by those for the three months immediately preceding.

Quebec.—The upward trend was resumed in Quebec at the beginning of February, the working forces of the 3,228 co-operating establishments aggregating 515,561, as against 510,618 at January 1, 1942. This advance of 1 per cent slightly exceeded the average gain at February 1 in previous years for which data are available; a decline had been indicated at that date in 1941, when the index, at 139·4, was substantially lower than the latest figure of 176·7. These two are the highest ever recorded at midwinter.

There was considerable improvement in manufacturing at the beginning of February, 1942, notably in textile and iron and steel plants, but leather, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and chemical factories also showed important gains. On the other hand, food, rubber and beverage works were slacker. Among the non-manufacturing classes, transportation and trade reported reduced activity, mainly seasonal in character, while there were substantial increases in logging and railway construction and maintenance, that in the latter being due to track clearance work.

For February 1, 1941, the 3,114 firms making returns had employed 399,645 men and women, or 588 fewer than in the preceding month.

Ontario.—There was an expansion in industrial activity in Ontario at the beginning of February. This was reported almost entirely in manufacturing, most of the non-manufacturing classes being slacker. Within the former division, the greatest increases were in iron and steel, which absorbed over 6,000 additional workers, and in textile, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products. On the other hand, food, rubber, clay, glass and stone and beverage factories showed curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, building and railway construction reported heightened activity, while there were losses in transportation, highway work and trade, those in the last-named being especially large following the unusually great activity prevailing at the holiday season.

Data were received from 5,572 establishments in Ontario, employing 703,213 persons at the date under review, as compared with 700,934 at beginning of January. This advance of 2,279 workers, or 0·3 per cent, was seasonal in character, although it was not equal to the average gain from January to February in the experience of the years since 1920. A larger advance had been indicated at the beginning of February last year, when the 5,375 employers furnishing information had reported an aggregate working force of 573,711; the index then stood at 143·4, as compared with 173·3 at the latest date. The latter figure is the highest on record for February, having been exceeded only by the index for December 1, 1941, in the period for which data are available.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in this area has almost invariably declined at February 1 in the twenty-two winters for which data are available. The tendency in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,815 firms co-operating in the prairie provinces reduced their forces by 6,254 persons, to 171,507. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed an advance, there being improvement in iron and steel, textile and petroleum refining plants; logging was also more active. On the other hand, communications, transportation, construction and trade released employees, the losses in the last-named being most marked.

The general contraction in industrial activity at February 1, 1942, rather exceeded the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, being also larger than that noted at the midwinter of 1941. Standing at 126·8 at the date under review, the index was higher than at the same date in any other year since 1920; the figure for February of last winter was 112·2, while the previous maximum was 113·1 in 1929. At February 1, 1941, statistics had been tabulated from 1,780 establishments, with a personnel of 147,292.

British Columbia.—There was a further decrease in employment in British Columbia at the date under review. Retail trade, transportation, construction and maintenance and logging reported reduced activity, but manufacturing afforded decidedly more employment; the gains took place very largely in iron and steel plants, although lumber mills, chemical factories and a few other classes were also busier. The working forces of the 1,347 reporting employers aggregated 129,899, a decline of 1,874 employees, or 1·4 per cent, as compared with the preceding month. The general loss is contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the period since 1920. However, the latest index, at 140·5, was higher than in any other February for which statistics are on record.

For February 1, 1941, 1,302 firms had furnished information showing that they employed 104,779 men and women, compared with 103,042

at January 1; the index was then 22½ points lower than at the latest date, standing at 118·0.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table II.

Employment by Cities

The trend was downward in Montreal and Winnipeg; in Quebec, no general change was indicated, while firms in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver reported substantially greater employment. Industrial activity in each of these eight centres was at a decidedly higher level than at the same date last winter, or of any other year of the record.

Montreal.—There were important gains in manufacturing, notably in the textile and iron and steel groups, while leather, chemical, non-ferrous metal and other factories were also busier. Most of the non-manufacturing classes, however, were slacker; the largest declines were in construction and trade, and were seasonal in character. The general trend was downward, according to data from 1,861 employers with 235,441 workers, or 1,808 fewer than at January 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between January 1 and February 1 in the experience of the twenty years in which statistics for the larger cities have been segregated; the reduction at the date under review is therefore contra-seasonal. The index stood at 155·2, compared with 126·0 at the beginning of February in 1941, when improvement had been indicated; the 1,816 co-operating establishments had then employed 196,285 men and women.

Quebec.—The 221 firms furnishing information in Quebec City showed no general change in the situation; their working forces aggregated 27,243 at February 1, one more than in the preceding month. The index, at 195·4, was unaltered. There was considerable improvement in manufacturing, mainly in leather, chemical and iron and steel plants. Transportation, construction and trade, however, were seasonally slack. The general index was many points higher than at the corresponding date of last year, when a decrease had been indicated in the 218 returns received; these had shown a combined staff of 20,081.

Toronto.—There were pronounced seasonal losses in retail trade in Toronto, and construction services and transportation were also quieter. On the other hand, large increases were reported in manufacturing. These took place mainly in iron and steel, chemical and textile plants; non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing works also showed important advances, although these were smaller than those in the first-named industries. On the whole, there was a gain of 2,863 in the employees of the 1,932 co-operating firms, who had 219,648 workers. General improvement at mid-winter is contra-seasonal in the experience of the last twenty years. A moderate loss had been indicated at the beginning of February, 1941, when the index of employment was many points below the figure of 171·0 at the date under review. The 1,846 employers from whom statistics were received at February 1 of a year ago had a working force of 177,587.

Ottawa.—There was a seasonal contraction in retail trade in Ottawa, and manufacturing and transportation were quieter; the construction and maintenance group, on the other hand, was decidedly more active. Two hundred and forty-seven establishments reported 22,500 workers, or 113 more than at January 1. The index of employment, at 170·8, was considerably higher than at the beginning of February, 1941, when a rather larger gain had been indicated by the 241 co-operating firms, who then had 18,132 employees.

Hamilton.—The situation in Hamilton showed improvement, bringing employment to the highest level yet reached in these surveys. The gain took place almost entirely in manufacturing and, more particularly, in iron and steel, electrical apparatus and textile plants, while trading establishments released employees, following the active season over the holidays. Construction was also dull. Statistics were tabulated from 353 employers with a staff of 59,167 men and women, compared with 58,267 in the preceding month. The index reached a new maximum, standing at 181·2 at February 1, 1942; it was then many points above that of 140·6 at the same date a year ago, when an increase had also been reported by the firms furnishing information, whose payrolls had included 45,880 persons.

Windsor.—Automobile and other iron and steel factories in Windsor were decidedly busier; trade and construction were rather quieter, while other industries showed little general change. The 200 reporting establishments employed 34,195 workers, as against 33,849 at January 1. The volume of employment was greater than in any other month for which information is available. A force of 27,896 had been indicated by the 197 employers making returns for February 1, 1941, when the index stood at 201·2, compared with 251·6 at the latest date.

Winnipeg.—In accordance with the movement almost invariably indicated at February 1 in the period for which information is on record, there was a decline in Winnipeg at the date under review. This took place mainly in trade. Manufacturing, on the other hand, was more active, iron and steel, textile, printing

and publishing and other factories reporting greater employment; the increases in iron and steel were most pronounced. Returns were compiled from 559 concerns with a personnel of 52,765, compared with 54,357 in the preceding month. Larger losses, on the whole, had been indicated at February 1 of last year, when a staff of 48,217 had been recorded by the 546 co-operating establishments. The index then was 16½ points below the latest figure of 126·6, to date the highest for February.

Vancouver.—The situation in Vancouver showed considerable improvement. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, the gains in employment in iron and steel being particularly large. The non-manufacturing classes were not so active, but except in trade, the losses were relatively slight. The 590 firms furnishing statistics had a staff of 59,761, as against 58,737 at January 1. The index, at 169·5, established a new high, being many points above that of 128·8 at February 1, 1941, when 577 employers had 43,873 men and women on their payrolls.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—The upward trend of employment in manufacturing was resumed at February 1, according to data from 7,116 plants with an aggregate of 994,932 employees, as compared with 973,600 in the preceding month. This increase of 21,332 persons, or 2·2 per cent, greatly exceeded the decline indicated at January 1, when some 7,300 workers had been laid off by the co-operating establishments, in the smallest contraction ever indicated at the opening of the year in the period since 1920. In preceding years, the recovery in manufacturing indicated at February 1 has, on the average, resulted in the reinstatement of approximately 52 per cent of the number of workers released at January 1; the gain at the beginning of February of 1941 had, however, been about twice as large as the reduction indicated in the preceding month.

The expansion at February 1, 1942, brought employment in manufacturing to a new high level, the index rising from 187·1 (revised) at January 1, to 191·2 at the date under review. The previous maximum was 188·4 at December 1, 1941. The latest index was 29·7 per cent higher than that of 147·4 at February 1, 1941, previously the peak figure for midwinter in the period of observation.

As already stated, the number of persons added to the working forces at February 1 was greatly in excess of the number laid off at January 1; this situation is similar to that indicated between January 1 and February 1 of last winter. In all other years of the record, however, the recovery at February 1 has provided work for decidedly fewer employees than were released at the beginning of January. In spite of this more favourable development at the date under review, the percentage increase was rather smaller than the average indicated in earlier years of the record. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index in manufacturing for February 1 showed a fractional decline from the extremely high figure reached in the preceding month. The latest corrected index stood at 198·4, compared with 199·6 at January 1. These two are the highest yet reported; both are decidedly higher than the previous maximum of 190·6 at December 1, 1941.

There were especially marked increases at the date under review in iron and steel, which provided work for an additional 13,639 men and women. The co-operating plants employed almost 355,600 men and women; the index, at 262·1, was nearly 54 per cent higher than at February 1, 1941. Other substantial advances recorded at February 1 were in textile and chemical works, while considerable, but rather smaller gains were made in leather, pulp and paper, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. On the other hand, food, rubber, beverage, fur and clay, glass and stone plants were slacker; in some cases, the declines were seasonal in character.

The crude index numbers of employment in manufacturing at the beginning of February in recent years are as follows: 1942, 191·2; 1941, 147·4; 1940, 120·5; 1939, 106·0; 1938, 110·3; 1937, 105·3 and 1936, 98·5. The base used in calculating these index numbers is the 1926 average as 100.

The 6,830 manufacturers whose statistics were tabulated for February 1 of last year had reported 759,030 employees, as compared with 733,826 at the opening of 1941.

Logging.—Further improvement was recorded at February 1 in logging, the gain compared favourably with the decline noted at the same date in 1941. Over a period of years, little change, on the whole, has been shown between January and February. The 476 co-operating firms employed a staff of 79,272 men at February 1, 1942, as compared with 76,699 at the beginning of January. The movement was favourable in all provinces except British Columbia, the largest additions to the working forces being reported in Quebec and Ontario. Bush work was brisker than in the same period of 1941, or of any other year of the record except 1938.

Mining.—There was a decrease in these industries at the beginning of February, due almost entirely to curtailment in the extraction of non-metallic minerals other than coal; little general change was reported in the coal and ore divisions. The number employed in min-

ing at February 1 rather exceeded that at the same date in any other year of the record, the index standing at 176·8, as compared with 169·1 at February 1, 1941, the previous maximum. Statements for February 1, 1942, were receive from 424 operators with 82,632 employees, or 460 fewer than at the beginning of January of the present year. This decline was seasonal, according to the experience of the period since 1920. The trend had, however, been upward at February 1 of last winter.

Communications.—The working forces of the reporting companies included 26,763 persons, compared with 26,928 in the preceding month. The number employed in communications was larger than at the same date in 1941 or any earlier year since 1931. A moderate loss from January had also been indicated at the beginning of February in 1941.

Transportation.—Reduced activity was reported in all three branches of transportation—steam railway operation, street and electric railway, cartage and storage, and shipping and longshore work. The 557 co-operating employers in the transportation group as a whole had 123,782 workers, as compared with 127,359 in the preceding month. The shrinkage was seasonal. The index stood at 98·2 at February 1, 1942, the highest for midwinter in the years since 1930; the figure for the beginning of February of last winter, was 89·4.

Construction and Maintenance.—Building highway construction afforded less employment, while activity in railway construction and maintenance increased, chiefly as a result of track-clearing operations. On the whole, there was a decline of 8,230 in the number employed by the 1,452 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 148,439 persons on their February 1 payrolls. This seasonal reduction exceeded the average for the beginning of February in the period since 1920. A much smaller falling-off had been indicated at the same date in 1941, but employment in the construction group was then quieter, the index standing at 82·5, as compared with 118·1 at the latest date. This is the highest February 1 figure in the record.

Services.—Employment in hotels and restaurants seasonally declined, and there was a small loss in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments; 612 employers in the service division reported 37,217 employees, or 212 fewer than at January 1. The index, at 167·0, was much higher than at February 1 of last year, when losses on a similar scale had been shown in these industries.

Trade.—Following the unusually great activity in trade over the holiday season, there was a marked contraction in the number employed by retailers at February 1, while wholesale houses showed a moderate falling-off. On the whole, 16,000 persons were let out from the forces of the 2,193 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 160,905 at the date under review. This decrease of 9 per cent was greater than that reported at the beginning of February in 1941; like the gain from which it was reaction, it also exceeded the average loss at midwinter in the last twenty-one years. The index, at 156·8 at the latest date, was at its maximum for February in the years since 1920.

Finance.—At the beginning of February, 761 financial institutions and branches reported a staff of 62,727 employees, compared with 62,632 in the preceding month. The index stood at 121·5; in the preceding month it was 121·3, while at February 1, 1941, the figure was 112·8. The addition of the returns for this group to those furnished for the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of persons included in the February 1 survey of employment to 1,716,669 in 13,652 establishments, and lowers the index of 165·4 in the industries above enumerated, to 163·2; when the employees of the co-operating financial institutions were added to the general figures for January 1, 1942, the index was lowered from 165·8 to 163·6. At February 1, 1941, the general index had been 135·2, while that including finance was 134·0.

Index numbers of employment for the Dominion, in industries other than finance, are given in Table III.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of February, 1942

Unemployment in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

There were 2,114 reports tabulated at the close of February. These organizations had a total membership of 324,748 persons, of whom 12,946 or a percentage of 4·0 were unemployed, contrasted with percentages of 4·3 at the end of the previous month and 6·9 at the close of February, a year ago.

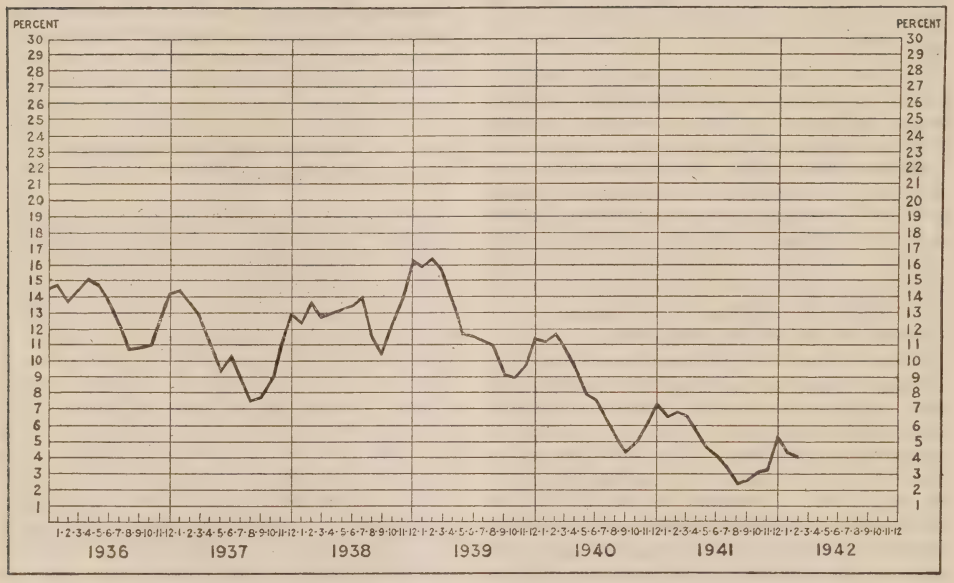
The slight increase in employment reflected in February over the preceding month was due mainly to moderate expansion for fishermen and lumber workers and loggers, a slightly higher employment level for members in the

manufacturing industry and a fractional increase in the transportation industry; these advances were more than sufficient to offset the slight contraction which was in evidence among unions in the building and construction trades. In comparison with January, a moderate improvement was apparent in Manitoba and a gain of somewhat lesser degree was observed in reports received from unions in Quebec; in British Columbia there was a fractional advance, only. On the contrary, very slight recessions occurred in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Compared with reports tabulated at the end of February, 1941, employment was up substantially in Quebec, and in Alberta and British Columbia, also, there were appreciable advances. Minor increases occurred in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba; in Saskatchewan there was a fractional advance.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. In contrast with the previous month, conditions in Winnipeg manifested appreciable improvement and in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver these were fractional increases. On the other hand, in Saint John there was a fractional recession while in Regina, employment subsided slightly. In comparison with the situation at the end of February, 1941, noteworthy improvement was in evidence in Montreal, Edmonton and Vancouver; in Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax and Saint John there was more moderate expansion. Regina was the only city in this comparison to reflect a contraction and this was fractional only.

The chart which accompanies this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1936, to date. The curve of unemployment in February, 1942, rested at a nominally lower level than in the preceding month, thus reflecting a fractional improvement in conditions. The point of the curve was at a considerably lower level than at the close of February, a year ago, which indicated a noteworthy expansion during the period under review.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



There were 662 reports tabulated from unions in the manufacturing industries. These organizations had an aggregate membership of 148,974 persons, of whom, 3,460, or a percentage of 2·3 were unemployed, in comparison with percentages of 3·1 at the close of January and 4·2 at the end of February, a year ago. In contrast with the previous month, important increases in employment were indicated in reports received from unions of leather and fur workers. Among garment workers, and hat, cap and glove workers, likewise, the situation was more favourable. A moderate gain was observed for rubber workers and fractional advances, only, were apparent for soft drink workers, papermakers and general labourers. Cigar and tobacco workers, electric current employees, textile and carpet workers, butchers,

meat and fish packers, jewellery workers, mine mill and smeltermen and gas workers were reported as being fully employed. Bakers and confectioners, printing tradesmen and woodworkers recorded fractional recessions only. Among iron and steel tradesmen, conditions remained very good although there was a slight reduction in work afforded, owing to the change over in some automobile plants to a war basis. A tendency toward reduced employment was observed for tailors and among metal polishers and clay, glass and stone workers there were moderate recessions. As compared with February, 1941, higher employment levels appeared for nearly all of the trades. Much better conditions were observed for woodworkers, hat cap and glove and leather workers. From the percentage viewpoint, although involving comparatively few members, electric current employees and gas workers manifested marked increases. On the other hand, some contractions were apparent for metal polishers and clay, glass and stone workers, while the percentage of unemployment among fur workers increased substantially.

Reports were tabulated from 53 unions of coal miners, whose aggregate membership was 22,384, of whom 363 or a percentage of 1·6 were unemployed, in contrast with percentages of 1·0 in the previous month and 3·5 in February, 1941. Compared with the preceding month, there was a moderate expansion in employment for British Columbia miners. In New Brunswick as in January, there was adequate employment while a nominal decrease was reflected in Nova Scotia reports; Alberta unions reported a slight reduction in work. In comparison with the situation at the end of February, 1941, noteworthy increases were apparent in reports received from Alberta and British Columbia unions; a fractional advance only was in evidence in Nova Scotia; New Brunswick members, as in February of last year were reported as fully employed.

Returns were received from 248 unions in the building and construction trades. These organizations had a combined membership of 35,978 persons. Of these 5,591 or a percentage of 15·5 were without work, in contrast with 14·2 per cent at the close of the preceding month and 19·5 per cent at the end of February, a year ago. In comparison with January, noteworthy improvement was in evidence among painters, decorators and paperhangers; steam shovel and dredgemen. Granite and stonecutters manifested minor advances. On the other hand, there were nominal decreases for electrical workers and hod carriers and building labourers. Moderate recessions were observed among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners and plumbers and steamfitters. Viewed from the percentage standpoint, although involving but few members, bridge and structural iron-workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers reflected noteworthy contractions. In contrast with the situation at the end of February, 1941, pronounced expansion was observed among carpenters and joiners. From the percentage viewpoint, steam shovel and dredgemen were much better employed, but as their membership is small this change did not involve many workers. On the other hand, viewed from the percentage standpoint, likewise, and involving comparatively few members, bridge and structural iron workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers indicated marked recessions.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
Average 1939	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	**12·2**
Average 1940	3·1	3·7	11·0	6·0	7·3	6·9	9·7	7·6	**7·8**
Average 1941	2·2	2·3	6·1	3·4	4·4	3·4	6·7	4·5	**4·5**
Feb. 1931	6·7	8·5	15·7	17·1	15·6	19·0	18·2	16·3	**15·6**
Feb. 1932	8·3	14·9	23·1	23·0	19·6	19·5	20·2	21·1	**20·6**
Feb. 1933	9·2	17·1	27·5	28·8	22·0	21·8	19·8	21·9	**24·3**
Feb. 1934	10·8	9·8	21·9	22·5	21·6	18·3	17·1	21·2	**20·0**
Feb. 1935	6·4	8·2	22·3	20·0	15·1	11·8	13·8	21·1	**18·2**
Feb. 1936	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	**13·8**
Feb. 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	**13·7**
Feb. 1938	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	**13·7**
Feb. 1939	10·7	11·0	20·3	15·9	11·9	13·3	15·6	16·7	**16·4**
Feb. 1940	6·4	4·5	15·9	10·3	11·9	13·0	7·7	10·7	**11·7**
Feb. 1941	2·8	3·5	9·7	6·2	5·7	5·5	8·0	6·1	**6·9**
Mar. 1941	3·1	3·3	7·9	6·1	5·1	5·8	11·2	7·3	**6·6**
April 1941	3·2	2·5	8·0	3·1	4·6	3·3	12·6	5·7	**5·5**
May 1941	2·5	2·8	7·3	1·5	5·3	1·8	12·0	4·2	**4·6**
June 1941	2·0	1·9	6·2	2·0	4·3	1·8	11·5	3·8	**4·1**
July 1941	2·0	1·5	4·1	2·7	4·1	1·5	6·9	4·8	**3·5**
Aug. 1941	1·8	1·7	3·7	1·6	2·3	2·1	2·1	1·9	**2·4**
Sept. 1941	1·8	1·8	3·7	2·1	2·8	1·6	1·9	2·5	**2·7**
Oct. 1941	1·6	1·2	4·7	2·0	2·7	3·2	3·7	3·1	**3·1**
Nov. 1941	1·3	1·4	5·1	1·7	5·4	3·7	2·4	4·0	**3·3**
Dec. 1941	1·0	2·1	5·7	6·0	6·2	4·2	3·8	5·3	**5·2**
Jan. 1942	1·3	1·9	5·4	4·4	6·3	3·8	3·3	3·6	**4·3**
Feb. 1942	1·6	2·0	4·4	4·6	4·1	4·6	4·1	2·7	**4·0**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operators	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
February, 1931	19·2	32·4	6·2	10·6	12·8	10·7	18·7	7·1	....	30·0	11·6	19·1	11·2	7·6	12·0	7·9	7·9	20·3	0	38·0	47·1	10·4	28·3	11·9	1·0	7·0	7·2	0	1·5	8·7	1·9	15·7	15·6
February, 1932	0	21·2	6·9	17·4	13·9	16·4	24·6	13·0	....	54·1	9·1	17·2	7·1	35·1	16·3	16·7	13·8	5·8	0	66·4	65·3	13·5	46·7	15·5	·8	8·2	8·4	0	·7	12·3	6·3	20·6	20·6
February, 1933	13·2	31·4	6·8	25·6	15·3	17·5	18·6	17·1	0	43·8	21·6	28·1	21·3	20·3	30·5	29·4	27·9	8·9	0	60·1	71·7	15·4	28·7	18·2	1·0	15·5	15·8	0	2·0	12·7	7·5	22·5	24·3
February, 1934	2·1	19·8	8·2	19·7	13·1	13·3	12·6	13·6	0	13·8	15·9	12·9	10·2	48·7	24·1	22·9	36·7	44·5	0	34·9	69·2	12·5	46·7	12·7	1·1	12·9	13·1	5·	5·1	9·1	4·2	18·5	20·0
February, 1935	88·5	46·3	9·7	16·0	11·2	10·8	11·8	10·1	0	41·5	14·4	15·0	13·2	20·5	12·4	17·8	23·0	55·8	0	59·3	65·1	9·9	41·6	10·7	1·0	11·6	11·8	0	3·8	6·8	2·1	16·0	18·2
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	12·6	17·0	0	46·4	40·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
February, 1939	13·8	55·6	10·9	14·3	9·1	11·2	14·6	6·0	0	28·2	12·6	9·7	12·3	20·8	15·2	16·4	2·4	19·7	0	26·6	44·6	13·2	79·2	12·5	1·6	6·9	7·1	0	·3	6·3	1·5	10·5	16·4
February, 1940	10·4	15·9	7·1	8·9	4·4	5·4	4·0	7·6	5·7	9·4	8·1	3·4	6·5	24·5	23·1	8·1	1·1	10·9	6·6	44·5	38·2	10·2	52·5	10·1	3·7	6·9	7·1	0	·5	2·8	1·3	4·2	11·7
February, 1941	21·5	9·6	8·3	4·2	2·6	2·7	2·0	4·0	13·2	14·2	3·4	3·2	1·9	12·8	11·6	2·8	1·3	·2	12·8	26·8	19·5	6·2	23·6	7·0	·2	4·3	4·4	0	0	3·2	2·6	3·8	6·9
March, 1941	35·1	2·2	10·8	3·5	2·4	2·9	2·7	3·3	0	14·4	2·9	8·8	1·1	0	9·1	2·1	1·3	·6	0	22·9	19·9	5·2	22·0	5·9	0	4·7	4·8	0	0	2·7	1·5	3·8	6·6
April, 1941	14·0	7·4	13·1	2·7	1·8	1·8	1·1	3·2	0	1·1	2·1	1·0	2·7	0	9·4	2·2	1·0	·7	0	16·4	15·2	3·6	22·8	3·4	·1	4·5	4·6	0	0	4·0	3·4	4·6	5·5
May, 1941	12·5	3·8	11·5	3·1	1·1	1·3	·5	2·9	0	1·4	4·7	1·7	6·2	1·4	8·0	2·0	·1	·7	0	18·9	10·0	2·6	20·3	2·1	·1	4·3	4·4	0	0	2·5	·6	4·1	4·6
June, 1941	16·9	3·2	11·9	3·1	1·1	1·6	·7	3·4	0	·7	5·7	·1	7·0	12·9	10·5	1·2	·3	1·4	0	15·5	7·9	2·1	16·6	1·7	·1	4·1	4·2	0	0	2·0	1·2	2·6	4·1
July, 1941	17·5	7·2	10·5	2·5	·3	1·2	·4	2·8	4·2	5·1	1·8	0	2·4	1·2	3·0	3·2	·3	·8	0	11·3	7·3	1·8	14·9	1·4	·1	4·4	4·5	0	·1	1·2	·1	2·1	3·5
August, 1941	1·5	·6	4·4	1·4	·5	1·1	·5	2·6	4·3	1·1	·4	0	·5	0	5·9	1·4	·2	·4	0	11·5	6·9	1·8	13·2	1·5	·0	3·8	3·9	0	0	1·1	·1	2·0	2·4
September, 1941	10·4	0·6	4·2	1·6	·5	1·0	·5	2·3	0	1·2	·2	·2	0	0	9·3	1·5	·1	·4	0	9·6	7·1	2·3	15·3	2·0	·1	3·7	3·7	0	·1	1·0	·5	1·5	2·7
October, 1941	6·3	6·5	4·1	2·4	·6	1·1	·6	2·1	0	·4	3·4	0	4·1	5·7	15·3	1·1	·0	·4	0	11·5	7·7	2·4	18·5	2·0	·1	3·6	3·7	0	·3	1·1	·1	1·8	3·1
November, 1941	14·5	6·9	2·1	2·7	1·5	·9	·5	1·7	0	1·6	6·2	0	8·4	5·9	14·3	·5	·0	·4	0	13·1	8·6	2·6	18·4	2·2	·1	3·5	3·6	0	·1	1·4	·1	2·4	3·3
December, 1941	17·7	30·3	2·1	4·7	·5	1·3	1·0	2·0	0	1·5	11·7	0	17·6	6·2	22·1	1·7	·1	·2	0	17·9	10·6	4·9	19·4	5·3	·0	3·4	3·5	0	·1	1·5	·5	2·3	5·2
January, 1942	13·6	11·1	2·2	3·1	·4	1·2	·7	2·1	0	1·3	2·7	0	3·1	5·6	25·8	1·7	·1	·2	0	20·2	14·2	3·2	13·6	3·4	·1	3·3	3·4	0	·1	1·8	1·9	1·7	4·3
February, 1942	8·4	5·6	2·5	2·3	·7	1·2	·6	2·3	0	1·9	·6	0	·9	0	14·0	2·1	·4	8·1	0	20·0	15·5	2·9	10·1	3·3	·0	3·7	3·8	0	0	1·7	2·0	1·5	4·0

Reports were tabulated from 847 organizations in the transportation industries. The total membership was 75,154 persons, of whom, 2,195, or a percentage of 2·9 were unemployed, in contrast with percentages of 3·2 in January and 6·2 at the end of February, 1941. A moderate improvement was observed for navigation workers during February over the preceding month. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 77 per cent of the entire group membership, reflected a nominally higher level; as did street and electric railway employees also. As in January, adequate work was available for teamsters and chauffeurs. In contrast with conditions at the end of February, a year ago, a substantial advance was noted for steam railway employees. A much higher level prevailed, likewise, for navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs indicated nominal increases in work afforded. The situation among street and electric railway employees remained unchanged with practically no unemployment.

Returns were received from 9 unions of retail clerks whose total membership was 3,188 persons. These were adequatedy employed, in contrast with a percentage of 0·1 who were without work at the end of January and a fully employed membership at the close of February, a year ago.

Reports were tabulated from 95 unions of civic employees, whose combined membership was 9,728 persons, of whom, 194, or a percentage of 2·0 were unemployed, in comparison with percentages of 1·9 in January and 2·6 at the end of February, a year ago.

In the miscellaneous group of workers, there were 150 reports tabulated. The total membership reported was 12,051 persons, of whom, 183, or a percentage of 1·5 were without work, in contrast with 1·7 per cent in January and 3·8 in February, a year ago. In comparison with the preceding month, unclassified workers manifested a slight increase and among theatre and stage employees there was a nominal gain, while among hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen there were fractional recessions. In contrast with the situation at the end of February, 1941, a substantial increase was manifested by stationary engineers and firemen. Hotel and restaurant employees were moderately better employed and fractional increases, only, were apparent among theatre and stage employees, barbers and unclassified workers.

Reports were tabulated from 4 unions of fishermen having a total membership of 2,075 persons. Of these, 175, or a percentage of 8·4 were unemployed in comparison with percentages of 13·6 at the end of January and 21·5 at the close of February, 1941.

Returns were received from 4 unions of lumber workers and loggers whose total membership was given as 3,025. Of these, 170, or a percentage of 5·6 were without work, in contrast with percentages of 11·1 in January and 9·6 at the end of February, a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the average percentage of union members, unemployed each year from 1931 to 1941, inclusive, and, also, the percentage of unemployment for February of each year from 1931 to 1940 inclusive and for each month from February, 1941, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the months included in table I.

Building Permits Issued in Canada During February, 1942

The February report of building permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, includes returns from 179 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 130 reported detailed operations. The remaining 49 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of February while 25 municipalities had failed to report at the close of March 12.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of February is $4,354,695. Revised values for the month of January include returns from 201 municipalities and aggregate $6,432,687. Reports were received from 57 of the 58 original municipalities and show a value of $4,246,246 for February. The corresponding revised value for January includes 58 returns and is $3,712,030, while the February, 1941, value was $4,754,675.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the two elapsed months of the current year is $10,787,382. The value of the 58 municipalities for the same period is $7,958,276, while their corresponding value in 1940 was $8,351,296.

During the month of February new construction of all types amounted to 66·8 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 35·3.

TABLE I.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, FEBRUARY, 1942

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	4,354,695	2,100	78,890	15,605	1,028,852
New construction	2,910,397	1,500	51,375	2,000	663,780
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,444,298	600	27,515	13,605	365,072
Residential	1,894,468	1,500	46,040	7,755	643,370
New construction	1,535,454	1,500	37,875	2,000	548,090
Additions, alterations, repairs	359,014	.....	8,165	5,755	95,280
Institutional	390,691	.....	23,500	.....	95,355
New construction	270,281	.....	11,500	.....	26,750
Additions, alterations, repairs	120,410	.....	12,000	.....	68,605
Commercial	871,210	600	5,850	4,600	145,274
New construction	546,052	.....	.....	.....	40,750
Additions, alterations, repairs	325,158	600	5,850	4,600	104,524
Industrial	1,125,359	.....	3,500	3,250	108,100
New construction	518,825	.....	2,000	.....	21,600
Additions, alterations, repairs	606,534	.....	1,500	3,250	86,500
Other Building	72,467	.....	.....	.....	36,753
New construction	39,785	.....	.....	.....	26,590
Additions, alterations, repairs	32,682	.....	.....	.....	10,163

Classification of Permits	Provinces (Con.)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	2,234,793	63,950	38,685	303,533	588,287
New construction	1,433,012	49,300	18,195	228,956	462,279
Additions, alterations, repairs	801,781	14,650	20,490	74,577	126,008
Residential	580,824	33,600	18,810	96,159	466,410
New construction	441,270	23,300	6,130	72,815	402,474
Additions, alterations, repairs	139,554	10,300	12,680	23,344	63,936
Institutional	123,900	.....	1,350	142,786	3,800
New construction	111,000	.....	1,000	118,231	1,800
Additions, alterations, repairs	12,900	.....	350	24,555	2,000
Commercial	577,374	15,350	12,015	43,618	66,529
New construction	439,767	11,000	10,865	27,670	16,000
Additions, alterations, repairs	137,607	4,350	1,150	15,948	50,529
Industrial	932,755	15,000	6,300	10,500	46,454
New construction	440,825	15,000	.....	.....	39,400
Additions, alterations, repairs	491,930	.....	6,300	10,500	7,054
Other Building	19,940	.....	210	10,470	5,094
New construction	150	.....	200	10,240	2,605
Additions, alterations, repairs	19,790	.....	10	230	2,489

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1941. (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials	Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials
	February	First 2 months	First 2 months	First 2 months		February	First 2 months	First 2 months	First 2 months
	$	$				$	$		
1942	4,354,695	10,787,382	(1) 90·9	(2)	1933	925,894	2,111,855	17·8	75·2
1941	5,873,607	10,344,538	(1) 70·8	99·4	1932	2,845,271	6,056,283	51·1	79·4
1940	3,912,789	7,262,878	(1) 61·2	94·3	1931	6,395,659	14,797,115	124·8	83·8
1939	1,912,151	3,633,306	30·6	87·3	1930	8,919,078	16,136,475	136·1	97·0
1938	2,364,402	4,223,583	36·5	91·6	1929	10,465,330	18,882,210	159·2	98·5
1937	2,138,886	3,860,753	32·6	90·9	1928	10,318,338	18,034,925	152·1	95·3
1936	1,921,176	3,223,934	27·2	83·9	1927	7,638,176	13,314,713	112·3	96·6
1935	3,601,637	4,484,515	37·8	81·6	1926	7,139,549	11,859,083	100·0	102·4
1934	894,102	1,601,914	13·5	82·1					

[1] Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities. [2] Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN FEBRUARY, 1942, AND IN FEBRUARY, 1941

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—	
	February 1942	February 1941
	$	$
Prince Edward Island—		
Charlottetown	2,100	.....
Nova Scotia—		
*Halifax	44,100	63,585
New Glasgow	1,500	N.P.I.
*Sydney	28,000	6,885
New Brunswick—		
Fredericton	800	N.P.I.
*Moncton	2,500	5,900
*Saint John	12,305	13,457
Quebec—		
*Montreal (*Maisonneuve)	547,564	886,220
*Quebec	65,315	72,250
Shawinigan Falls	21,000	22,600
*Sherbrooke	21,300	93,400
*Trois-Rivières	20,900	35,455
*Westmount	768	15,100
Ontario—		
*Brantford	90,375	3,945
Chatham	20,771	10,950
*Fort William	8,295	18,030
Galt	195	12,600
*Guelph	1,050	6,725
*Hamilton	281,122	553,660
*Kingston	17,455	68,780
*Kitchener	16,475	17,725
*London	28,315	120,385
Oshawa	6,450	264,340
*Ottawa	481,000	351,100
Owen Sound	2,850	1,900
*Peterborough	5,900	3,975
*Port Arthur	8,640	2,800
*St. Catharines	4,000	18,560
*St. Thomas	1,350	4,625
Ontario—Conc.		
Sarnia	6,020	16,460
Sault Ste. Marie	6,535	11,713
*Stratford	650	5,550
*Toronto	623,720	529,325
East York Twp.	43,667	89,260
*Windsor	33,289	92,865
Riverside	18,400	9,600
Woodstock	1,985	1,775
York Twp.	292,750	85,250
Manitoba—		
*Brandon	1,800	5,750
St. Boniface	13,900	48,200
*Winnipeg	47,550	73,650
Saskatchewan—		
*Moose Jaw	7,700	2,600
*Regina	15,885	2,005
*Saskatoon	9,000	200
Alberta—		
*Calgary	198,635	153,505
*Edmonton	86,055	31,555
Lethbridge	13,398	22,209
Medicine Hat	5,445	7,320
British Columbia—		
Nanaimo	4,490	9,750
*New Westminster	30,560	54,715
Prince Rupert	No Report	6,075
*Vancouver	452,530	665,675
North Vancouver	25,050	42,376
Vernon	8,120	6,097
*Victoria	47,056	122,509
Total 58 Municipalities	(1)4,246,246	4,754,675
Total 35 Municipalities	3,949,106	4,102,466

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.
1 57 municipalities only, reporting.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

DECEMBER-JANUARY RECORD

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, February, 1942, summarizes the December-January employment situation in Great Britain as follows:

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at January 12 was 100,215 an increase of 7,872 as compared with December 8. Of this total, 27,162 had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment.

Those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 7,288, an increase of 2,862 as compared with December 8. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 8,951, a decrease of 572 as compared with December 8.

The increases in the numbers of men and boys registered as wholly unemployed or temporarily stopped were mainly due to severe weather conditions, which restricted outdoor employment on the day when the count of the unemployed took place.

The corresponding figures for women and girls on the registers at January 12 were 70,647 wholly unemployed, 7,448 temporarily stopped, and 299 unemployed casual workers. Of those wholly unemployed 2,474 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment, and 2,325 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with December 8, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 2,234, those temporarily stopped a decrease of 1,387 and unemployed casual workers a decrease of 47.

There were temporary increases in the numbers of boys and girls recorded as unemployed, largely due to the registration of school leavers at the end of December.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at January 12 was 137,611, as compared with 129,791 at December 8, and 582,573 at January 13, 1941.

United States

According to a report issued by the United States Secretary of Labor, total civil non-agricultural employment showed a slight decline from mid-January to mid-February, with the February total of 39,842,000 being 29,000 less than in the preceding month but 2,394,000 greater than in February a year ago.

Seasonal decreases in employment from January to February were reported in trade, contract construction, transportation and public utilities, and mining. These declines were largely offset by increases in manufacturing and federal, state, and local government employment. The major factor in the rise of 2,394,000 workers over the year interval was the expansion in the manufacturing labour force of nearly 1,400,000 workers. Gains also occurred in all other groups except contract construction, which showed a decrease of 46,000 workers over the year because of the drop in non-federal construction.

The increase in factory employment (0·4 per cent) from January to February was substantially less than the usual seasonal gain (1·7 per cent). Employment in the durable goods industries rose by 7,000 in contrast with with the increase of 36,000 workers in the non-durable goods industries. Seasonal gains occurred in such industries as women's clothing, men's clothing, fertilizers, leather boots and shoes, cotton goods, cigars and cigarettes, and dyeing and finishing. Several non-durable goods industries experienced employment decreases because of restrictions on the use of raw materials, notably, woollen and worsted goods, carpets and rugs, hosiery (where employment reached the lowest level since January 1934), and rubber tires and tubes. The slaughtering and meat packing industry reported a marked decrease in employment, which was largely seasonal in character. Employment in cane sugar refining fell to the lowest point since January, 1938. The radio and phonograph industry which is converting its facilities to war production showed a less than seasonal decline over the month.

The increase in factory employment from January to February carried the index for all manufacturing 132·9 per cent of the 1923-25 average, representing a rise of 12·8 per cent over the year. Factory payrolls advanced 2·0 per cent over the month to 176·9 per cent of the 1923-25 average, and the increase over the year amounted to 39·5 per cent. The increase in working hours in many war industries to well above 48 hours per week, as well as the expansion of hours in other industries, overtime payments and wage rate increases, account for the greatest proportionate gains in payrolls than in employment over the past year.

Wage rate increases averaging 7·5 per cent and affecting 71,122 factory wage earners, were reported by 317 co-operating establishments between mid-January and mid-February. This number is less than the number affected by wage increases in any month since March, 1941.

Among the mining industries slightly larger than seasonal decreases in employment occurred in crude petroleum producing (1·4 per cent), and quarrying and non-metallic mining (1·1 per cent). Anthracite mines showed a small loss in employment coupled with a pay-roll increase of 26·3 per cent, reflecting increased production in this industry in February. Bituminous coal mines reported a small employment decline and metal mines showed a slight gain in contrast to the usual small recession expected in February.

Wholesale and retail trade employment declined approximately by the usual seasonal amount, retail dealers in the automotive field, however, reporting a substantial employment decrease. Employment in telephone and telegraph, and electric light and power industries was lower in February than in the preceding month, while street railway and bus companies reported a slight employment gain, instead of the usual small employment decline.

During February, 54,300 employees were added to the staff of the federal executive service. Of these 9,900 were working within the District of Columbia and 44,400 outside the District of Columbia.

Federal work-relief programs in February continued the decline started a year ago by dropping 55,400 persons from the rolls. The saving in monthly pay rolls amounted to $5,011,000.

Construction programs financed wholly or partially from federal funds in February required the services of 1,172,000 persons and pay rolls of $199,147,000. This represented an addition over January of 97,500 workers and of $21,646,000 pay rolls. Of the total, defense construction projects accounted for 90 per cent of the employees and 91 per cent of the pay rolls.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

PRIOR to the establishment of Wartime Wage Control under P.C. 8253, inspection and enforcement of fair wages and labour conditions on Government contracts was provided under P.C. 5522 of July 22, 1941 (Labour Gazette, August, 1941, page 869), which empowered the Minister of Labour "to appoint any provincial official or any other person authorized to inspect labour conditions pursuant to the law of any province as his duly authorized representative for the enforcement of the fair wages and labour conditions on Dominion contracts". It also established a penalty for any person who obstructs such a representative in the pursuit of his duties.

P.C. 1774 of March 9, 1942, replaces the foregoing Order and gives recognition to the jurisdiction of the National War Labour Board which was charged in P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941, with the administration of the fair wage and labour conditions on Government contracts, as well as the administration of the wages and cost-of-living bonus provisions of that Order. P.C. 1774 also contemplates the extension of the appointment of representatives of the Minister of Labour to include provincial wage commissions, parity committees, or other agencies whose inspection function would usefully serve the National or a Regional War Labour Board with respect to the enforcement of those matters with which such Boards are charged.

Accordingly the National War Labour Board is now furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wage Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Orders in Council of April 9, 1924, and of December 31, 1934. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On May 30, 1941, an Order in Council, P.C. 3884, was passed rescinding the schedule of minimum wage rates set out in the "B" conditions which had been in effect since December, 1934, and establishing increased rates of 35 cents and 25 cents respectively for male and female workers over eighteen years of age. It also made provision for a system of permits to employ beginners and handicapped workers at sub-standard rates, and provided penalties for non-compliance with the prescribed rates.

On October 4, 1941, P.C. 3884 was revoked by the passage of Order in Council P.C. 7679 and minimum rates were prescribed for all employees of Government contractors and subcontractors. (The full text of this Order in Council appears at pages 1226 and 1237 of the Labour Gazette for October.)

The four major changes made by the new Order are: (1) the application of the minimum rates to *all* employees of contractors and subcontractors throughout an establishment of which any part may be engaged on Government orders, and not only as previously to those employees actually engaged on Government work; (2) the addition of a new minimum wage rate of 20 cents an hour for employees under 18 years of age whose rates previously had been set by provincial regulation, (3) the authorization of special beginners' rates; and (4) the exemption from the necessity of obtaining beginners' permits unless the number of beginners exceeds a quota of 20 per cent of the total number of employees in any establishment.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were suspended in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. This clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other persons doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages:

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide of except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act.

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It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance, or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreements with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded During March

During the month of March the National War Labour Board prepared, on request, 107 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

Particulars of the contracts which have been entered into recently by the various government departments (other than the Department of Munitions and Supply) appear hereunder:—

Group "A" Contracts

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

Note: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *"minimum* rates only" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

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Department of Public Works

Construction of an annex to the Daly Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 11, 1942. Amount of contract $70,900 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or elec.	0 55
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen):	
Up to Dec. 31, 1941	0 85
On and after January 1, 1942	0 90
Labourers	0 45
Lathers—metal	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 05
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent: comp.	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 95
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 55
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tile setters—asphalt	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers	0 50

Wharf improvements and repairs, Sidney (Nanaimo District), B.C. Name of contractors, The Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 27, 1942. Amount of contract, unit prices (approx. expend. $12,433). A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Piledriver foremen	$1 32½
Piledriver engineers	1 20
Piledriver men	1 07½
Piledriver boommen	1 07½
Piledriver bridgemen	1 07½
Piledriver firemen	0 76½
Labourers	0 45
Piledriver derrick engineers	1 20
Piledriver derrick men	1 07½
Piledriver derrick firemen	0 76½

Construction of Veterans' Pavilion, University Hospital Grounds, Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractors, Bennett & White, Edmonton,

Alta. Date of contract, March 16, 1942. Amount of contract, $87,036 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 65
Carpenters and joiners	0 95
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or elec.	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Elevator constructors	1 00
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 77
Engineers on steel erection	0 95
Labourers—common	0 45
Labourers—building	0 50
Lathers—metal	0 80
Lathers—wood	0 80
Linoleum layers	0 60
Marble setters	1 10
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Ornamental iron workers	0 95
Painters (spray)	0 85
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 05
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 10
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent: comp.	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	1 00
Shinglers (wood, asbestos)	0 95
Sheet metal workers	1 00
Stonecutters	1 00
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 95
Terrazzo layers	1 10
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 65
Tile setters	1 10
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50

Alterations to Public Building to accommodate the Unemployment Insurance Commission, Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractor, Alphonse Gratton, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 17, 1942. Amount of contract, $6,995. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenter and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gas. or elec.	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Lathers—metal	0 55
Linoleum layers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Stonemasons	0 75
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 87
Watchmen	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40

Alterations to shed for New Film Vaults, etc., for the Motion Picture Bureau, at National Research Annex, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Wm. D'Aoust, Eastview, Ont. Date of contract, February 11, 1942. Amount of contract, $4,356 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or elec.	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen):	
Up to December 31, 1941	0 85
On and after January 1, 1942	0 90
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters (spray)	0 90
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 05
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent: comp.	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 95
Structural steel workers	0 90
Watchmen	0 40
Labourers	0 45

Department of Transport

Aerodrome development at Outram, Sask. Name of contractor, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, March 9, 1942. Amount of contract, $342,627 (estimated). A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 52½
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenter and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec.	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Enginemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Powdermen	0 45
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 70
Gas	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 70
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operator (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operator (small)	0 50
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 60
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of a watermain at the airport, Estevan, Sask. Name of contractor, Dominion Construction Co., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, March 9, 1942. Amount of contract, $32,554 (estimated). A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Dragline operators (steam or gas)	1 00
Dragline firemen	0 60
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 50
Drill runners	0 65
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. and elec.)	0 70
Enginemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Pipe fitters (surface temp. work)	0 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Powdermen	0 45
Pumpmen	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators (small)	0 50
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 60
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners—acetylene or elec	0 60

Construction of a water supply main at aerodrome, Arnprior, Ont. Name of contractor, H. J. McFarland Construction Co., Picton, Ont. Date of contract, March 9, 1942. Amount of contract, $8,410 (estimated). A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Dragline operators (steam or gas.)	1 00
Dragline firemen	0 60
Dragline oilers	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 45
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 70
Enginemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Pipefitters (surface, temp. work)	0 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Powdermen	0 45
Pumpmen	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators (small)	0 45
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 55
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners—acetylene or elec	0 60

Erection of a sewage disposal plant at airport, Dorval, P.Q. Name of contractor, J. A. A. Leclair, Dupuis, Ltee., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 23, 1942. Amount of contract, $24,022.30 (estimated). A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 92
Hod carriers	0 53
Carpenters and joiners	0 81
Cement finishers	0 64
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 64
Gas. or elec.	0 58
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 87
Labourers	0 46
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 78
Painters and glaziers	0 74
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent: comp.	0 60
Roofers, sheet metal	0 82
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 64
Sheet metal workers	0 82
Watchmen	0 40

Additional development at airport, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Dibblee Construction Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 19, 1942. Amount of contract, $42,804.00 (estimated). A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Gas. or elec.	0 55
Dragline operators	1 00
Dragline firemen	0 60
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck drive and truck	1 45
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 55
Road grader operator—gas	0 55
Road roller operators—steam or gas	0 70
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators (small)	0 55
Tractor operators (LeTourneau, etc.)	0 65
Watchmen	0 40

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Supply of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Serge Trousers	The Workman Uniform Ltd., Montréal, P.Q.
Woollen stockings	Penman's Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Woollen socks	Mercury Mills, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Dunnage bags	S. S. Holden, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Batons	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mechanic's overalls	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Bed blankets	Bates & Innes, Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.
Gymnasium shoes	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Cloth caps	Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Cloth caps	William Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Overshoes	Gutta Percha & Rubber, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Pea jackets	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Leather gloves	Acme Glove Works, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Cotton sheets	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Felt hats	John B. Stetson Co., (Canada) Ltd., Brockville, Ont.
Cardigan jackets	Bates & Innes, Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.
Serge tunic	The Workmen Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Khaki broadcloth overshirts	Thos. Allan & Son Shirt Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Service shirts	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Service trousers	Woods Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Field jackets	Woods Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Field trousers	Wood Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Helmets	Wolfe Cap Company, Montreal, P.Q.
Leather mitts	Bowmanville Glove & Mitt Co., Ltd., Bowmanville, Ont.
Jackets	The Workman Uniform Co,. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Ankle boots	Tetrault Shoe, Ltd., Montreal P.Q.
Mattresses	Simmons, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

Post Office Department

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Barringham Rubber, Co., Ltd., Oakville, Ont. Uniform Company Reg'd, Quebec, P.Q. P. A. Alain, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Paton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.. Hield Bros., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	Canadian Spool Cotton Co., Montreal, P.Q. United-Carr Fastener Co., of Canada, Hamilton, Ont.
Letter pouches and mail bags	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging	J. Spencer Turner, Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Stamping machine parts	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Parcel scales, etc.	Canadian Toledo Scale Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the Labour Gazette from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec and the Industrial Standards Act are summarized in a separate article following this.

Construction: Shipbuilding

Vancouver, B.C.—Two Shipbuilding Companies and the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of Canada, Local No. 1.

Supplementary agreements made January 28, 1942, replace the provisions for the cost-of-living bonus in the original agreements (Labour Gazette, March, 1940, page 278 and June, 1941, page 700), by the following clause:

"A cost-of-living bonus, effective for first payroll period beginning on or after February 15, 1942, shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 8253 dated October, 24, 1941, and any subsequent amendments thereto. The calculated basis of cost of living index as it stood at October 1, 1941, was $3.65 per week and any subsequent adjustments will be made quarterly in conformity with the rise or fall of Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost of living index number as indicated from August, 1939. Bonus for cost of living to be paid on straight time only."

Vancouver, B.C.—Two Shipbuilding Companies and the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, Electrical Workers' Shipyard Unit.

Supplementary agreements made January 27, 1942, replace the provisions for the cost-of-living bonus in the original agreements (Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1570 and February, 1941, page 179), by the same clause as quoted above for the boilermakers' agreement. A separate supplementary agreement between one of the companies and the union similarly revises the agreement made for another shipyard of the same company, the original of which was noted in the Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1570.

Vancouver, B.C.—Two Shipbuilding Companies and the Shipyard Labourers' Union of Vancouver and District, now Known as the Dock and Shipyard Workers' Union of Vancouver and District, Local No. 2.

Supplementary agreements made January 27, 1942, replace the provisions of the original agreements (Labour Gazette, June, 1940, page 607) with reference to cost-of-living bonus, by the same clause as quoted above for the boilermakers' union.

Vancouver, B.C.—Two Shipbuilding Companies and the International Association of Machisists, Lodge 692.

Supplementary agreements made January 28, 1942, replace the provisions for the cost-of-living bonus in the original agreements (Labour Gazette, July, 1940, page 728, and February, 1941, page 180), by the same clause as quoted above for boilermakers' union.

Vancouver, B.C.—Two Shipbuilding Companies and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local No. 138.

Supplementary agreements made January 28, 1942, replace the provisions for the cost-of-living bonus in the original agreements (Labour Gazette, May, 1940, page 493) by the same clause as quoted above for the boilermakers' union.

Vancouver, B.C.—A Certain Shipbuilding Company and the National Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 3.

Supplementary agreement made January 28, 1942, replaces the provisions for the cost-of-living bonus in the original agreement (Labour Gazette, June, 1940, page 606) with reference to cost-of-living bonus. by the same clause as quoted above for the boilermakers' union.

Vancouver, B.C.—A Shipbuilding Company and the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, Patternmakers' Unit.

Supplementary agreement made January 27, 1942, replaces the provisions for cost-of-living bonus in the original agreement (Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1570) by the same clause as quoted above for the boilermakers' agreement.

Vancouver, B.C.—Two Shipbuilding Companies and the International Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 170.

Supplementary agreements made January 28, 1942, replaces the provisions for cost-of-living bonus in the original agreement (Labour Gazette, July, 1940, page 728, and February, 1941, page 180) by the same clause as quoted above for the boilermakers' agreement.

Vancouver, B.C.—A Shipbuilding Company and the Sheet Metal Workers International Association, No. 280.

Supplementary agreement made January 28, 1942, replaces the provisions for cost-of-living bonus in the original agreement (Labour Gazette, July, 1940, page 729) by the same clause as quoted above for the boilermakers' agreement.

Victoria, B.C.—Two Shipbuilding Companies and the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of Canada (Local No. 2).

Supplementary agreement made in February, 1942, replaces the provisions for cost-of-living bonus in the original agreement (Labour Gazette, May, 1940, page 493) by the same clause as quoted above for the boilermakers' agreement at Vancouver.

Victoria, B.C.—Two Shipbuilding Companies and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 230.

For one company the agreement is in effect from October 1, 1941, for the duration of the war and wartime contracts. This agreement is

similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, February, 1941, page 181, with these exceptions:

Only union members to be employed. Wages: to the basic minimum wages of $1 per hour for electricians and 50 and 62½ cents for helpers, a flat cost-of-living bonus of 7 cents per hour is added. These rates are subject to adjustment in accordance with changes in the cost of living, based on Order in Council P.C. 7440 and amendments.

Supplementary agreements were made in February, 1942, to the above agreement and to the agreement with the other company, replacing the provisions for cost-of-living bonus in their agreements by the same clause as quoted above for the boilermakers' agreement at Vancouver.

Victoria, B.C.—A Shipbuilding Company and the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, Carpenters and Joiners' Section.

Supplementary agreement made in February, 1942, replaces the provisions for cost-of-living bonus in the original agreements (Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1571) by the same clause as quoted above for the boilermakers' agreement at Vancouver.

Victoria, B.C.—A Certain Shipbuilding Company and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 1358.

Supplementary agreement made February 16, 1942, replaces the provisions for cost-of-living bonus in the original agreement (Labour Gazette, December 1941, page 1571) by the same clause as quoted above for the boilermakers' agreement at Vancouver.

Victoria, B.C.—Two Shipbuilding Companies and the Dockyard and Shipyard Workers' Union.

Supplementary agreements made in February, 1942, replace the provisions for cost-of-living bonus in the original agreement (Labour Gazette, February, 1941, page 181) by the same clause as quoted above for the boilermakers' agreement at Vancouver.

Victoria, B.C.—A Shipbuilding Company and Their Foundry Employees.

Supplementary agreement made in February, 1942, replaces the provisions for cost-of-living bonus in the original agreement (Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1570) by the same clause as quoted above for the boilermakers' agreement at Vancouver.

Victoria, B.C.—A Certain Shipbuilding Company and the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America, Local 1163.

The agreement which came into effect July 9, 1941 between the company and the painters employed by them was summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1570, was replaced by an identical agreement between the company and the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America, Local 1163. A supplementary agreement between these two parties, made February 23, 1942, replaces the provisions for the cost-of-living bonus by the same clauses as quoted above for the boilermakers' agreement at Vancouver.

Victoria, B.C.—Two Shipbuilding Companies and the International Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 324.

The agreement between one company and the union was summarized in the Labour Gazette, February, 1941, page 181. A supplementary agreement was made in February, 1942, replacing the provisions for the cost-of-living bonus by the same clause as quoted above for the boilermakers' agreement at Vancouver. For the other shipbuilding company, the previous agreement, as noted in the Labour Gazette, February, 1941, page 181, was made with their employees. A new agreement was made February 26, 1942, between this company and the union which is the same as the union agreement with the first mentioned company with the provisions of the supplementary agreement incorporated.

Victoria, B.C.—Two Shipbuilding Companies and the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, Shipyard Section (Shipwrights and Caulkers).

Supplementary agreements made in February, 1942, replace amendments of June 1, 1941 (Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1571) to the original agreements (Labour Gazette, February, 1941, page 180) by providing that the base rate of wages be 90 cents per hour for mechanics, effective from June 1, 1941, and that no further requests for increases in wages be made for the duration of the war and wartime contracts. When the union is unable to supply the labour required, others may be employed without interference. The same clause re cost-of-living bonus quoted above in the boilermakers' agreement at Vancouver is in this supplementary agreement.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings under the Act

THE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act", the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934", continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the

spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A parity committee (formerly called a joint committee) must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A parity committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August, 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of three new agreements and the amendment of one agreement and the correction of another, as noted below. Requests for the amendment of the following agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*: for building trades at St. John and Iberville and building trades at Chicoutimi, in the issue of March 7; for the ornamental iron and bronze industry in Montreal, in the issue of March 14; for barbers and hairdressers at Chicoutimi, in the issue of March 21; for garages and service stations at Montreal and barbers at Hull, in in the issue of March 28. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during March, approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of two parity committees, and others approving the levying of assessments by seven parity committees.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Bakers and Bakery Salesmen, Montreal

A correction in the wording of the Order in Council which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, March, 1942, page 352, was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of March 21, but does not affect the summary as given in the Labour Gazette.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

Paper Box (Corrugated Paper) Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec.

An Order in Council, dated March 11, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 14, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain manufacturers of corrugated paper boxes and associations of their employees. Agreement to be in effect from March 14, 1942 to January 1, 1943 and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, and applies throughout the province of Quebec.

Hours: 55 per week for all except maintenance men, shipping men and watchmen. Overtime and all work on Sundays and six specified holidays, time and one-half.

Minimum hourly wage rates are the same as in the previous agreement as amended. Some of these hourly rates for male employees after 6 months' experience are: operators of corrugating machine 55 cents, other operators 35 to 45 cents, truck drivers and maintenance men 35 cents, general helpers 30 cents, machinists 45 cents; a minimum average wage for male employees of 38 cents. For female employees, minimum hourly rates are: 26 cents for experienced employees, 22 cents for helpers and 17 cents for inexperienced hands; a minimum average wage for female employees of 30 cents per hour. For employees of both sexes, the average minimum wage is 30 cents per hour. A cost-of-living bonus is provided for, in accordance with federal Order in Council P.C. 8253 of October 27, 1941.

Service: Business and Personal

Garages and Service Stations, Montreal.

An Order in Council, dated March 11, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 14, amends the previous Orders in Council for these workers (Labour Gazette, August, 1941, page 1013). Hours for journeymen and apprentices: 9 per day. Overtime at 15 per cent extra for first five hours, and time and one-half for all additional overtime. A cost-of-living bonus is provided for in accordance with federal Order in Council P.C. 8253 of October 27, 1941.

Barbers, Valleyfield.

An Order in Council, dated March 26, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 28, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat des Maîtres-Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Salaberry de Valleyfield (The Union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of

Salaberry de Valleyfield) and Le Syndicat des Employés Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Salaberry de Valleyfield (The Union of Employed Barbers and Hairdressers of Salaberry de Valleyfield). This agreement is in effect from March 28, 1942, to March 27, 1944, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, and applies to the city of Salaberry de Valleyfield and within five miles of it.

Hours are 60 per week. Minimum wage rates: $15 per week for regular barbers; for extra barbers, 60 per cent of the receipts of their work. A cost-of-living bonus is provided for in accordance with federal Order in Council 8253 of October 27, 1941. Apprenticeship to be for three years, and apprentices to be paid from $6 per week after 6 months' experience to $12 after 18 months. A scale of minimum prices to be charged customers is also included.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Rouyn and Noranda.

An Order in Council, dated March 11, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 14, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Union des maîtres-barbiers de Rouyn et de Noranda (The Union of Master Barbers of Rouyn and Noranda), L'Union des employeurs coiffeurs et coiffeurs de Rouyn et de Noranda (The Union of Employer Hairdressers of Rouyn and Noranda) and Le Syndicat des compagnons barbiers de Rouyn et de Noranda (The Union of Journeymen Barbers of Rouyn and Noranda) and L'Association des employés coiffeurs et coiffeuses de Rouyn et Noranda (The Association of Employed Hairdressers of Rouyn and Noranda). Agreement is in effect from March 14, 1942, to March 13, 1945, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, and applies to the towns of Rouyn and Noranda and the township of Rouyn.

Hours: 57 per week. Minimum wage rates: for journeymen barbers $15 per week plus 50 per cent of receipts in excess of $25 made by him during the week; for skilled female hairdressers, $12.50 per week. A cost-of-living bonus is provided for in accordance with federal Order in Council P.C. 8253, of October 27, 1941. A scale of minimum charges to customers is also included in this agreement. Apprenticeship is for three years with wages from $6 to $12.50 per week.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

In six provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any (or specified) industries, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. References to the summaries of these Acts and of amendments to them are given in the Labour Gazette, October, 1940, page 1077. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Manitoba

Service: Business and Personal

Hairdressers, Winnipeg and Neighbouring Municipalities

An Order in Council, dated March 13, and published in *The Manitoba Gazette,* March 21, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the hairdressing industry in the cities of Winnipeg and St. Boniface, the municipalities of St. Vital, Fort Garry, St. James, East and West Kildonan, the towns of Transcona and Tuxedo and the village of Brooklands. Schedule to be in effect from April 1, 1942, until a new schedule has come into operation or until notice.

Hours: 48 per week, with not more than 10 in a day and so arranged that each employee has one half holiday each week. Overtime allowed only on permit from the Department of Labour and not more than 3 hours per day, 2 days per week, 20 days in a year; overtime to be paid at regular rates. Minimum wage rates for a 48-hour week: operators (with 18 months' experience in the trade) $14; improvers (persons with one thousand hours' training in any school) from $8 per week during first four months' employment as an improver to $12 during third four months; part time workers $3.50 per day or part thereof. A schedule of minimum charges to customers is also included.

Saskatchewan

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Bakers, Moose Jaw.

An Order in Council, dated March 2, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, March 16, with correction in the March 31 issue makes binding the terms of a new schedule of wages and hours for the bakery industry in the city of Moose Jaw and within 5 miles of it. Schedule to be in effect from March 26, 1942, "during pleasure."

Hours: 54 except inside sales persons and finishers, wrappers or packers of cake or bakery products who work a 48-hour week. Overtime at time and one-quarter. Employees to be allowed nine specified holidays or a day in lieu thereof. One week's vacation with pay. Minimum weekly wage rates: foremen $30; cakebaker $25; doughman $25.50 (an increase of 50 cents); benchhands and ovenman $23.50 (an increase of 50 cents); shipper $18.50 (an increase of 50 cents); apprentices from $10 during first six months to $18 during sixth six months; trucker, relief outside salesmen and male bread wrappers $18, inside sales persons and finishers, wrappers or packers of cake or bakery products from $8 during first three months to $13 after six months; stableman $20; outside salesman, a commission of 20 per cent on retail sales and 8 per cent on wholesale sales, with a minimum of $18 per week; delivery salesmen providing their own vehicles, $35. One apprentice allowed to every three journeymen or fraction thereof.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Electrical Workers, Regina.

An Order in Council, dated March 2, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, March 16, as corrected in the March 31 issue makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the electrical industry in the city of Regina and within five miles of it. The schedule to be in effect from March 26, 1942, "during pleasure."

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Overtime and all work on holidays to be paid at time and one-half. Minimum hourly wage rates: journeymen electrical workers $1, probationary journeymen (those who have obtained a licence but have worked less than one year after) 90 cents, helpers from 30 cents during first six months to 65 cents during fourth year, foremen 16 cents over the journeymen's rate. A special rate of wages for any handicapped workers.

Slave Labour—German Style

The Labour Press Service published by the Labour Division of the United States War Production Board recently contained an interesting article dealing with the manner in which the Germans treated labour in occupied countries. The article follows:

When several Polish firms recently attempted to raise the wages of their workers, they were compelled by German authorities to cut them to the former low level. The price of rationed bread had not risen, said the Germans, therefore there was no reason to increase wages. Polish workers said existing wages were inadequate to meet the high level of prices. "I frankly admit that your wages would be insufficient for free men," the Nazi official replied, "but for slaves even these wages are too high."

When the Nazis invaded Poland, Jews were banned from all trades but tailoring and shoemaking. Gradually however, the Germans were compelled to relax the racial restrictions and to permit the Jews to work in more and more industries. The textile industry, especially, was one from which Jews were strictly banned. Today 80,000 Jews are employed in this industry in Lodz and the surrounding towns alone.

A new feature introduced by the Nazis into Jewish labour is the organization of a collective. In the Warsaw Ghetto, for example, there are seven collective tailor workshops, each employing about 1,000 workers. Each collective must fulfill a given quota within a specified period of time. Failure brings punishment to all members. Thus, when one of the Jewish collectives in Warsaw failed to deliver the required number of boots on time, the pay of each worker was immediately reduced by 20 per cent.

When one of the cabinet-making collectives sabotaged the Nazi program by producing several thousand window frames and doors, most of which were either too small or too large, the Gestapo ordered each worker arrested and imprisoned for three days. In order that production at the workshop should not be entirely disrupted, the workers had to serve their terms one at a time.

Wherever Poles are under German rule they must work a minimum 60 hour week but are paid less than 80 per cent of the lowest 48 hour week paid to any other nationality.

All labour falls under the heading of a state monopoly. No one is permitted to offer his or her services to accept employment, to change or to leave his work without permission of the authorities.

In order to obtain labourers for the Reich, Nazis have employed a gigantic "frame-up" in Norway. Several hundred persons a week have been arrested on trumped up charges—some as vague as "having the intention of escaping to Holland"—and sentenced to death by court martial. Their sentences are then commuted to penal servitude for life and they are shipped to Germany.

Germany now employs 2,000,000 foreigners from occupied countries, among them 1,000,000 Poles. The Reich has ordered 200,000 more workers conscripted for forced labour in Poland to build the great German defences on the Vistula, Hitler's new Wall of Europe.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, MARCH, 1942

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of the cost of living in Canada on the base period 1935 to 1939 as 100 advanced from 115·7 at the beginning of February to 115·9 at the beginning of March due to advances in the food group. Increases in the prices of butter, certain meats, fish, fruits and vegetables more than offset declines in the prices of eggs and lemons. The indexes for other groups were unchanged. Comparative figures for the total index at certain dates are 115·9 for March, 1942; 115·7 for February; 108·2 for March, 1941; 104·6 for March, 1940; and 100·8 for August, 1939, the last prewar month. The wartime increase in the cost of living was therefore 15 per cent down to March 2, 1942, as compared with an increase of 25·2 per cent between July, 1914, and February, 1917, the equal period during the last war.

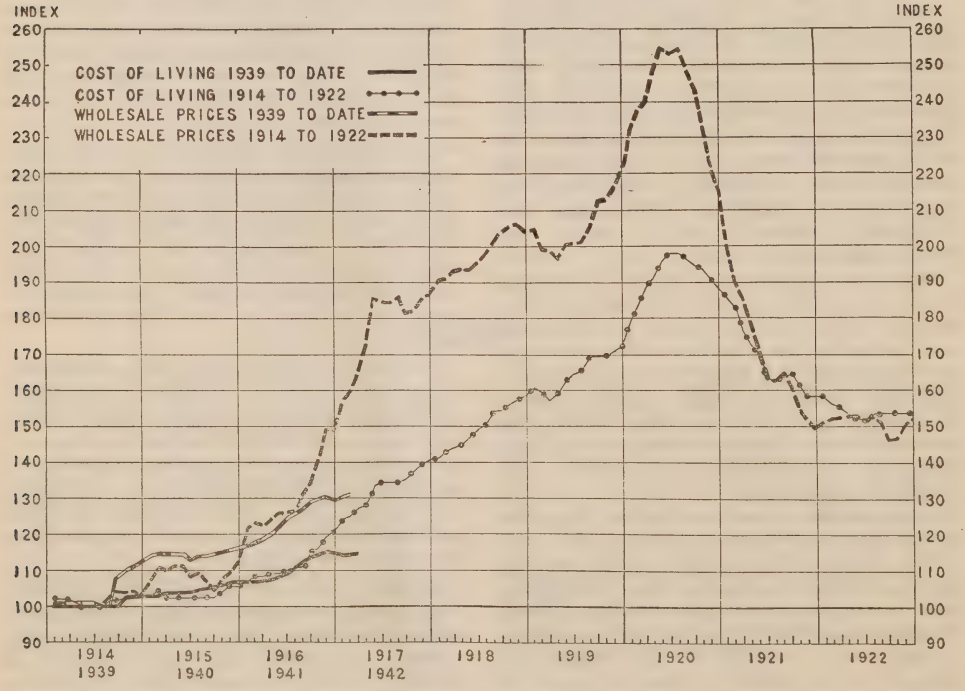
After adjustment to the base 100·0 for August, 1939, as required by Order in Council P.C. 8253 the index was 115·0 for March, 1942; 114·8 for February, 1942; 114·5 for January, 1942; and 114·6 for October, 1941, thus showing an advance of four tenths of one point between October, 1941, and March, 1942, and 15·0 points since August, 1939.

Foods advanced 24·6 per cent between August, 1939, and March, 1942; clothing 19·7 per cent; home furnishings and services 16·9 per cent; fuel and light 14·0 per cent; rent 7·1 per cent; and miscellaneous 5·7 per cent.

The control of prices under an Order in Council of November 1, 1941, P.C. 8527, became effective on December 1, 1941, the Order having been amended to change the effective date from November 17 to December 1. The text of P.C. 8527 which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1941, on page 1371 provided that no person should sell any goods or supply services at prices higher than during the period September 15 to October 11, except under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1941, on pages 1498 to 1501 under the title "Stabilization of Prices in Canada", there appears an article outlining the technique of price control and in subsequent issues under the title "Operation of Price Control in Canada" the activities of the Board in the operation of the price

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA 1914-1922 AND 1939-1942

BASE: PRICES IN JULY, 1914, AND IN AUGUST, 1939 = 100



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

PRICES AS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

—	Adjusted to base 100·0 for August, 1939	On base of average prices in 1935–1939 as 100*						
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
1913		79·7	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3	
1914		80·0	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3	
1915		81·6	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9	
1916		88·3	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5	
1917		104·5	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5	
1918		118·3	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4	
1919		130·0	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2	
1920		150·5	188·1	100·2	119·9	213·1	110·3	
1921		132·5	143·9	109·2	127·6	123·4	112·5	
1922		121·3	121·9	113·7	122·2	147·0	112·5	
1923		121·7	122·8	116·6	122·2	145·1	111·7	
1924		119·5	120·9	117·4	119·2	141·7	109·6	
1925		120·6	126·3	117·4	116·8	141·3	107·5	
1926		121·8	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1	
1927		119·9	130·8	114·5	114·4	135·6	105·1	
1928		120·5	131·5	117·3	113·2	135·5	104·8	
1929		121·7	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0	
1930		120·8	131·5	122·7	111·8	130·6	105·4	
1931		109·1	103·1	119·4	110·0	114·3	103·3	
1932		99·0	85·7	109·7	106·8	100·6	100·4	
1933		94·4	84·9	98·6	102·5	93·3	98·2	
1934		95·6	92·7	93·2	102·1	97·1	97·8	
1935		96·2	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7
1936		98·1	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1
1937		101·2	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1
1938		102·2	103·8	103·1	97·7	100·9	102·4	101·2
1939								
August 1	100·0	100·8	99·3	103·8	99·0	100·1	100·9	101·3
September 1	100·0	100·8	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3
October 2	102·7	103·5	106·3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7
November 1	103·0	103·8	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9
December 1	103·0	103·8	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0
Year		101·5	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4
1940								
January 2	103·0	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8
February 1	103·0	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9
March 1	103·8	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9
April 1	103·8	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8
May 1	104·1	104·9	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8
June 1	104·1	104·9	103·8	106·9	106·0	109·1	106·5	101·8
July 2	104·8	105·6	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2
August 1	105·1	105·9	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0
September 2	105·6	106·4	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·8
October 1	106·2	107·0	106·1	107·7	108·0	113·5	109·7	102·8
November 1	106·9	107·8	108·7	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·0	102·8
December 2	107·1	108·0	109·1	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·7	102·8
Year		105·6	105·6	106·3	107·1	109·2	107·2	102·3
1941								
January 2	107·4	108·3	109·7	107·7	108·6	113·7	110·8	103·1
February 1	107·3	108·2	108·8	107·7	108·7	114·1	111·5	103·1
March 1	107·3	108·2	109·0	107·7	108·9	114·2	111·6	102·9
April 1	107·7	108·6	110·1	107·7	108·9	114·3	111·7	102·9
May 1	108·5	109·4	109·7	109·7	109·2	114·5	111·8	105·1
June 2	109·6	110·5	112·5	109·7	110·2	114·9	112·1	105·6
July 2	111·0	111·9	116·6	109·7	110·5	115·1	113·0	105·6
August 1	112·8	113·7	121·3	109·7	110·5	115·7	114·3	106·1
September 2	113·8	114·7	123·3	109·7	110·9	117·4	115·8	106·4
October 1	114·6	115·5	123·2	111·2	112·1	119·6	117·3	106·5
November 1	115·4	116·3	125·4	111·2	112·7	120·0	117·9	106·7
December 1	114·9	115·8	123·8	111·2	112·7	119·9	117·9	106·7
1942								
January 2	114·5	115·4	122·3	111·2	112·9	119·9	118·0	106·8
February 2	114·8	115·7	123·1	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
March 2	115·0	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1

* For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.

The cost of living bonus provided for by P.C. 8253 must be based on the index shown in the left-hand column. For each rise of one point in the index the amount of the bonus or its increase shall be:—(1) twenty-five cents per week for all adult male employees, and for all other employees employed at basic wage rates of twenty-five dollars or more per week, and (2) one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under twenty-one years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than twenty-five dollars per week.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA FOR CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS AND FUEL AT CERTAIN DATES 1914 TO 1942

Commodities	Unit	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1915	Mar. 1917	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1933	Mar. 1937	Mar. 1939	Mar. 1941	Feb. 1942	Mar. 1942
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	lb.	24·0	23·3	28·1	33·3	37·3	28·3	29·0	35·0	20·5	23·6	27·2	31·5	33·9	34·1
Beef, round steak	lb.	.....	20·4	24·1	30·2	32·4	24·0	23·5	30·0	16·3	19·2	23·0	27·2	30·1	30·3
Beef, rib roast	lb.	.....	18·7	22·9	27·8	29·3	21·8	21·5	27·6	15·3	17·6	20·4	26·8*a*	29·4*a*	29·5*a*
Beef, shoulder	lb.	16·4	16·0	19·1	23·8	24·4	16·1	15·8	21·8	10·9	14·8	15·5	18·9*b*	21·2*b*	21·5*b*
Beef, stewing	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	12·5	12·2	17·3	8·8	10·6	12·9	15·5	17·7	17·9
Veal, forequarter	lb.	17·3	17·7	21·6	26·0	26·3	19·7	19·3	24·9	12·5	14·4	16·7	18·9	21·3	22·1
Mutton, hindquarter	lb.	20·9	20·5	26·5	32·3	33·9	26·6	29·5	30·5	17·7	21·9	23·8	29·7*c*	31·8*c*	32·4*c*
Pork, fresh, from ham	lb.	20·2	18·5	26·8	34·4	37·5	29·5	29·7	28·0	12·1	20·5	23·7	22·3	29·4	29·7
Pork, salt mess	lb.	18·4	17·4	23·4	32·6	35·8	26·2	27·4	26·5	13·5	19·7	21·2	20·1	24·0	23·9
Bacon, not sliced	lb.	25·9	24·9	33·2	46·5	52·6	40·5	41·9	37·9	17·2	28·6	30·6	28·2	39·1	39·3
Bacon, sliced	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	56·5	45·0	46·1	42·5	20·2	32·0	33·9	32·6	43·1	43·1
Fish, salt cod	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·5	21·6	20·7	20·9	17·3	17·3	18·2	19·8	24·3	24·5
Fish, finnan haddie	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·9	19·7	20·1	20·5	16·4	16·9	17·2	19·4	22·6	23·3
Lard	lb.	18·8	17·6	26·4	34·0	39·6	21·5	24·7	22·2	11·5	16·6	12·8	10·4	16·0	16·0
Eggs, fresh	doz.	37·0	28·6	46·9	58·9	71·9	50·7	46·4	51·3	27·8	29·8	30·1*d*	27·4*d*	39·1*d*	38·2*d*
Eggs, cooking	doz.	33·3	26·7	41·8	50·5	63·8	45·6	38·7	44·7	22·6	24·7	25·3*f*	23·9*f*	34·6*f*	33·6*f*
Milk	qt.	8·9	9·2	10·1	12·0	15·1	12·7	12·2	12·5	9·4	10·7	10·9	11·4	11·8	11·8
Butter, dairy	lb.	30·6	32·2	42·7	48·8	66·3	37·5	45·6	44·5	23·1	26·6	23·9	34·2	35·0	35·0
Butter, creamery	lb.	35·5	37·4	48·7	54·3	72·9	43·5	50·7	49·0	26·9	29·9	26·8	38·2	38·4	38·9
Cheese, Canadian, mild	lb.	19·2	21·8	30·1	30·4	38·2	28·4	32·7*h*	33·8*h*	19·3*h*	22·4*h*	22·3*h*	24·1	36·5	36·5
Bread, white	lb.	4·3	4·8	6·1	7·7	9·1	7·0	7·6	7·7	5·5	6·8	6·6	6·7	6·8	6·8
Flour	lb.	3·2	4·3	5·3	6·7	7·6	4·8	5·4	4·9	2·6	4·3	3·0	3·7	3·6	3·6
Rolled oats, bulk	lb.	4·2	5·2	5·5	7·7	8·3	5·5	5·8	6·3	4·5	5·7	5·0	5·2	5·7	5·7
Rice	lb.	5·9	5·9	9·2	10·3	16·0	9·6	10·9	10·4	8·0	8·1	8·1	9·2	10·5	10·7
Tomatoes, canned, 2½'s	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·4	19·2	16·7	15·7	11·6	13·2	10·6	13·7	13·8	13·9
Peas, canned, 2's	tin	.....	10·2	14·5	19·6	20·8	19·2	17·6	16·0	11·5	12·4	10·5	11·9	12·5	12·5
Corn, canned, 2's	tin	.....	10·1	15·9	23·5	21·6	17·0	16·5	16·2	11·6	12·5	10·5	12·1	13·3	13·4
Beans, dry	lb.	6·0	6·8	12·8	16·8	11·7	8·6	7·9	11·7	3·8	7·5	5·0	6·4	6·5	6·5
Onions	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·6	12·4	4·9	7·8	3·4	4·0	4·1	4·5	6·5	6·7
Potatoes	75 lb.	105·0	82·5	246·7	180·4	350·8	130·0	245·1	109·4	77·5	164·8	112·4	106·5	169·5	180·3
Potatoes	15 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	69·8	30·5	54·9	26·7	19·2	37·1	26·6	25·9	37·6	39·7
Apples, evaporated	lb.	12·5	11·8	14·2	21·3	28·7	22·6	19·6	21·2	14·7	16·1	15·7	14·9	15·6	15·2
Prunes, medium	lb.	12·2	12·8	14·0	17·1	27·0	18·4	15·7	13·7	10·8	11·6	10·7	11·5	12·6	12·7
Raisins, seedless, 16 oz.	pkg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·1	28·0	17·9	15·8	17·0	16·8	16·7	16·6	17·2	17·2
Currants	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·5	23·4	18·6	19·5	16·3	15·2	14·9	14·8	15·1	15·1
Peaches, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	39·4	35·7	29·2	26·5	20·5	19·4	16·5	15·5	16·0	16·0
Corn syrup, 5 lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	67·8	52·6	46·0	42·6	38·9	44·3	42·9	45·3	59·3	59·5
Sugar, granulated	lb.	5·6	8·1	9·1	10·8	18·2	8·6	7·9	7·5	5·6	6·3	6·4	7·5	8·6	8·6
Sugar, yellow	lb.	5·2	7·3	8·4	10·8	16·9	8·2	7·5	7·1	5·5	6·2	6·3	7·4	8·4	8·4
Tea, black	lb.	34·4	36·9	42·7	50·9	66·5	54·2	71·5	70·5	41·2	52·1	58·6	68·9	83·5	83·8
Coffee	lb.	38·1	38·9	40·1	40·7	60·6	53·3	61·3	60·3	39·7	35·6	34·1	45·7	48·0	47·9
Cocoa, ½ lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	30·8	29·4	27·2	27·7	24·5	19·9	19·1	19·5	19·0	19·0
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Coal, anthracite, U.S.	ton	8·74	8·56	10·66	11·47	14·84	17·39	18·03	16·38	15·35	14·78	14·65	15·84	16·60	16·60
Coal, bituminous	ton	6·17	5·95	8·17	9·26	10·69	10·99	10·52	10·11	9·44	9·39	9·44	10·03	10·57	10·61
Coke	ton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·09	13·00	11·72	12·25	12·01	12·74	13·59	13·65
Wood, hard, long	cord	6·71	6·63	7·93	10·97	12·40	12·59	12·27	12·30	10·03	9·52	9·56	10·16	11·27	11·22
Wood, hard, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·07	14·42	14·47	14·66	11·99	11·27	11·61	12·25	13·52	13·41
Wood, soft, long	cord	5·10	5·00	5·78	7·91	9·50	9·37	8·89	8·92	7·59	7·21	7·14	7·54	8·14	8·26
Wood, soft, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·44	10·91	11·11	11·12	9·15	8·45	8·54	8·95	9·56	9·62

a Rolled. *b* Blade. *c* Lamb. *d* Grade A. *f* Grade B. *h* Kind most sold.

control policy are summarized. Prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, furs and certain kinds of fresh, cured and canned fish were exempted by the Board from the provisions of the maximum prices regulations. The order does not apply to sales by farmers and fishermen to dealers or processors of live stock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm made cheese, honey, maple syrup and fish but does apply to sales by such dealers and processors and to sales by farmers and fishermen to consumers. On December 19, 1941, the Board announced that an increase in the price of milk by one cent per quart might be authorized in certain areas and under specified conditions. Authorization for similarly limited increases in retail prices of some kinds of tea in certain provinces, by amounts up to five cents per pound, was announced on January 16. On January 20 the Board re-established the price ceiling on onions, the basic period being the week ended January 10, 1942, and on March 10 the price ceiling on potatoes was re-established, the basic period to be February 2 to February 7.

The index number of the cost of living was constructed on the basis of a survey of expenditure of 1,439 families of wage-earners and salaried workers with earnings between $450 and $2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was $1,453.90 divided as follows: food (31·3 per cent), $443; shelter (19·1 per cent),

$269.50; fuel and light (6·4 per cent), $90.50; clothing (11·7 per cent), $165.80; home furnishings (8·9 per cent), $125.70; miscellaneous (22·6 per cent), $319.40.

The last named group includes health (4·3 per cent), $60.80; personal care (1·7 per cent), $23.90; transportation (5·6 per cent), $79.30; recreation (5·8 per cent), $82.10; life insurance (5·2 per cent), $73.30. Other expenditure not directly represented in the index was $40.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of retail prices of commodities included in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services. The figures at certain dates since August, 1939, are: August, 1939, 100·0; September, 100·0; October, 103·8; November, 104·3; December, 104·3; January, 1940, 104·2; February, 104·3; March, 105·5; April, 105·5; May, 105·3; June, 105·3; July, 106·4; August, 106·8; September, 107·9; October, 108·4; November, 109·7; December, 110·0; January, 1941, 110·4; February, 110·1; March, 110·2; April, 110·7; May, 110·9; June, 112·7; July, 114·9; August, 117·7; September, 119·4; October, 120·1; November, 121·4; December, 120·6; January, 1942, 119·9; February, 120·3; March, 120·6.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of the cost of living and wholesale prices since the beginning of the present war compared with prices in the period of 1914-1922.

Wholesale Prices

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number on the base 1926 as 100 was 95·1 for March as compared with 94·6 for February; 93·8 for October, 1941; 85·9 for March, 1941, and 72·3 for August, 1939, the last pre-war month. In the classification according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups advanced during the month the greatest increases, one per cent, being in the vegetable products group and in the animal products group. One group was fractionally lower and three were unchanged. The increase in the general index between August, 1939, and March, 1941, was 31·5 per cent. Canadian farm products advanced 34·9 per cent in the same period, consumers' goods 31·0 per cent and producers' goods 31·0 per cent also. The general index advanced 59·8 per cent between July, 1914, and February, 1917, the equal period during the last war.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March of seventy-six staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except the following, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers; milk, bread, shoulder of veal, leg roast of pork, unsliced bacon, dairy butter, evaporated apples, vinegar and coal oil. Information as to the prices of the foregoing, with the exception of milk and bread, is obtained by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette. The prices of milk, bread, fuel and the rates for rent are obtained by the Bureau of Statistics and by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair conditon, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

By Order in Council P.C. 8965, dated November 21, 1941 (Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1462) the price ceiling established by P.C. 8527 (Labour Gazette, November, 1941, page 1371) was extended to rentals charged for all real property, the order to be administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Under authority conferred by Order in Council P.C. 5003 (Labour Gazette, October, 1940, page 995), the Board from time to time fixed maximum rentals for housing accommodation in certain of the cities in the list on page 494. In these cities the maximum rentals already fixed continue unchanged, based in some cases on those in effect on January 2, 1940, and in the others on those in effect on January 2, 1941. The former are Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Thetford Mines, Kingston, Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria; the latter are Truro, Moncton, Brockville, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. In all the other cities in the list the maximum rental for any housing accommodation is the rental which was in effect on October 11, 1941. Provision is made under the orders of the Board for variation of the maximum rentals

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal			Pork				Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Boneless fronts, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb	Fresh, loin, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast, from ham, per lb.	Fresh, shoulder, per lb.	Salt, regular mess, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Medium, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**34·1**	**30·3**	**29·5**	**21·5**	**17·9**	**24·3**	**22·1**	**32·4**	**33·0**	**29·7**	**25·3**	**23·9**	**39·3**	**43·1**
Nova Scotia (average)	**35·6**	**29·9**	**29·0**	**21·9**	**17·7**	.....	**16·3**	**33·4**	**32·0**	**33·2**	**25·9**	**22·6**	**38·0**	**42·8**
1—Sydney	38·5	31·3	31·3	25	19·7	.....	17	33	.....	34·5	.....	23·2	38	43
2—New Glasgow	35·7	31·1	30·7	23·1	18·1	.....	15	35	33·4	35	28·3	23·8	37	42·7
3—Amherst	33·3	.....	27·7	22·3	16·3	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	25	21	.....	43·4
4—Halifax	33·5	27·3	25·9	19·3	18	.....	17	30·4	30·5	30	24·5	21·3	39	41·6
5—Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	43·2
6—Truro	37·2	29·8	29·4	20	16·4	.....	.....	.....	32·2	.....	25·8	23·5	.....	43
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**33·6**	**27·8**	**26·0**	**20·2**	**17·6**	**20·0**	**17·0**	**32·5**	**31·8**	**33·0**	**24·5**	**22·8**	**40·0**	**43·5**
New Brunswick (average)	**37·6**	**29·2**	**28·8**	**20·5**	**16·3**	**23·2**	**21·0**	**32·9**	**31·5**	**30·5**	**24·9**	**23·6**	**36·0**	**42·2**
8—Moncton	35·7	27·5	27	20·5	15·5	.....	25	33·3	32·5	32	26·9	23·3	.....	44·3
9—Saint John	39·2	30·7	29·8	21·7	17·5	22	17	30·9	32·1	29	25	23·4	36	40·8
10—Fredericton	37·8	29·3	29·5	19·3	16	24·3	.....	34·5	30	.....	22·8	24·1	.....	43·1
11—Bathurst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·7	.....	40·6
Quebec (average)	**32·3**	**29·9**	**26·0**	**20·4**	**14·3**	**22·9**	**22·8**	**31·5**	**27·7**	**27·2**	**22·7**	**23·0**	**37·0**	**40·7**
12—Quebec	32	30·1	22·3	20·8	12	22·3	23	28·3	22·3	23	21·6	22·5	.....	37·4
13—Three Rivers	32·3	29	24·4	19·3	15·6	22·6	23	30·4	26·3	28	22·9	21·5	41	44·9
14—Sherbrooke	35·9	32·8	29·3	24	16·6	24·5	18	34	30	30	22·3	23·1	33	36·6
15—Sorel	31·5	29·6	26·7	17·9	13·6	21·4	.....	30	27·8	.....	20·6	22·1	.....	44·2
16—St. Hyacinthe	27·7	26·9	24·1	19·4	15·4	24·6	.....	31·3	25·5	.....	21·7	18·8	.....	44·4
17—St. John	37	30·7	30	21·3	14·6	25	.....	37·7	34	.....	25	24·3	.....	41·2
18—Thetford Mines	25·2	27·7	21·2	18·8	12·5	.....	25	30·7	23·5	22	21·6	22·7	.....	36
19—Montreal	36·1	32·2	29·2	20·9	14·5	21·5	25	32·5	29·9	33	23·8	25·6	.....	42·1
20—Hull	32·6	29·9	26·7	21·6	13·7	21·3	.....	29	29·6	.....	24·5	26·3	.....	39·6
Ontario (average)	**34·2**	**31·2**	**30·8**	**22·4**	**18·6**	**25·6**	**24·2**	**32·8**	**35·0**	**31·2**	**26·5**	**24·9**	**39·3**	**42·8**
21—Ottawa	36·5	32·3	32·7	23·6	18·7	23	21	32·5	32·3	30·5	25·4	25·5	41·5	44
22—Brockville	36·7	33·5	32·7	23	20·4	.....	.....	32·3	32·7	.....	24	25·2	.....	41·7
23—Kingston	32·9	29·5	30·1	22·3	16·2	23·3	20	31·5	34·3	35	25·8	26·1	40	42
24—Belleville	30	29	28·7	19·6	15·5	26·3	.....	33	33	30	25·8	21	.....	42·2
25—Peterborough	34·3	30·8	31·2	22·2	18	28·2	28	33·8	35·7	27	26·1	26·2	.....	42·7
26—Oshawa	33·6	31·4	32	22·1	20·2	.....	25	34·3	35·8	29	27·2	23·3	43	43·2
27—Orillia	33·8	29·6	30	22·3	19·5	25·7	.....	31·3	34	.....	27·7	25	.....	43·6
28—Toronto	37	32·4	34·9	24·5	20·6	26·5	20·5	33·5	36·3	32	25·1	26·8	39	45·2
29—Niagara Falls	35·3	32·3	32·2	23·7	16·1	26	.....	33·8	36·2	.....	26·5	25	.....	42·5
30—St. Catharines	34·8	32·3	33	24	16·7	23	27	33·6	36·2	30	26·9	27·1	40	41·2
31—Hamilton	34·9	32·4	32·1	23·3	20·9	27·7	23	34	36	30	28·2	27	42	42·8
32—Brantford	33·9	30·5	30	23·1	16·9	26·1	25	32·7	35·9	29·5	28·2	.....	38	44·6
33—Galt	33	30·7	31·3	22·7	20	.....	25	33	35·7	33	27·3	.....	40	44·9
34—Guelph	33·5	31·3	29·6	22·1	21·1	26	.....	33	35·4	.....	27·3	.....	.....	42·3
35—Kitchener	33·8	31·8	30·3	22·5	20·1	26·3	.....	35·9	36·5	.....	24·9	21·5	.....	43·4
36—Woodstock	36·5	32·4	31	24	19·3	27·5	.....	33	37·7	.....	25·2	.....	.....	41·2
37—Stratford	34·4	31·8	32·8	23·6	22·8	.....	.....	32·6	35·5	.....	25·6	.....	.....	45·2
38—London	35·1	32·2	31·9	22·7	19·8	26·2	25	33·4	35·8	30	26·3	25·7	35	42·7
39—St. Thomas	34·4	30·2	31·4	21·7	18	26·2	22·5	32	36·9	29	27·7	.....	39	42·8
40—Chatham	34·1	31·7	31	23·3	17	27	.....	33·5	36	.....	27·6	24·6	.....	42·5
41—Windsor	33·2	30·5	29·2	21·8	18	25·8	24	31·4	34	31	27·5	24·6	.....	40·5
42—Sarnia	35	31	31·4	22·5	19·4	27	.....	32·1	33·6	.....	25·8	25	.....	42·8
43—Owen Sound	33·4	30·3	30·8	20·9	18·9	24·7	.....	30·5	33·6	.....	25·2	28·3	.....	43·7
44—North Bay	35·8	32·5	31·3	22·4	18·5	23·7	.....	31·7	35·5	.....	27·8	25·8	.....	43·8
45—Sudbury	32·6	30·2	28·8	22·2	16·8	26·3	28	32·3	35·4	32	27·7	23·3	39	40·1
46—Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	35	.....	24	37	42
47—Timmins	30·1	27·9	28·7	20·7	17	23·5	23	32	34·1	35	26·2	25·7	39	40·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	34·7	31·7	27·7	23	16·9	25	25	32·3	30·5	30	24·7	23·2	38	42·1
49—Port Arthur	34	31	29	19·8	18	24·3	23	32·4	34·7	32	26·4	24	.....	45·6
50—Fort William	34·9	31·7	28·1	21·1	17·6	24·8	25	33·9	35·6	33	27·5	24	.....	43·2
Manitoba (average)	**32·0**	**27·9**	**28·5**	**21·3**	**18·3**	**22·5**	**20·0**	**30·4**	**35·3**	**25·5**	**26·4**	**22·4**	**38·8**	**44·5**
51—Winnipeg	33	28·2	27·3	20·9	19	22	20	31	36·2	26	28·3	22·4	42·5	43·8
52—Brandon	31	27·5	29·6	21·7	17·5	23	20	29·8	34·3	25	24·5	.....	35	45·2
Saskatchewan (average)	**28·8**	**24·9**	**25·3**	**17·4**	**13·9**	**20·1**	**18·3**	**28·1**	**27·5**	**23·8**	**19·9**	**21·7**	**37·5**	**40·8**
53—Regina	32·5	27·3	25·9	18·7	16·3	20·7	22	29·4	30·1	27	20·8	23	.....	42·8
54—Prince Albert	21	19·3	20·7	13·5	10·7	17	16	24·7	21	18	15·3	18·3	.....	35·9
55—Saskatoon	29·2	25	25·5	17·9	14·3	20·1	17	27·7	29·3	25	20·7	20·5	35	42
56—Moose Jaw	32·3	27·9	29	19·4	14·3	22·5	18	30·7	29·6	25	22·7	25	40	42·6
Alberta (average)	**32·4**	**28·3**	**27·2**	**19·7**	**16·6**	**20·6**	**18·3**	**30·7**	**32·5**	**26·8**	**24·1**	**22·5**	**37·7**	**43·9**
57—Medicine Hat	35·6	30·6	30·8	22·3	20·7	.....	.....	31·3	34·5	.....	22·8	23·3	.....	42·9
58—Drumheller	32·7	30·5	24·3	20	16·7	21	20	.....	33·7	28	25·5	22·5	35	42·1
59—Edmonton	27·7	23·9	24·5	16·6	13·2	19·4	16	27·8	31·9	22	23·8	21·6	.....	41·3
60—Calgary	33·3	28·8	29·7	20	18·7	22	18	32·5	33·4	32	26·7	24·8	40	45·8
61—Lethbridge	32·6	27·8	26·6	19·5	13·9	20	19	31	29·2	25	21·8	20·5	38	47·3
British Columbia (average)	**37·6**	**32·9**	**33·5**	**22·8**	**22·9**	**27·4**	**26·2**	**34·7**	**35·2**	**31·5**	**26·9**	**25·3**	**42·8**	**48·1**
62—Fernie	35	30	32·7	20·3	19·3	24	.....	33·3	34	.....	26	23·2	.....	42·3
63—Nelson	36	32·5	33·7	.....	24	.....	27	36	37·7	35	29	25·5	40	45·7
64—Trail	37·2	32·8	31·6	22·8	23	26·6	25	33·7	35·6	33	26·8	25	40	46·1
65—New Westminster	36·6	31·9	33·3	22·2	22·5	25·1	21	33·4	33·1	29	25·5	24·6	44	48·7
66—Vancouver	38	33·3	32·4	23	24·5	27·1	.....	33·8	33·6	29	26·5	26·3	43	51·1
67—Victoria	41·6	37·1	37·8	24·1	25·6	30·9	.....	36·1	36·1	.....	27·3	26·9	.....	50·3
68—Nanaimo	39	33·2	33·2	24·6	24	28·3	30	35	33·8	28	25·7	25	45	51·4
69—Prince Rupert	37·5	32·5	33	22·5	20	30	28	36·4	37·7	35	28·3	26	45	49·5

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1942

Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	Fish						Lard, pure, per lb. package	Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
	Cod steak, fresh, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Salmon, pink, per lb. tin			Grade A, medium or large, per doz.	Grade B, medium or large, per doz.		Dairy, prints, rolls, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
64·5	**21·5**	**30·4**	**18·3**	**24·5**	**23·3**	**21·3**	**16·0**	**19·4**	**38·2**	**33·6**	**11·8**	**35·0**	**38·9**	
64·7	**16·8**	**35·3**	**17·5**	**23·3**	**18·6**	**22·0**	17·2	**19·5**	**44·6**	.....	**11·3**	**37·5**	**41·9**	
67·5	13·3	32·2	.....	21·5	19·1	19·8	17·1	18·8	46·7	.....	13–14	35	41·1	I
65	18	35·6	17·5	22·7	18·3	24·1	17·5	19·6	45·5	.....	11	40	42·5	2
60·8	.....	.....	.....	22·9	18·3	22·5	18·1	19·9	43·4	.....	10b	.....	41·2	3
64·9	17·9	39	.....	22·9	.....	20·6	17	19·6	45·4	.....	12	.....	41·9	4
.....	18	36·5	.....	24·6	.....	22·2	16	19·2	41·2	.....	10	.....	42·5	5
65·3	17	33	.....	25·1	.....	22·8	17·5	19·9	45·6	.....	11b	.....	42·4	6
65·3	.....	**33·5**	.....	**22·9**	**20·3**	**21·0**	**17·1**	**19·1**	**38·5**	**34·0**	**9–10**	**37·0**	**39·9**	7
64·3	**17·4**	**34·5**	**20·0**	**23·7**	**19·8**	**22·2**	**17·3**	**19·4**	**40·5**	**38·0**	**11·8**	**40·0**	**41·0**	
62·4	18·3	31·7	.....	23·1	19·2	23·3	17·4	19·9	42·2	38·4	12	40	41·2	8
65·1	15	35	20	24·5	18·6	22·4	16·7	19·2	44	39	13	40	40·8	9
65·4	19	36·7	.....	24·6	21·7	21·5	17·9	19·6	39·4	36·5	12	.....	41·6	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	.....	21·5	17·3	19	36·3	.....	10b	.....	40·4	11
65·4	**19·7**	**31·1**	**12·6**	**25·2**	**23·9**	**21·6**	**15·9**	**18·7**	**38·0**	**34·9**	**10·6**	**35·8**	**38·1**	
56·1	21	29·6	.....	.....	.....	21	15·9	18·6	37·6	34·2	12	35	38	12
65·9	16·5	31·5	16	.....	22·3	19·9	16·3	19	37·7	34·5	11	37	37·6	13
67·6	20	34	12·7	25	28·3	22·8	16·5	19	40·5	37·9	11·1	34	37·7	14
66·7	.....	30	11	.....	20	21·1	15·7	18·8	34·9	33·8	10b	.....	38·9	15
63·8	18·7	32·2	11	.....	.....	22·3	15·9	19·1	36	33·9	9	.....	37·7	16
67·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·8	15·4	18·7	37·8	34·4	9	.....	38·7	17
65·9	.....	29·5	12	.....	.....	21·3	17·1	18·6	36·2	32·6	9	.....	38·8	18
68·3	20	33	12·7	25·4	25·7	21·3	15·3	18·5	41·3	36·1	12–13	37	37·8	19
66·9	22	29	12·5	.....	23·3	22·6	15	18	39·9	36·3	12	.....	37·9	20
64·1	**20·6**	**30·4**	**22·9**	**23·7**	**23·2**	**21·5**	**16·0**	**19·1**	**38·4**	**34·7**	**12·3**	**37·2**	**38·6**	
67·1	.....	32·6	21·5	27·1	21·3	21·7	15·8	18·9	41·1	37·7	12	.....	38·6	21
64·5	.....	.....	.....	24·3	25	21·5	15·8	19·2	38·3	33·9	12	.....	37·8	22
61·3	19	31·8	23·3	23	22·6	23	15·7	19	37·7	34·3	12	37	37·5	23
61·7	23	.....	18	.....	21·7	21·2	16·1	18·9	36·7	34	12	39	38·5	24
62·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	21·1	15·4	18·8	37·5	33·5	12	35	38·4	25
64·9	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	22·5	15·5	19·4	39·4	35	12	.....	39·2	26
61	.....	.....	20·5	.....	.....	21·5	16·2	19·2	34·9	32	12	.....	39·2	27
65·8	20·4	34·2	28·7	.....	26·3	20·5	16·2	19·1	40·8	35·3	13	.....	38·9	28
62·9	.....	28	.....	23	.....	20·8	15·6	19·4	39	.....	12·5a	.....	39·4	29
62·3	22	.....	.....	25	24·7	21·3	15·4	18·9	39·3	.....	12·5a	.....	39	30
64·7	22	33·6	29·2	25·7	.....	20·9	15·5	18·9	40	37	12·5a	.....	39·1	31
64·5	20·5	33·5	25	.....	23·4	22·4	15	19·1	36·9	34·3	12	38	38·7	32
66·4	.....	.....	25	24·7	26·7	21·7	16	19·1	37·3	34·8	12	37·5	39·1	33
64·9	.....	35	17·5	.....	22·5	21·9	15·2	19·2	37·1	.....	12	.....	38·7	34
64·3	.....	31·3	20	.....	.....	22·3	16·6	19·1	36·3	33·3	12	.....	38·7	35
63·4	.....	.....	.....	24·3	21·3	21·7	16	18·6	33·7	.....	12	.....	38·7	36
64·6	25	32·5	25	.....	24·2	22·3	16·5	19·6	37	32·6	12	.....	38·7	37
64·8	18	26·5	23·5	24·1	22·3	20·7	16·4	18·9	37·6	31·7	12	.....	38·4	38
64·9	24	30	25	25·3	.....	19·9	16·6	19·3	36·5	.....	12	.....	39·5	39
65·3	.....	.....	.....	25·5	24·5	20·5	15·1	19·2	34·9	32	12	.....	38·1	40
65·1	18	30·5	25·8	.....	24·5	19·3	15·9	18·7	39	37	13	38	38	41
65·2	.....	.....	20	25·7	.....	21·7	17·3	19·2	36·6	35·7	12	.....	39·2	42
60·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	15·9	18·8	36·6	.....	12	.....	38·6	43
63·4	.....	.....	.....	20·7	22·3	23	16·3	19·4	43·2	.....	13	.....	38·6	44
63·7	.....	28·7	19·5	23·3	.....	21·6	16·3	19·3	42·7	38·5	13	.....	38·3	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	14·7	19·3	42·7	.....	12	36	38·5	46
64·3	15	28·4	17·7	22·5	22·3	21·9	17·8	19·4	43·5	39	14	.....	38·5	47
63·1	.....	22	26·7	20·7	22·6	20·3	16·3	19·3	42·1	.....	13	.....	38·9	48
66·5	.....	32	31·7	21·7	.....	21·8	15·9	18·3	37·1	.....	12	.....	38	49
66·1	.....	27	17·7	19·9	20·5	21·9	15·9	18·6	37·7	31·7	12	.....	38	50
65·9	**26·8**	**29·3**	**20·4**	**27·0**	**23·0**	**21·4**	**15·0**	**20·3**	**36·4**	**33·0**	**11·5**	**33·0**	**37·0**	
65·8	28·5	29	25·8	27	23·6	19·9	14·7	19·5	38·5	33	12	.....	37·1	51
65·9	25	29·6	15	.....	22·3	22·8	15·3	21	34·3	.....	11	33	36·8	52
62·1	**27·1**	**27·1**	**11·7**	**26·8**	**22·7**	**20·4**	**14·3**	**20·4**	**33·9**	**29·0**	**12·8**	**31·0**	**36·8**	
62·6	28·1	27·5	12·1	28·3	23·5	20·8	15·4	21·8	35·7	28·4	13	30	36·7	53
61·3	.....	24·3	10	25	20·3	19·4	13·5	19·5	.....	28·9	12	30	37·5	54
59·9	23·7	27·5	10·5	27	24·3	20·6	13·8	20·4	35·5	31	13	35	36·5	55
64·4	29·5	29	14·3	.....	.....	20·6	14·5	20	30·4	27·5	13	29	36·6	56
62·5	**26·3**	**29·5**	**14·9**	**27·8**	**26·1**	**20·9**	**14·7**	**19·8**	**32·5**	**28·4**	**11·6**	**28·4**	**37·1**	
61·4	25·7	30	12·2	.....	.....	19·5	14·8	19·6	33·2	26·7	12	.....	36·6	57
63·3	25	29·5	14·5	27·7	27	21·9	14·8	20·6	33·3	26·9	10	30	37·9	58
59·9	26	28·3	20·1	27·5	26·5	21·3	14·3	19·2	34·9	30·4	12	26·5	36·5	59
63·3	27	28·9	14·7	28·2	25·5	21·7	14·7	19·7	36·8	29·2	12	30	37·2	60
64·7	28	31	13	.....	25·3	20·2	14·7	19·7	34·4	28·8	12	27	37·1	61
66·6	**22·2**	**26·8**	**14·3**	**27·6**	**27·5**	**19·7**	**16·3**	**20·1**	**35·6**	**34·7**	**11·8**	**37·5**	**39·7**	
65·8	25·7	29·3	14	27·3	26·7	.....	14·9	20·9	.....	34·7	11b	.....	37·9	62
70	25	31	14	.....	.....	18·5	14·8	21·8	35	.....	12·5a	37	40·2	63
67·1	29	30·4	15·5	27·8	29·3	21·5	16·3	21·6	36·6	.....	12·5a	35	38·3	64
64·9	22·4	22	18	.....	.....	18·9	16·3	19·2	33·3	.....	10	39	39·6	65
67·7	20·6	23·7	.....	.....	.....	18·7	15·9	18·3	34·1	.....	10	39	39·2	66
66	19·6	28·3	10	.....	24	20	16·7	19	34·7	.....	13	.....	39·7	67
68·3	20	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·9	19·6	35·2	.....	11a	.....	40·9	68
63	15	25	.....	.....	30	20·7	18·8	20·3	40·6	.....	14·3a	.....	41·9	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese, Canadian, mild, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, bulk, per lb.	Cornflakes, 8 oz. package	Rice, first grade, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin	Canned Vegetables: Peas, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Corn, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Beans, baked, per 16 oz. tin	Beans common, dry, white, per lb.	Onions, cooking, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**36·5**	**6·8a**	**18·7**	**3·6**	**5·7**	**9·3**	**10·7**	**13·9**	**12·5**	**13·4**	**11·1**	**6·5**	**6·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**38·0**	**7·1**	**19·8**	**3·7**	**5·8**	**9·9**	**9·9**	**14·9**	**12·8**	**14·5**	**11·9**	**6·6**	**7·0**
1—Sydney	38·2	6·7-7·3	20	3·6	5·6	10	9	14·5	12·5	14·6	11·9	6·1	7·8
2—New Glasgow	37·9	6·7-7·3	19·9	3·7	6	10	10·1	14·8	12·5	14·5	12·1	6·5	6·9
3—Amherst	37·1	7·3	20	3·8	5·6	9·8	9·7	15	12·7	14·7	11·9	6·2	6·7
4—Halifax	37·3	6·7-8	20	3·6	5·9	9·7	10·5	15·1	12·5	14·5	12	7·1	7·1
5—Windsor	39	7·3c	18·7	3·8	5·7	9·5	10	15	13·4	13·9	11·3	6·9	7·1
6—Truro	38·6	6·7	19·9	3·8	5·9	10·1	10·3	15	13·1	14·5	12·3	6·7	6·6
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**34·5**	**7·3**	**19·9**	**3·7**	**6·2**	**9·9**	**10·0**	**14·7**	**13·7**	**14·5**	**10·9**	**6·5**	**8·1**
New Brunswick (average)	**36·6**	**7·5**	**19·2**	**3·6**	**5·8**	**9·8**	**10·3**	**14·8**	**12·9**	**14·0**	**11·6**	**6·5**	**7·2**
8—Moncton	36·2	8	20·5	3·7	5·8	10	10·5	15	13·5	14·9	11·6	6·8	7·4
9—Saint John	37·9	6-7·3	19·1	3·3	5·9	9·8	11·1	14·7	12·3	13·5	11·9	6·6	7·3
10—Fredericton	37·3	7·3	18·8	3·7	6	9·5	11	14·5	12·7	14·1	11·1	6·5	7·4
11—Bathurst	35	8c	18·4	3·7	5·6	9·8	8·5	15	13·1	13·6	11·7	5·9	6·8
Quebec (average)	**34·1**	**5·4**	**15·8**	**3·7**	**5·5**	**9·7**	**10·3**	**12·6**	**13·2**	**14·7**	**11·3**	**6·1**	**7·9**
12—Quebec	35·1	5-8b	17·9	3·6	5·5	9·6	11·3	13·2	12·7	15	11·8	6·3	7·7
13—Three Rivers	32·7	5·3	14·5	3·9	5·3	9·7	9·9	13·1	13	14·9	11	5·6	8·6
14—Sherbrooke	33·7	5·3	14·7	3·7	5·8	9·7	10·4	12·9	14·2	15·4	10·8	6·1	7·6
15—Sorel	33	4·7	14·7	3·4	5·2	9·8	9·6	12·4	12·2	15·4	11·3	6·5	8·1
16—St. Hyacinthe	32·7	4	16·1	3·7	6	9·9	10·2	12·2	13·2	14·1	11·3	6	8·3
17—St. Johns	34·7	5·3	17·1	3·8	5·5	9·6	11·3	12·4	15·7	15·1	11·7	5·7	8·9
18—Thetford Mines	33·7	5·3	14·9	3·9	5·4	9·8	9·1	12·6	12·9	14·1	11·7	5·6	6·8
19—Montreal	35·7	5-3-6·7	16·8	4	5·4	9·5	10·4	12	12·1	14	11·1	5·8	8·1
20—Hull	36	5-3-6·7	15·1	3·6	5·4	9·6	10·4	12·7	12·6	14·5	10·7	7·1	7·4
Ontario (average)	**37·7**	**6·3**	**17·1**	**3·5**	**5·5**	**9·1**	**10·9**	**13·4**	**12·0**	**12·7**	**10·7**	**6·2**	**7·0**
21—Ottawa	35·9	6·7	16·5	3·9	5·6	9·1	11·8	13·2	12·5	14·3	11	6·6	7·4
22—Brockville	35·3	6·3-6·7	14·4	3·7	5·4	8·9	11·1	13·6	13·1	13·3	10·8	6·5	7·8
23—Kingston	35·1	5·3-6·7	15·8	3·7	5·2	9·1	10·4	13	12·3	13·1	10·7	6·6	7·1
24—Belleville	37·4	5·3-6·7	16	3·7	5·3	8·9	10·5	13·1	12·4	12·7	11·8	6·1	6·9
25—Peterborough	38·4	5·3-6·7	17·1	3·4	5·3	8·7	10·7	12·8	11·4	13·1	10·5	5·9	7·1
26—Oshawa	38·4	5·3-6·7	17·8	3·2	6	9	10·1	13·3	12	12·6	10·6	6·4	7·1
27—Orillia	38·8	6·7	16·3	3·4	5·1	8·9	10·8	13·6	11·6	12·7	12·4	5·9	7·2
28—Toronto	41·6	6·7	18·1	3·6	5·2	8·9	10·6	13·1	11·5	12·1	11·1	6·3	7·4
29—Niagara Falls	39·4	6	17·4	3·6	5·6	9·2	10·9	12·8	11·3	12·4	10·3	6·9	6·7
30—St. Catharines	37·8	6·7	17·3	3·4	5·4	9·1	10·7	12·7	11·6	12·3	10·6	6·9	7·1
31—Hamilton	40·5	6-6·7	17·2	3·4	5·4	8·8	10·7	13	11·7	12·4	10·5	5·8	7·3
32—Brantford	38·4	6-6·7	17·4	3·4	5·5	9·1	11·4	13·5	12·1	12·5	10	5·8	6·8
33—Galt	37·6	6·7	18·3	3·4	5·4	8·9	11·5	13·8	12·4	12·7	10·5	5·7	7·3
34—Guelph	38·9	6	18·1	3·3	5·7	9	11	13·6	11·4	12·5	9·6	5·7	7·3
35—Kitchener	38·8	6·7	17·7	3·3	5·6	9	11·5	14·1	12·5	13·2	10·8	6·6	7·1
36—Woodstock	34·3	6	16·6	3	5·3	8·9	11	13·7	11·9	12·3	9·7	6·3	6·4
37—Stratford	37	5·3	17·2	3·2	5·7	9·3	11·5	13·3	11·5	12·4	10·4	6·4	6·7
38—London	37·3	6·7	18·9	3·4	5·5	8·8	10·9	13·2	11·9	12·4	10·1	5·9	6·7
39—St. Thomas	38·9	5·3-6·7	20·1	3·6	5·6	9·3	11·1	13·3	12·1	12·4	11	6·1	6·6
40—Chatham	38·3	5·3	18·2	3·6	5·1	8·9	11	13·5	11·3	11·7	8·8	5·2	6
41—Windsor	39·3	5·3-6·7	17·7	3·5	5	9	10·7	12·7	11·4	11·7	10·5	5·4	6·1
42—Sarnia	40·9	6	18·1	3·3	5·9	9·2	10·4	13·7	12·3	13	11·2	6·6	6·2
43—Owen Sound	38·4	6c	16·4	3·2	5·7	9·5	9·9	13·4	12·5	13	10·8	6·1	7·1
44—North Bay	38·4	6-6·7	16·3	3·9	6·2	9·7	12·5	14·4	12·6	13·2	11·2	6·7	8·2
45—Sudbury	37	6·7	16·3	3·8	6·2	9·2	9·9	13·3	12·1	12·9	10·8	6	7·5
46—Cobalt	36·3	6·7	16	3·9	5·7	9·7	11·7	15	12·6	15	.....	5·7	7·3
47—Timmins	35·2	7·3	18	3·8	5·8	9·8	11·1	14	12·7	13	11·9	5·9	7·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	37·6	6·7	16	3·6	5·7	9·3	11·6	14·2	12	13·5	12·5	7·5	7·1
49—Port Arthur	35·1	6-6·7	.....	3·6	5·7	9·3	10·3	12·7	11·5	11·4	10	6·2	7·3
50—Fort William	35·5	6-6·7	15·3	3·6	5·5	9	10·3	13	11·5	11·8	11·1	6·1	6·7
Manitoba (average)	**34·9**	**7·0**	**17·8**	**3·5**	**5·8**	**9·1**	**10·9**	**14·9**	**12·9**	**13·0**	**10·7**	**6·9**	**5·3**
51—Winnipeg	35	6·4-8	16·8	3·4	5·7	8·9	10·7	14·5	12·5	12·7	10·9	6·8	5
52—Brandon	34·7	6·4-7·1	18·7	3·6	5·9	9·2	11	15·2	13·2	13·3	10·4	7	5·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·3**	**6·9**	**21·8**	**3·5**	**5·9**	**9·0**	**10·5**	**15·0**	**13·2**	**13·2**	**10·5**	**6·7**	**5·5**
53—Regina	35·2	6·4-7·2	20·5	3·4	6·5	8·8	10·4	14·9	12·8	13	11·5	6·7	5·4
54—Prince Albert	33·1	6·4	21·7	3·5	5·8	9	10·2	15·1	13·7	13·9	10	7·3	6·1
55—Saskatoon	34·8	7·2	22·9	3·6	5·5	8·9	11·3	15·1	13·4	13·1	10·9	6·5	5·3
56—Moose Jaw	34	7·2	22·2	3·3	5·9	9·1	10	14·9	13	12·7	9·7	6·1	5·2
Alberta (average)	**34·9**	**7·8**	**22·4**	**3·5**	**5·8**	**9·0**	**11·6**	**14·6**	**12·5**	**13·1**	**11·0**	**6·9**	**5·4**
57—Medicine Hat	36·4	8	23·3	3·5	5·6	9	12·4	14·8	12·6	13	10	6·4	4·7
58—Drumheller	35·4	7·1-8	22·5	3·5	6·3	9·2	12·5	14·9	12·8	14	10·8	7·1	5·7
59—Edmonton	32·8	7·2-8	21·1	3·5	5·9	8·8	10·7	14·1	12·3	12·9	11·5	7·4	6·1
60—Calgary	34·3	8	21·9	3·4	5·2	8·9	10·5	14·5	12·2	13·1	12·9	7	5·3
61—Lethbridge	35·8	8	23·2	3·7	.....	8·9	11·7	14·6	12·5	12·7	10	6·8	5·3
British Columbia (average)	**35·9**	**9·0**	**23·3**	**3·8**	**6·1**	**9·2**	**10·4**	**14·3**	**13·0**	**13·3**	**11·5**	**8·1**	**5·3**
62—Fernie	35·1	8	22	3·7	6	9	10·4	14·5	13·2	13·4	12	8·5	5·1
63—Nelson	35·3	9	23·7	3·7	.....	8·8	11·4	14·7	13·8	13·8	10·6	9·1	5·4
64—Trail	35	9	22·9	3·7	6·1	9·4	10·8	14·2	13·1	14·3	11·7	8·5	4·8
65—New Westminster	34·9	9-9·6	22·9	3·7	5·9	8·9	10·1	13·7	12·7	12·6	11·5	6·9	5·3
66—Vancouver	35·1	9-9·6	22·8	3·7	6	8·9	9·7	13·3	12·3	12·3	11·3	6·9	5·2
67—Victoria	35·3	9	23·5	3·9	6·9	9·2	10·9	14·1	12·1	12·8	11·4	7·9	5·6
68—Nanaimo	39·4	9	23·7	3·8	6	9·3	9·6	14·5	12·5	12·7	11·1	8·1	5·1
69—Prince Rupert	37	9-10	25	4·1	6	10	10·6	15·6	13·9	14·2	12·1	8·6	6

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in many cities. b. Including fancy bread.
c. Grocers' quotations. d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1942

Potatoes (d)		Apples												
Per 75 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seedless, per 16 oz. package	Currants, in bulk, per lb.	Bananas, medium size, per lb.	Oranges, medium size, per dozen	Lemons, medium size, per doz.	Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar†	Peaches, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar†	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
1·803	**39·7**	**27·9**	**15·2**	**12·7**	**17·2**	**15·1**	**11·6**	**32·0**	**36·4**	†	**16·0**	†	**59·5**	
1·972	**43·6**	**24·9**	**15·0**	**13·7**	**16·7**	**14·9**	**11·9**	**38·7**	**43·0**	**37·1**	**16·3**	**34·3**	**65·3**	
2·214	47·8	.....	15	12·5	15	.....	13·9	39·2	49·8	36·7	16·1	34·9	.....	1
2·055	42·5	.....	15	15·4	16·5	15	12	38·2	40·5	37·7	16·1	34·1	63	2
1·883	43·4	26·5	.....	13·7	17·3	.....	.....	38·3	43	36·6	15·4	34·1	.....	3
2·077	46·2	22·9	15	13·3	18·2	.....	10·6	41·1	38·9	36·2	16·7	34	68	4
1·617	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38·6	46	37·7	15·5	33·7	62·9	5
1·987	44·7	25·2	.....	13·6	16·6	14·7	11·2	37	39·9	37·4	17·7	35	67·4	6
1·536	**34·8**	**16·2**	**15·0**	**14·1**	**17·5**	**15·3**	**12·4**	**42·5**	**54·8**	**37·8**	**17·4**	**34·3**	**60·8**	7
1·833	**39·1**	**24·1**	**15·5**	**12·8**	**16·3**	**14·5**	**10·5**	**37·9**	**41·3**	**37·1**	**15·8**	**34·6**	**61·7**	
1·945	41·5	25·1	13	13·3	16·8	15	10·2	36·2	41	38·1	16·7	36·6	64	8
2·128	45·5	26·8	18	12·6	15·4	13·7	9·9	40·1	41·3	37·9	15·3	33·1	59·6	9
1·908	40·3	20·4	.....	12·6	16·2	14·8	10·7	36·7	44·2	36·3	15·7	34·5	62·4	10
1·35	29	.....	.....	.....	16·6	.....	11	38·7	38·7	36	15·7	34	60·8	11
1·815	**38·9**	**28·4**	**17·0**	**12·9**	**17·6**	**14·5**	**9·7**	**31·4**	**34·8**	**35·4**	**15·7**	**33·6**	**59·6**	
1·735	38·3	.....	.....	13·5	18·3	15·1	9·9	31·3	36	34·6	16·2	33·4	61·7	12
1·778	38	28·3	16	12·6	16·9	14·6	10·4	29·1	35·5	35·9	16·1	32·6	62·3	13
1·93	43	.....	18	13·5	18·1	14·7	8·8	29·6	35·7	35·8	16	34·1	59·3	14
1·822	37·5	.....	.....	12·5	16	13·9	10	35·5	39·5	36	15·1	35·6	58·1	15
1·796	35·2	.....	.....	13·3	18·9	13·7	9·9	33·2	35·6	36·4	15·2	31·9	59·5	16
1·85	42·7	25·1	.....	13·3	18·3	14·7	10	32·5	35·3	34·8	16·3	33·1	61·7	17
1·443	31·1	.....	.....	12·5	18	14·1	9·1	32·9	36	34·1	16	36·2	59	18
1·977	43	31·9	17	12·5	17·8	13·7	10·1	30·1	29·8	34·2	15·1	32·6	57·4	19
2·00	41·4	28·1	.....	12·7	16·3	16·4	9·4	28·3	30·1	36·9	15·7	33	57·8	20
1·944	**42·8**	**29·6**	**13·6**	**12·5**	**17·0**	**15·4**	**10·4**	**31·4**	**35·0**	**35·9**	**15·5**	**32·7**	**58·3**	
2·085	45·9	32·1	.....	12	16·2	16·3	9·4	28·1	32·6	36·9	15·8	32·3	59	21
2·075	41·8	30·6	.....	12·4	17·5	14·7	10·8	31·6	37·5	37·3	15·2	31·6	61·7	22
2·181	45·9	29·8	15	12·8	16·8	14·9	10·4	32	34·4	36	15·5	30·7	58·1	23
2·167	46·5	26·2	10	12·3	15·5	14·6	9·9	30·8	35·6	35·4	15·4	30·7	59·7	24
1·991	44·5	25·3	.....	12·5	18·3	14·8	11	31·5	36·2	35·8	15·8	30·7	57·8	25
1·971	43·5	26·7	.....	12·9	17·3	14·7	10·3	31·4	35·2	35·8	15·4	30·2	60	26
1·854	40·5	25·8	.....	11·8	16·7	14·9	10·5	29·1	33·1	35	15·4	31·9	57·9	27
1·968	44·5	27·8	.....	11·2	16·5	14·6	10·1	30·8	31·9	34	14·7	29·4	55·8	28
2·181	47·1	.....	.....	11·8	17·5	15·4	10·4	32·2	36·7	35·8	15	32·7	54·4	29
2·074	47·7	.....	11·3	13·1	15·6	15·2	10·5	31·5	34·9	35·5	14·5	31·4	57·3	30
1·92	43·7	32·4	.....	12·7	17	14·3	10·2	32·3	33·8	35	14·6	30·7	55·3	31
1·703	35·8	.....	.....	13·2	17·4	14·9	9·6	33·3	34·4	34·3	15	30·9	57·3	32
1·84	42·2	.....	.....	13·6	17·5	14·9	9·9	31·9	36·6	34	14·8	30·1	56·9	33
1·679	38·4	32·1	.....	13·3	16·5	14·8	10·2	30·2	31·7	35·3	15	30·2	58	34
1·672	37·8	.....	.....	13·4	16·5	15·4	9·6	30·3	34·9	33·6	15·2	31·3	58·3	35
1·767	38·5	24·9	.....	12·5	16	14·9	9·4	31·9	33·9	36·3	15·3	29·9	58·8	36
1·775	38·7	.....	.....	11·9	16·7	14·7	9·8	31·9	34·8	35·8	16·1	31·8	58·4	37
1·925	42·8	32·7	.....	12·3	16·5	14·7	10	32·7	33·4	34·9	15·5	30·7	57·1	38
1·946	43·9	36·7	.....	13·3	17	15·2	10·2	36·1	36·8	34·8	15·8	32·3	58·4	39
1·887	39·1	31·5	.....	12·4	17	14·7	9·7	29·9	31·2	34	15·5	30·6	58·9	40
1·97	41·2	.....	.....	11·7	16·5	15·2	9·4	27·6	29·5	34·4	15·5	30·9	57	41
1·872	41·5	29·4	.....	12·6	17·4	15·6	9·6	32	32·8	36·9	15·9	32·9	59·2	42
1·967	43·1	.....	.....	12·4	17	15·3	.....	30·2	36·7	34·9	15·6	31·3	59·2	43
1·988	42·1	.....	.....	13	17·6	17·1	11·6	31·5	36	37·5	16·9	34	61·1	44
1·941	43·4	.....	.....	11·7	16·1	17·6	11·1	30·8	38·5	37·4	15·3	33·1	61·4	45
2·385	53·3	.....	17	14	18·7	16·3	.....	34·3	38·7	37·7	17·6	35·3	.....	46
2·433	54·2	.....	15	12·2	18·2	17·4	12·2	31·1	34·9	37·4	16·8	34	61·4	47
2·174	47·8	28·5	18	12·7	15·5	15·7	12·7	28·9	35·7	37·3	15·5	30	60·4	48
1·479	35	31·3	12·5	12·1	18·3	18	11·6	33·2	40·3	39·5	14·7	34·1	55	49
1·441	32·3	.....	10	11·5	18·6	15·9	12·3	32·6	37·8	37·4	15·1	33·4	57·9	50
·911	**22·4**	.....	**15·0**	**13·1**	**17·1**	**15·6**	**13·4**	**31·2**	**35·1**	**70·2**	**16·1**	**56·2**	**58·2**	
·935	22·7	.....	15	12·5	18·6	15·1	12·5	30·1	33·2	69·6	15·5	55·1	56·9	51
·886	22	.....	15	13·6	15·5	16·1	14·3	32·3	36·9	70·8	16·7	57·3	59·5	52
1·328	**29·7**	.....	**14·9**	**12·8**	**16·0**	**15·7**	**14·0**	**30·0**	**34·3**	**70·6**	**17·2**	**57·3**	**61·4**	
1·217	26·9	.....	.....	13·5	17·1	15	13·5	29·7	31·6	70	16·9	58·1	61·9	53
1·406	32·6	.....	16	12·5	17	16·7	14·6	31·6	36·2	73	18·4	59	64·1	54
1·505	32·5	.....	14·6	13·3	15·4	15·3	13·9	29	34	69·5	16·4	55·9	62·7	55
1·185	26·9	.....	14	11·8	14·6	15·6	14	29·5	35·4	70	17	56	57	56
1·344	**31·2**	.....	**15·3**	**12·5**	**18·3**	**15·0**	**15·1**	**27·4**	**34·4**	**68·0**	**17·5**	**55·3**	**60·9**	
1·347	33·4	.....	.....	11·8	18·1	15·3	14·7	28·8	33·5	67·7	16·9	56	59·8	57
1·543	34	.....	.....	12·9	18·6	15	15·6	29	36·7	69·3	18·3	57·6	64	58
·918	22·3	.....	15	13	18·2	15·1	15·5	28·4	34·2	65·7	16·9	52·9	59	59
1·636	37·3	.....	16	11·7	19·3	14·3	14·9	27·6	36·7	68·4	16·6	53·1	59·7	60
1·278	29	.....	15	13·2	17·5	15·2	14·8	23	30·8	69	18·6	56·8	61·8	61
1·902	**41·9**	.....	**18·0**	**12·1**	**18·1**	**14·4**	**14·0**	**29·8**	**35·9**	**66·9**	**16·6**	**52·8**	**58·2**	
1·219	30·8	.....	.....	13·5	17·8	15·6	15	30	37·5	67·3	18	54	64·5	62
1·603	32·7	.....	.....	11·7	17·7	15	15·5	34·5	41	69	18·5	57·6	64	63
1·64	38·5	.....	.....	12·7	19	14·8	14·4	28·8	37·2	70	18	57·6	58·4	64
1·871	42	.....	19	12·3	17·3	13·6	11·8	27·3	33·3	64·8	15	49·7	55·7	65
2·076	41·3	.....	.....	11	17·1	13·3	13·9	27·2	29·9	63·4	15·3	48·8	52	66
2·198	50·6	.....	.....	11·4	18	13·5	13·9	28·9	34·3	64·4	15·2	50·6	53·4	67
2·196	49·8	.....	15	12·8	18·3	14·2	13·3	28·5	34·9	67·6	16	50·7	55·8	68
2·412	49·6	.....	20	11·2	19·3	15	14·5	33·4	39·3	69	16·8	53·7	61·8	69

† Ontario and east, 32 oz. jar; Manitoba and west, 4 pound tin.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, in bulk, per qt.	Salt, fine, table, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, per ½ lb. bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton	Bituminous coal, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	$
Dominion (average)	**8·6**	**8·4**	**47·9**	**83·8**	**19·0**	**16·1**	**4·3**	**12·8**	**5·6**	**16·595b**	**10·614**
Nova Scotia (average)	**8·4**	**8·2**	**56·7**	**84·7**	**19·1**	**13·7**	**4·6**	**13·0**	**5·8**	.....	**8·347**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·4	54·1	83·2	19·3	15	3·8	12·8	5·8	.....	7·37– 7·72s
2—New Glasgow	8·2	8·1	55·8	84·2	20·9	10	4·6	13·6	6	.....	7·05– 7·30s
3—Amherst	8·3	8·1	57·7	85	16·9	.....	5	12·5	5·8	.....	.....
4—Halifax	8·6	8·3	57·7	86·2	21	16	4·8	13·8	5·6	.....	9·22–11·42
5—Windsor	8·2	8·1	58·7	85	17·3	.....	4	12·3	5·9	.....	.....
6—Truro	8·4	7·9	56·4	84·4	19·1	.....	5·5	13·1	5·8	.....	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	8·6	8·3	59·3	84·2	18·5	15·0	4·2	13·1	5·9	18·400	9·900–10·400
New Brunswick (average)	8·6	8·5	56·7	84·2	18·6	10·0	4·2	12·6	5·6	18·500	11·114
8—Moncton	8·9	8·6	60·1	84·0	19·8	10	4·5	13·3	5·9	g	10·47–10·97g
9—Saint John	8·4	8·3	51	84·6	17·6	10	4·4	12·4	5·5	18·50	12·25–13·00
10—Fredericton	8·4	8·3	57·5	83·1	17·5	.....	4·1	12·8	5·8	.....	10·72–11·50
11—Bathurst	8·8	8·7	58·3	85	19·5	.....	3·8	12	5·3	.....	10·00
Quebec (average)	**8·1**	**7·8**	**46·5**	**86·6**	**20·0**	**15·2**	**4·2**	**11·8**	**5·6**	**16·489***	**9·913***
*12—Quebec	8·1	7·9	47·1	89·5	20·6	15	4·1	12·9	5·7	16·00	10·50
*13—Three Rivers	8·5	8	47·8	89	21·6	15	4·4	12·3	6	16·00	8·50– 8·75
*14—Sherbrooke	8	8	43·3	85·5	19·5	15	4·5	11·6	5·8	17·00	11·00
*15—Sorel	7·9	7·6	48·3	87·0	18·5	.....	3·8	10·6	5·3	16·50	9·05
*16—St. Hyacinthe	8	7·8	43·7	86·6	20·1	.....	4·5	11·3	5·4	15·75	9·50–11·75
*17—St. Johns	7·9	7·8	42·2	84	19·9	.....	4·6	12·5	5·7	15·50	10·00–10·50
*18—Thetford Mines	8	7·6	51·5	85·1	20·2	15	4·3	12·2	5·9	18·50	.....
*19—Montreal	7·9	7·7	46·1	88	18·6	16	3·9	11·2	5·3	16·75	8·00– 8·50
*20—Hull	8·3	8·1	48·9	85·1	22·1	.....	4·1	11·6	5·5	16·40	11·00
Ontario (average)	**8·5**	**8·4**	**47·1**	**85·3**	**18·8**	**14·0**	**4·3**	**12·5**	**5·6**	**16·398**	**11·988**
21—Ottawa	8·3	8	47·1	82·9	17·7	13	4·2	11·9	5·7	16·75	11·00
22—Brockville	8·2	8	43·8	82·1	20·7	.....	4·3	11·3	5·3	16·00	9·00
23—Kingston	8·1	7·9	48·1	83·9	17·9	20	4·6	12·5	5·7	16·00	9·00– 9·50
24—Belleville	8·6	8·4	47·8	85·1	17·5	10	4·5	12·2	5·9	16·00	10·00–13·00d
25—Peterborough	8·5	8·4	49	83·5	18·5	12	4·6	12·2	5·5	16·75	11·50–14·75d
26—Oshawa	8·7	8·4	52·5	86·1	19·4	12	4·3	12·5	5·9	16·00	9·50–14·00d
27—Orillia	8·3	8·1	48	85	19·1	.....	3·7	11·6	5·6	16·50	10·75–14·00
28—Toronto	8·2	7·9	50	85·9	18·1	13	4·1	11·8	5·2	14·75	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	8·7	8·7	45·5	86·9	19·3	.....	4·1	12·8	5·9	14·50–14·75g	9·00–10·00g
30—St. Catharines	8·6	8·4	46·2	87·2	19·2	11·3	4·3	12·2	5·9	15·75g	9·00–13·75g
31—Hamilton	8·1	8·1	45·6	86·6	18·8	10	4·5	11·5	5·2	15·50	9·50–13·00d
32—Brantford	8·3	8·2	50·9	87·8	18·3	13	4·3	11·7	4·6	16·00	10·50–13·25d
33—Galt	8·7	8·5	48·8	86·7	19·9	10	4·1	12·3	5·6	16·00	10·50–13·00d
34—Guelph	8·3	8·4	46	85·4	18·1	.....	4·2	12·7	5·4	16·00	11·00–13·75d
35—Kitchener	8·6	8·4	42·8	86·9	19·4	.....	3·8	12·3	5·4	16·00	11·00–13·50d
36—Woodstock	8·4	8·4	49	84·9	18·1	.....	4·3	12·1	5·7	16·00	10·50–14·00d
37—Stratford	8·7	8·6	48·5	86·1	18·7	.....	4	13·1	6	16·00	11·50–13·00d
38—London	8·4	8·3	47·2	88·4	16·8	12·5	4	11·7	5·6	16·50g	10·50–14·50g
39—St. Thomas	8·6	8·6	48·4	86·9	18·2	12·7	4·3	12·7	6	16·00g	10·00–13·50g
40—Chatham	8·6	8·4	46·1	85·9	16·6	.....	3·8	12·4	5·2	16·00g	10·00–12·50g
41—Windsor	8·3	8·1	42·3	81·1	18·7	15	4	11·9	5·4	16·00g	10·50–13·00g
42—Sarnia	8·8	8·6	46·1	89·2	18·2	.....	4·6	12·9	5·8	16·50	10·75–13·50d
43—Owen Sound	8·4	8·2	53·8	87·3	19·4	.....	4·7	12·5	5·5	16·50	10·00–12·00d
44—North Bay	8·9	8·9	55·3	86·6	19·7	.....	4·7	14	5·6	17·25	12·50–15·00d
45—Sudbury	8·7	8·4	43·6	83	19·6	15	3·8	13·9	5·9	17·75	11·50–15·75d
46—Cobalt	8·9	8·9	45·6	85	16·7	.....	5	13·3	5·7	19·00	13·50
47—Timmins	8·7	8·7	42·7	86·3	20·9	18	4·8	13·7	5·5	19·50	13·00–17·00d
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·6	8·5	44	84·6	20·8	16·3	4·2	13·2	5·3	17·00	10·50–13·00d
49—Port Arthur	8·1	8·1	44	78·9	18·7	20	4·5	12·9	5·3	16·50	11·75–14·75d
50—Fort William	8·4	8·3	43·8	81·8	20·3	18	4·6	12·2	5·3	16·80	11·75–14·75d
Manitoba (average)	**9·1**	**9·0**	**44·7**	**80·3**	**18·9**	**14·5**	**3·9**	**13·3**	**5·6**	**20·000**	**9·250**
51—Winnipeg	9·1	8·9	42·2	80·4	18·5	14	4·1	12·5	5·7	20·00	6·25–14·25h
52—Brandon	9·1	9	47·2	80·2	19·2	15	3·7	14	5·5	.....	5·50–11·00h
Saskatchewan (average)	**9·4**	**9·5**	**45·2**	**78·6**	**19·5**	**18·5a**	**4·1**	**14·2**	**5·5**	.....	**8·675**
53—Regina	9·3	9·6	45·9	80·1	19·1	15	3·4	13·7	5·6	.....	5·50–13·00h
54—Prince Albert	9·7	9·5	42·2	79·2	20·4	.....	4·5	14·4	5·7	.....	9·00–10·00h
55—Saskatoon	9·3	9·5	47·2	78·4	19·7	20·6	3·9	13·9	5·2	.....	7·25– 9·60h
56—Moose Jaw	9·2	9·2	45·5	76·6	18·7	20	4·4	14·7	5·3	.....	5·40– 9·65h
Alberta (average)	**9·2**	**9·2**	**44·7**	**79·3**	**17·7**	**19·3a**	**4·0**	**14·2**	**5·4**	.....	**5·313**
57—Medicine Hat	9·3	9·2	41·9	80·4	15·9	.....	3·4	14	5·2	g	g
58—Drumheller	9	9	44·5	79·5	17·5	23	4·5	15·3	5·8	.....	4·50– 5·50h
59—Edmonton	9·1	9	45·8	76·3	17·9	15	4·1	13·4	5·3	g	3·25– 5·00g
60—Calgary	8·9	9·1	44·7	80·5	17·8	20	4·3	13·5	5·5	g	6·75– 7·75g
61—Lethbridge	9·6	9·7	46·6	79·8	19·2	.....	3·9	14·6	5·3	.....	4·75– 5·00h
British Columbia (average)	**8·5**	**8·5**	**44·5**	**80·4**	**19·1**	**24·2a**	**4·8**	**13·6**	**5·7**	.....	**10·811**
62—Fernie	9	9·3	46·3	80·6	17·6	.....	4·7	14·4	5·3	.....	.....
63—Nelson	8·9	8·9	47·3	81·7	18·3	25	5·2	14·5	5·8	.....	9·75–11·50
64—Trail	8·7	8·8	43·6	79·9	19·4	25	5·7	14·3	5·4	.....	9·25–10·25
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·8	39·7	78·3	18	24	4·2	12·7	5·9	.....	10·50–12·00
66—Vancouver	7·9	8	42	76·8	19·1	18	4·5	11·9	5	.....	10·50–12·00
67—Victoria	8·9	8·3	46·3	82·8	20·5	.....	4·1	12·7	5·8	.....	10·00–12·25
68—Nanaimo	8·4	8·1	45·9	80·7	19·5	28	5	13·5	5·7	.....	9·80
69—Prince Rupert	8·6	8·5	45	82·5	20·7	25	5	15·1	6·3	.....	10·75–13·00f

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Higher prices for coal in bags. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $30–$45, according to condition and conveniences. r. Few six-roomed houses occupied by workingmen; rent for 4- and 5-roomed

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1942

Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	cents	cents	$	$	
13·651	**11·215**	**13·408**	**8·263**	**9·624**	**8·346**	**28·2**	**9·8**	**25·607**	**18·835**	
10·650	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·500**	**6·333**	**6·167**	**30·0**	**10·0**	**21·417**	**15·417**	
8·50– 9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30	10·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
9·50	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00c	30	10·4	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	15·00–20·00	10·00–17·00	3
12·80	8·00– 9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00– 8·00	7·00– 9·00	5·00– 6·00	30	10	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
11·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
12·700	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**7·500c**	**20·0**	**9·8**	**19·00–25·00**	**12·00–16·00**	7
13·250	**8·500**	**10·750**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**9·000**	**28·8**	**9·8**	**24·125**	**17·375**	
12·05g	8·00g	9·00–10·00g	6·00g	7·00g	g	31	9·8	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	8
13·50	9·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	8·00–10·00c	26·5	9·7	18·00–27·00	16·00–20·00	9
13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	23·00	16·00	11
***13·667**	***12·610**	***13·443**	***8·750**	***9·764**	***9·720**	**27·5**	**9·4**	**24·714**	**18·250**	
12·00	13·33c	13·33c	12·00c	12·00c	8·25c	26	9·4	23·00–33·00	.....	12
14·25	8·00	12·00c	6·00	10·00c	8·00c	.....	9·6	23·00–31·00	17·00–23·00	13
14·75	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	28	9·6	23·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	14
13·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·1	.....	.....	15
13·00–13·50	14·00	15·35	10·00	11·35	11·35	.....	8·9	18·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	16
13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·6	.....	.....	17
15·50	.....	9·75c	.....	6·75c	.....	29	9·4	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
12·50–13·00	17·33c	18·67c	10·00	11·00	11·00–13·00c	27	9·3	24·00–34·00	20·00–23·00	19
14·00	11·00–13·00	12·00–14·00	6·00– 7·00	7·50– 9·00	.....	.....	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
14·353	**12·293**	**14·644**	**9·750**	**11·507**	**9·800**	**26·6**	**9·6**	**27·306**	**20·269**	
14·00	13·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	9·00–10·00	28	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	21
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	18·00–26·00	15·00–18·00	22
14·00	12·00	16·00	11·00	12·00c	13·00c	25	9·5	25·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	23
13·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	11·00	25	9·4	18·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	24
15·00–15·50	11·00	12·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	22	9·6	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
14·50	16·00	17·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	20	9·5	25·00–32·50	15·00–22·50	26
14·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	20·00–28·00	16·00–22·00	27
13·75	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	9·1	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	28
12·50–13·50g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9·7	20·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	29
13·50g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	25g	9·7	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	30
13·00	16·50–18·50	17·00–19·00	13·00	13·50	.....	25	9·4	28·00–36·00	17·00–28·00	31
14·00	.....	13·00–15·00c	.....	10·00–11·00c	.....	28	9·4	23·00–33·00	18·00–25·00	32
14·00	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	.....	25	9·5	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·1	24·00–30·00	18·00–24·00	34
14·00	13·00–16·00	15·00–18·00	11·00–12·00	13·00–14·00	.....	.....	9·5	22·00–35·00	18·00–24·00	35
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	20·00–28·00	16·00–20·00	36
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	21·00–27·00	15·00–21·00	37
14·00–14·50g	g	18·00g	g	16·00g	g	25g	9·6	27·00–37·00	22·00–27·00	38
15·00g	g	16·00–18·00g	g	11·00–14·00g	8·00–12·00g	26g	9·7	24·00–32·00	20·00–24·00	39
14·00g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9·7	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	40
14·00–15·50g	g	18·00g	g	14·00g	7·00–10·00g	25g	9·5	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·6	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·2	21·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	43
15·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	.....	.....	44
15·50–16·50	.....	15·75–16·50c	.....	10·50c	10·50	30	9·8	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
.....	.....	10·50	.....	9·00– 9·75	.....	30	10	.....	.....	46
18·50	10·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	35	9·6	p	p	47
12·00	7·00	9·50	.....	.....	6·50c	26	9·8	22·00–32·00	16·00–22·00	48
15·50	10·50	11·75	8·00	9·25	.....	30	9·9	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	49
15·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30	9·8	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	50
14·625	.....	.....	**8·275**	**9·125**	**8·313**	**31·5**	**9·9**	**26·750**	**19·500**	
14·00–15·00	.....	.....	7·00–10·50	8·00–11·50	8–50– 9·75	35	9·9	26·00–37·00	18·00–36·00	51
12·50–17·00	.....	.....	7·80	8·50	7·50	28	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
16·500	.....	.....	**7·250**	**9·250**	**10·000**	**27·8**	**10·0**	**27·875**	**20·000**	
.....	.....	.....	8·00– 9·50	9·00–10·50	10·00	27	10·1	28·00–37·00	20·00–28·00	53
19·00	.....	.....	5·00– 5·50	6·50– 7·00	.....	30	10	20·00–29·00	15·00–21·00	54
.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	7·00–11·00	8·00	29	10	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	55
14·00	.....	.....	.....	11·00–12·00	12·00	25	9·9	25·00–30·00	17·00–20·00	56
.....	.....	.....	**5·000**	**6·000**	**4·250**	**27·8**	**10·3**	**26·125**	**18·625**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	10·3	22·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·50	30g	10·6	r	r	58
g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30g	10	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	59
g	g	g	g	g	g	26	10·1	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	25	10·5	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	61
10·250	.....	.....	**9·031**	**8·250**	**5·500**	**35·0**	**10·5**	**23·313**	**17·688**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·9	16·00	14·00	62
10·50	.....	.....	8·00– 9·00	9·50–10·25	.....	40	10·6	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
.....	.....	.....	8·50– 9·75	9·50–11·25	.....	40	10·7	27·00–32·00v	22·00–25·00v	64
10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·9	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·00	4·00	30	9·9	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·00	.....	.....	7·50	9·00	7·50	.....	10·8	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	.....	10·6	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
.....	.....	.....	11·00	12·00	7·00	35	11	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

modern houses, $25–$35 per month, semi-modern, $10–$15. s. Delivered from mines. v. Workingmen's houses are mostly of four and five rooms; modern $24–$28, semi-modern, $20–$24.

* In the province of Quebec a provincial sales tax of 2 per cent and in the cities of Montreal and Quebec an additional municipal tax of 2 per cent are not included in the prices for fuel.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Mar 1933	Mar. 1937	Mar. 1939	Mar. 1940	Mar. 1941	Feb. 1942	Mar. 1942
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	101·3	95·6	91·8	64·3	85·4	73·2	83·2	85·9	94·6	95·1
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	99·9	88·5	84·9	51·8	90·6	60·7	75·0	73·8	82·4	83·3
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	103·7	110·0	106·1	58·4	74·9	73·3	79·9	85·3	99·1	100·0
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	103·1	92·8	85·8	67·7	73·9	65·9	84·0	85·3	92·2	92·1
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·4	94·9	91·8	62·7	77·3	76·3	86·7	92·4	100·6	101·1
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·6	93·5	92·5	85·0	100·1	97·4	102·6	107·5	115·4	115·4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	103·1	107·1	93·1	59·8	97·6	70·1	76·4	77·7	78·4	78·4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	101·7	92·7	93·3	84·8	85·5	85·0	87·7	91·5	99·3	99·3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·9	95·0	94·1	81·8	81·6	78·1	85·6	93·3	104·0	104·1
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	101·9	94·6	93·3	69·3	78·3	74·1	83·2	86·2	94·9	95·4
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	102·3	98·8	100·2	59·8	79·4	72·1	79·7	83·4	95·6	96·7
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	101·7	91·8	88·7	75·7	77·5	75·4	85·6	88·1	94·5	94·6
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	100·7	96·1	89·5	59·5	88·7	68·1	79·9	81·3	87·2	87·4
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	103·3	94·1	96·2	87·1	92·3	94·9	96·6	102·4	108·5	108·5
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	100·4	96·3	88·8	56·4	88·3	65·1	78·0	79·0	84·8	85·0
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	101·4	100·6	96·1	75·1	97·3	87·4	94·1	100·6	113·3	114·2
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	100·2	95·4	87·2	53·2	86·8	61·3	75·3	75·3	80·0	80·1
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	100·8	88·1	83·1	52·5	85·1	58·9	72·2	72·4	80·0	80·7
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	104·2	107·0	103·0	59·5	77·1	73·7	82·1	86·2	96·5	97·2
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	101·0	98·0	91·1	44·6	90·0	65·0	71·3	69·1	78·4	78·8
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	97·3	105·4	97·4	58·5	66·3	67·7	78·4	83·5	108·5	108·6
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·4	94·7	91·6	63·1	77·1	76·0	86·3	92·0	100·2	100·7
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	101·4	93·5	91·2	80·0	90·0	84·8	89·2	92·9	98·3	98·3
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	101·7	96·6	89·8	52·1	86·8	65·1	76·3	78·9	87·8	88·4
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	101·5	93·2	91·3	67·8	79·6	73·1	81·9	84·2	91·7	92·1

† The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in Other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

for any accommodation under certain special circumstances affecting the accommodation.

Retail Prices

Retail meat prices again averaged slightly higher at the beginning of March than one month earlier reflecting continued strength in livestock markets. Supplies of cattle delivered to stock yards and packing plants were, however, more than 20 per cent greater for the first two months of the year than for the same period in 1941 and the marketing of hogs was nearly 10 per cent greater, the latter under the stimulus of bacon requirements for the British Ministry of Food. Sirloin steak averaged 34·1 cents per pound at the beginning of March, 33·9 cents for February and 31·5 cents for March, 1941. Fresh loin of pork was 33 cents, 32·8 cents and 24·8 cents per pound in the same comparison. Bacon at 43·1 cents was unchanged from the previous month as compared with 32·6 for March, 1941. Prices of fresh eggs at the beginning of March averaged 38·2 cents per dozen, being about 1 cent lower than for the preceding month but nearly 10 cents lower than for March, 1941. Production was reported to be unusually large for the season but exports to Great Britain for the first two months of 1942 were six times those of the similar period in 1941. Slight increases in the price of creamery butter were reported from most cities, the Dominion average being 38·9 cents per pound as compared with 38·4 cents for February and 38·2 cents for March, 1941. Stocks in storage at March 1 showed a seasonal fall from the levels of February 1 but were also considerably lower than at March 1, 1941. The price of cheese at 36·5 cents per pound was unchanged from February as compared with 24·1 cents at March 1, 1941. Production during the first three months of the year was about four times that of the similar period in 1941. Potatoes averaged 39·7 cents for 15 pounds at March 1 as compared with 37·6 for February and 31 cents for January.

Prices averaged much lower in the prairie provinces than in other parts of the Dominion.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of March, 1942: Halifax, $18.50; Charlottetown, $17.90; Moncton, $18.50; Saint John, $18.50; Quebec, $16.50; Three Rivers, $17.25; Sherbrooke, $18.75; St. Hyacinthe, $17.50; Montreal, $17.75; Ottawa, $18.75; Kingston, $18.50; Belleville, $18.50; Oshawa, $18; Toronto, $16; St. Catharines, $18; Hamilton, $17.50; Brantford, $17.75; Galt, $17.50.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the October, 1941, issue of the Labour Gazette. Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources, the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the Labour Gazette. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 158·5 for February, an increase of 1·3 per cent for the month and of 6 per cent over the February, 1941, level. As compared with January, prices were 3·5 per cent higher for food and tobacco, due to an increase of 12·6 per cent in prices of cereals. Industrial materials and manufactures were only slightly changed in this period.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 148·6 at the end of January, an increase of 1·4 per cent for the month. Foods were 2·6 per cent higher, due to the advance of 5·1 per cent in vegetable foods. There were only minor changes in industrial materials groups except sundries which were 2·5 per cent higher owing to a substantial rise in imported timber prices.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 200 at February 1, showing no change from the previous month. There were slight advances in the clothing and sundries groups.

South Africa

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1910=1000, was 1475 for December, a decrease of 0·5 per cent for the month. The principal decreases were in the "grain, meal, etc." group and in groceries.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of retail prices, on the base 1938=1000, was 1106 for December, showing practically no change from the previous month.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 96·7 for February, an advance of 0·7 per cent for the month. With the exception of a very slight decrease in fuel and lighting materials and of no change in the miscellaneous group, all groups showed a small advance.

Cost of Living.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 112·6 at February 15, an advance of 0·6 per cent for the month. There was no change in the "fuel, electricity and ice" group, but all other groups showed increases, the largest of which was one of 2·6 per cent in clothing and of 1·7 per cent in house furnishings. Food was 0·5 per cent higher.

The National Industrial Conference Board index number, on the base 1923=100, was 95·2 for February, an advance of 0·7 per cent for the month. Clothing was 2·5 per cent higher, all other groups showing only fractional increases.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Injury from Lightning not Compensatable under New Brunswick Act

That the dependents of a man killed by lightning in the course of his employment are not eligible for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act was the decision given by Chief Justice Baxter of the New Brunswick Court of Appeal. The question was referred to the Court by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

The man, employed in cutting logs, was killed by a lightning-bolt when he took shelter under a tree. Although the death was accidental and the accident occurred during the man's employment, it did not arise out of his employment for there was nothing in the nature of his work by reason of which he was exposed to special danger from lightning. It was, therefore, not compensatable for the New Brunswick Act excludes any accident which is due "to a fortuitous event unconnected with the industry in which the workman was employed." *In re Workmen's Compensation Act and claim for compensation by the dependents of Charles Peter Milton,* New Brunswick Court of Appeal, February 22, 1942.

Action for Wages Set Forth in an Agreement Registered under Quebec Professional Syndicates Act Held Prescribed by that Act

On January 14 the Quebec Court of King's Bench unanimously dismissed with costs an appeal from a decision rendered on February 10, 1938, in Montreal Superior Court rejecting a claim of a bricklayer for the difference between the wages he received and those to which he claimed he was entitled by virtue of a collective agreement which had been registered under the Professional Syndicates Act.

The appellant was employed by the respondents from September 15 to November 13, 1930, from June 17 to December 30, 1931, and from February 1 to May 23, 1934. He claimed that he was a member of an affiliate of the syndicate which concluded the agreement, though this was denied by the respondents. He further claimed that the agreement called for a rate of $1.20 per hour, and that he received this rate only during the first of the three periods, receiving $1 and 35 cents during the other two. The trial Judge dismissed the case on the ground that, whatever the validity of the claims, the action was prescribed by an interpretative paragraph which was added in 1936 to section 21 of the Professional Syndicates Act. The paragraph states that actions which arose out of a collective labour agreement before November 12, 1936, have always been subject to one year's prescription, where the engagement has been for less than one year and to two years' prescription in all other cases.

The question at issue in the appeal was when the period of prescription commenced. The general rule is that it begins as soon as there is a right of action, in this case, as soon as the appellant received lower than the stipulated rate. The appellant argued that he was engaged for the duration of the work on which he was employed and that therefore prescription ran until the work ceased, until May 1934. The Court held, however, that the employer was at liberty to lay him off at any time, and that there was no obligation to re-employ him. The third period of employment began less than two years before the action was initiated, but it was clearly an engagement for less than one year and was therefore subject to one year's prescription.

Mr. Justice Surveyer gave additional reasons for judgment. He concurred in the above reasoning, but added that the question was too important to be decided purely on a plea of prescription. He held that the agreement to which the appellant referred had been annulled in March, 1931, the rate of $1.20 being lowered, after negotiations, to $1. In 1934 the rate of $1 was also abandoned. It was merely a case of the union relaxing the conditions imposed on the contractor when it saw that the higher rate would lead to a cessation of the work. *Paquette v. Damien Boileau Ltée and Others,* (1942) Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour du Banc du Roi 77.

Uncertificated Painter in City where Certificate Required not Entitled to Wages Prescribed under Quebec Collective Agreement Act

On February 13, Mr. Justice Verret in Superior Court of the District of St. François dismissed an action by a Sherbrooke painter for recovery of the difference between the wages he received and those he claimed he should have received under the collective agreement for the construction industry in the Eastern Townships, which had been generalized by an order in council under the Collective Agreement Act. He was paid at the rate of 50 cents per hour whereas the agreement provides for a rate of 65 cents. He did not, however, hold a certificate of qualification, whereas a decree of the Joint Committee for the industry, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, made such certificates obligatory in towns of over 5,000 inhabitants, and art. 34 of the Act provides that in municipalities

where a certificate is obligatory no person without such certificate may "avail himself of any recourse provided under this Act." The Court held, therefore, that the plaintiff was entitled only to the wages for which he had contracted. The plaintiff submitted that he did not need a certificate since he was an independent contractor and licensed as such by the municipality. This argument was rejected, *Boisland v. Echenberg,* (1942) Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure 57.

Contractor Held not Responsible for Payment by Sub-contractor of Rates Prescribed under Quebec Collective Agreement Act

On November 8, 1940, Mr. Justice Chase-Casgrain in Montreal Superior Court dismissed an action by the Joint Committee of the Construction Industry against a general contractor and sub-contractor for recovery of wages which it was alleged should have been paid to the employees of the sub-contractor. The action against the sub-contractor was dismissed on the ground that it had not been proved that the interested workers had, in accordance with the Collective Agreement Act of 1937, taken proceedings against him within one month. With regard to the principal contractor, it was held that he had merely contracted for certain work to be done. He had provided the money necessary for the payment of the wages, but was not in a position to verify the hours worked and thus to see that the workers received the wages required by the law. *Comité Conjoint des Métiers de la Construction v. Beauparlant et Normand et un Autre,* (1942) Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure 30.

Worker in Montreal not Entitled to Damages for Accident Caused by his own Negligence

On October 23, Mr. Justice McDougall in Montreal Superior Court dismissed a claim for damages by a worker in a butcher shop who had had his finger partially amputated by a mincing machine. The accident occurred when the plaintiff failed to use the pusher provided for inserting meat in the machine. The Court held that the machine was not dangerous in itself, that the plaintiff had been instructed as to its proper use, and that the accident was due to his own negligence. *Gravel v. Toupin,* (1942) Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure 25.

Refusal by Dockers to Handle Goods in Order to Aid Fellow-Members of Union not Actionable in Great Britain

On December 15 the House of Lords dismissed with costs an appeal from a decision of the Court of Sessions refusing to interdict two officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union from instructing dockers in the union not to handle tweed or yarn belonging to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs were seven producers of tweed cloth in the Island of Lewis in the Outer Hebrides.

The embargo had been imposed by the union during an attempt to organize the hand-weaving crofters on the island. Ninety per cent of the spinners employed by the five spinning mills on the island were members of the union but only a small percentage of the weavers. In 1935 the union had asked the mill operators to employ only members of the union and to raise the spinners' wages, but the operators considered it impossible to accede to either request because of the competition of producers such as the appellants who received cheap supplies of wool from the mainland and farmed it out among the crofters. To secure collective bargaining on the island between all employers and employees, the union suggested to the mill-owners that it should take action to enforce a minimum selling price and the exclusive use of island wool. After protracted discussions the dockers, who were members of the union, were instructed not to handle the yarn of the appellants.

The appellants then charged that there was a combination between the union and the president of the millowners' association to impose the embargo, but it was held that though the president approved of the embargo and was willing to employ only union members if his rivals were compelled to buy yarn from the mills, there was no evidence to show that the embargo was imposed as a result of any agreement with him. In the argument it was conceded that since the respondents were sued as individuals and not in any representative capacity, the case did not involve the provision of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, which prohibits any action for tort against a trade union or representatives of a union on its behalf.

The question was whether the respondents had committed a tort at common law against the appellants by interfering with their trade. It was held that the test in determining whether a combination to do an act which damages others is actionable is not the result to the injured party of the combined action but the real object in the minds of the combiners. If the predominant purpose is to damage another person and damage results, that is tortious conspiracy. If the predominant purpose is the lawful interest of the combiners, it is not a tortious conspiracy, even though it causes damage to another person.

In the present case the combination was not unlawful since

the predominant object of the respondents in getting the embargo imposed was to benefit their trade union members by preventing undercutting and unregulated competition and so helping to secure the economic stability of the Island industry. The result they aimed at achieving was to create a better basis for collective bargaining, and thus directly to improve wage prospects. (Lord Simon).

The fact that the embargo was for the benefit not of the dockers themselves but of the textile workers was irrelevant:

It is not necessary to a defence to a suit by the person injured by a combination that there should be a complete identity of interest between parties to that combination. There must, however, be sufficient identity of object, though the advantage to be derived from that object may not be the same. (Lord Wright). *Crofter Hand-Woven Harris Tweed Company, Limited, and others v. Veitch and another* (1942) 58 Times Law Reports 125.

Agreement Allowing Workers to be Represented only by Union Making Agreement not Discrimination under British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927

On January 15, the House of Lords reversed a decision of the Court of Appeal and gave judgment in favour of the London Passenger Transport Board, a public authority constituted by Act of Parliament, in an action brought by one of the Board's employees for a declaration that a certain provision in a collective agreement between the Board and the Transport and General Workers Union was void as being contrary to sec. 6 (1) of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927. The section in the agreement to which the respondent took exception provides that where a disciplinary action is appealed to a disciplinary board the employee concerned may be accompanied by a representative of the Union. Sec. 6 (1) provides:

It shall not be lawful for any local or other public authority to make it a condition of the employment or continuance in employment of any person that he shall or shall not be a member of a trade union, or to impose any condition upon persons employed by the authority whereby employees who are or who are not members of a trade union are liable to be placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or disadvantage as compared with other employees.

The respondent had been a member of the T.G.W.U. but had joined the National Passenger Workers' Union in 1938. In 1939 he had occasion to appeal to the disciplinary board, but was refused permission to have the secretary of his own union accompany him on the ground that only officials of the T.G.W.U. may represent employees before disciplinary boards. The T.G.W.U., on the other hand, refuses to represent any employees except its own members in good standing. The respondent charged that an implied condition was thereby imposed on employees which placed them at a disadvantage as compared with employees who were members of that union.

It was held, through Lord Russell of Killowen, that the clause in the agreement did not involve the imposition of a condition contrary to sec. 6 (1). The prohibition in the section applied to the authority only: the authority was not permitted to impose a condition on its employees, but the employees or their union might, if strong enough, impose a condition on it. In a case where a prosecution for misdemeanour was possible words of prohibition must be interpreted strictly, and "imposed" could not be defined as "imposed or assented to." The appellant Board had a common law right to hear or refuse to hear representatives appearing for employees. No doubt members of the Transport Union, by virtue of the Board's assent to a modification of this common law right, had a privilege which the other employees did not have. There was, however, no express condition in the clause in question which took away from any person any right he already had. Contrary to the contention of the respondent, moreover, there was no implied condition that a worker could not be represented unless he was a member of the T.G.W.U. No term can be implied in a contract except where it is necessary to give the transaction the efficacy which both parties obviously intended. In the present case the alleged implication would leave the rights of persons not members of the Transport Union exactly where they were without it, so that the implied provision was not only not necessary but would be entirely without effect. In the absence of any such negative implied term no condition of the nature alleged could be found.

It was stated through Lord Wright that:

The privilege [of being represented] was given to all employees without exception. The alleged difficulty sprang not from any construction of the words themselves but from the circumstance, external to the contract, that the Transport union would not (unless it changed its rules or practice as it was free to do) allow its officials to accompany or represent on appeals employees who were not members of the union or members who were in arrear in payment of their subscription. There was nothing in the contract itself which disabled any employee from enjoying the privilege.

Lord Russell of Killowen also raised the question whether the action was rightly brought. He stated that since the respondent claimed no right for himself but merely sought to deprive others of a right and since in fact there had been no interference with an existing right of his, he was not competent to sue without joining the Attorney-General. *London Passenger Transport Board v. Moscrop,* (1942) 58 Times Law Records 120.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

Minister—Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL

Deputy Minister—BRYCE M. STEWART Associate Deputy Minister—A. MACNAMARA

VOLUME XLII] MAY, 1942 [NUMBER 5

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THERE was a further slight decline in industrial employment at the beginning of March, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,923 employers of labour, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, and representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 1,651,067 persons, as compared with 1,654,191 in the preceding month. This loss of 3,124 employees, or 0·2 per cent, lowered the unadjusted index number from 165·4 at February 1 to 165·1 at March 1; it was then 22 per cent higher than at March 1, 1941, previously the maximum for that date in the years since 1920. The base used in calculating these indexes is the 1926 average as 100.

During the period, 1929-1937, upon whose experience the factors of seasonal adjustment are based, a very slightly downward trend in employment was indicated at March 1; the reduction at the latest date was rather less-than-normal, with the result that the seasonally-adjusted index increased fractionally, rising from 171·8 at the beginning of February, to 172·1 at March 1, 1942. These figures, with that of 172·3 at January 1, 1942, are the highest for any month in the more than twenty-one years for which statistics are available.

At March 1 in recent years of the record, the unadjusted index (1926=100) was as follows:—1942, 165·1; 1941, 135·3; 1940, 113·5; 1939, 106·5; 1938, 107·8; 1937, 102·8; and 1936, 98·9.

The co-operating establishments, including those in the finance group, reported the disbursement of $47,986,641 in weekly payrolls at March 1, as compared with $47,615,112 at February 1. This was an increase of 0·7 per cent. The gain took place largely in manufacturing, there being a falling off in employment and earnings in the non-manufacturing division as a whole. The per capita weekly average earnings in manufacturing rose from $28.39 at February 1, to $28.58 at March 1.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of April, 1942, the percentage of unemployment among trade union members stood at 4·5 in contrast with percentages of 4·0 at the beginning of March and 6·6 at the beginning of April, 1941. The percentage for April was based on returns compiled from 2,187 local labour organizations with a total membership of 333,176 persons.

Report of the Employment and Claims Offices.—Reports received by the Unemployment Insurance Commission from Employment and Claims Offices during the month of March, 1942, showed a small gain in placements over those of February, but a substantial decline from the corresponding period a year ago. All industrial divisions, except logging and transportation, recorded increases under the first comparison, and heavy reductions in services and construction were largely responsible for the loss reported under the second. Vacancies in March, 1942, numbered 34,200, applications 55,617 and placements in regular and casual employment 26,062.

Prices and the Cost of Living.—The official index of the cost-of-living calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices in the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 115·9 at the beginning of April, the same as at the beginning of March, as compared with 108·6 for April, 1941; 104·6 for April, 1940; and 100·8 for August, 1939. The advance between August, 1939, and April, 1942, was 15·0 per cent as compared with 27·2 per cent between July, 1914, and March, 1917 the comparable period during the last war. In wholesale prices the

Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number on the base 1926 as 100 was 95·0 for April, 1942, as compared with 95·1 for March; 86·6 for April, 1941; 83·1 for April, 1940; and 72·3 for August, 1939, the last prewar month. The increase in the index between August, 1939, and April, 1941, was 31·4 per cent and between July, 1914, and March, 1917, the similar period during the last war was 64 per cent.

Business Statistics.—The most recent statistics reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 503. The index of employment in March while somewhat lower than during each of the last five months was 22·0 per cent higher than for March, 1941, and 40·5 per cent higher than for August, 1939, the last prewar month. The index of the physical volume of business reflecting the activity in several of the principal industrial groups was slightly higher in March, both as compared with the preceding month and with March, 1941. For the first three months of the present year the index averaged 137, an increase of 8 per cent, as compared with an average of 127 for the first three months of 1941.

An increase in mineral production was recorded in March over the preceding month though the leved of activity was still lower than in March last year. Receipts of gold at the mint were lower during the first quarter of 1942 than in the similar period last year but the production of coal was 9 per cent greater.

The index of the manufacturing group, while somewhat lower in March than in the preceding month was about 8 per cent higher than in March, 1941. In this group cumulative figures for the first three months of 1942 compared with the similar period in 1941 show the following increases; flour production 20 per cent, cattle slaughterings 17 per cent, cigarettes released 23 per cent, footwear production 18 per cent, newsprint production 13 per cent, and steel ingot production 39 per cent. Lower lumber production was indicated by a decline of 22 per cent in the exports of planks and boards while motor vehicle production declined 15 per cent.

In the construction industry the value of contracts awarded in March was greater than in March, 1941, but the total for the three months showed a decline of 36 per cent as compared with the first quarter of 1941.

The output of electric power in March while slightly lower than the highest recorded, that for January, 1942, was about 19 per cent higher than in March, 1941. The increase for the first three months of 1942 was 21 per cent compared with the similar period in 1941.

In railway traffic the number of cars of revenue freight was greater month by month during the period January to March, 1942 than for the corresponding months in 1941. The cumulative figures show an advance of about 14 per cent and the figures available for April indicate a continuance of the upward trend. Gross revenues of the railways were about 27 per cent greater in the three months period than in the similar period in 1941.

The figures as to the value of external trade show exports about 70 per cent higher and imports 37 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1942 than for the same quarter in 1941.

Strikes and Lockouts.—In April the number of strikes and lockouts recorded was 17, involving 6,838 workers with time loss of 20,403 man working days, as compared with 18 disputes in March, involving 3,770 workers and causing time loss of 23,191 days. In April most of the time loss was due to three strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, and strikes of steel factory workers at Trenton, N.S., carpenters and labourers at Point Edward, N.S., and shipyard workers at Lauzon, P.Q., and at Midland, Ont. In March the principal disputes involved coal miners at Springhill, N.S., bakers at Montreal, P.Q., automobile parts factory workers at Windsor, Ont., and biscuit factory workers at Vancouver, B.C.

During April, 1941, there were 35 disputes, involving 20,460 workers with time loss of 77,036 days, due chiefly to four strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia and one in New Brunswick, and to strikes of steel rolling mill workers at Montreal, P.Q., and steel car factory workers at Hamilton, Ont.

Of the 17 disputes during April of this year, 14 were terminated, two in favour of the employers, four in favour of the workers and eight were indefinite in result. Three disputes, involving 771 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month of April. Six boards were established and the constitution of one board established in March was completed. Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners were authorized to investigate five disputes in connection with which board applications had been received, as well as one case where no application had been submitted. During the month, Commissioners submitted their reports on the investigation of nine disputes. Seven disputes were recorded as settled.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1942			1941		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
Employment Index (1)	.....	**165·1**	**165·4**	**141·3**	**135·3**	**135·2**
Unemployment percentage (trade union members) (3)	4·5	4·0	4·3	6·6	6·9	6·6
Prices, wholesale, Index (1)	95.0	**95·1**	**94·6**	**86·6**	**85·9**	**85·2**
Cost of living Index (2)	**115·9**	**115·9**	**115·7**	**108·6**	**108·2**	**108·2**
Retail sales unadjusted index (2)	.....	144·9	120·1	135·7	119·2	101·5
Retail sales adjusted index (6) (2)	.....	161·8	154·8	135·2	129·3	130·6
Wholesale sales (2)	.....	154·7	136·1	141·6	125·1	110·6
Common stocks index (2)	†60·7	62·3	64·7	65·8	66·8	66·5
Preferred stocks index (2)	.....	95·6	96·8	97·9	98·7	97·6
Bond yields, Dominion, index (2)	†99·6	99·6	99·3	100·6	100·5	100·8
Physical Volume of Business Index (6) (2)	.....	**136·2**	**134·3**	**127·9**	**124·0**	**126·1**
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (2)	.....	144·8	141·3	139·5	133·5	138·3
Mineral production (2)	.....	119·2	113·7	121·8	122·8	125·0
Manufacturing (2)	.....	150·2	152·4	140·3	137·3	134·0
Construction (2)	.....	153·2	103·6	181·5	139·0	223·8
Electric power (2)	.....	141·7	137·6	126·1	115·8	115·7
DISTRIBUTION (2)	.....	120·7	121·9	108·1	107·6	105·1
Trade employment (2)	.....	.....	123.5	120.5	117·9	115·8
Carloadings (2)	.....	136·2	140·4	127·2	122·9	118·8
Imports (2)	.....	191·3	187·6	150·0	153·6	152·7
Exports, excluding gold (2)	.....	230·7	223·7	169·2	147·4	148·2
PRODUCERS' GOODS (2)	.....	157·7	154·5	139·5	140·1	148·4
CONSUMERS' GOODS (2)	.....	115·3	114·8	113·5	110·8	108·0
Trade, external, aggregate (7) $	.....	321,835,895	287,752,712	224,661,513	210,940,609	190,155,778
Imports, merchandise, for consumption (7) $	.....	144,886,122	119,555,851	106,268,419	107,982,222	89,631,628
Exports, Canadian produce (7) $	168,350,000	175,482,000	166,518,968	116,932,587	101,918,653	99,596,443
Customs duty collected $	.....	13,465,781	11,764,449	13,243,432	14,364,899	12,281,977
Bank debits to individual accounts $	.....	4,176,830,029	2,892,863,582	2,984,165,460	2,838,145,853	2,540,182,412
Bank notes in circulation (8) $	.....	482,454,936	462,508,080	364,896,139	359,965,464	343,836,589
Bank deposits in savings $	.....	1,549,628,551	1,270,739,068	1,707,557,890	1,702,704,381	1,687,027,047
Bank loans, commercial, etc. $	.....	1,212,990,336	1,055,488,517	1,012,157,670	1,015,263,785	1,006,445,346
Railway—						
Car loadings, revenue freight cars (9)	256,673	252,180	248,548	233,151	230,543	217,935
Canadian National Railways, revenues $	28,316,000	28,706,000	24,950,000	24,649,000	23,528,000	20,243,000
Operating expenses $	.....	.....	18,696,053	15,422,154	16,109,606	15,352,471
Canadian Pacific Railway, traffic earnings $	.....	20,746,000	18,238,000	16,655,000	16,619,976	14,107,000
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	16,960,522	15,234,101	13,506,000	13,373,900	11,498,769
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles	.....	.....	.....	3,818,466,805	4,001,416,000	3,126,613,000
Building permits $	10,975,550	6,972,081	4,407,965	15,971,760	8,552,431	5,873,607
Contracts awarded (10) $	22,512,100	17,850,400	11,052,200	23,567,200	13,991,900	24,704,600
Mineral production—						
Pig iron tons	.....	167,116	143,973	103,326	102,038	91,165
Steel ingots and castings tons	.....	265,903	242,921	200,680	195,481	172,698
Ferro-alloys tons	.....	20,261	17,358	16,161	15,201	11,471
Gold ounces	.....	.....	375,630	439,556	446,529	412,730
Coal tons	.....	.....	1,693,471	1,219,050	1,543,784	1,501,939
Timber scaled in British Columbia bd. ft.	.....	283,217,525	208,681,936	341,124,112	306,444,230	250,486,457
Flour production bbls.	.....	1,806,854	1,584,978	1,660,897	1,476,673	1,462,187
Footwear production pairs	.....	2,921,536	2,626,084	2,691,248	2,524,243	2,215,864
Output of central electric stations k.w.h.	.....	3,220,953,000	2,864,438,000	2,693,353,000	2,631,809,000	2,407,068,000
Sales of insurance $	.....	.....	35,375,000	34,999,000	33,340,000	31,254,000
Newsprint production tons	.....	.....	295,840	279,996	275,770	245,610
Automobile prod., cars, trucks, etc.	.....	20,188	20,181	27,584	26,044	23,710

* Many of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† Week ended April 30, 1942.

(1) Base, 1926=100. (2) Base, 1935-1939=100. (3) Figures are for the end of the preceding month.

(6) Adjusted, where necessary for seasonal variation. (7) Excluding gold. (8) Notes in the hands of the public.

(9) Figures for four weeks ended May 2, 1942, and corresponding previous period.

(10) MacLean's Building Review.

Full particulars with regard to recent proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be found in the section beginning on page 513.

Cost-of-Living Bonuses, May 15-August 15

On May 5, the National War Labour Board announced that as the Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index number had not risen by one whole point or more over the index number for October 1, 1941, there would be no change in the amount or percentage of cost-of-living bonuses presently being paid and during the period May 15, 1942 to August 15, 1942.

The full text of the Board's announcement follows:

"The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has found that the cost-of-living index number for April 1, 1942 of 115·9 (adjusted index 115) has not risen by one whole point or more over the index number for October 1, 1941, of 115·5 (adjusted index 114·6). Accordingly, the National War Labour Board, pursuant to the provisions of Section 12 of Order in Council P.C. 8253, determines and announces, for the period May 15, 1942, to August 15, 1942, subject to the right of employers or employees to apply to a War Labour Board for authorization of payment of such an amount of cost-of-living bonus as a Board may determine to be "fair and reasonable", under the provisions of the Order, that:

"(*a*) There shall be no change in the amount or percentage of cost-of-living bonuses presently being paid;

"(*b*) An employer who has not been paying cost-of-living bonuses may not begin to pay such bonuses."

Job Instructor Training Program established by Training Branch, Department of Labour

Early in May, the Minister of Labour, Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, announced the passage of an Order in Council P.C. 31/3546 providing for the establishment of a Job Instructor Training Program by the Training Branch, Department of Labour.

In announcing this development in the training of industrial workers, the Minister estimated that 15,000 war plant job instructors could be trained for Canadian industry within the next three months.

The plan is identical with a similar one being used with great effect in the war industries in the United States, and will expand somewhat the principle of the chain letter. A group of twelve key men chosen from the principal war production areas by officials of the Training Branch will be trained as institute conductors in the inaugural course which began in Montreal. They are being instructed by Clifton H. Cox, loaned to the Department of Labour by the Training Within Industry Division of the United States War Production Board.

After a week of intensive training the twelve men will return to their home cities—Vancouver, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston and Montreal and open 12 training institutes to which the war plants in those areas will send selected men. These institutes, lasting a week, will also be conducted for groups of 12.

The men trained in the institutes will be given certificates as War Production Trainers. They will in turn open courses in their respective plants in job instructor training for men and women who are engaged in a supervisory capacity.

Each job instructor trainer will handle four groups of twelve at a time. By staggering the classes over two weeks so as not to keep supervisors away from the plant for too long periods at a time, it will be possible for each trainer in a plant to produce 48 instructors every two weeks. They will receive certificates as War Production Job Instructors.

In this way, and with industry co-operating, it is considered a simple matter to reach the objective of 15,000 instructors over the next three months.

The training program has been endorsed by all the directors general of production of the Department of Munitions and Supply. It will take in all plants in the gun, automotive, tank, aircraft, naval shipbuilding, small arms, machine tools, merchant shipbuilding, chemical and explosives industries that care to take part. Other firms directly associated with war production are also urged to make use of the institutes. The courses will be given to both men and women supervisors, with women receiving the same training as the men.

"It is generally accepted", the Minister pointed out "that ability to do a job well doesn't necessarily involve ability to transfer one's skill to others. This training program is designed to develop and improve the facility of persons responsible for training others and to provide uniformly effective instruction for all our war plants.

"The instructors will be equipped to train more rapidly and efficiently the workers at the bench and the machine in the job they are to do. The plan should do a great deal to better production schedules all through industry. It

has been demonstrated in the United States that one of its most important benefits is in the development of new workers, those thousands of new hands to whom factory life is both new and strange."

Personnel Administration Courses in Canadian Universities

In the March issue of the Labour Gazette, page 254, reference was made to personnel administration courses to be established in Canadian universities. These government sponsored courses will be opened at Queen's University, Kingston and Toronto University early in June, according to a statement made recently by Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.

At Toronto the classes will begin June 1, while those at Queen's will commence one week later.

The courses are part of the direct attack made by the Department of Labour on the many labour administration problems in new and rapidly expanding war industries.

"So many companies have found it necessary to create personnel departments requiring the attention of persons of specialized training", Mr. Mitchell said, "that the Department of Labour, following the practice of the British Ministry of Labour, has co-operated with the universities to make this training available".

Though designed primarily for the war industries, the personnel administration courses will not be confined to them. Applicants nominated by companies with war contracts, or those who might be available for personnel work in war industries will be given preference. The first courses are not intended for persons seeking employment.

No tuition or other fees will be charged. The Department of Labour will pay the necessary travelling expenses of all selected applicants who successfully complete the course. Living or other allowances must be paid by the applicant or the firm sending him.

The courses will require only four weeks full time study under experienced personnel managers loaned by industry. Actually they will take from three to four months to complete. So that the registrants will not be absent from their regular work for too long periods at a time, the universities have divided the instruction into periods of varying lengths. At Toronto, the registrants will attend classes for one week a month for four months. At Queen's the classes will be divided into two periods of a fortnight each, with an interval of eight weeks between.

The pauses between classes will be treated as part of the course, in that the "students" will have the opportunity to apply the lessons to their work in their own plants. In this they will be assisted by consultants, also experienced personnel managers from industry, who will visit the plants to advise and direct as needed. This consultant service will also be available to all successful registrants following completion of the courses. And firms, whose personnel managers are not taking part in the university program, can have the assistance of the consultant service by applying to the Director of Personnel Training, Department of Labour.

Applications for the university courses should be addressed to the Industrial Relations Section, Queen's University, Kingston or the Department of University Extension, University of Toronto.

Appointment of Director of Women's Division, National Selective Service

Elliott M. Little, Director of National Selective Service, announced on May 8 the appointment of Mrs. Rex Eaton, Vancouver, to take charge of the women's division of National Selective Service

Mrs. Eaton, who has a long successful record in the labour field, will deal with the problems of women in industry, arising out of the application of the National Selective Service Order in Council.

For seven years Mrs. Eaton has served as the only woman member of the British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations and has been granted leave of absence for the duration. She is also chairman of the advisory committee of the British Columbia Dominion Provincial Youth Training Committee. As administrator of the Trade Schools Act in British Columbia, she has dealt directly with matters of policy and is familiar with the problems of the workers concerned.

Born in Springhill, Nova Scotia, Mrs. Eaton is a graduate of Acadia University. Married to an Acadia graduate, and mother of three children, she has lived for more than 20 years in Vancouver and is familiar with the western as well as the eastern situation.

Many improvements in the hours of work and working conditions of nurses in British Columbia have been attained by a committee organized by Mrs. Eaton and of which she is still chairman. This committee works directly with hospital boards and the survey it makes is continuous.

Prior to the establishment of the Dominion Unemployment Insurance Commission and the

nationalization of the employment service, Mrs. Eaton worked in conjunction with the women's division of the provincial employment service on a survey which stressed improved conditions of work for household employees in the province.

Three hundred household workers in British Columbia have in the past two years obtained certificates from training classes in which Mrs. Eaton worked in co-operation with the Y.W.C.A. and the Provincial Government. The classes are open to employed household help.

Mrs. Eaton's interest in the labour field has not been restricted to national affairs. When the Pan Pacific Women's Association met in Vancouver four years ago she was chosen to conduct the two-day discussion on "Division of Labour Standards".

Almost unique is the Community Self Help Association in Vancouver which was organized by Mrs. Eaton. Based on the assumption that those in need are willing and anxious to help themselves if the way opens, the association has been responsible for the rehabilitation of a large number of people.

Mrs. Eaton served a term as president of the Vancouver Local Council of Women and was at one time chairman of the national committee on citizenship. She has also served on Y.W.C.A. boards and on the executives of other women's organizations.

H. W. Lea appointed Director of Bureau of Wartime Technical Personnel

Following the appointment of Mr. E. M. Little as Director of National Selective Service (April, 1942, LABOUR GAZETTE, pages 384 and 416), Mr. H. W. Lea has been appointed director of the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel. Mr. Lea was formerly the Bureau's chief executive officer.

Mr. L. Austin Wright and Mr. L. E. Westman, former assistant directors of the Bureau, have been transferred to National Selective Service as assistants to the Director, and the services of the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel will be utilized by National Selective Service in all matters relating to engineering and scientific personnel.

Mr. Lea graduated in civil engineering from McGill University and spent several years in Montreal working on design and construction in that city. More recently he was Montreal district manager of the Phillips Electrical Works, Brockville, Ontario.

Establishment of Consultative Committee on Labour Policy

A Consultative Committee has been established to confer with the Minister of Labour on matters of labour policy. The Committee is composed of representatives nominated by trade union and employer organizations.

The Minister will confer with the labour and employer panels of the Committee separately or jointly as the matters under consideration may require.

The members of the Committee and the organizations they represent are as follows:—

Canadian Manufacturers Association:

F. A. Sherman, Vice-President and General Manager, Dominion Foundries and Steel, Ltd., Depew Street, Hamilton, Ont.

J. C. Macfarlane, K.C., Vice-President, Canadian General Electric Co., Limited, 212 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

H. R. Wake, Secretary, Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., 1700 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Que.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:

Tom Moore, President, Ottawa.

A. D'Aoust, Secretary-Treasurer, Ottawa.

Arthur J. Crawford, Canadian Representative of the Sheet Metal Workers' Inter. Assn., 122 Dowling Ave., Toronto.

Canadian Congress of Labour:

Patrick Conroy, Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Congress of Labour, Ottawa.

M. M. MacLean, Executive Committee Member and National Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and other Transport Workers, 230 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa.

Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada:

Georges-Aime Gagnon, President, National Catholic Federation of Printing Trades, 1231 Demontigny St. E., Montreal, Que.

Railway Running Trades:

A. J. Kelly, Dominion Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 314 Birks Bldg., Ottawa.

Canadian Chamber of Commerce:

H. H. Bishop, Vice-President, The Robert Simpson Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

L. W. Townsend, Manager, The Staff Department, The Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Que.

Canadian Construction Association:

H. P. Frid, Frid Construction Co., Terminal Building, Hamilton, Ont.

Ontario Mining Association:

H. C. McCloskey, 244 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

Financial Aid for Medical Students in Ontario Universities

On April 30, the Minister of Labour, Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, announced that through a new arrangement made with university authorities, medical students in Ontario universities would be given financial assistance. The Minister announced the plan following a meeting of representatives of universities with spokesmen for the Departments of Labour and National Defence.

All medical students, other than freshmen, who need aid and who agree to enlist in the armed services when they reach the second last year of their course will receive loans up to approximately $300 a year. The universities will select the students to be helped. Each university will administer its own fund and will make collection of the loans.

When they reach the second last year of their course, students who are physically fit and have a good academic standing will be enlisted in the Army. They will be given leave of absence with pay till graduation, when they will be posted as medical officers.

It became necessary to work out this special plan for Ontario universities when the Provincial Government declined to participate in the original student aid program. Under it the Federal and Provincial governments co-operate on a 50-50 basis, and engineering, science and dental students, who pledge their service to the nation after graduation, are covered. In British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, all co-operating on the 50-50 basis, the money is paid as an outright grant. In Manitoba, at the request of the Provincial Government which pays half the cost, it is loaned.

The Ontario Government declined to co-operate as it considered the plan a war measure and the sole responsibility of the Federal Government. A proposal that it divert some of its $300,000 grant to the R.C.A.F. school at Galt to students' aid was rejected.

The training Branch estimates that the Ontario scheme will cost the Federal Department of Labour $150,000, less repayment of the loans. This figure includes the cost of accelerating the medical course to speed graduation of doctors. The speed up will be obtained largely by shortening the summer vacations of medical students, which in turn cuts down the time in which they can earn money for their tuition fees.

It is thought probable that a similar arrangement will be worked out with the Ontario universities to give aid to dental students. The plan will be enlarged to take in engineering and science students only if the war demand for them makes it necessary.

Director of National Selective Service to be co-ordinating authority in placement of engineering and science university graduates

On May 11 a conference of representatives of 18 universities and various government departments recommended that the Director of National Selective Service should become the co-ordinating authority in the guidance of engineering and science graduates to the armed forces or war industries.

The conference urged that all civil and military departments of government should submit their requirements for such technical personnel to the Director of National Selective Service, who would then guide the graduates into appropriate posts. It was suggested that the channelling of science and engineering graduates towards essential types of work should be commenced at the beginning of the second to last year of their courses.

The conference of 150 persons included university presidents, deans of engineering and science, heads of agricultural colleges, representatives of the armed services, the Department of Munitions and Supply, the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada, National Research Council and other bodies.

The conference commended the Department of Labour's program of aid for needy students in engineering and science (see preceding note) and urged its extension, under a selective system, to high school graduates otherwise unable to take university engineering and science courses.

The prospective supply of engineers and science workers was held to be far from sufficient to meet the varied wartime needs. Refresher courses were advocated for graduate engineers and other scientific personnel, as well as establishment of special short courses for laboratory technicians. To guarantee continued food production, the scientific needs of agriculture were also discussed.

Canadian Congress of Labour urges establishment of Industrial Councils in each basic industry

Reiterating a recommendation made earlier in the year in its annual memorandum of proposed legislation (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1942, pages 291-295), the Canadian Congress of Labour following a two day meeting of its Executive Council, requested that the

Government call national conferences in each basic industry as a first step in the establishment of national, regional and plant councils.

According to the proposed plan, "the chief functions of each industrial council would be to ensure maximum uninterrupted production in each industry; to devise employment and production policies which would maintain industrial harmony with the highest efficiency; to provide for the pooling of experience, patent rights and processes of manufacture, and the transfer of labour or industry where necessary; to establish effective machinery the lack of which causes interruptions of production; to co-operate with similar councils in other industries for all-out production, and to consider proposals for the re-conversion of industry to peace-time production after the war is won.

"The first step, in the opinion of the Congress, is the calling of national conferences in each industry by the federal government, and the subsequent establishment of national and plant councils as the plan is generally adopted. Organized Labour in every industry has plans and suggestions ready for immediate consideration, but it is obvious that the initiative must be taken by the government. Canadian Labour in this respect finds itself in the same position as British Labour after Dunkirk. It was only through the strong and united support of the British public that Labour obtained representation on war-production councils. The results of such participation were extraordinary, and similar results can be achieved in Canada."

Health of workers in Canadian war industries

By a recent Order in Council, officials of the Department of Pensions and National Health have been granted authority to enter and inspect plants engaged on war contracts in order that sanitary and medical facilities may receive proper supervision.

In peace time, the inspection of industrial plants was left almost entirely to the individual provinces, but the vast wartime expansion of factories fulfilling contracts with the Dominion and allied governments—all of which contracts include clauses requiring the contractor to provide sanitary and medical supervision—has made it imperative that federal health authorities actively enter the field.

It is recognized, departmental officials state, that a high standard of health among workers who are engaged in war industry will directly increase the war effort of the allied powers.

The Order in Council also stipulates that the owner of any war contract premises must, if requested, maintain a record of sickness and accidents, permit the display of posters authorized by the Department and the distribution of health and safety literature among employees on the premises, keep his premises at all times in a clean, sanitary condition, and provide lighting, heating, ventilation, water and toilet facilities satisfactory to the authorities.

The contractor is required to provide satisfactory medical, surgical, nursing and preventive services. Any food provided for employees on the premises must satisfy specified nutritional standards, while, as a further safeguard, the contractor is obliged to permit regular physical examinations of persons engaged in preparing or distributing such food.

Any plans for new construction or alterations to existing war factories must also receive the approval of the Department in so far as sanitary and safety facilities are concerned.

Conference of administrators of labour legislation

The Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation held its fifth annual conference in Ottawa on May 4-6. The Association includes officers of Dominion and Provincial departments, boards or commissions administering labour laws.

The provincial representatives were:—

Alberta—Clayton Adams, Chairman, Board of Industrial Relations.

British Columbia—Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour.

Manitoba—R. A. Stewart, Deputy Minister of Labour; J. Leslie, Chief Conciliation Officer.

New Brunswick—Douglas Cochrane, Director of Labour; John S. MacKinnon, Secretary, Fair Wage Board.

Nova Scotia—T. D. A. Purves, Acting Deputy Minister of Labour.

Ontario—J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour; J. R. Prain, Chief Factory Inspector; Patterson Farmer, Industrial Standards Officer.

Prince Edward Island—Hon. Horace Wright, President of the Executive Council.

Quebec—J. O'Connell-Maher, Director of Services; Cyprien Miron, Conciliation and Arbitration Officer; Clovis Bernier, Chief Inspector; O. E. Sharpe, Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Saskatchewan—C. A. Scott, Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare.

In opening the conference, Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Dominion Minister of Labour, emphasized the importance of the Association's part in smoothing out difficulties in the application of war labour policies and urged the co-operation of all authorities in what is, after all, the fundamental labour problem, in war as in peace, to ensure for all Canadian citizens freedom from want.

The topics discussed by the conference were among those made especially urgent by war conditions. They included accident prevention, the Dominion wages stabilization and fair wage policies, women in war industries and trade unionism and collective bargaining.

At the annual dinner, an address by Mr. E. M. Little, Director of National Selective Services, on the Selective Services policy, was followed by an interesting discussion.

The officers for the Association for 1942-43 are:—

Past President—A. W. Crawford, Director of Labour Relations, National War Labour Board.

President—H. S. Johnstone, Executive Officer, Saskatchewan Regional War Labour Board.

1st Vice-President—H. R. Pettigrove, Executive Officer, New Brunswick Regional War Labour Board.

2nd Vice-President—T. D. A. Purves, Acting Deputy Minister of Labour, Nova Scotia.

Secretary-Treasurer—Margaret Mackintosh, Research Division, Dominion Department of Labour.

Annual Convention of Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario

With almost 4,000 delegates in attendance from five provinces of Canada and five states of the United States, the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario held its annual convention in Toronto on April 20 and 21.

The retiring president of the associations, Mr. M. F. Verity of the Massey-Harris Company, presided at the opening sessions. Mr. Verity reviewed the work done by the ten divisions in Ontario. He said that in 1941 there were 113,822 accidents as compared with 81,116 in 1940. In view of the fact that the pressure of work had increased and many more untrained workers were in industry, this was a creditable result. Mr. Verity said that the total benefits awarded by the Workmen's Compensation Board in 1941 were $9,898,893 compared with $7,282,877 in 1940.

Mr. M. J. McCarthy, Safety Director, Fisher Body Division, General Motors Corporation, Detroit, said that the responsibility for safety and accident prevention was on management, and that accidents were just as much an indictment of a plant as was the failure to keep production on schedule.

Another prominent speaker at the convention was a former British minister of labour and a noted expert on international labour—Rt. Hon. Margaret Bonfield. She discussed the adaptability of women in industry and pointed out that in spite of the constant exodus of male factory workers into the army, production in Britain had risen 40 per cent.

At the annual banquet the speaker was Mr. H. Napier Moore, editor of *Maclean's* magazine. Mr. Moore said that the security of workers against actual slavery was at stake, and "the only way we can control our destiny is by a decisive victory; we cannot win by accident."

Another speaker was Mr. W. H. Chesnut, Harrisburg, Pa., president of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. He said that "the field for improvement in safety efficiency is far greater to-day among employees than among employers." He said that most industrial accidents in Pennsylvania in 1941 occurred in spite of every safeguard ever devised or recommended.

Many delegates representing large Canadian companies stressed the importance of the prevention of industrial accidents and the various measures adopted by their organizations in reducing the number of accidents and resulting time loss among workers.

A feature of the convention was an exhibition of industrial safeguarding methods and equipment. It was largely attended and delegates were able to study at first-hand every latest device and equipment invented to make the factory and office a safer place to work in.

The officers elected for the coming year were: president, Mr. T. A. Rice, International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.; 1st vice-president, W. H. Munro, Ottawa Light Heat and Power Company Ltd., Ottawa; 2nd vice-president, E. O. Morgan, Canadian National Carbon Co. Ltd., Toronto; honorary treasurer, A. Ross Robertson, Dominion Bridge Company, Ltd., Toronto. At a subsequent meeting, R. B. Morley was reappointed the general manager and J. L. Dodington the assistant general manager and secretary.

Employment of Nova Scotia School Children in Agriculture

To relieve the shortage of farm labour, Nova Scotia has authorized the release of boys and girls from school between June 1 and October 20 for farm work. The scheme applies only to children over 14 years of age and is to be administered by the departments of education and agriculture.

County agricultural representatives will supervise the operation of the plan with the assistance of county committees. Farmers needing help must file applications with the agricultural representative giving full particulars about the conditions of work and wages to be paid. Principals will furnish lists of boys wishing farm work to the agricultural representative who will allot the students among the farmers. Girls will be permitted to work only on the farms of their families or relatives.

Each student working on a farm will be enrolled as a member of the Nova Scotia farm service force and will receive a badge. Those who complete 10 weeks of work will receive a diploma testifying to their contribution to the war effort.

The period of employment has been divided into two sections. The spring section operates from June 1 to the opening of school in September, and the fall section from the closing of school in June to October 20. Pupils who complete at least 10 weeks work in the spring period will be granted their certificates or report cards on submission of an employment form signed by the farmer under whom they worked. This does not apply to Grade XI and XII students who must write their final examinations if they wish to secure a provincial high school certificate. Pupils who serve for at least 10 weeks in the fall period will be excused from attendance until October 20. Students who serve for less than 10 weeks in either period will be granted the same privileges only if they were voluntarily released by the farmer.

No student with a school record below passing grade will be released from school. Only those with high records will be permitted to work for the whole period from June 1 to October 20. School credit is not to be given for time lost in the fall term, and the school and teachers are expected to arrange their programs so as to assist the students in making up lost work .

Mobilization of Labour in Great Britain in the Event of Invasion

As part of the plans for meeting enemy action in the event of invasion in Great Britain a new Defence Regulation has been made with a view to assuring that labour will be immediately available when required for the purpose of doing work needed in connection with operations for meeting enemy action on land.

As outlined in the March issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* "the Regulation empowers a Regional Commissioner, after consultation with or as a result of representations made by a competent military authority, to declare a Civil Defence region or any part of region to be an Operational Area, if it is necessary to use the labour in it for the purpose of work, either in that area or an adjacent area, in connection with operations for meeting actual or immediately apprehended enemy action on land in the United Kingdom.

"When an area has been thus declared to be an Operational Area, the Minister of Labour and National Service is empowered to direct any persons in that area to perform specified services or to report for work to a representative of the Naval, Military or Air Forces, of a Government Department or local or public authority, or of a public utility undertaking. The only work which people may be required to perform under the Regulation is work which appears to a competent military authority to be needed in connection with operations for meeting enemy action on land. No person may be required under the Regulation to perform combatant duties. Services rendered are to be paid for at a rate not lower than that generally paid for comparable services in the district; and any person who sustains an injury while performing work to which he has been directed will be safeguarded in the matter of compensation either under the Workmen's Compensation Act or under the Personal Injuries (Civilians) Scheme.

"The powers of the Minister to give directions will be exercised on his behalf by duly authorized officers, to be called Operational Area Defence Officers. All National Service Officers automatically become Operational Area Defence Officers, and other such Officers may also be appointed. The directions given by these Officers need not be in writing but may be given in the most convenient way, according to the prevailing circumstances. Only very limited classes of persons are excepted under the Regulation (viz., members of the Armed Forces of the Crown, the Police Forces, whole-time members of Civil Defence Forces and Services, including the National Fire Service, members of The Royal Observer Corps or of the Women's Auxiliary Services), and in the circumstances existing, should invasion take place, it may be necessary to call upon the services of people who, in other circumstances, would be left to pursue their ordinary occupations. Administrative arrangements will, however, be made with a view

to leaving undisturbed persons whose services, even in the emergency conditions which may exist, are required for other essential purposes.

"The penalty on conviction or indictment for an offence against the Regulation will be penal servitude for a term not exceeding ten years or a fine not exceeding £500, or both. Operational Area Defence Officers are given power to arrest without warrant any person in whose case there is reasonable ground for suspecting that he has committed an offence against the Regulation."

Hours of Work, Lost Time and Labour Wastage in Great Britain

The Industrial Health Research Board in Great Britain has recently published its second report entitled *Hours of Work, Lost Time and Labour Wastage.*

This second report of the Board gives the results of an investigation made during the period from the outbreak of war to the end of June, 1941, in 50 munition factories covering approximately 200,000 employees. It deals with the question of hours of work, and with some of the hindrances to maximum output, including lost time, labour wastage and for a few factories, the differential diagnosis of sickness absence.

The general conclusions reached by the Board as a result of their investigations were summarized in the March, 1942, issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* as follows:

The results of this inquiry show that the time lost by factory workers through sickness, injury and absence without permission, when undisturbed by extraneous factors, varied with the weekly hours of work. It was usually low when the hours of work were less than 60 per week, but increased as the hours increased up to 75. The findings suggest that, over an extended period, the weekly hours of work should generally not exceed 60 to 65 for men and 55 to 60 for women.

In all the groups, the workers were stimulated to an increased output after the collapse of France, and although it was physiologically impossible to maintain the maximum level reached, output in nearly every case has since remained above the previous level. The beneficial effects of a reduction in excessive hours of work, together with the inauguration of staggered holidays, were reflected in an increase in the rate of working afterwards.

Labour wastage varied considerably from one factory to another. Some of the conditions leading to a high rate were the employment of women unaccustomed to factory work, or married women whose domestic responsibilities prevented satisfactory adjustment to factory life; difficulties of shopping and getting suitable meals, and the problem of transport, were important in this connection. For reasons such as these, women on the whole lost more time than men.

The report concludes by saying that when it is remembered that many workers lived far from the factories, and had to face air-raids when travelling to and from work, that some had lost their homes and had to sleep in improvised shelters, and that often they had to wait outside in the cold and rain because of inadequate transport arrangements, the time-keeping of the factory personnel studied deserves high praise.

British Engineering Unions Move Toward Greater Co-operation

A committee of trade union leaders in the engineering industry has been appointed to consider setting up an engineering joint trades movement covering all unions in the engineering industry. The committee was appointed at a conference of representatives of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the National Union of Foundry Workers and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. Since 1937 the A.E.U. and the National Union of Foundry Workers on one side and the Confederation on the other have negotiated separately with employers. The A.E.U. has a membership of 630,000, mainly skilled men. The confederation embraces about 40 unions including a large general workers' union.

U.S. War Man-power Commission Established

In an executive order dated April 18, President Roosevelt established a nine-man War Man-power Commission with Mr. Paul V. McNutt, United States Federal Security Administrator as Chairman.

The Man-power Commission is charged with the duty of bringing about "the most effective mobilization and the maximum use of the nation's man-power for the prosecution of the war."

The eight members and the departments they will represent are: Goldthwaite H. Dorr, War Department; Under-Secretary James V. Forrestal, Navy Department; Secretary Claude R. Wickard, Department of Agriculture; Secretary Frances Perkins, Department of Labour; Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board; General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service System; Commissioner Arthur S. Flemming, Civil Service Commission, and Wendell Lund, labour production division of the War Production Board.

In the executive order establishing the Commission, the Chairman, Mr. McNutt, was authorized, after consultation with other members of the Commission, to (1) direct the mobilization and allocation of all American civilians for the supply lines of battle; (2) formulate any legislation that may be necessary for full accomplishment of this purpose and, on the President's approval, recommend it to congress, and (3) take charge of the employment of all civilians in the federal war establishment.

In his first press conference after assuming his new post, Mr. McNutt said that a system of labour priorities is "unavoidable" to make the best possible use of the nation's manpower for war production but that the system would be "on a voluntary and democratic basis," at least for the present. One of the objectives of the system, he said, would be to prevent industries from "hoarding" skilled workers and also to prevent employers from "pirating" labour from one another.

U.S. rulings on labour problems resulting from air raid protection training and volunteer war work

In a statement issued on April 20, the United States Wage and Hour Administrator, Mr. L. Metcalfe Walling, established the following rulings with respect to management-labour problems resulting from air raid protection training and volunteer war work:

"1. Time spent by workers in shelters during a black-out or air raid alarm is not to be counted as hours worked if the employee does nothing for the employer during that period.

"2. Time voluntarily spent by a worker in watchman or air raid protection service for one employer constitutes hours worked for the employer, for which compensation must be paid, unless such service is performed under the control and supervision of a government defense agency or a management labour plant committee.

"3. Overtime must be paid to a worker whose volunteer services as a plant watchman or in air raid protection duty keep him engaged by one employer beyond forty hours a week.

"4. An employee performing any duty during an air raid alarm or a blackout, such as standing by with a sand bucket or acting as a spotter, must be paid during the period involved.

"5. Time spent by employees at plant air raid protection training programs which they attend voluntarily after regular working hours will not ordinarily be considered hours worked.

"6. When an employer donates a day's production at his plant to the Red Cross the employees must be compensated in full for all work done on that day even though they wish to donate their services, except in those few situations in which the Red Cross takes over the plant and supervises the work.

"7. Employees may not waive overtime pay but may accept part of the wages due them in war bonds or stamps."

It was stated that where the problems arising in any "factual situation" have been "covered by the process of collective bargaining", the result will be respected by the Wage and Hour Division.

U.S. shipyard workers give up premium pay

Following the recommendations of the C.I.O. executive board (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1942, page 389) that affiliated organizations relinquish the provisions of agreements establishing premium payments for work performed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays where that work is performed within the limits of the forty-hour work week, 200 delegates from Atlantic Coast, Gulf Coast and Great Lakes locals of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, voted in favour of foregoing these privileges. The delegates represented about 225,000 workers in privately owned shipyards.

The conference also adopted a resolution declaring that "no concessions made by the union in overtime and wages shall be allowed to increase profits of shipbuilding employers or destroy fundamental rights and privileges of workers in industry". Another resolution urged the immediate establishment of labour-management committees in shipyards in which they do not already exist.

Inter-American Conference on Social Security to be held in Santiago-de-Chile

The International Labour Office, Montreal, has announced that at the invitation of the Chilean Government, an Inter-American Conference on Social Security will be held in Santiago-de-Chile from September 10 to 16, 1942. The main objective of the conference is to bring about closer co-operation of all countries of the Western Hemisphere in the field of social security.

The I.L.O. is in charge of the technical preparations of the meeting, and its Acting Director, Mr. E. J. Phelan, plans to attend personally the meetings in Santiago. The Governing Body of the I.L.O. will be represent-

ed by a tripartite delegation. The members will be: for the Governments, Mr. Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium; for the Employers, Mr. Henry I. Harriman, Chairman of the New England Power Association; for the Workers, Mr. Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labour.

The Santiago Conference, in which all American countries are invited to participate, will be the continuation of a preliminary meeting in Lima, jointly convened in December, 1940, by the Peruvian Minister of Health and Labour, Dr. Constantino I. Carvallo, and Mr. John G. Winant, then Director of the International Labour Office. Since the first session at which an Inter-American Committee on Social Security was set up with the participation of ten governments, other countries including Canada and Uruguay have decided to join in this new Inter-American solidarity effort.

The war has forced every country to utilize to the utmost its manpower and material resources. Social security services have been called upon to make a supreme effort to preserve and strengthen the health and productive capacity of the working population. The Santiago Conference will furnish a unique opportunity to develop effective collaboration among the social insurance institutions of the Western Hemisphere, and to set up a constructive program of action.

A number of important technical questions will come up for discussion at Santiago. On one, the formulating of a disability insurance program as an integral part of pension insurance, the Chairman of the Social Security Board in Washington, Mr. A. J. Altmeyer, will submit a report. Another item on the agenda will deal with the increasing difficulty for many countries in the Americas in procuring the necessary hospital equipment and basic medical supplies. The extension of social insurance protection to agricultural workers will also be discussed, and the experiments made in this respect by Chile will be of special interest to the delegates to the Conference.

A number of reports are being prepared for the Session. A preliminary paper, which constitutes a general introduction to the problems to be discussed, was published some time ago by the International Labour Office in Montreal under the title *Approaches to Social Security*.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

IN the month of April three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour, as follows:—

1. From welders and burners in the employ of the Burrard (Vancouver) Dry Dock Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., members of Welders' and Burners' Unit No. 4, Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada. Approximately 220 workers were said to be directly affected by the dispute, which arose out of their request for recognition of the union as their bargaining agency. It was stated that the employing company had recently signed an agreement recognizing another union as the sole bargaining agency of all its employees, despite the desire of the majority of the welders and burners not to be represented by the latter union. On April 18 Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour, Vancouver, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

2. From beef butchers in the employ of Canada Packers, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. The dispute was said to have arisen out of the discharge of the employees concerned following their refusal to work overtime at regular rates of pay. It was stated that 10 workers were directly affected and 35 indirectly.

3. From employees of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., members of Local 12291, District 50, United Mine Workers of America. Approximately 700 workers were said to be directly affected by the dispute, which had arisen out of the alleged unjust dismissal of a union member. On April 27 Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

Boards Established

On April 22 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the McCord Radiator and Manufacturing Company, Walkerville, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America, and, on the nomination of the employees concerned, Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, was appointed a member of the board. The establishment of the board was recommended in a report received on that date from Mr. Louis

Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, who had previously been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1942, page 10).

On April 22 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between Gar Wood Industries of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America, and, on the nomination of the employees concerned, Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, was appointed a member of the board. The establishment of the board was recommended in a report received on that date from Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, who had previously been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1942, page 261).

On April 22 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America, and on the nomination of the employees concerned, Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, was appointed a member of the board. The establishment of the board was recommended in a report received on April 21 from Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, who had previously been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1942, page 392).

On April 29 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, and employees in its Plant No. 3, Ojibway, Ont., members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1942, page 391), and, on the nomination of the employees concerned, Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, was appointed a member of the board. The establishment of the board was recommended in a report received on April 28 from Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, P.Q., who, on April 21, had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

On April 29 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited, Ojibway, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1942, page 391), and, on the nomination of the employees concerned, Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, was appointed a member of the board. The establishment of the board was recommended in a report received on April 28 from Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, P.Q., who, on April 21, had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

On April 30 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, and employees in its Turcot Works, Montreal, P.Q., members of Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1941, pages 1186 and 1213, and November, 1941, page 1343). The board was established after protracted efforts by officials of the Department of Labour to effect a mutually satisfactory adjustment of the dispute had proven unsuccessful.

Board Fully Constituted

The constitution of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in March to deal with a dispute between the Sorg Pulp Company, Limited, Port Mellon, B.C., and its employees, members of Local 297, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1942, page 391), was completed during the month of April. The personnel of the board is as follows: His Honour Judge J. O. Wilson, Ashcroft, B.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; P. R. Bengough, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the nomination of the employees; and J. A. Clark, K.C., also of Vancouver, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

Other Disputes Referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

On April 2, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, P.Q., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between the Rolland Paper Company, Limited, and its employees at St. Jerome and Mont Rolland, P.Q., members of Locals 454 and 455, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and Local 106, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, in connection with which an application had been received in March for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1942, page 391).

On April 23 Mr. James Leslie, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Manitoba Department of Labour, Winnipeg, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between the Western Packing Company of Canada, Limited, Winnipeg, and its employees, members of Packing Plant Employees' Federal Union 92, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Other Reports of Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

On April 2 a report was received from Mr. Gilbert Jackson, Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of a dispute between Noranda Mines, Limited, Noranda, P.Q., and its employees, members of Federal Miners' Union 22834, American Federation of Labour (Labour Gazette, March, 1942, page 262). The Commissioner reported that the employing company had undertaken to enter into an agreement with a committee of its employees, to be elected by secret ballot under the auspices of the Department of Labour, and that the employees had withdrawn their application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

On April 7 a report was received from Mr. H. R. Pettigrove, Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of a dispute between the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Springhill, N.S., and its employees, members of Local 4514, United Mine Workers of America (Labour Gazette, April, 1942, page 392). The Commissioner reported that he was satisfied that the matters in dispute could be satisfactorily adjusted by the interested parties themselves in accordance with the provisions of the collective agreement which is in effect between them.

On April 21 a report was received from Mr. Louis Fine, Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of a dispute between the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, Bowmanville, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 189, United Rubber Workers of America (Labour Gazette, April, 1942, page 391). The Commissioner reported that the interested parties, with his assistance, had reached a mutually satisfactory agreement on the matters in dispute and that the employees had withdrawn their application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

On April 29 a final report was received from Mr. H. R. Pettigrove, Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of a dispute between T. McAvity and Sons, Limited, Saint John, N.B., and its employees, members of Local 835, International Association of Machinists (Labour Gazette, February, 1942, page 134). The Commissioner reported that the interested parties, with his assistance, had negotiated a collective agreement, which is summarized in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue. Subsequently the employees withdrew their application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Other Settlements

On April 15, following mediation by Messrs. F. E. Harrison and G. R. Currie, representatives of the Department of Labour, an agreement was signed by the Pacific Bolt Manufacturing Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., and its employees, members of Local 1, Vancouver Metal Workers' Union, Canadian Congress of Labour. The dispute between these parties was to have been referred to arbitration in the event that a settlement was not reached by January 1, 1942 (Labour Gazette, November, 1941, page 1343), but on the joint request of the parties this date was later extended to April 1, 1942. On the latter date, however, it appeared likely that a settlement would be reached through direct negotiations, and recourse to arbitration was considered unnecessary. Particulars concerning the agreement will be found in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

On April 10, following mediation by Messrs. F. E. Harrison and G. R. Currie, representatives of the Department of Labour, an agreement was signed by the Corporation of the City of North Vancouver, B.C., and the unlicensed deck and engine-room crews of the North Vancouver Ferries, members of the Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific (Labour Gazette, January, 1942, page 10). Subsequently, the employees' application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was withdrawn. Particulars concerning the agreement will be found in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

On April 22 the Department of Labour was advised that, following a decision by the Ontario Regional War Labour Board as to the amount of wartime cost-of-living bonus to which the employees concerned are entitled, an agreement has been signed by Irvin Air Chute, Limited, Fort Erie, Ont., and its employees, members of the Irvin Air Chute Workers' Association, Canadian Congress of Labour (Labour Gazette, March, 1942, page 261). Subsequently, the employees' application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was withdrawn.

On April 18, following mediation by Mr. Raoul Trepanier, representative of the Department of Labour, an agreement was signed by St. Lawrence Alloys and Metals, Limited, Beauharnois, P.Q., and its employees, members of Alloys and Metals Workers' Federal Union 22613 American Federation of Labour (Labour Gazette, April, 1942, page 391). Subsequently, the employees' application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was withdrawn. Particulars concerning the agreement will be found in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1942

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for April, 1942, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*April, 1942	17	6,838	20,403
*March, 1942	18	3,770	23,191
April, 1941	35	20,460	77,036

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While there was a slight decrease in the number of disputes in April and an appreciable decrease in time loss, there was a considerable increase in the number of workers involved, as a result of strikes of shipyard workers at Lauzon, P.Q., carpenters and labourers at Point Edward, N.S., and two strikes of coal miners at Florence, N.S. The other disputes of importance involved coal miners at Joggins, N.S., steel workers at Trenton, N.S., and shipyard workers at Midland, Ont. In March the important disputes involved coal miners at Springhill, N.S., bakers at Montreal, P.Q., automobile parts factory workers at Windsor, Ont., and biscuit factory workers at Vancouver, B.C. In April, 1941, the outstanding disputes were four strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia and one in New Brunswick, steel rolling mill workers at Montreal, P.Q., and steel car factory workers at Hamilton, Ont.

Two disputes, involving 130 workers, were carried over from March, and 15 commenced during April. Of these 17 disputes, 14 were terminated during the month. Two resulted in favour of the employers involved, four in favour of the workers, while eight were indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were three strikes or lockouts recorded as in progress: namely, coal miners, Inverside, N.S., coal miners, Florence, N.S., and knitting mill workers at Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to three disputes of this nature: truck drivers and helpers, Toronto, Ont., one employer, October 7, 1941 to December 31, 1941; biscuit and candy workers, Vancouver, B.C., March 10, 1942, to April 14, 1942, one employer; bakers, etc., Montreal, P.Q., March 7, 1942, to April 15, 1942, eleven employers.

A stoppage of work in a plywood factory at Vancouver, B.C. on April 17 has been reported but detailed information was not received in time for inclusion in the statistical table. It appears that approximately 250 employees were involved for one hour that day and the dispute was as to union recognition and a cost-of-living bonus. A settlement had not been reached by the end of the month and a similar stoppage occurred early in May regarding the observance of seniority when reducing staff.

A strike of bank clerks for union recognition and increases in pay in several branches of one bank in Montreal on April 30 has been reported but as particulars have not been received it is not included in the statistical table. Newspaper reports indicate that about 300 employees were involved.

A stoppage of work on April 27 by 1,200 coal miners in one colliery at Sydney Mines, N.S., has been reported in the press but it appears that the men stayed away to vote in the federal plebiscite.

A minor dispute involving 100 workers in a shipyard at Lauzon, P.Q., for about one hour on April 18, has been reported. The employees were protesting a delay in making the adjustments following the strike on April 4. After discussion with the management work was resumed.

Disputes in Progress Prior to April

BAKERS, ETC., MONTREAL, P.Q.—This strike of members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America commenced on March 7 but a number of the strikers were replaced and a reduction in the varieties of bakery products made unnecessary the employment of as many workers. An agreement between the Montreal Bakers'

Association and the National Catholic Unions was in force under the Quebec Collective Agreements Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1942, page 352, and preceding issues. Negotiations and conciliation with a view to a settlement broke down on March 21, when the employers refused to give preference to strikers returning to work and lay off those who had replaced them. Early in April employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected. A charge of intimidation against two union officials was dismissed about April 20.

BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—In connection with this strike, owing to alleged discrimination against union workers, although there was a union agreement, it is reported that by the middle of April some of those on strike had resumed work and others had been replaced sufficiently to carry on the normal business. The union reported that at the end of March, 43 were still on strike but that later nearly half of this number had obtained employment elsewhere. The establishment has been placed on the "do not patronize" list by the union and the dispute is included in the list of strikes where employment conditions are no longer affected but which have not been called off or declared terminated by the union.

Disputes Commencing During April

COAL MINERS, FLORENCE, N.S.—The strike on April 29 followed a resumption of work on April 28 by the miners who were on strike from April 20 to April 27 against the suspension of nine miners who had quit work an hour early on April 18. The union had decided to resume work pending investigation. The result of this was that the nine men were suspended for six days and the miners again ceased work. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated but a proposal to refer it to the Joint Adjustment Board in accordance with the agreement was under consideration.

KNITTING MILL WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A number of knitters ceased work on April 29 to obtain an increase in piece rates, indirectly involving 150 other workers. Early in May work was resumed pending investigation and the approval by the Regional War Labour Board of any changes in the wage scale.

CARPENTERS AND LABOURERS, POINT EDWARD, N.S.—The result of this strike was that the Regional War Labour Board raised the labourers' pay from 40 cents per hour to 43½ cents, fixed a cost-of-living bonus and awarded overtime pay for carpenters after 8 hours per day and for labourers beyond 48 hours work per week. The labourers had asked for a ten per cent increase.

SHIPYARD WORKERS, LAUZON, P.Q.—A number of employees ceased work on April 4, closing down the plant for that day, in protest against the classification and rates of pay for some workers in the application of the scale effective under P.C. 629, January 26, 1942, following the report of a Royal Commission on wages in shipyards in Quebec and Ontario. As a result of conciliation by an officer of the Department of Labour and negotiations between representatives of the shipyard operators and the union it was agreed, on April 6, that employees would submit appeals as to their classifications to be dealt with by the management and employees' representatives, those not settled to be arbitrated. Adjustments in the wage scale are to be referred to the National War Labour Board. Work was resumed by some employees on April 7 and by the others on April 9.

SHIPYARD WORKERS, SOREL, P.Q.—A number of the workers, principally welders, ceased work on April 4 in protest against a delay in applying a new wage schedule with higher rates of pay. As a result of concilation by an official of the Department of Labour it was agreed that the new rates would be put into effect at once and work was resumed by some of those on strike on April 7, the others to be reinstated as required.

SHIPYARD WORKERS, MIDLAND AND KINGSTON, ONT.—Employees in one shipyard at Midland ceased work on April 16, following the dismissal of one employee, demanding an investigation into wages and working conditions as applied under P.C. 629, outlined above. A conciliation officer of the Department of Labour advised the workers that the strike was contrary to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and that the complaints could be dealt with when work was resumed. On April 18 employees in a shipyard at Kingston ceased work in sympathy and a similar strike at Collingwood was threatened. These disputes were referred to the Department of Justice in connection with the apparent violation which had occurred of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. On April 21 the management at Midland agreed to reinstate the employee dismissed and to take back all workers without discrimination and being assured that the National War Labour Board would deal with the wage dispute, work was resumed both in Midland and Kingston on April 22. Fourteen men at Midland, members of the employees' committee, and five at Kingston, were reported to have been charged with violation of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1942*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to April, 1942.				
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods, etc.—				
Bakers, etc., Montreal, P.Q.	11	87	1,000	Commenced March 7; for union recognition and agreement on wages and working conditions; employment conditions no longer affected by the middle of April; in favour of employers.
Biscuit and Candy Workers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	43	500	Commenced March 9; alleged discrimination against union workers on seniority and staff reduction; employment conditions no longer affected by the middle of April; in favour of employer.
(a) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during April, 1942.				
MINING—				
Coal miners, Joggins, N.S.	1	215	1,200	Commenced April 4; against dismissal of worker; terminated April 12; negotiations; worker reinstated pending investigation; indefinite.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	727	5,000	Commenced April 20; against suspension of workers; terminated April 27; negotiations; work resumed pending investigation; indefinite.
Coal miners, Inverside, N.S	1	25	150	Commenced April 24; against delay in completion of wash house; unterminated.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	727	1,454	Commenced April 29; against penalty. suspension of workers following investigation; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, etc. —				
Clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	102	30	Commenced April 9; for restoration of piece rate wages; terminated April 9; negotiations; work resumed pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Knitting mill workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	*(a)* 19	38	Commenced April 29; for increased wages; unterminated.
Metal Products—				
Moulders, Brantford, Ont.	1	300	150	Commenced April 1; for restoration of overtime pay; terminated April 1; conciliation (federal); payment for overtime restored; in favour of workers.
Truck factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	276	200	Commenced April 3; for recognition of seniority in reducing staff; terminated April 4; negotiations; workers reinstated; in favour of workers.
Machinists, apprentices, etc., Trenton, N.S.	1	98	1,200	Commenced April 3; for increased wages; terminated April 18; negotiations; wage scale to be referred to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Wire factory workers, Ottawa, Ont.	1	10	10	Commenced April 18; for increased wages; terminated April 18; negotiations; wage scale to be referred to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Building and Structures, etc.—				
Carpenters and labourers, Point Edward, N.S.	1	1,100	1,100	Commenced April 14; *re* question of shinglers joining union and increased wages; terminated April 14; negotiations and reference to Regional War Labour Board; in favour of workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1942*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During April, 1942—*Concluded*				
CONSTRUCTION—*Con.*				
Shipbuilding—				
Shipyard workers, Lauzon, P.Q.	1	2,400	6,000	Commenced April 4; *re* classification of workers and wage rates; terminated April 8; conciliation (federal); work resumed pending settlement; indefinite.
Shipyard workers, Sorel, P.Q.	1	57	171	Commenced April 4; for increased wages; terminated April 7; conciliation (federal); in favour of workers.
Shipyard workers, Midland, Ont.	1	352	1,600	Commenced April 16; dismissal of worker, wages and working conditions; terminated April 21; conciliation (federal); worker reinstated; wage scale to be referred to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Shipyard workers, Kingston, Ont.	1	300	600	Commenced April 18; in sympathy with strikers at Midland, Ont.; terminated April 21; return of workers; indefinite.

* Preliminary data, based where possible on direct reports from parties involved, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for annual review.

† In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(a) 150 indirectly affected.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. The annual review containing a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and other countries appears elsewhere in this issue.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in February was 55, and 2 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 57 disputes in progress during the month; 14,900 workers were involved in all disputes in progress during the month, and the time loss was 28,000 working days.

Of the 55 disputes beginning in February, 7 were over demands for increased wages and 22 over other wage questions, 2 over working hours, 11 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, and 13 over other questions as to working arrangements. Final settlements were reached during February in 43 disputes, of which 6 were settled in favour of workers, 28 in favour of employers and 9 resulted in compromises; in 11 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Two thousand coal miners in county Durham were on strike for two weeks due to a dispute over the coal weighing system. A settlement was reached March 31.

New Zealand

The number of disputes for the year 1941, was 90, involving 15,566 workers, with a time loss of 26,542 working days and an approximate loss in wages of £34,917.

United States

Preliminary figures show the number of strikes beginning in March as 240, involving 65,000, with a time loss of 450,000 man working days.

A strike of 4,500 anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania was reported on March 13 to have begun owing to a wage dispute. Additional information is not available.

A few hundred by-products coke oven employees in a steel plant at Johnston, Pennsylvania, when on strike, April 28, indirectly affecting between 1,200 and 5,000 others. A settlement was reached April 30, whereby the War Labour Board was to give an early decision on the strikers demand for wage increases.

About 2,000 employees of a manufacturer of communications equipment at South Plainfield, New Jersey, went on strike, April 24 over a demand for increased wages and also over a dispute between two unions. Work was resumed April 27, by about half of the strikers and others were expected to return to work. No later report was noted.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1941

AS usual in periods of greatly increased industrial activity, rising prices and the cost of living, there were increases in the number of industrial disputes and resulting time loss during 1941 in most countries for which figures are presently available.

There was a considerable increase in the number of disputes in Canada with corresponding increases in the number of workers involved and in time loss. In Great Britain increases were not so great. Incomplete figures for Australia indicate an increase in the number of disputes, but a decrease in other comparisons; in New Zealand the figures show somewhat less increases than in Canada; while in the United States figures in all respects increased more than in Canada. However, in the United States and Canada the figures for 1941 were lower than those for 1937 with the exception of the number of Canadian employees involved.

In Canada and the United States the two chief causes of industrial unrest in 1941 were demands for increased wages and union recognition.

Review of Disputes in Canada in 1941

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for 1941 was 231 involving 87,091 workers and causing time loss of 433,914 man working days as compared with 168 disputes in 1940 involving 60,619 workers with time loss of 266,318 days. The increases were chiefly in coal and gold mining and in manufacturing of metal goods, animal and vegetable foods and in wood working. There were appreciable increases in construction, logging, printing and among hotel and restaurant employees, but there were considerable decreases in time loss for textile and clothing workers, fishermen, rubber workers, boot and shoe workers, in shipbuilding, water transportation and in trade. The figures for 1941, however, were substantially lower than for 1937 when there were 278 disputes involving 71,905 workers with time loss of 886,393 working days, the year most affected by strikes since 1925. Over half of the time loss in 1941 was due to ten strikes involving gold miners at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, automobile parts factory workers at St. Catharines, Ont., coal miners in Nova Scotia (two strikes), aluminum workers at Arvida, P.Q., metal workers at Toronto, Ont., steel rolling mill workers at Montreal, P.Q., cotton factory workers at Milltown, N.B., and steel car factory workers at Milltown N.B. (two strikes). As in 1940 and other recent years a large proportion of the disputes were of short duration, and many involved comparatively small numbers of workers, causing relatively little time loss. The numbers of employers involved was 658 as compared with 894 in 1940 and 630 in 1937.

The predominant cause of strikes as in most of the years was to obtain increases in wages, there being 113 of these altogether, involving 30,362 workers, causing time loss of 147,450 days, but there were 34 disputes for which the principal cause was recognition of union and these involved 11,782 workers causing time loss of 53,390 days, an increase over 1940 in numbers of disputes and workers involved and there was an increase in time loss of over 25 per cent.

Forty per cent of workers involved in all disputes were partially successful, nearly twelve per cent were successful and twenty-eight per cent were unsuccessful. In the other cases the strikes were unterminated or indefinite in result. Of the 231 disputes recorded, 67 were terminated by direct negotiations, 55 by conciliation and 32 by reference under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to Boards of Conciliation or to an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission provided for by an Order in Council of June 6, 1941, P.C. 4020 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, p. 613-4, and October, 1941, p. 1210). Sixty-eight disputes were terminated by return or replacement of workers and two were unterminated at the end of the year.

Compilation of Statistics

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month a complete list of those in progress, so far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each dispute. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analysing the data, and since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the LABOUR GAZETTE are necessarily of a preliminary nature the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year. A special report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901 to 1912", issued in 1913, contained a complete list of strikes and lockouts for that period with analytical tables. The annual reviews in the LABOUR GAZETTE have brought the lists of disputes and analytical tables down to date each year.

The annual review for 1930 appearing in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, included

summary tables back to 1901, the result of a revision of the record on the basis of the classification of industries adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other government departments for official statistics. This classification had been used for strikes and lockouts since 1921, and it was advisable to have the record for earlier years on the same basis. Other revisions to secure uniformity throughout the whole period were also made.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days' time loss is maintained in the Department. Although not included in the statistical record, such disputes are mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE at the time of their occurrence. During 1941 there were 26 such disputes, involving 625 employees, causing a time loss of only 131 working days.

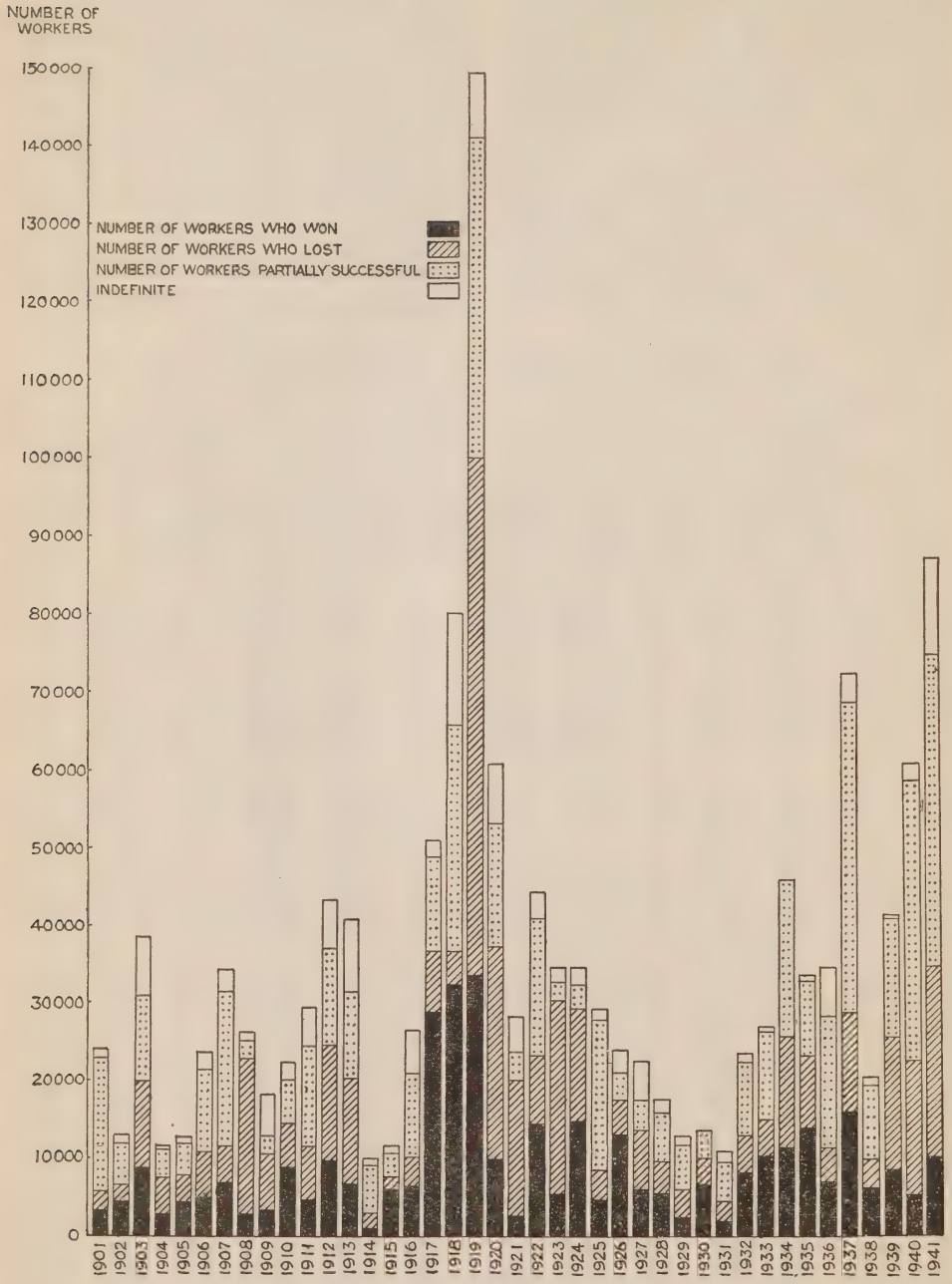
In Tables I and X the number of employers involved is given. In disputes which involve

TABLE I—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY YEARS, 1901–1941

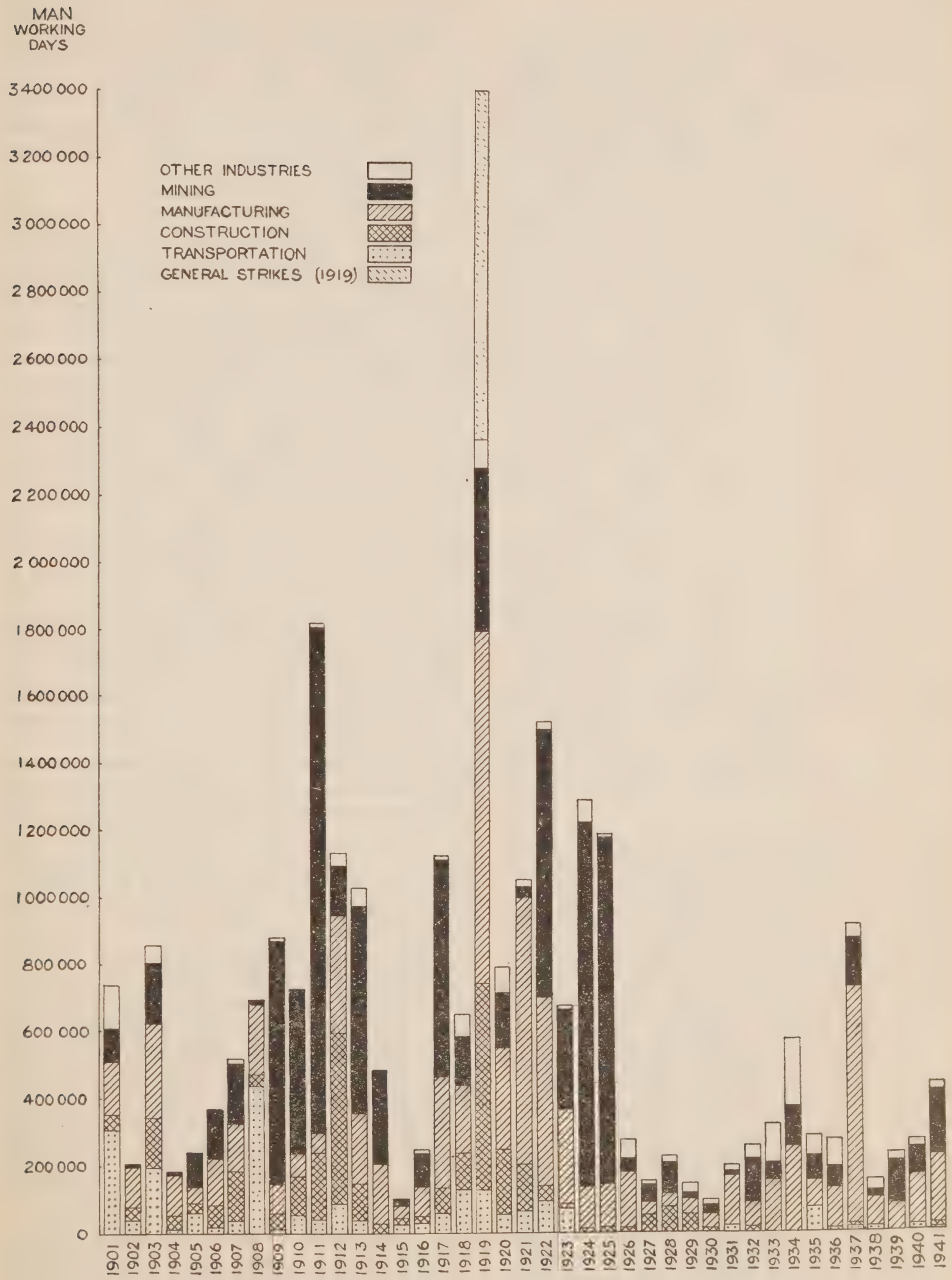
Year	Number of disputes beginning during the year	Disputes in existence during year									
		All Industries				Coal Mining			Industries other than Coal Mining		
		Number of disputes	Number of employers	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days
1901	97	99	285	24,089	737,808	2	1,760	7,040	97	22,329	730,768
1902	124	125	532	12,709	203,301	3	510	10,120	122	12,199	193,181
1903	171	175	1,124	38,408	858,959	7	5,410	173,441	168	32,998	685,518
1904	103	103	591	11,420	192,890	4	184	792	99	11,236	192,098
1905	95	96	332	12,513	246,138	10	5,564	101,770	86	6,949	144,368
1906	149	150	965	23,382	378,276	13	4,549	146,622	137	18,833	231,654
1907	183	188	950	34,060	520,142	13	8,990	102,824	175	25,070	417,318
1908	72	76	178	26,071	703,571	7	3,541	13,600	69	22,530	689,971
1909	88	90	372	18,114	880,663	13	8,618	720,180	77	9,496	160,483
1910	94	101	1,233	22,203	731,324	3	2,950	485,000	98	19,253	246,324
1911	99	100	533	29,285	1,821,084	6	9,890	1,513,320	94	19,395	307,764
1912	179	181	1,321	42,860	1,135,786	2	2,243	107,240	179	40,617	1,028,546
1913	143	152	1,077	40,519	1,036,254	4	4,837	562,025	148	35,682	474,229
1914	58	63	261	9,717	490,850	3	2,500	280,800	60	7,217	210,050
1915	62	63	120	11,395	95,042	9	2,753	11,907	54	8,642	83,135
1916	118	120	332	26,538	236,814	8	11,270	72,387	112	15,268	164,427
1917	158	160	758	50,255	1,123,515	21	17,379	584,890	139	32,876	538,625
1918	228	230	782	79,743	647,942	46	22,920	130,696	184	56,823	517,246
1919	332	336	1,967	148,915	3,400,942	20	10,130	383,659	316	138,785	3,017,283
1920	310	322	1,374	60,327	799,524	35	12,128	99,920	287	48,199	699,604
1921	159	168	1,208	28,257	1,048,914	10	1,456	31,318	158	26,801	1,017,596
1922	89	104	732	43,775	1,528,661	21	26,475	795,548	83	17,300	730,113
1923	77	86	450	34,261	671,750	23	20,814	299,539	63	13,447	372,211
1924	64	70	435	34,310	1,295,054	15	21,201	1,089,484	55	13,109	205,570
1925	86	87	497	28,949	1,193,281	17	18,672	1,040,276	70	10,277	153,005
1926	75	77	512	23,834	266,601	16	8,445	35,193	61	15,389	231,408
1927	72	74	480	22,299	152,570	20	16,653	53,833	54	5,646	98,737
1928	96	98	548	17,581	224,212	14	5,033	88,000	84	12,548	136,212
1929	88	90	263	12,946	152,080	8	3,045	6,805	82	9,901	145,275
1930	67	67	338	13,768	91,797	15	6,228	24,183	52	7,540	67,614
1931	86	88	266	10,738	204,238	9	2,129	11,523	79	8,609	192,715
1932	111	116	497	23,390	255,000	33	8,540	132,766	83	14,850	122,234
1933	122	125	617	26,558	317,547	21	3,028	33,019	104	23,530	284,528
1934	189	191	1,100	45,800	574,519	26	11,461	91,459	165	34,339	483,060
1935	120	120	719	33,269	284,028	17	6,131	61,032	103	27,138	222,996
1936	155	156	709	34,812	276,997	22	8,655	56,766	134	26,157	220,231
1937	274	278	630	71,905	886,393	44	15,477	112,826	234	56,428	773,567
1938	142	147	614	20,395	148,678	25	5,054	21,366	122	15,341	127,312
1939	120	122	243	41,038	224,588	48	31,102	111,274	74	9,936	113,314
1940	166	168	894	60,619	266,318	65	31,223	68,734	103	29,396	197,584
1941	229	231	658	87,091	433,914	45	38,136	109,069	186	48,955	324,845
Total	5,450	*5,593	*27,497	*1,438,118	26,737,965	*745	*427,084	9,785,246	*4,850	*1,011,034	16,952,719

* In these tables figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF WORKERS INVOLVED EACH YEAR 1901-1941



LOSS IN MAN WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR, 1901-1941



large numbers of shops or factories, clothing, fur, furniture, etc., or building construction jobs, logging and fishing operations, etc., only the approximate number of employers is usually reported.

The figures in this report are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. As to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the number of employees directly involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known and not replaced. The number of employees recorded for each dispute is the number of those directly involved, that is on strike or locked out, and does not include those indirectly affected. The figures in the tables as to workers are therefore the number of those directly involved. In recent years, when the information was available, the numbers indirectly affected, if important, have been shown in footnotes to Table X, which is a detailed list of the strikes and lockouts during the year. The workers indirectly affected in each dispute are those in the establishment who are unable to continue work because of the stoppage but not participating in the dispute.

The statistical tables do not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor disputes, previously recorded, as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in a paragraph in the monthly article on strikes and lockouts for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes.

Information is available as to the following dispute of this nature still on record at the end of 1941: truck drivers and helpers, Toronto, Ontario, one employer, October 7, 1941, to December 31, 1941. Information is also available as to the following disputes carried over in the list from 1940 but removed during 1941:—hotel chambermaids, Montreal, P.Q., one employer, July 19, 1940, to September 15, 1940, lapsed September 15, 1941; taxicab drivers, Toronto, Ont., one employer, September 23, 1940, to November 30, 1940, called off September 2, 1941; packing plant employees, Toronto, Ont., one employer, September 24, 1940, to November 30, 1940, called off October 22, 1941; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., one employer, October 8 to November 30, 1940, lapsed November 30, 1941; and truck drivers (highway), Toronto, Ontario, etc., one employer, November 11, 1940, to January 31, 1941, work obtained elsewhere by March 31, 1941. The following dispute also occurred during 1941: Seamen, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, five employers, April 11-17, 1941, to May 31, 1941, called off July 5, 1941.

Charts

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in Mining considerable time loss occurred in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1922, 1924 and 1925, while in 1932, in 1934 and again in 1937, 1939, 1940 and 1941, time loss was greater than in the other years since 1925. In 1919 the time loss due to general strikes is shown separately. In Manufacturing considerable time loss occurred in metal manufacturing in 1919, 1920, 1937 and 1941; in clothing (including textiles, furs, boots and shoes, leather, etc.) in 1903, 1908, 1912, 1914, 1917, 1919, 1925, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1937, 1939 and in 1940; in cigar manufacturing in 1901; in printing in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924; and in sawmilling in 1931 and 1932. In Construction time loss was considerable in 1912 and 1919. In Transportation, etc., there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen; in 1903 due to a strike of railway clerks and freight handlers throughout western Canada, and a strike of longshoremen at Montreal, with a sympathetic strike of teamsters; and in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists. In Other Industries considerable time loss was due to strikes of fishermen in 1901, to strikes of loggers in 1919, 1920, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

From the chart showing results of the disputes it appears that the majority of employees were successful or partially successful in 1901, 1902, 1907, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1921 and 1923. In 1919, a large percentage of the workers who were unsuccessful were involved in the general strike at Winnipeg and in general strikes in other localities in sympathy with it.

Analysis of Statistics, 1941

Table I is a summary of the principal statistics for the period for which the record has been compiled, beginning in 1901. The table shows the number of disputes beginning in each year and the number in existence during the year, the difference in each case being the number of disputes carried over at

the end of the previous calendar year. A small number of disputes have been carried over at the end of every year except 1903, 1929 and 1934. The approximate number of employers involved in all disputes as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss, is given. In addition to these data, the number of disputes in existence during each year in coal mining and in industries other than coal mining is given, along with the number of workers involved and the time loss. A study of the latter figures reveals that a few disputes in coal mining in some years account for a large proportion of the workers involved and for a still larger proportion of the time loss resulting.

Table II, an analysis by workers involved, shows that over one hundred disputes involved less than 100 workers and a total of 4,589 workers, causing time loss of 21,557 days, while 35·9 per cent of the disputes involved between 100 and 500 workers, a total of 17,474 and causing 99,536 days time loss or 23 per cent of the total for the year. There were 16 disputes which involved over 1,000 workers, a total of 48,401, causing time loss of 246,410 days which was 56·8 per cent of the time loss for the year, proportionately almost the same as in 1940.

Table III, an analysis by time loss, shows that 171 out of 231 disputes caused time loss of less than 1,000 days and less than ten per cent of the total for the year, while 40 per cent of the total was due to strikes which caused between 1,000 and 10,000 days time loss. Four strikes resulted in time loss between 10,000 and 50,000 days, a total of 87,875 days or 20·3 per cent of the time loss for all disputes, while two disputes caused 50,000 or more days time loss, nearly 30 per cent of the total.

Table IV, an analysis by duration, shows that 153 disputes, 66 per cent of all, lasted less than 5 days but involved over 55,000 workers and caused nearly 25 per cent of the total time loss for the year. Twenty-one disputes lasted over 15 days, of which only 8 extended over 25 days.

Table V, an analysis by provinces, shows that the greatest time loss was in Ontario, with 55·1 per cent of the total due to 107 disputes and over 30 per cent of workers involved in all disputes. The time loss in Nova Scotia was 100,810 days, which was 23·2 per cent of the total, due to 44 disputes which involved 45 per cent of the workers affected by all disputes. In Quebec the time loss was 51,833 days, only 12 per cent of the total in all provinces and for the other provinces the figures were comparatively small except in New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia each of which had between two and four per cent of the total time loss for Canada.

Table VI, an analysis by industries, shows that 47·4 per cent of the time loss for the year was in manufacturing, chiefly in the metal products industries. Mining had 44·2 per cent of the total time loss, 191,689 days, of which 78,000 days was due to a strike of gold miners at Kirkland Lake, Ont., for union recognition which was not terminated until February 11, 1942, in favour of the employers, and caused additional time loss of 58,000 days in 1942. One strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia caused time loss of 42,000 days and another, the result of the first, caused 9,500 days time loss. This dispute followed the signing of an agreement by the union executive officers without a reference to a vote of the miners, as was the custom, though in accordance with the union constitution. This was followed by a "slow down" in work by a very large percentage of the miners from July to September when the cost of living bonus was increased. There was considerable time loss in the textile and clothing industries but much less than in 1940. The time loss in construction which includes shipbuilding was considerably greater than in recent years but only three per cent of the total for all industries. In work included under "Service" there was considerable time loss, 13,399 days, due chiefly to strikes of beverage dispensers and hotel and restaurant employees.

Table VII, an analysis by causes and results, shows that the predominant cause as is usual was to obtain increases in wages, there being 89 strikes involving 23,976 workers for this cause alone and 24 strikes for increases in wages with other changes. Nearly half of these were partially successful, nearly 20 per cent were successful but 30 per cent were unsuccessful. No disputes were recorded as due to changes in hours alone. The cause next in importance was for recognition of union, there being 34, nearly twice as many as in 1940, and the time loss due to such strikes was 126,334 days as compared with 100,696 in 1940, and these strikes involved 60 per cent of all workers who struck for this cause. Most of these disputes resulted in agreements with committees of employees. In seven cases the strikers were successful but in six were unsuccessful. There were eight strikes for the "closed union shop", employment of union members only, and five of these were successful. There were 14 other disputes as to other union questions.

Table VIII, an analysis by industries and methods of settlement, shows that 67 out of the 231 disputes recorded were settled by direct negotiations between the parties, 55 by conciliation and 32 by reference under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Twenty-seven of these last were in manufacturing, 17 being in metal industries, and 4 in con-

struction of which three were in shipbuilding. In nineteen of the disputes settled under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and various Orders in Council the resumption of work had been brought about by conciliation. Fifty-four disputes were terminated by return of workers, in some cases pending negotiations, most of these being in coal mining, and in other cases without securing their demands. In some of these cases some of the workers had been replaced. Fourteen disputes were recorded as terminated by replacement of workers, this being the deciding factor, but in most of these there was also a return of workers not replaced. Two of the disputes were unterminated.

Table IX gives an analysis by months for the past eleven years, showing the number of disputes commencing during the month, as well as the number of disputes in existence, and the number of workers involved each month, both in new disputes and in all disputes in progress, with the total time loss by months. Prior to 1930 the largest number of disputes was usually in May or June due chiefly to strikes in the building trades but since 1930 there have been comparatively few disputes in the construction industry. During 1941 the number of disputes increased in April to 35 and was not reduced materially until October but the number of workers involved was highest in May and in July. At the end of the year the number on strike was unusually high owing to the strike of gold miners at Kirkland Lake, Ont., and this accounted for the large time loss in November and December although it had been high since April, the highest figure being in September. In 1940, time loss was highest in April, May and June, and the number of workers involved was highest in April.

Table X is the list of strikes and lockouts in existence during the year with details as to causes, results, dates, etc.

TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1941, BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
1,000 and over	16	6·9	48,401	55·6	246,410	56·8
500 and under 1,000	23	10·0	16,627	19·1	66,411	15·3
100 and under 500	83	35·9	17,474	20·1	99,536	23·0
50 and under 100	41	17·8	2,874	3·3	14,910	3·4
10 and under 50	61	26·4	1,671	1·9	6,453	1·5
Under 10	7	3·0	44	0·0	194	0·0
Total	231	100·0	87,091	100·0	433,914	100·0

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1941, BY TIME LOSS

Man working days lost	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
50,000 and over	2	0·9	6,500	7·4	128,000	29·5
10,000 and under 50,000	4	1·7	16,449	18·9	87,875	20·3
1,000 and under 10,000	54	23·4	43,522	50·0	176,610	40·7
500 and under 1,000	32	13·8	9,280	10·7	21,643	5·0
100 and under 500	72	31·2	7,993	9·2	17,161	3·9
Under 100	67	29·0	3,347	3·8	2,625	0·6
Total	231	100·0	87,091	100·0	433,914	100·0

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1941, BY DURATION

Period of duration	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
Unterminated or carried over from previous year	4	1·7	2,879	3·3	78,950	18·2
25 days and over	8	3·5	1,431	1·6	37,685	8·7
20 days and under 25	4	1·7	633	0·7	11,750	2·7
15 days and under 20	9	3·9	5,050	5·8	68,305	15·7
10 days and under 15	10	4·4	2,419	2·8	25,910	6·0
5 days and under 10	43	18·6	19,491	22·4	103,709	23·9
Under 5 days	153	66·2	55,188	63·4	107,605	24·8
Total	231	100·0	87,091	100·0	433,914	100·0

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1941, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia	44	19·0	39,386	45·2	100,810	23·2
Prince Edward Island	1	0·4	30	0·0	60	0·0
New Brunswick	18	7·8	3,877	4·4	16,227	3·7
Quebec	38	16·5	11,832	13·6	51,833	12·0
Ontario	107	46·3	27,979	32·1	238,894	55·1
Manitoba	2	0·9	163	0·2	1,014	0·2
Saskatchewan						
Alberta	8	3·5	1,451	1·7	10,479	2·4
British Columbia	11	4·8	1,713	2·0	9,007	2·1
Yukon Territory	1	0·4	510	0·6	4,590	1·1
Interprovincial	1	0·4	150	0·2	1,000	0·2
Total	231	100·0	87,091	100·0	433,914	100·0

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1941, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
Agriculture						
Logging	**1**	**0·4**	**300**	**0·3**	**4,000**	**0·9**
Fishing and Trapping						
***Mining, etc.**	**48**	**20·8**	**41,476**	**47·6**	**191,689**	**44·2**
***Electric Light and Power**						
Manufacturing	**127**	**55·0**	**36,730**	**42·2**	**205,845**	**47·4**
Vegetable foods, etc.	5	2·2	691	0·8	3,050	0·7
Tobacco and liquors						
Rubber products	3	1·3	441	0·5	255	0·1
Animal foods	5	2·2	1,247	1·4	4,745	1·1
Boots and shoes (leather)	4	1·7	272	0·3	1,280	0·3
Fur, leather, and other animal products	5	2·2	534	0·6	1,633	0·4
Textiles, clothing, etc.	37	16·0	5,564	6·4	37,339	8·6
Pulp and paper	3	1·3	476	0·6	565	0·1
Printing and publishing	4	1·7	217	0·3	2,892	0·6
Misc. wood products	14	6·1	1,930	2·2	9,756	2·2
Metal products	37	16·0	24,330	27·9	136,623	31·5
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.	6	2·6	457	0·5	1,280	0·3
Miscellaneous products	4	1·7	571	0·7	6,427	1·5
***Construction**	**27**	**11·7**	**5,889**	**6·8**	**13,997**	**3·2**
Buildings and structure	13	5·6	3,384	3·9	9,365	2·2
Railway						
Shipbuilding	4	1·7	1,108	1·3	1,335	0·3
*Bridge						
Highway	2	0·9	231	0·3	2,009	0·4
Canal, harbour, waterway						
Miscellaneous	8	3·5	1,166	1·3	1,288	0·3
Transportation and Public Utilities	**13**	**5·6**	**1,566**	**1·8**	**4,224**	**1·0**
Steam railways	3	1·3	355	0·4	390	0·1
Electric railways	1	0·4	176	0·2	880	0·2
Water transportation	7	3·0	956	1·1	2,154	0·5
Local and highway transportation	2	0·9	79	0·1	800	0·2
Telegraphs and telephones						
*Electricity and gas						
Miscellaneous						
Trade	**4**	**1·7**	**193**	**0·2**	**760**	**0·2**
Finance						
Service	**11**	**4·8**	**937**	**1·1**	**13,399**	**3·1**
*Public administration	1	0·4	7	0·0	35	0·0
Recreational						
Custom and repair	1	0·4	35	0·1	18	0·0
Business and personal	9	4·0	895	1·0	13,346	3·1
Miscellaneous						
Total	**231**	**100·0**	**87,091**	**100·0**	**433,914**	**100·0**

* The Electric Light and Power group does not include undertakings mainly public utilities; Non-ferrous smelting is included with mining; erection of all large bridges is under Bridge Construction; water service in under Public Administration.

TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1941, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or object	In favour of workers			In favour of employers			Compromise or partially successful			Indefinite or Unterminated			Total		
	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days
Wages—															
Increase in wages	17	2,075	8,396	27	3,222	10,218	39	16,986	99,676	6	1,643	2,898	89	23,926	121,188
Decrease in wages	1	25	13	.....	.....	.....	1	500	3,000	1	1,700	1,700	3	2,225	4,713
Increase in wages and reduced hours	.....	.....	.....	1	18	100	1	200	200	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**218**	**300**
Increase in wages and other changes	2	200	680	2	815	3,375	14	1,228	12,944	1	1,700	4,250	**19**	**3,943**	**21,249**
Hours of Labour—															
Reduced hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increased hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other causes affecting wages or working conditions	6	1,891	3,783	16	4,289	19,247	8	2,702	21,460	4	2,900	8,900	**34**	**11,782**	**53,390**
Unionism—															
Recognition of union	7	1,006	3,570	6	1,400	4,977	17	7,199	39,687	2	2,813	78,100	**32**	**12,418**	**126,334**
Employment of union members only (a)	5	1,562	10,324	2	432	882	1	267	267	.....	.....	.....	8	**2,261**	**11,473**
Discharge of workers for union activity or membership	4	183	627	1	250	250	2	250	1,012	.....	.....	.....	**7**	**683**	**1,889**
Union jurisdiction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions	2	330	3,100	.....	.....	.....	1	330	8,000	.....	.....	.....	**3**	**660**	**11,100**
Other union questions	.....	.....	.....	2	9,552	9,518	1	9,500	42,000	1	78	50	**4**	**19,130**	**51,568**
Discharge of workers (b) (c)	7	2,748	7,531	8	2,827	14,615	8	1,157	2,558	1	1,500	3,000	**24**	**8,232**	**27,704**
Employment of particular persons (b)	2	48	66	1	60	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3**	**108**	**186**
Sympathetic	.....	.....	.....	2	1,405	2,720	.....	.....	.....	1	100	100	**3**	**1,505**	**2,820**
Unclassified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	**53**	**10,068**	**38,090**	**68**	**24,270**	**66,022**	**93**	**40,319**	**230,804**	**17**	**12,434**	**98,998**	**231**	**87,091**	**433,914**

(a) Including employment of members of one union only. (b) Other than in connection with union questions. (c) Including refusal to reinstate.

TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1941, BY INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Industry	Negotiations between parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference under I.D.I. Act		Return of workers		Replacement of workers		Indefinite or unterminated		Total	
	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers
Agriculture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logging	.....	.....	**1**	**300**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**300**
Fishing and Trapping	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mining, etc.	**12**	**2,042**	**5**	**2,030**	**2**	**922**	.....	.....	**28**	**33,682**	.....	.....	**1**	**2,800**	**48**	**41,476**
Manufacturing	**32**	**3,484**	**40**	**8,057**	**3**	**405**	**27**	**17,691**	**20**	**6,953**	**5**	**140**	.....	.....	**127**	**36,730**
*Clothing, textiles and leather	14	992	14	2,061	3	405	5	379	9	2,516	1	17	.....	.....	46	6,370
Metal	4	507	10	3,323	.....	.....	17	16,461	6	4,039	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	24,330
Other	14	1,985	16	2,673	.....	.....	5	851	5	398	4	123	.....	.....	44	6,030
Construction	**14**	**1,402**	**4**	**1,475**	.....	.....	**3**	**1,943**	**4**	**915**	**2**	**154**	.....	.....	**27**	**5,889**
Transportation and Public Utilities	**5**	**417**	**1**	**75**	**2**	**182**	**1**	**700**	.....	.....	**4**	**192**	.....	.....	**13**	**1,566**
Trade	**2**	**41**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**140**	**1**	**12**	.....	.....	**4**	**193**
Finance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Service	**2**	**39**	**5**	**438**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**7**	**2**	**440**	**1**	**13**	**11**	**937**
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	**67**	**7,425**	**56**	**12,375**	**7**	**1,509**	**31**†	**20,334**	**54**‡	**41,697**	**14**	**938**	**2**	**2,813**	**231**	**87,091**

* Textiles, clothing, etc.; fur, leather and other animal products; boots and shoes (leather).
† Preceded by conciliation in 19 cases.
‡ Pending negotiations or investigation in 32 cases.

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1931-1941, BY MONTHS

Month	Number of disputes beginning in month										
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
January	7	7	5	23	10	4	13	18	10	5	12
February	6	13	6	15	2	8	11	7	5	11	6
March	4	3	7	20	8	15	19	12	4	10	12
April	9	4	4	13	10	10	32	10	6	15	30
May	7	7	13	23	20	10	29	9	11	19	30
June	8	11	9	18	9	12	27	17	8	12	28
July	4	20	7	22	19	11	33	11	9	21	26
August	6	6	18	18	10	29	31	17	17	20	28
September	12	8	17	10	12	17	25	6	14	13	24
October	7	11	10	13	8	15	22	25	21	21	18
November	7	10	18	11	10	11	22	5	8	10	8
December	8	11	8	3	2	13	10	5	7	9	7
Year	86	111	122	189	120	155	274	142	120	166	229

Month	Number of disputes in existence during month										
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
January	9	12	8	25	10	5	17	23	12	7	14
February	9	18	8	24	8	8	18	9	8	13	9
March	6	9	12	29	13	15	21	14	7	12	13
April	12	9	4	22	14	17	37	14	6	19	35
May	14	13	15	32	25	14	46	15	13	23	34
June	14	16	13	24	15	15	41	22	13	14	32
July	9	29	9	32	26	13	41	16	10	21	29
August	11	17	21	31	18	36	43	22	18	22	35
September	17	15	23	20	18	27	32	15	17	15	29
October	17	16	13	19	16	19	32	32	27	22	23
November	12	12	20	15	16	17	27	9	14	13	12
December	14	12	16	8	8	20	17	8	12	10	9
Year	*88	*116	*125	*191	*120	*156	*278	*147	*122	*168	*231

Month	Number of workers involved in new disputes										
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
January	688	665	388	5,546	4,832	175	4,820	2,042	1,164	732	1,610
February	1,756	3,422	4,446	3,896	34	3,071	856	1,547	1,818	2,599	1,618
March	125	679	1,234	4,755	2,989	2,872	5,586	2,103	424	1,775	1,108
April	588	50	370	1,420	2,564	999	11,696	2,795	315	12,629	20,004
May	282	564	1,395	2,179	4,325	3,658	6,035	1,090	3,519	8,327	5,462
June	637	3,129	2,770	2,980	4,740	956	3,688	1,897	1,746	4,826	6,918
July	437	4,248	1,278	9,410	3,322	4,048	5,624	1,012	4,415	8,563	21,500
August	679	3,089	2,204	8,245	5,143	9,576	15,315	2,134	10,623	6,894	8,878
September	3,498	2,422	6,622	2,192	3,852	4,187	5,558	915	7,434	2,746	8,352
October	759	916	424	4,804	676	1,794	4,849	2,494	5,649	8,102	4,718
November	477	930	4,153	921	737	1,076	4,297	407	2,920	2,339	3,769
December	732	2,824	1,064	62	235	2,350	2,216	133	839	903	3,088
Year	10,658	22,938	26,348	45,610	33,269	34,762	70,540	18,569	40,866	60,435	87,025

Month	Number of workers involved in all disputes in existence										
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
January	768	1,117	598	5,736	4,832	225	6,185	3,868	1,336	916	1,676
February	2,066	3,630	4,521	4,910	1,551	3,071	2,236	1,627	2,622	3,041	1,819
March	1,635	1,395	2,030	7,098	3,303	2,872	5,826	2,258	1,598	1,981	1,189
April	1,292	1,350	370	5,368	4,429	1,909	12,771	2,871	315	13,839	20,460
May	1,184	1,823	1,580	5,950	5,923	3,928	10,393	1,741	3,728	8,590	5,975
June	1,068	4,006	3,097	3,184	5,531	1,060	7,531	2,516	2,355	6,837	7,547
July	836	6,291	1,834	11,463	6,339	4,082	7,083	1,428	4,420	8,563	22,170
August	847	4,612	2,603	13,263	5,684	9,864	18,556	2,375	11,823	6,923	13,314
September	3,694	3,458	6,996	5,572	4,303	6,554	7,521	2,132	8,190	3,057	10,773
October	3,044	2,388	1,101	5,993	2,360	2,158	6,571	3,233	6,496	8,130	5,511
November	1,681	980	4,718	1,896	1,113	1,768	6,277	675	4,863	3,657	4,740
December	1,258	2,854	3,902	340	431	2,995	3,851	267	1,666	953	5,688
Year	*10,738	*23,390	*26,558	*45,800	*33,269	*34,812	*71,905	*20,395	*41,038	*60,619	*87,091

Month	Time loss in man-working days for all disputes in existence										
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
January	7,558	8,280	6,250	44,142	22,105	999	64,850	29,287	10,472	5,962	3,508
February	10,431	10,452	54,730	30,169	16,315	20,577	17,347	3,575	24,098	12,749	7,126
March	25,026	15,969	15,692	88,642	12,844	17,144	34,345	9,391	9,982	14,940	3,670
April	19,314	28,517	2,270	72,146	19,472	14,424	124,039	16,449	1,361	64,914	77,036
May	14,045	30,565	11,798	31,284	33,024	28,712	53,818	12,589	16,732	51,122	22,397
June	17,724	40,186	37,500	31,689	42,140	3,310	60,322	12,672	8,616	28,827	39,284
July	5,627	40,186	9,090	71,763	52,118	44,987	67,587	9,768	12,445	21,186	48,859
August	9,192	51,815	17,285	75,660	29,588	72,034	296,676	12,745	32,298	13,821	33,569
September	22,907	7,992	38,274	59,490	26,506	32,577	41,288	16,268	17,546	6,476	82,463
October	35,450	9,554	18,141	50,244	17,983	11,644	50,616	17,295	33,724	17,949	19,693
November	21,315	2,338	51,040	17,415	8,781	13,344	42,007	6,409	36,351	15,222	41,764
December	15,649	9,146	55,477	1,875	3,152	16,245	33,498	2,230	20,963	3,150	54,545
Year	204,238	255,000	317,547	574,519	284,028	276,997	886,393	148,678	224,588	266,318	433,914

* These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

TABLE X—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1941

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers†	Workers		
LOGGING—										
Logging camp workers	Cowichan Lake, B.C.	For closed shop union agreement with seniority, etc.	Conciliation, provincial and arbitration.	Compromise, agreement with committee of employees, seniority rights, leave of absence, etc.	June 19	July 7	2	300	4,000	14
								300	4,000	
MINING, ETC.—										
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Against discharge of workers.	Return of workers pending investigation.	In favour of employer.	Jan. 21	Jan. 22	1	964	964	2
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Re compensation for time loss due to storm.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of employer.	Jan. 31	Feb. 10	1	160*1	560	6
Coal miners	Stellarton, N.S.	Against suspension of workers.	Return of workers pending investigation.	In favour of employer.	Feb. 1	Feb. 11	1	470	3,500	8
Coal miners	Stellarton, N.S.	In sympathy with strike on Feb. 1.	Return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	1	685	2,000	3
Coal miners	Minto, N.B.	For extra pay for certain work.	Return of workers pending investigation.	In favour of employer.	Feb. 13	Feb. 15	1	250	278	2
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	Against transfer of worker to a certain position.	Return of workers pending investigation.	In favour of employer (transfer temporary).	Mar. 17	Mar. 19	1	60*2	120	2
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	Against local application of ruling re another mine.	Reference to Joint Board of Adjustment under agreement.	In favour of employer.	Mar. 20	Mar. 29	1	22	176	8
Coal miners	Coleman, Alta.	For closed shop agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	April 1	April 14	2	800	8,800	11
Coal miners	Westville, N.S.	Against change in system involving temporary extra work.	Negotiations	Compromise	April 3	April 4	1	400	400	1
Coal miners	Minto, N.B.	For extra pay for delayed work.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of workers	April 3	April 10	1	30*2	150	5
Coal miners	Springhill, N.S.	For payment for extra time due to delay in hoist.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	Indefinite	April 9	April 9	1	600	600	1
Coal miners	Florence, N.S.	Against sliding scale in tonnage rate for loading coal.	Conciliation, provincial and return of workers.	Indefinite	April 9	April 15	1	700	2,100	3
Coal miners	Glace Bay, Sydney Mines, etc., N.S.	In protest against signing of agreement by district officers without vote of miners.	Return of workers pending investigation by union head office.	Partially successful	April 14	April 21	12	9,500	42,000	6

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							Employers†	Workers		
MINING, ETC.—*Con.*										
Coal miners	River Hebert, N.S.	Against temporary reduction in working force.	Negotiations	Compromise	April 17	April 18	1	140	140	1
Coal miners	Minto, N.B.	For extra pay for delayed work.	Conciliation, federal and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	April 22	April 28	1	380	1,900	5
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Re timbering	Return of workers pending negotiations.	Indefinite	April 22	April 25	1	900	2,700	3
Coal miners	Coalburn, N.S.	Re contract rates instead of datal rates.	Negotiations	Compromise, increase in wages	April 22	May 14	1	76	1,300	18
Coal miners	Springhill, N.S.	Against suspension of miner.	Return of workers pending investigation.	Indefinite	April 25	April 27	1	1,500	3,000	2
Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S.	For full payment for work not completed.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	May 2	May 5	1	23*[4]	46	2
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Re timbering	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of employer.	May 2	May 6	1	16*[5]	40	2½
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Against lack of cars for loading coal.	Return of workers pending further negotiations.	In favour of employer.	May 7	May 9	1	60	100	1½
Coal miners	Minto, N.B.	For extra pay for delayed work.	Conciliation, federal	In favour of employer.	May 7	May 12	1	300	1,200	4
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Against reduction in working force.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of employer.	May 16	May 20	1	900	1,800	2
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Against reduction in working force.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	May 21	May 26	1	260*[6]	1,000	4
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Re timbering	Return of workers pending negotiations	In favour of employer.	May 26	June 2	1	140	500	4
Coal miners	Stellarton, N.S.	For further investigation of safety conditions.	Return of workers pending investigation.	Compromise	June 2	June 5	1	463	1,500	3½
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Re timbering	Return of workers pending negotiations	In favour of employer.	June 3	June 9	1	900	4,000	5
Coal miners	Florence, N.S.	In sympathy with strike at Sydney Mines.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	June 4	June 5	1	720	720	1
Coal miners	Minto, N.B.	Against employment of two non-union miners.	Conciliation, federal	In favour of workers	June 28	July 3	1	140	560	4
Coal miners	Chipman, N.B.	For changes in conditions for wheelers.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 11	July 12	1	8*[7]	8	1
Coal miners	Glace Bay, Sydney Mines, etc., N.S.	In protest against union action re certain miners.	Return of workers	In favour of employers.	July 15	July 16	12	9,500	9,500	1
Gold miners	Dawson, Y.T.	For increased wages	Conciliation, federal	Compromise, cost of living bonus.	July 28	Aug. 6	1	510	4,590	9
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Against suspension of two miners.	Reference to Miners' Joint Adjustment Board	In favour of employer.	July 29	Aug. 4	1	900	4,000	4½

Coal miners	Springhill, N.S.	Against working with a new foreman.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 4	Aug. 6	1	18	36	2
Coal miners	Minto, N.B.	For increased wages for wheelers.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 11	Aug. 12	1	130	130	1
Coal miners (wheelers)	Minto, N.B.	For increased wages	Return of workers pending settlement.	Compromise, cost of living bonus.	Aug. 12..	Aug. 19	1	40*[8]	240	6
Coal miners	Stellarton, N.S.	For increased wages for power plant workers.	Return of workers pending negctiations.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 20	Aug. 23	1	1,272	2,500	2
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	For increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Aug. 27	Sept. 4	1	25	150	6
Clay and silica miners	St. Remi d'Amherst, P.Q.	Against working with man of alien enemy origin.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	1	30	30	1
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise, some increase secured.	Sept. 8	Sept. 25	1	25	375	15
Coal miners	Florence, N.S.	Re erection of booms in mines.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	Indefinite	Sept. 16	Sept. 22	1	700	3,500	5
Coal miners (wheelers)	Minto, N.B.	For increased wages	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of employer.	Sept. 17	Sept. 22	1	29*[9]	116	4
Coal miners	Aerial, Alta.	For increased wages for tipple boys.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Sept. 30	Oct. 3	1	140	420	3
Coal miners	Springhill, N.S.	Re payment for mining of bench coal.	Return of workers pending settlement.	In favour of workers	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	1	1,700	3,400	2
Coal miners	Newcastle, Alta.	For transportation to shaft.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Nov. 8	Nov. 10	1	165	165	1
Coal miners	Bellevue, Alta.	For changes in working conditions.	Negotiations	Compromise, some grievances cleared up.	Nov. 8	Nov. 13	1	225	675	3
Gold miners	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	For union recognition		Unterminated	Nov. 18		8	2,800	78,000	37
Coal miners	Springhill, N.S.	Against proposed wage rates on new work.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	Indefinite	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	1	1,700	1,700	1
								41,476	191,689	
MANUFACTURING—										
Vegetable Foods, etc.—										
Candy factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	June 5	June 9	1	38	75	2
Bakery drivers	Montreal, P.Q.	For closed shop union agreement with increased wages, etc.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers, agreement obtained, wages arbitrated.	July 31	Aug. 5	1	135	500	4
Canning factory worker	New Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages, union recognition.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise on wage increase, and grievance committee.	Sept. 6	Sept. 15	1	300	2,100	7
Flour mill workers	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	Sept. 8	Sept. 11	1	120	360	3
Biscuit and candy factory workers.	Vancouver, B.C.	Against delay in negotiations.	Conciliation, provincial, and arbitration.	In favour of workers	Oct. 30	Oct. 30	1	98	15	1/7
								691	3,050	

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							Employers†	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*										
Rubber Products—										
Rubber factory workers	Kitchener, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise, some increase secured.	June 3	June 4	1	20	15	½
Rubber factory workers	Oakville, Ont.	For increased wages	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	June 19	June 23(a)	1	22	40	2
Rubber factory workers	Bowmanville, Ont.	Against working with non-union man.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 12	Aug. 12	1	399	200	½
								441	255	
Animal Foods—										
Fish cutters, etc	Lunenburg, N.S.	For increased wages	Return of workers pending settlement.	In favour of workers	Mar. 21	Mar. 21	1	42	15	½
Meat packing plant workers	Kitchener, Ont.	For union recognition, increased wages, etc.	Conciliation, federal and reference to I.D.I. Board.	Compromise, union negotiations not successful.	May 23	May 26	1	255*10	255	1
Meat packing plant workers	Kitchener, Ont.	For union agreement, wage increases, etc. recommended by I.D.I. Board.	Conciliation, municipal and federal, after I.D.I. Board report.	Compromise, agreement with committee of employees, wages revised, cost of living bonus, etc.	July 30	Aug. 20	1	300	3,900	18
Fish cannery workers	Steveston, B.C.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	Oct. 25	Oct. 27	1	550	550	1
Meat packing plant workers	West Toronto, Ont.	Against dismissal of worker.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Dec. 23	Dec. 23	1	100*11	25	½
								1,247	4,745	
Boots and Shoes, Leather—										
Shoe factory workers	Barrie, Ont.	For increased wages	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise	July 9	July 21	1	66	660	10
Shoe factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers—10 per cent increase and additional 5 per cent Oct. 1, 1941.	July 29	July 31	1	30	60	2
Shoe lasters	Quebec, P.Q.	For increased wages, piece rates.	Negotiations	Compromise	July 30	Aug. 11	1	26	260	10
Shoe factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	1	150	300	2
								272	1,280	
Fur, Leather and Other Animal Products—										
Tannery workers	Oshawa, Ont.	Against discharge of worker during I.D.I. proceedings.	Conciliation, federal	In favour of workers	Mar. 24	Mar. 29	1	250	1,250	5

Trunk and bag factory workers.	Kitchener, Ont.....	For union recognition, closed shop, increased wages, etc.	Reference to I.D.I. Board.	Compromise, agreement with employees' Committee, wage increases, cost of living bonus, etc.	May 2.....	May 2.....	1	147	30	1/5
Tannery workers.....	Owen Sound, Ont...	Against discharge of union officer, for union recognition and increased wages.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	May 30.....	June 4.....	1	59	265	4½
Tannery workers.....	Acton, Ont.....	For adjustment in piece rates.	Conciliation, federal	In favour of employer.	Oct. 24.....	Oct. 25.....	1	18	18	1
Tannery leather finishers.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	For cost of living bonus.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer.	Nov. 7.....	Nov. 10....	1	60	70	1 1/5
								534	1,633	
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—										
Women's factory dressmakers	Montreal, P.Q.....	For increased wages, in accordance with agreement.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Jan. 8.....	Jan. 10.....	2	50	125	2½
Women's clothing factory workers, cloak and suit.	Montreal, P.Q.....	For 20 per cent increase in wages and union recognition.	Negotiations.....	Compromise, 10 per cent increase and union agreement.	Jan. 23.....	Jan. 24.....	1	30	30	1
Women's clothing factory workers, cloak and suit.	Montreal, P.Q.....	For 20 per cent increase in wages and union recognition.	Negotiations.....	Compromise, 10 per cent increase and union agreement secured.	Jan. 23.....	Jan. 27.....	1	12	36	3
Cap factory workers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Alleged discrimination against union workers.	Reference to I.D.I. Board.	In favour of workers	Jan. 23.....	Feb. 6.....	1	20	200	11½
Women's clothing factory workers, cloak and suit.	Toronto, Ont.....	For implementation of ruling re certain working conditions.	Arbitration and negotiations.	In favour of workers	Mar. 28.....	April 3.....	7	45	200	4½
Knitting factory workers.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	For union agreement, increased wages, reduced hours, etc.	Return of workers pending negotiations; reference to I.D.I. Board.	Compromise, increased cost of living bonus, etc.	April 7.....	April 16.....	1	70	575	8½
Cotton factory workers (doffers).....	Cornwall, Ont.....	For increase in wages, piece rates.	Conciliation, provincial.	Indefinite (strike May 15.)	April 17....	April 21....	1	15*12	37	2½
Wool spinners and warpers....	Carleton Place, Ont.	For increased wages....	Conciliation, federal; work resumed, pending negotiations or I. D. I. Board.	Compromise, some increase and cost of living bonus.	May 3.....	May 6.....	1	24	48	2
Cotton factory workers (doffers).....	Cornwall, Ont.....	For increased wages, piece rates.	Conciliation and negotiations.	Compromise, partial increase.	May 15.....	May 20.....	1	15*13	50	3½
Cotton factory workers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increased wages....	Conciliation, federal	Indefinite (strike July 14.)	May 23.....	May 23.....	1	40*14	20	¼
Hosiery factory workers.....	Owen Sound, Ont..	For increased wages....	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	May 28.....	June 24.....	1	126	2,350	22½
Hosiery factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont. (Mt. Dennis).	Against employment of girls on certain machines.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise, girls to replace enlisted men only for duration of war.	June 3.....	July 7.....	1	230	6,400	28
Woollen mill workers.....	Guelph, Ont.....	For increased wages....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer.	June 4.....	June 4.....	1	300	40	1/8
Hosiery factory workers.....	Sherbrooke, P.Q....	For dismissal of foreman	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise, investigation and union recognition.	June 9.....	June 16.....	1	32	192	6

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							Employers†	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*										
Hosiery factory workers	London, Ont.	For increased wages	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	June 11	June 17	1	17	75	5
Cotton textile factory workers	Milltown, N.B.	Against dismissal of worker.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise, worker reinstated pending good conduct.	June 17	June 23	1	166	650	4
Cotton textile factory workers	St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q.	Against changes in wages and working conditions	Conciliation, federal and reference to I.D.I. Board.	In favour of employer	July 5	July 14	1	110*[15]	770	7
Shirt factory workers	Kitchener, Ont.	For increased wages and changes in working conditions.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers	July 7	July 10	1	98	294	3
Cotton textile factory workers, spinners.	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages	Conciliation, federal, reference to I.D.I. Commission.	Compromise, cost of living bonus.	July 14	July 16	1	32*[16]	48	1½
Textile factory workers (curtains).	Cornwall, Ont.	Re seniority in temporary assignment of work.	Negotiations	Indefinite, condition ceased to exist.	July 29	July 30	1	78	50	2/3
Cotton factory workers	Hamilton, Ont.	For same cost of living bonus for all.	Return of workers.	In favour of employer.	July 29	Aug. 11	1	665	6,300	10
Men's clothing factory workers, suits, etc.	Montreal, P.Q.	For increased wages and improved working conditions.	Negotiations	Compromise, 10 per cent increase.	Aug. 5	Aug. 7	1	80	160	2
Textile factory workers (wool and cotton).	Lachute Mills, P.Q.	For union agreement, increased wages, etc.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	Compromise, cost of living bonus and reference under I.D.I. Act.	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	1	610	760	1½
Women's clothing factory workers, dresses.	Montreal, P.Q.	For supplementary increase in cost of living bonus.	Arbitration	In favour of workers	Sept. 4	Sept. 8	18	300	900	3
Children's dress factory workers, pressers.	Montreal, P.Q.	For increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	1	20	20	1
Hosiery knitters	London, Ont.	Against operating other machines at lower wages.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of employer.	Sept. 18	Sept. 22	1	76	190	2½
Textile factory workers (curtains).	Cornwall, Ont.	Against dismissal of two workers.	Return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	1	36	36	1
Hosiery workers	Hamilton, Ont.	Discharge of workers allegedly for union activity.	Return of workers pending settlement.	In favour of employer, no reinstatement.	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	1	250	250	1
Hosiery knitters	London, Ont.	Against operating other machines without compensation.	Negotiations	Compromise	Oct. 6	Nov. 10	1	77*[17]	1,885	25
Cotton textile factory workers	Hamilton, Ont.	Against refusal of a worker to join union holding agreement.	Return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Oct. 6	Oct. 7	1	370	82	2/9
Dress factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For union recognition and wages.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 16	Oct. 17	1	20	20	1
Hosiery knitters	London, Ont.	In sympathy with strike of Oct. 6.	Return of workers.	Indefinite	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	1	100	100	1

Embroidery workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Discrimination against union members.	Arbitration	In favour of workers	Oct. 25	Oct. 25	1	60	30	½
Hosiery workers	Hamilton, Ont.	Discharge of workers allegedly for union activity.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Oct. 29	Dec. 4	1	213	4,500	31
Cotton factory workers	Milltown, N.B.	Against change in working conditions for one weaver.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise, change to be temporary.	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	1	631	9,000	15½
Textile factory workers (curtains)	Cornwall, Ont.	For dismissal of worker.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	Compromise—worker suspended.	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	1	146	16	1/9
Textile factory workers (wool and cotton)	Lachute Mills, P.Q.	Against dismissal of workers.	Conciliation, federal	Compromise—workers to be reinstated Jan. 5.	Dec. 26	Dec. 30	1	400	900	2¼
								5,564	37,339	
Pulp and Paper—										
Paper products factory workers.	St. Johns, P.Q.	For union recognition, increased wages and improved working conditions.	Conciliation, federal and later reference to I.D.I. Board.	Compromise, agreement with increased wages for certain workers, etc.	April 16	April 18	1	89	178	2
Pulpwood workers	Hantsport, N.S.	For increased wages	Return of workers pending settlement.	In favour of employer.	May 6	May 7	1	120	120	1
Paper box and bag workers	Toronto, Ont.	For closed shop union agreement, increased wages, reduced hours, etc.	Conciliation, provincial and reference to I.D.I. Commission.	Compromise, union recognized, wages referred to Regional War Labour Board.	Nov. 12	Nov. 14	2	267	267	1
								476	565	
Printing and Publishing—										
Steel plate printers	Ottawa, Ont.	For increased wages and holidays with pay.	Conciliation, federal, and negotiations.	Compromise on wages, with bonus and holidays.	May 1	May 5	2	31	77	3
Compositors	Oshawa, Ont.	For increased wages, 40-hr. week and union agreements.	Negotiations	Compromise, some increase and 40-hr. week secured.	June 2	July 1	1	42	1,000	24
Printing and paper products workers.	Leaside, (Toronto), Ont.	For union recognition, increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	Compromise, 45-hr. week and some wage increases.	June 11	June 16	1	90	315	3½
Truck drivers and helpers	Toronto, Ont.	Against reduction of staff during negotiations for union agreement.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Oct. 7	Nov. 30..(*a*)	1	54	1,500	47
								217	2,892	
Miscellaneous Wood Products—										
Veneer factory workers	Mattawa, Ont.	Against dismissal of worker who objected to discharge of another.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	Compromise, both men re-employed after a week, one in another department.	Jan. 17	Jan. 17	1	107	54	½

TABLE X—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1941

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers†	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*										
Basket factory workers	Forest, Ont.	For increased wages, piece rates.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Mar. 24	April 1...(a)	1	9	50	6
Box factory workers	Tavistock, Ont.	For increased wages and payment for overtime.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise, 2-4 cts. per hour increase and 55-hour week secured.	April 18	April 21	1	69	100	1½
Barrel factory workers	London, Ont.	For increased wages and holidays with pay.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise, agreement with some wage increases.	April 28	May 8	1	63	567	9
Upholsterers and bedding workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	For union recognition, wage increases and reduced hours for upholsterers.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	May 27	May 29	5	200	450	2½
Furniture factory workers	Southampton, Ont.	For union recognition	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	July 11	July 21	1	29	200	8
Chair factory workers	Vancouver, B.C.	For cost of living bonus.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 4	Aug. 6	1	28	42	1½
Barrel factory workers	Waterloo, Ont.	For increased wages and against overtime work.	Negotiations	Compromise, 5 cts. per hour increase.	Aug. 6	Aug. 7	1	50*18	25	½
Saw and planing mill workers.	Fort William, Ont.	For union recognition, increased wages and reduced hours.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 19	Sept. 8	1	180	2,500	16
Wood products factory workers.	Lake Megantic, P.Q.	For increased wages	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers	Sept. 1	p°St. 10	1	450	3,600	8
Barrel factory workers	Waterloo, Ont.	Against dismissal of worker.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Sept. 4	Sept. 8	1	126	378	3
Sawmill and box factory workers.	Rimouski, P.Q.	For increased wages	Conciliation, federal	Compromise	Sept. 6	Sept. 9	1	400	800	2
Sash, box, etc. factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	For increased wages	Conciliation, federal	In favour of employer.	Sept. 8	Sept. 11	1	49	140	3
Plywood factory workers	Scotstown, P.Q.	For increased wages	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise, cost of living bonus.	Oct. 16	Oct. 22	1	170	850	5
								1,930	9,756	
Metal Products—										
Foundry workers	Selkirk, Man.	For discharge of employee refusing to pay union dues.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers	Feb. 10	Feb. 13	1	88	264	3
Brass foundry workers	Windsor, Ont.	Against discharge of worker, allegedly for union activity.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers	Feb. 19	Feb. 24	1	44	132	3
Iron foundry workers	St. Catharines, Ont.	For increased wages and improved working conditions.	Conciliation, federal	Compromise, bonus and some wage increases, agreement with committee of employees to be negotiated.	Feb. 25	Mar. 5	1	81	500	7

Auto parts factory workers	Oshawa, Ont.	For union agreement with increased wages.	Conciliation, federal and later reference to I.D.I. Board.	In favour of workers, agreement with wage increases, etc.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 14.	1	160	320	2
Electric fixtures workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For union recognition with increased wages and improved working conditions.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Mar. 27.	April 5.	1	100	400	7½
Iron foundry workers	St. Catharines, Ont.	For resumption of negotiations following strike of Feb. 25-Mar. 3.	Reference to I.D.I. Board.	In favour of workers, further wage increases and agreement.	April 5.	April 7.	1	140	140	1
Cable factory workers	St. Johns, P.Q.	For union recognition, increased wages and improved working conditions.	Conciliation, federal and reference to I.D.I. Board.	Compromise, agreement with upward revision of wages for certain workers, etc.	April 16.	April 18.	1	107	214	2
Steel rolling mill workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For wage increase recommended in minority report of I.D.I. Board.	Return of workers pending wage adjustment under federal fair wage policy.	Partially successful, minimum wage 35 cents per hour.	April 23.	June 11.	1	324	13,000	41
Foundry workers	St. John, N.B.	For increased wages.	Return of workers.	In favour of employer.	April 25.	April 30.	1	81	250	3½
Steel products factory workers	Hamilton, Ont.	For implementation of interim report of I.D.I. Board re reinstatement of union official, etc.	Federal control of plant to implement Board report.	In favour of workers	April 27.	April 30.	1	2,000	5,000	2½
Thresher factory workers	Waterloo, Ont.	For union recognition, wage increases, etc.	Conciliation, federal and reference to I.D.I. Board.	Compromise, agreement with employees' committee, wage increase, cost of living bonus, etc.	May 1.	May 5.	1	100	300	3
Truck body factory workers	Kitchener, Ont.	Against discharge of workers and for union recognition, increased wages, etc.	Conciliation, federal and later reference to I.D.I. Board.	Compromise, agreement with employees' committee, wage increase, cost of living bonus, etc.	May 1.	May 5.	1	100	200	3
Steel products factory workers	Vancouver, B.C.	Against discharge of workers, for union recognition, increased wages, etc.	Conciliation, provincial and reference to Prov. Conciliation Comm.	Compromise, wage increase and cost of living bonus.	May 5.	May 6.	1	56	56	1
Metal products factory workers.	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages and changes in working conditions.	Conciliation, federal and reference to I.D.I. Board.	Indefinite (strike, Aug. 28.)	May 21.	May 26.	1	1,700	4,250	2½
Truck body factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages.	Conciliation, provincial and federal.	Indefinite (strike, June 6.)	May 27.	May 27.	1	34	10	¼
Metal products factory workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of workers and for increased wages.	Conciliation, federal	In favour of workers	May 28.	May 28.	1	46	23	½
Steel products factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For increased wages, changes in working conditions and union recognition.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of employer.	June 1.	June 6.	1	665	3,000	5

TABLE X—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1941

ndustry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers†	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*										
Electric apparatus factory workers.	Toronto, Ont.....	For union recognition, increased wages, etc...	Reference to I.D.I. Board.	Compromise agreement with committee representing various unions, wage adjustments, etc.	June 4.....	June 13.....	2	700	5,000	7½
Coke oven workers.....	Sydney, N.S.....	Against suspension of worker.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	June 5.....	June 6.....	1	111*[19]	135	1¼
Truck body factory workers.	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition.	Conciliation, federal and reference to I.D.I. Board.	In favour of employer. Board recommendation not accepted.	June 6.....	June 9.....	1	150	375	2½
Ornamental iron workers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	For increased wages....	Conciliation, federal and reference to I.D.I.Commission	In favour of workers 8 cents per hour increase.	June 14.....	June 23.....	5	50	300	7
Truck body factory workers.	Kitchener, Ont.....	For dismissal of one worker.	Reference to I.D.I. Board already sitting.	In favour of employer, man obtained work elsewhere.	June 23.....	June 24.....	1	90	90	1
Electric apparatus factory workers.	Hamilton, Ont.....	For union recognition...	Return of workers and reference to Board under I.D.I. Act.	In favour of employer.	June 24.....	J une 25....	1	977	977	1
Electric apparatus factory workers.	Vancouver, B.C.....	Against changes in conditions following I.D. I. Board's application.	Conciliation, federal and reference to I.D.I. Commission.	Compromise, agreement with some increased wages.	June 30.....	July 2.....	1	34	34	1
Refrigeration equipment workers.	Brantford, Ont.....	Against change in officials.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	July 17.....	July 21.....	1	165	495	3
Aluminum plant workers.....	Arvida, P.Q.....	For increased wages....	Conciliation, federal and reference to I.D.I. Board.	Partially successful, adjustments in wages and cost of living bonus.	July 24.....	July 29.....	1	4,500	18,000	4
Iron foundry workers.....	Brantford, Ont.....	Against temporary work for grinders at lower wages.	Conciliation, federal	Compromise, cost of living bonus given.	July 24.....	Aug. 5 *(b)*..	1	500	3,000	6½
Steel car factory workers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For union agreement....	Conciliation, federal after I.D.I. Board report.	Compromise, schedule of working conditions, committee recognized.	July 28.....	Aug. 2.....	1	1,900	7,600	4
Brass foundry workers.....	St. Catharines, Ont.	For union recognition. cost of living bonus, wage increases, etc., men dismissed.	Conciliation, federal	Compromise, committee agreement, wages adjusted, cost of living bonus, etc.	Aug. 2.....	Aug. 11.....	1	14	98	7
Steel mill workers *(c)*.....	Trenton, N.S.....	For adjustment of wages	Return of workers pending negotiations.	Indefinite (strike Aug. 21).	Aug. 11.....	Aug. 14.....	1	1,398	2,750	2

Steel products factory workers	Port Robinson, Ont.	For cost of living bonus and reduced hours.	Negotiations	Compromise, hours reduced.	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	1	200	200	1
Steel mill workers	Trenton, N.S.	For adjustment of wages, piece rates on new work.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	Compromise, wages adjusted.	Aug. 21	Aug. 22	1	1,471	2,200	1½
Can factory workers	Vancouver, B.C.	For union agreement, increased wages, reduced hours, etc.	Conciliation, federal and provincial.	In favour of workers	Aug. 22	Aug. 26	1	335	1,000	3
Metal products factory workers.	Toronto, Ont	For union agreement, wage increases, etc., recommended by I.D.I. Board.	Conciliation, federa	Compromise, union agreement and wages to be arbitrated.	Aug. 28	Sept. 8	1	2,125	14,875	7
Bolt factory workers	Vancouver, B.C.	For union recognition, recommended by I.D.I. Board.	Conciliation, federal	In favour of workers	Aug. 30	Oct. 2	1	53	1,400	27
Automobile parts factory workers.	St. Catharines, Ont.	For increased wages, recommended in I.D.I. Board minority report.	Conciliation, federal	Partially successful.	Sept. 11	Sept. 29	1	3,700	50,000	15
Metal pipe factory workers	Crowland, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	1	31	35	1⅛
								24,330	136,623	
Non-Metallic Minerals, etc.—										
Abrasives factory workers	Thorold, Ont	Against discharge of worker and for increased wages.	Negotiations	Compromise, all reinstated, increase in wages to be negotiated.	Mar. 26	April 1	1	110	550	5
Salt factory workers	Goderich, Ont	For increased wages	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of employer (all to be reinstated).	April 7	April 14	1	32	150	5
Blenders and packers	Nobel, Ont	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	April 9	April 9	1	200	100	½
Fertilizer factory workers	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	For increased wages, against lay-off of workers.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	May 7	May 9	1	30	60	2
Glass factory workers	London, Ont.	For union recognition and increased wages.	Reference under I.D.I. Act.	Compromise, workers reinstated, new employees' committee elected.	June 18	June 26	1	65	400	7
Brick kiln workers	Fredericton, N.B.	Against statutory wage deductions.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Aug. 4	Aug. 5	1	20	20	1
								457	1,280	
Miscellaneous—										
Flax seed processing workers	De Beaujeu, P.Q.	For increased wages	Conciliation, federal	In favour of workers	Jan. 17	Jan. 22	1	150	525	3½
Button factory workers	Kitchener, Waterloo Ont.	For increased wages, union recognition.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise, 5-10 per cent increase in wages and minor adjustments.	May 29	June 26	4	225	5,400	24
Bedding factory workers	Waterloo, Ont.	For union recognition and increased wages,	Conciliation, provincial and negotiations.	Compromise, union recognized, partial increase in wages.	June 2	June 16	1	21	240	11⅓
Bedding factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Union recognition, wage increases, and against discharge of two union workers.	Conciliation, federal and reference under I.D.I. Act.	Partially successful, wages increased.	June 18	June 20	1	175	262	1½
								571	6,427	

TABLE X—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1941

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers†	Workers		
CONSTRUCTION—										
Buildings and Structures—										
Plumbers, etc.	Ottawa, Ont.	For increased wages and against increased hours.	Negotiations	Compromise on wage increase.	Jan. 7	Jan. 14	15	80	480	6
Plumbers, etc.	Ile de Salaberry, P.Q.	For allowance for board and transportation.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Mar. 15	April 8	1	112	500	20
Labourers, construction	Sydney, N.S.	For increased wages	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Mar. 25	Mar. 26	1	22	22	1
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers.	Kingston, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	April 1	April 8	9	50	300	6
Plasterers, lathers, etc.	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	April 1	April 3	15	400	1,000	
Carpenters	Kingston, Ont.	For increased wages	Conciliation, federal	In favour of workers, increase in July.	May 1	May 5	12	250	500	3 3
Structural steel workers	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise, increase for overtime.	May 5	May 8	1	80	240	3
Truck drivers	Port Arthur, Ont.	For increased haulage rates.	Negotiations	Compromise	May 20	May 21	1	125*20	75	3/5
Painters	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers	June 16	June 24	100	275	1,500	6
Construction workers	Arvida, P.Q.	For increased wages	Conciliation, federal and reference to I.D.I. Act.	Partially successful, further increase for labourers.	July 26	July 27	1	1,635*21	1,635	1
Plumbers	Hamilton, Ont.	For union agreement	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 21	Aug. 25	20	90	100	2
Painters	Toronto, Ont.	For closed shop agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 6	Nov. 1	35	240	3,000	20
Carpenters	Toronto, Ont. (Scarboro).	Misunderstanding as to rate for maintenance work.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 14	Oct. 14	1	25	13	½
								3,384	9,365	
Shipbuilding—										
Shipyard workers	Halifax, N.S.	For union agreement, increased wages, cost of living bonus, etc.	Conciliation, federal and later reference to I.D.I. Board.	In favour of workers	April 15	April 18	1	238	500	2½
Carpenters	St. John, N.B.	For increased wages	Reference to I.D.I. Board.	Compromise, 75 cts. per hr.	May 14	May 15	1	70	35	½
Shipyard workers	Quebec, P.Q.	For wage increases recommended by I.D.I. Board for other classes of workers.	Conciliation, federal and reference to the Royal Commission on shipbuilding in Ont. and Que.	Partially successful.	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	1	200	500	2½
Shipyard workers	Collingwood, Ont.	For improved working conditions.	Return of workers pending investigation.	Compromise	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	1	600	300	½
							—	1,108	1,335	

Highway—										
Truck drivers and labourers	Black Diamond, Alta.	For increased wages	Negotiations and replacement.	In favour of workers	July 30	July 31	1	6	9	2
Labourers	St. Nicholas, P.Q.	For increased wages	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Sept. 25	Oct. 10	1	225	2,000	13
								231	2,009	
Miscellaneous—										
Truck drivers	Bowden, Alta	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	1	60	60	1
Truck drivers	Bowden, Alta	For increased wages	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Aug. 12	Sept. 1	1	42	250	17
Sewer pipe construction workers.	Quebec, P.Q.	For increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 21	Aug. 22	1	16	16	1
Airport construction workers	Moncton. N.B.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Indefinite (strike Sept. 16).	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	1	150	75	½
Airport construction workers	Moncton, N.B.	For increased wages	Conciliation, federal	Partially successful, some increases granted.	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	1	750	750	1
Truck drivers	Pickering, Ont.	For increased haulage rates.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	1	42	51	1 1/5
Truck drivers	Moncton, N.B.	For increased haulage rates.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	2	68	48	1
Truck drivers	Pickering, Ont.	For increased haulage rates.	Negotiations	Compromise	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	1	38	38	1
								1,166	1,288	
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—										
Steam Railways—										
Track Labourers	Truro, N.S.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	July 22	July 23	1	90	45	½
Track Labourers	Moncton, N.B.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	July 24	July 25	1	105	105	1
Track Labourers	Moncton, N.B.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	Sept. 22	Sept. 24	1	160	240	1½
								355	390	
Electric Railway—										
Garage employees and bus drivers.	Vancouver, B.C.	For increased wages and improved working conditions.	Arbitration	In favour of employer (concession on holidays).	Mar. 30	April 4	1	176	880	5
								176	880	
Water—										
Seamen	Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.	For union agreement recommended by I.D.I. Board.	Replacement and return to workers.	Partially successful.	April 11-17.	June 1 *(a)*	7	150	1,000	43
Longshoremen	Newcastle, Chatham, etc., N.B.	For increased wages	Conciliation, federal and reference to I.D.I. Board.	Compromise	April 26	April 28	6	700	1,000	2
Longshoremen	Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q.	For increased wages	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	June 5	June 6	1	20	20	1
Longshoremen	Pictou, N.S.	Re overtime and assignment of men.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	July 24	July 24	1	52	18	½
Grain elevator employees (trimmers).	Goderich, Ont.	For increased wages and reduced hours.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	1	18	100	6

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Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers†	Workers		
TRANSPORTATION, ETC.—*Con.*										
Water—Con.										
Seamen	Fort William, Ont.	For increased wages	Return of workers pending reference to Maritime Adjustment Board under existing agreement.	Indefinite	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	1	6	6	1
Ferryboat firemen, etc.	Cobourg, Ont.	For three-watch system	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	1	10	10	1
								956	2,154	
Local and Highway Transportation—										
Truck drivers	Toronto, etc., Ont.	Against closed shop agreement with another union and for increased wages and reduced hours.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Nov. 11, 1940	Jan. 31, 1941 *(a)*	1	4	50	26
Taxicab drivers	Winnipeg, Man.	Against dismissal of workers.	Conciliation, federal	Partially successful	Dec. 9	Dec. 29	1	75	750	17
								79	800	
TRADE—										
Fish packing plant workers (cutters and boners).	Yarmouth, N.S.	For increased wages	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Jan. 14	Jan. 20	1	12	50	4½
Newspaper carrier boys	Rossland and Trail, B.C.	For increased pay	Negotiations	Compromise, wage bonus given.	Jan. 25	Feb. 17	2	21	230	19
Warehousemen and drivers	Toronto, Ont.	For union recognition, increased wages, improved working conditions, etc.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	Partially successful wages increased later.	April 9	April 12	44	140	420	3
Dairy drivers	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement, increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 4	July 8	1	20	60	3
								193	760	
SERVICE—										
Public Administration—										
Labourers	Perth, Ont.	For increased wages	Return of workers	In favour of employer, cost of living bonus offer accepted.	Sept. 11	Sept. 17	1	7	35	5
								7	35	

Custom and Repair—									
Dye factory workers	Cobourg, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	May 15	May 16	1	35	18	½
								35	18	
Business and Personal—										
Hotel waiters and bus boys	Vancouver, B.C.	For closed shop union agreement, increased wages, etc.	Conciliation, federal	In favour of employer, wage offer accepted.	Dec. 23, 1940	Jan. 24, 1941	1	62	800	20
Elevator operators	Toronto, Ont	For increased wages and union recognition.	Negotiations	Compromise on wage rates.	Jan. 6	Jan. 16	1	4	36	9
Hotel employees	London, Ont.	For union recognition and increased wages.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	April 15	May 1 *(a)*	1	110	850	14
Restaurant employees	Port Arthur, Ont.	For increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers	July 17	July 26	8	40	360	9
Beverage room employees	Toronto, Ont	For new union agreement covering additional classes of workers.	Replacement, return of workers, also negotiations.	Partially successful, demands granted in some hotels.	Aug. 19	Nov. 1 *(a)*	66	330	8,000	63
Hotel employees	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Against discharge of union officers.	Conciliation, provincial, and arbitration.	In favour of workers	Sept. 12	Sept. 17	1	50	250	5
Hotel employees	Toronto, Ont	For increased wages and closed shop.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise	Sept. 30	Oct. 17	1	186	2,600	14½
Window cleaners	Montreal, P.Q.	For increased wages, union recognition and changes in working conditions.	Conciliation, federal	Compromise, agreement with increased wages and cost of living bonus.	Oct. 18	Oct. 23	26	100	350	3½
Beverage room workers	Crow's Nest Pass, Alta.	For union agreement and increased wages.		Unterminated	Dec. 20		7	13	100	9
								895	13,346	

(†) Number of employers or establishments.
(a) Employment conditions no longer effected.
(b) Strike settled at end of July but resumption of work delayed.
(c) A short stoppage of work, a minor dispute had occurred on July 10.

* 1—740 workers indirectly affected.
* 2—400 " " "
* 3—250 " " "
* 4—350 " " "
* 5—900 " " "
* 6—677 " " "
* 7— 80 " " "
* 8—185 " " "
* 9—190 " " "
*10—145 " " "
*11—162 " " "
*12—400 workers indirectly affected.
*13—760 " " "
*14—800 " " "
*15—750 " " "
*16—789 " " "
*17—300 " " "
*18—110 " " "
*19—500 " " "
*20—700 " " "
*21—478 " " "

Strikes and Lockouts in Other Countries During 1941

The accompanying tables give the principal figures as to strikes and lockouts in certain other countries since 1919, as compared with Canada, showing the number of disputes (strikes and lockouts), the number of employees involved in stoppages of work and the time loss in man-working days. All countries for which this information was available were included in the tables published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 234. The countries included in the tables published below are restricted to those for which additional information was received since March, 1940. Throughout the year the latest available figures (including those from annual reports) for each country are given in a monthly article in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Methods of compilation of trade dispute statistics vary greatly with various countries. In some countries figures as to strikes and lockouts are published separately, but, where possible, they have been included together in the table here given. In some cases the number of strikes and lockouts shown for a year is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year and in still other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year with those beginning during the year.

The figures as to the number of employees involved published by some countries show not only the number of employees directly involved, but also the number of those indirectly affected, that is thrown out of work by disputes to which they were not parties; but exact information on this point is not always given. In the table given herewith the column showing the numbers of employees involved includes figures for the numbers directly involved or the total number directly and indirectly involved according to the method adopted by the country concerned.

Footnotes to the table indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points.

Many countries publish statistics dealing with trade disputes only once each year or even less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of some length. Most countries revise their figures when additional facts are brought to light, even though such revisions may necessitate changes in statistics published a considerable time previously.

In most cases the statistics dealing with disputes in other countries, published in the LABOUR GAZETTE are obtained from official publications of the countries concerned.

Very few countries with the exception of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States give particulars as to individual strikes in their official publications. Where information as to such disputes appears in this annual article or the monthly article in the LABOUR GAZETTE, it is obtained chiefly from newspaper reports. It should be noted, in this connection, that the amount of material on labour matters appearing in the press is dependent upon its relative importance in comparison with other events occurring at any given time.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of disputes which began during 1941 was 1,241, as compared with 922 in the previous year. The number of workers involved in all disputes in progress during the year was 359,800, and the time loss 1,075,000 man working days.

The great majority of disputes during 1941 involved only small numbers of workers and there were no disputes of outstanding importance. Among the principal disputes during the year were the strikes of 25,000 apprentices in the engineering and shipbuilding industries in certain districts in Scotland and at Belfast, Barrow and Manchester, which occurred during different periods between the end of February and the first week of April, and resulted in a national agreement governing the wages of apprentice engineers.

Australia

During the early part of September about 40,000 textile workers in Victoria and New South Wales were on strike in protest against the wages award made by the Arbitration Court. Work was resumed September 18 and the dispute referred again to the Arbitration Court the terms of whose decision, reached October 3, were not published.

United States

Preliminary estimates show the number of strikes beginning during the year 1941, as 4,212, with 2,355,815 workers involved in disputes beginning during the year and a time loss of 22,923,374 working days for all disputes in progress during the year.

The most important disputes during the year occurred in the coal mining and metal manufacturing industries, including shipbuilding.

Following failure of the bituminous mine operators and the union to agree on terms of renewal of their agreement in the Appalachian area, about 318,000 miners went on

strike April 1, for increased wage rates and the elimination of the 40 cents per day differential between northern and southern fields. The stoppage continued until the end of April, when through the intervention of the President of the United States and the National Defense Mediation Board work was resumed by the majority of miners on April 30 and May 1, and by the others within a few days. The increase of $1 per day in the basic day wage was granted, and later the southern operators agreed to a further increase of 40 cents per day, making the basic day rate for both northern and southern fields $7 per day, with a signed agreement for two years.

Bituminous coal miners in Alabama, numbering about 20,000, were on strike from September 2 to 7 for a new agreement based on the Appalachian agreement; work was resumed on the latter date and the dispute referred to the National Defense Mediation Board. Another stoppage occurred from October 20 to 24, when an agreement was reached based on the findings of this board, providing for an increase of 25 cents per day in addition to an increase of $1 granted under the temporary agreement last May; other questions were also settled.

Among the bituminous coal miners on strike during April were those engaged in "captive mines", that is mines owned and operated by steel companies for their own use. These miners returned to work under a verbal agreement to concur with the Appalachian agreement except for the union shop clause and negotiations on this point continued without success during the summer until September 15, when a strike was called and 43,000 miners stopped work in "captive mines" in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky. At the request of the National Defense Mediation Board, work was resumed September 22, for a 30-day truce pending settlement by the board. Proposals of the board were not accepted and another stoppage occurred October 27, involving 53,000 miners, including this time 8,000 from the captive mines of Alabama who continued on strike after the settlement of the strike in the other mines of this state on October 24. Following conferences of the parties, with the board and the President of the United States, work was again resumed October 30. A majority decision of the Board recommended the adoption of the Appalachian agreement without the union shop clause. This decision was rejected by the union and the strike resumed November 17, and many sympathetic strikes took place at commercial mines as well, involving an estimated number of 115,000 miners. On November 24, at the request of the President of the United States, work was resumed and the dispute referred to a special arbitration board, whose decision would be binding. On December 7, a majority decision of this board awarded the union shop in the captive mines.

A one-day strike of 90,000 anthracite coal miners in eastern Pennsylvania on May 19 resulted in a compromise agreement providing for wage increases and a vacation with pay. Between September 9 and October 8, about 25,000 anthracite coal miners in the same district were involved in a strike in protest against payment of increased union dues.

Plants of the International Harvester Company (a farm equipment manufacturing company) in Illinois and Indiana were involved in a strike which began January 17 for recognition of the union as a bargaining agency and other demands. Within a few weeks after the strike had started at one plant, the other plants with more than 15,000 workers in all became involved. Work was not resumed until March 31, pending a recommedation for settlement of the dispute by the National Defense Mediation Board. Final settlement had not yet been reached in January, 1942.

At West Allis (near Milwaukee), Wisconsin, 7,500 employees of the Allis Chalmers Company (an engineering plant) were on strike from January 22 to April 7 over alleged favoritism toward non-union men and members of another union. Through the National Defense Mediation Board the agreement reached provided for an impartial referee to arbitrate all disputes including discrimination or favoritism.

A strike in one department of the Ford Motor Company plant in Detroit on April 1, extended the next day to the whole plant involving 85,000 workers and later indirectly involved 40,000 in other plants of the company which were closed due to lack of materials from the first plant. The strikers demanded union recognition and no discrimination against union members. The National Labour Relations Board ordered an election and work was resumed April 11. The election held May 21 showed a large majority for the union, the United Automobile Workers of America. Negotiations took place, and on June 20 an agreement was signed providing for a union shop, check-off of union dues, arrangement for settlement of disputes by a shop steward system and joint appeal boards, wages at least equal to the highest in the industry, and other provisions.

Machinists in certain shipyards in the San Francisco district in California, were on strike

from May 10 to June 26, involving at one time about 10,000 workers. The strikers were seeking wage rates and overtime pay higher than in the master agreement for all shipyards on the Pacific Coast, but returned to work on its terms.

When a shipbuilding company at Kearny, New Jersey, refused to accept the recommendation of the National Defense Mediation Board for a "maintenance of union membership" clause in the agreement, 15,000 employees went on strike August 6. On August 23, the President of the United States issued an executive order that the plant be taken over and operated by the Navy Department, and work was resumed.

In an attempt to have a separate union for their own work recognized rather than being required under closed shop agreements to maintain membership in more than one of several trade unions, welders in Pacific Coast shipyards began a strike on October 22, which later involved 12,500 workers including those indirectly affected. Some welders in metal working shops and in construction work also took part in the strike. After appeals by the Office of Production Management, the welders voted November 5 to return to work pending a conference for settlement of the dispute. A plan suggested by the Office of Production Management in conference with the various trade unions but without the welders, who refused to attend due to alleged discrimination against some of them, was rejected and a national welders' strike called for December 9. This threatened strike was called off after the outbreak of war on December 7. The dispute was not, however, settled and two further strikes of several hundred welders occurred, one on December 20 and the other on January 30, 1942, in shipbuilding and aircraft factories on the Pacific Coast; in both cases, work was resumed within a few days.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919–1941

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
CANADA			
	(c)	(e)	(e)
1919	336	148,945	3,400,942
1920	322	60,327	799,524
1921	168	28,257	1,048,914
1922	104	43,775	1,528,661
1923	86	34,261	671,750
1924	70	34,310	1,295,054
1925	87	28,949	1,193,281
1926	77	23,834	266,601
1927	74	22,299	152,570
1928	98	17,581	224,212
1929	90	12,946	152,080
1930	67	13,768	91,797
1931	88	10,738	204,238
1932	116	23,390	255,000
1933	125	26,558	317,547
1934	191	45,800	574,519
1935	120	33,269	288,703
1936	156	34,812	276,997
1937	278	71,905	886,393
1938	147	20,395	148,678
1939	122	41,038	224,588
1940	168	60,619	266,318
1941	231	87,091	433,914
1941—January	14	1,676	3,508
February	9	1,819	7,126
March	13	1,189	3,670
April	35	20,460	77,036
May	34	5,975	22,397
June	32	7,547	39,284
July	29	22,170	48,859
August	35	13,314	33,569
September	29	10,773	82,463
October	23	5,511	19,693
November	12	4,740	41,764
December	9	5,688	54,545
ARGENTINA (i)			
1919	367	308,967	3,262,705
1920	206	134,015	3,693,782
1921	86	139,751	976,270
1922	116	4,737	150,894
1923	93	19,190	895,842
1924	77	277,071	1,268,318
1925	89	39,142	125,367
1926	67	15,880	287,379
1927	58	38,236	352,963
1928	135	28,109	224,800
1929	113	28,271	457,022
1930	125	29,331	699,790
1931	43	4,622	54,531
1932	105	34,562	1,299,061
1933	52	3,481	44,779
1934	42	25,940	742,256
1935	69	52,143	2,642,576
1936	109	85,438	1,344,461
1937	82	49,993	517,645
1938	44	8,871	228,703
1939	49	19,718	241,099
AUSTRALIA			
	(c)	(e)	(f)
1919	460	100,300	6,308,226
1920	554	102,519	1,872,065
1921	624	120,198	956,617
1922	445	100,263	858,685
1923	274	66,093	1,145,977
1924	504	132,569	918,646
1925	499	154,599	1,128,570
1926	360	80,768	1,310,261
1927	441	157,581	1,713,581
1928	287	82,349	777,278
1929	259	88,293	4,671,478
1930	183	51,972	1,511,241
1931	134	34,541	245,961
1932	127	29,329	212,318
1933	90	26,988	111,956
1934	155	46,963	370,386
1935	183	44,813	495,124
1936	235	57,118	497,248
1937	342	92,121	557,111
1938	376	132,480	1,337,994
1939	416	143,228	459,154
1940	350	178,939	1,507,252
1941—1st quarter	113	37,820	114,590
2nd quarter	129	36,607	141,220
3rd quarter	350	125,056	557,693

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1941—*Continued*

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
EIRE			
	(a)	(g)	
1923	131	20,635	1,208,734
1924	104	16,403	301,705
1925	86	6,855	293,792
1926	57	3,455	85,345
1927	53	2,312	64,020
1928	52	2,190	54,292
1929	53	4,533	101,397
1930	83	3,410	77,417
1931	60	5,431	310,199
1932	70	4,222	42,152
1933	88	9,059	200,126
1934	99	9,288	180,080
1935	99	9,513	288,077
1936	107	9,443	185,623
1937	145	26,734	1,754,949
1938	137	13,736	208,784
1939	99	6,667	106,476
1940	89	7,715	152,076
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			
	(a)	(f)	
1919	1,352	2,401,000	34,970,000
1920	1,607	1,779,000	26,570,000
1921	763	1,770,000	85,870,000
1922	576	556,000	19,850,000
1923	628	399,000	10,670,000
1924	710	613,000	8,420,000
1925	603	441,000	7,950,000
1926	323	2,734,000	162,230,000
1927	308	108,000	1,170,000
1928	302	124,000	1,390,000
1929	431	533,000	8,290,000
1930	422	307,000	4,400 000
1931	420	490,000	6,980,000
1932	389	379,000	6,490,000
1933	357	136,000	1,070,000
1934	471	134,000	960,000
1935	553	271,000	1,960,000
1936	818	316,000	1,830,000
1937	1,129	597,000	3,410,000
1938	875	274,000	1,334,000
1939	940	337,000	1,356,000
1940	922	299,400	940,000
1941 (h)	1,241	359,800	1,075,000
		(c)	
1941—January	64	13,300	24,000
February	60	13,100	23,000
March	121	63,400	285,000
April	97	45,700	187,000
May	113	31,700	74,000
June	82	28,200	89,000
July	60	16,500	25,000
August	94	22,100	44,000
September	135	30,600	93,000
October	145	34,800	96,000
November	111	46,300	72,000
December	76	22,400	37,000
BRITISH INDIA			
	(c)	(g)	
1921	396	600,351	6,984,426
1922	278	435,434	3,972,727
1923	213	301,044	5,051,704
1924	133	312,462	8,730,918
1925	134	270,423	12,578,129
1926	128	186,811	1,097,478
1927	129	131,655	2,019,970
1928	203	506,851	31,647,404
1929	141	532,016	12,165,691
1930	148	196,301	2,261,731
1931	166	203,008	2,408,000
1932	118	128,099	1,922,437
1933	146	164,938	2,168,961
1934	159	220,808	4,775,559
1935	145	114,217	973,457
1936	159	169,029	2,358,062
1937	379	647,801	8,982,257
1938	399	400,075	9,198,708
1939	406	409,189	4,992,795
1940—1st quarter	128	273,990	4,003,016
2nd quarter	101	268,580	2,474,263
3rd quarter	49	70,976	856,494

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
NEW ZEALAND			
	(b)	(f)	(f)
1919	45	4,030	.....
1920	77	15,138	54,735
1921	77	10,433	119,208
1922	58	6,414	93,456
1923	49	7,162	201,812
1924	34	14,815	89,105
1925	83	9,905	74,552
1926	59	6,264	47,811
1927	36	4,384	10,395
1928	41	9,822	22,817
1929	49	7,831	26,808
1930	45	5,632	33,233
1931	24	6,356	48,486
1932	23	9,335	108,528
1933	16	3,957	111,935
1934	24	3,733	10,393
1935	12	2,323	18,563
1936	43	7,354	16,980
1937	52	11,411	29,916
1938	72	11,388	35,456
1939	66	16,082	53,801
1940	57	10,475	28,097
1941	90	15,566	26,542
SOUTH AFRICA			
	(a)	(g)	
1919	47	23,799	537,138
1920	66	105,658	239,415
1921	25	9,892	112,357
1922	12	29,001	1,339,508
1923	2	50	740
1924	7	1,856	10,129
1925	0	0	0
1926	3	768	890
1927	12	5,158	9,126
1928	10	5,746	10,535
1929	10	2,962	.....
1930	12	5,050	2,600
1931	19	6,278	54,575
1932	12	4,011	26,034
1933	10	1,585	16,081
1934	12	2,379	52,132
1935	17	2,367	19,564
1936	20	2,198	5,009
1937	33	5,906	27,329
1938	20	3,798	4,070
1939	20	4,871	4,246
1940	23	1,849	6,475
SWEDEN			
	(d)	(g)	
1919	440	81,041	2,295,900
1920	486	139,039	8,942,500
1921	347	49,712	2,663,300
1922	392	75,679	2,674,580
1923	206	102,896	6,907,390
1924	261	23,976	1,204,500
1925	239	145,778	2,559,700
1926	206	52,891	1,711,200
1927	189	9,477	400,000
1928	201	71,461	4,835,000
1929	180	12,676	667,000
1930	261	20,751	1,021,000
1931	193	40,899	2,627,000
1932	182	50,147	3,095,000
1933	140	31,980	3,434,000
1934	103	13,588	760,000
1935	98	17,189	788,000
1936	60	3,474	438,000
1937	67	30,904	861,000
1938	85	28,951	1,284,000

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1941—*Concluded*

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
			UNITED STATES				
	(a)	(a)	(c)		(a)	(a)	(c)
1919	3,630	4,160,348	.....	1937	4,740	1,860,621	28,424,857
1920	3,411	1,463,054	.....	1938	2,772	688,376	9,148,273
1921	2,385	1,099,247	.....	1939	2,613	1,170,962	17,812,219
1922	1,112	1,612,562	.....	1940	2,508	576,988	6,700,872
1923	1,553	756,584	.....	1941	(h) 4,212	(h)2,355,815	(h)22,923,374
1924	1,249	654,641	.....	1941—January	236	91,706	662,770
1925	1,301	428,416	.....	February	256	71,866	1,134,099
1926	1,035	329,592	.....	March	346	116,829	1,557,903
1927	707	329,939	26,218,628	April	402	511,548	7,114,387
1928	604	314,210	12,631,863	May	461	326,158	2,201,774
1929	921	288,572	5,351,540	June	356	142,589	1,504,128
1930	637	182,975	3,316,808	July	434	142,378	1,312,520
1931	810	341,817	6,893,244	August	462	211,388	1,809,968
1932	841	324,210	10,502,033	September	460	293,929	1,935,435
1933	1,695	1,168,272	16,872,128	October	411	196,923	1,911,702
1934	1,856	1,466,695	19,591,949	November	250	224,270	1,344,295
1935	2,014	1,117,213	15,456,337	December	138	26,231	434,393
1936	2,172	788,648	13,901,956				

(a) Disputes beginning in period. (b) Disputes ending in period. (c) Disputes in existence in period. (d) Method of counting disputes not stated. (e) Directly involved only. (f) Directly and indirectly involved. (g) It is not stated whether or not employees indirectly involved are included. (h) Preliminary figures. (i) Strikes only.

POST WAR PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES

IN the April edition of *Personnel Journal,* published by the Personnel Research Federation, New York, an article by George B. Galloway gives the digest of a survey made by the Twentieth Century Fund of post war planning in the United States. The report from which the digest is made describes the work of a number of commercial firms and trade associations actively making plans for the post war period.

In the report, which is entitled *Post War Planning in the United States,* the Twentieth Century Fund, New York, describes the work of 35 government agencies, 33 private agencies, 11 industrial and financial organizations, 16 trade associations and 7 rail, highway, water and other transportation agencies now actively engaged in post war planning research and says that further investigation undoubtedly would reveal more. Much of the research is still in the planning stage. The report catalogues the leading agencies, lists and classifies the projects each has under way and includes a bibliography of current books, pamphlets and articles on post war planning.

Government Agencies Planning

Among the major federal government agencies covered in the report is the Board of Economic Warfare. The Board is now the central agency in the federal government for post war planning in the international field. It is intensively engaged in dealing with the economic phases of the war itself, such as the allocation of lend-lease materials and the export of foodstuffs to friendly nations, etc. The Board even in this work is giving thought to long-run implications for the world after the war.

In the United States Department of Labour, a Post War Division has been established in the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The Division is studying such subjects as current and post war labour problems of communities having a large expansion of war industries; general dislocations in the labour market likely to follow the end of the war; size, age, composition and training of the nation's labour force; how workers spend their money; and potential future demand for various types of consumer goods.

The Division of Research and Statistics under the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has retained Professor Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard University as special economic adviser. Subjects being studied include probable changes in American trade resulting from post war developments; possibilities of federal and state aid in stimulating urban redevelopment and housing; federal-state local fiscal relationships; and international economic relations, particularly in connection with the Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States.

These and other agencies are actively studying post war problems in the United States and their activities are reviewed in the report.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF MALE PERSONS IN CANADA

Order Announcing Registration Every Two Weeks of all Unemployed Men Between Ages of 17 to 69 Inclusive

ON May 20, the Director of National Selective Service announced at a press conference that in order to meet the increasing man-power needs of industry, and to enable the placing of every employable man to work as soon as possible, an order had been issued by the Minister of Labour making it compulsory for every unemployed man between the ages of 17 to 69, inclusive, to register for employment. The order became effective on June 1, and all men unemployed on or after May 31 must register within one week of becoming unemployed and must renew their registrations at least once every two weeks during any period of unemployment. Men living within five miles of a city, town or village in which an Employment and Claims office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission is situated will register in person at such an office. Men living outside such areas will register in person at the nearest Post Office.

"We are approaching a tight labour situation, and labour shortages are reported from many sections of Canada," Mr. Little declared. "Yet we are aware that there are still unemployed men in this country. At present we do not know how many unemployed there are, how many of them are employable, what occupations they are fitted to undertake, nor where they are located. We must know these things to handle the task of fitting the men to jobs.

"It is unreasonable to allow an uncontrolled condition to force women into industry while bread-winners are unemployed. Housing, transportation and other factors enter into the problem of directing men to employment, but such factors cannot be considered except in the light of what manpower is available and where it is available.

"To win this war, every bit of available strength has to be utilized. We recognize that many men who have sincerely wanted to work have not been able to get work, and we intend to end that condition as fast as our information and the machinery of administration can permit it. But we must know something about men before we can put them in jobs. We also must have co-operation from the employers in telling us where the jobs are going to be—anticipating their needs and telling us. We earnestly request employers to list their current and future needs with the Employment offices.

"We also recognize that there are men who are able to work, who are in areas where work is available, but who have not voluntarily taken steps to fit themselves into the picture. When we know who they are, what they can do and where they can be most useful, we believe they will recognize their responsibilities.

"In this respect, it is important to realize that *to be unemployed does not mean to be without income or without support.* Men who are *not gainfully employed or occupied,* no matter what their status or condition otherwise, must register. Gainful employment, while Canada is at war, means that every man who is able to work should be working at a job which contributes to the winning of the war, even if it means working at a job which merely releases another man for heavier war tasks. There are able-bodied men in Canada who have not needed to seek employment because of fortunate circumstances, or who have been able to retire while still physically fit. As it becomes necessary, employment will seek such men out, and we believe they will assume their share of Canada's job as we are able to reveal vacancies which they can fill.

"We intend that those who need work should get it first. We also plan to have everybody doing his fair share when he is needed. That is our objective, to be attained as quickly as the need arises and as rapidly as our facilities and information permit us to achieve it.

"The registration of unemployed men will be an important step toward completion of a much-needed inventory of our manpower. On March 31 the registration of employed, through employers, was completed, and this information is rapidly being analysed. No registration of unemployed was taken at that time, but with the forthcoming registration we will have now a picture of manpower, both employed and unemployed. By registering as they become unemployed, men will record the change of status on the records of the Employment offices, providing information of available unemployed in every district and giving the Employment office a record of labour changes in each place of employment. As it becomes necessary to provide greater guidance to labour's movements, or to obtain faster or more exact recording of labour changes, additional provision will be made."

Text of Order

Under authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 1445 of 2nd March, 1942, the Minister of Labour hereby makes the following order:

1. Every male person shall register for employment when, after May 31, 1942, he is unemployed or not gainfully occupied, unless

(*a*) he has not reached his sixteenth birthday, or

(*b*) he has reached his seventieth birthday, or

(*c*) he is a student in regular day-time attendance at a school, college or university, or

(*d*) he is confined in an asylum for the insane or the feeble-minded, or a penitentiary, or prison, or a hospital or a home for the aged and the infirm, or

(*e*) he is subject to the provisions of the Essential Work (Scientific and Technical Personnel) Regulations, 1942.

2. Every male person required by this Order to register for employment shall register within one week after May 31, 1942, or within one week after the date on which he becomes unemployed after May 31, 1942.

3. Registration for employment shall be made on forms to be provided by the Unemployment Insurance Commission and shall be made

(*a*) at an Employment and Claims Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, if the person lives either in, or within five miles of, a city or town in which there is such an office, or

(*b*) at the nearest post office, if he does not live in, or within five miles of, a city or town in which there is an Employment and Claims Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

4. Every male person required by this Order to register for employment shall renew his registration at least once every two weeks while he remains unemployed or not gainfully occupied on forms to be provided by the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Dated at Ottawa this nineteenth day of May, nineteen hundred and forty-two.

(*Sgd.*) Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE RULINGS IN REGARD TO RESTRICTED OCCUPATIONS

First of Series of Explanatory Notes Issued by National Selective Service

THE National Selective Service, Department of Labour, has issued the first of a series (Circular No. 1) of Explanatory Notes, dealing with interpretations arising out of P.C. 2250 *re* "Restricted Occupations". The following is the text of the circular:

RE: ORDER IN COUNCIL 2250 "RESTRICTED OCCUPATIONS"

1. *Twenty-one to Thirty Age Group*

If a man who is over twenty years of age and under thirty-one years of age and is either

(*a*) Single, or

(*b*) Widower without dependents, or

(*c*) Married subsequent to July 15, 1940,

applies for a permit, careful consideration is necessary, unless

(i) there are special meritorious circumstances, or

(ii) the man is going into an occupation to further the war effort, or

(iii) he is going into service which, in the judgment of the selective service officer is essential even though classified as a restricted occupation, or

(iv) there are domestic circumstances (such as a sick dependent) or other compassionate considerations which justify issuance of a permit.

No permit is needed if such a man presents a certificate of discharge from full time service in any branch of the armed forces, or presents proof that he has been examined for service in any branch of the armed forces and has been found medically unfit.

2. *Work after School Hours*

No permit will be needed for young men entering into casual employment where the work is done after school attendance or on school holidays during school sessions providing the person engaging in such work attends day school during the time he is not working and providing the person in question is under twenty-one years of age.

3. *Students' Summer Holidays*

In respect to students seeking employment during the summer holidays, the policy to be followed will be that of giving permits limited to the duration of the school, college or university holidays. If these young men are needed for munitions work they should be directed to such work rather than be allowed to enter a restricted occupation by permit. A permit should not be given to a student who normally follows agricultural pursuits (for example, a farmer's son) if he is needed on the farm. If the refusal of a permit to a student would mean that he would be prevented from securing employment the permit should be issued.

4. *Subsidiary Employment*

No permit will be needed for men engaging in a restricted occupation if such work is subsidiary to their regular occupation, provided it is carried on as part-time work.

5. *Casual Employment*

For the present no permit will be required covering casual employment, which is irregular, in a restricted occupation for a period not exceeding three days in any one calendar week for the same employer.

6. *Age Limits under Seventeen or over Forty-five (2-1A)*

This sub-paragraph provides for the presentation of a birth certificate or other evidence that the person is not of the ages of seventeen years to forty-five years inclusive.

In interpreting this clause follow the rule that the person must prove that he has not reached his seventeenth birthday or has reached his forty-sixth birthday.

7. *Rejection because of Physical Unfitness*

Medical rejection from any branch of the three armed forces will be considered as warranting the acceptance of restricted occupation, even though the standard of fitness may not be the same in all three forces.

8. *Permits Limited to Six Months*

For the present, as a general rule, permits should not be granted for a period of more than six months.

9. *Refusals of Permits must be in Writing*

Where an applicant is refused a permit the refusal should be in writing with a clear statement of the applicant's right to appeal.

10. *Local Labour Situation—Special Consideration*

The labour situation existing should be a factor in considering all applications. If an application is made by a person to enter a restricted employment and it is clear that his services are not at the time required in essential industry, a permit should be granted fairly freely especially if he is outside the twenty-one to thirty age group mentioned above.

11. *No Job Available—Special Consideration*

No permit should be issued to an applicant who does not establish that there is a job open for him. However, where the personal circumstances indicate that the applicant would be granted a permit if a job were available, the Local National Selective Service Officer may provide the applicant with a letter stating that if he obtains a job within thirty days of the date of the letter a permit will be issued to him.

12. *Applications for Permits*

Order in Council P.C. 2250 provides that the person to apply for a permit (see paragraph 2, sub-paragraph 2) shall be the person who wishes to enter into restricted employment. However, where it is not reasonably convenient for the employee to do so, or in cases of mass employment, applications may be taken from the employer on behalf of the employee. An advantage of having the employee apply is that contact with him would give the Selective Service Officer a better opportunity to determine whether he could be used to better advantage elsewhere.

13. *War Industries—Special Consideration*

The schedule lists a number of occupations which are restricted in all industries including war industries. However, where it is clearly established by the prospective employer that the industry is engaged to a considerable extent on war work and the services of a male in one of the occupations listed are urgently required, a permit may be granted.

14. *Provincial Government Employees*

Permits are not required for employment by provincial governments.

15. *Transfers within the same Organization*

An employer will be allowed to transfer any employee who was in his employ on March 23, 1942, from one occupation to another within his own organization, providing he is not being transferred permanently (or for a considerable period) from a non-restricted to a restricted occupation.

16. *Wholesale or Retail Trade (See Schedule)*

"Occupation in wholesale or retail trade" shall be interpreted to mean employment in enterprises engaged mainly in the handling of products already manufactured or processed.

For example:

(*a*) The manufacture of ice is not a restricted occupation except in so far as provided in Section 1 of the schedule.

(*b*) *Drug Stores.*—All the staff of drug stores are considered to be engaged in retail trade, and consequently permits are required. Further consideration may be given to the question of *apprentice* or *graduate pharmacists* but, in the meantime, permits must be obtained but shall be granted freely.

(*c*) The dairy industry and ice cream manufacturing plants are not restricted industries except as provided in Section 1 of the schedule.

(*d*) Milling of flour and allied products is not a restricted industry.

(*e*) Line Grain Elevators are not a restricted industry.

17. *Manufacture of Clothing*

Textile Products.—The manufacture of clothing is considered to be a restricted occupation in the production of textile products.

18. *Flax Processing Mills*

Local mills processing flax in the primary stages which do not manufacture linens shall not be considered as restricted industries.

19. *Cost Clerks and Student Accountants (See Schedule)*

Cost Clerks and Student Accountants are considered as being included in Section 1 of the Schedule and, consequently, must obtain a permit before accepting employment in that occupation.

20. *Entertainers and Musicians*

In this field it is necessary to distinguish between contracts for service as an employee and contracts for service as an independent contractor. Very often the member of an orchestra is an employee of the leader, but the leader makes engagements as an independent contractor. Permits are required for the acceptance of employment as an employee in this field, but not for the acceptance of engagements as an independent contractor. *For example:* A salaried violinist cannot transfer from one orchestra to another without a permit, but the orchestra leader does not need a permit to transfer the whole orchestra from one hotel to another.

Most concert artists are not employees.

Many troublesome cases in this field may be settled by reference to rulings 4 and 5 above, dealing with supplementary and casual employment.

21. *Employment through Unions*

Certain unions (such as the Typographical Union, for example) have agreements with employers that men, when required, will be obtained from the Union, and in order to give service certain men are carried on the union strength and are sent out on call to different employers as substitutes.

Local Selective Service Officers should establish close working arrangement with unions having such agreements in order that the terms of the agreements may be carried out.

Unions should be encouraged to keep on file with the office a correct list of substitutes and if a satisfactory understanding is reached permits may be issued to such men for a stated period permitting their employment by various employers with whom the union has agreements.

22. *Special Groups of Certain Racial Origin*

Certain groups, because of racial origin, are not eligible for enlistment and further have difficulty in obtaining employment in war industries. In such cases permits allowing them to enter restricted occupations are quite justifiable.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN FACTORY WORK IN THE UNITED STATES

THE National Industrial Conference Board Inc., New York, has published a report (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 41) entitled *Women in Factory Work.* As stated in the introduction to the report the fundamental cause of the study and report is the condition revealed in two statements.

(1) Well over 1,000,000 new workers will have to be added to the labour force during 1942.

(2) It is expected that approximately 200,000 men will be drafted into military service every month.

New workers, the report declared, will have to come very largely from three groups—men over 45, boys under 20, and women. Many of the older men who are not already employed are unsuited physically or temperamentally for modern factory employment, while boys will be liable for military service as soon as they become 20. The attitude of whatever governmental agency is finally charged with responsibility for the mobilization of labour will, no doubt, be similar to that expressed by General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, who recently said, "The Selective Service System will expect a gradual but constant substitution (in industry) of women for men who are fit to fight." It thus seems evident that both the condition of the labour market and governmental policy will dictate that a majority of the new workers needed will be women.

The attempt has been made in the study to present all the information at present available which will be of interest or assistance to executives who plan to employ women in factory work that previously has been performed by men. British and German experience, in so far as it is applicable, is drawn upon, and the opinions and experiences of qualified operating and personnel men in the United States, gathered through interviews and plant visits, are reported. Because only a relatively small number of women have yet been employed for war work in the United States and the draft has not cut very deeply, most of the persons interviewed felt that their opinions and procedures were subject to radical alteration, the report states.

The report is divided into fourteen main sections under the following headings: Planning for Women's Employment; Mobilization of Women in Great Britain; Types of Work Women Can and Cannot Do; Recruitment; Selection; Orientation; Training—British Experience; Supervision; Compensation; Absenteeism; Hours of Work and Fatigue; Clothing; Structural Alterations; The Problem of Mixed Sexes.

WARTIME SHIPPING IN CANADA

Situation in Regard to Speeding Ship Construction and Servicing of Ships

SINCE the construction and servicing of ships is of first importance in the war effort of the United Nations, and since Canada's part in that program is of major proportions and developing rapidly, the factors that enter into the shipping situation in this country are reviewed herewith.

The shipbuilding industry in Canada falls into three geographical divisions, viz.—the Pacific Coast, the Atlantic Coast and the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes system. Since in each of these areas there is a different set of factors and conditions governing the local situation, these are dealt with separately.

Continuous Operation of Pacific Coast Yards

On the Pacific Coast, after considerable negotiation by the Minister of Labour, there was agreement by all the managements and nine of the eleven unions involved that in order to speed up the production of ships work would proceed in seven-day continuous operations on the basis of a formula submitted by the Minister. The formula agreed upon was in three shifts arranged as follows:

Shift	Daily Hours worked	Time Off for meals	Time Worked per week	Time Paid for
First	8 hours	30 min.	48 hrs.	50 hrs.
Second	7 hours 40 m.	20 min.	46 "	54 "
Third	7 hours 10 m.	20 "	43 "	54 "

Each man to work six shifts per week, having one day's rest in seven.

The background of the ship-yard situation on the Pacific Coast was summarized in the following statement issued by the Department of Labour in a press release on May 15:

In order to speed up the production of ships, it was suggested that the ship-yards of the Pacific Coast should work continuously. The matter was discussed with the Minister of Labour who developed a three-shift formula for a seven day continuous operation in the yards, the men to have one day's rest in seven.

The Minister made a flying trip to the Coast and conferred with the managements and the unions involved. All of the managements agreed to the plan and the representatives of the unions promised to discuss the formula with their memberships.

The Minister was advised that nine of the eleven unions had accepted the plan, but that the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Locals had rejected it. These two unions have less than 1,000 members combined out of approximately 15,000 employees in the ship yards.

The Minister exerted every effort to persuade these two unions to accept the formula agreed upon by the majority of the employees and the nine unions appealed to the Machinists and Blacksmiths to conform with the plan but they still declined. The Minister then sent an appeal by wire, which was endorsed by the nine unions, and which was published in the Vancouver Press. The Machinists and Blacksmiths still refused to comply.

The managements began to implement the Minister's formula, but on the first week end of operations under the plan the Machinists and Blacksmiths absented themselves from the yards, while members of all the other unions came to work.

The Minister then conferred in Ottawa with G. S. Lyons, International Vice-President of the Machinists' Association who had just returned from the Pacific Coast and was fully apprised of the existing conditions. Mr. Lyons, in a letter to the machinists' local, urged its members to co-operate with the Government in its effort to speed up the production of ships.

But on the following week-end the Machinists and Blacksmiths again absented themselves from work.

The plan or formula (set forth above) was then implemented by Order in Council, which confirmed the agreements arranged by the Minister between the ship yard managemnt and the nine unions.

While the nine unions that accepted the plan are faithfully carrying it out, they protested its enforcement by Order in Council, on the grounds that such a procedure was arbitrary and coercive and informed the Minister to this effect. On May 14, the Minister replied by wire, as follows:

"It is fully appreciated that successful operation of continuous production plan in shipyards depends on harmonious co-operation between Government, management and labour. Every effort has been made over many weeks to bring about desired results by this method. The general recognition of conditions and

of the necessity for continuous operation by such a large proportion of workers of various organiaztions interested and their co-operation in bringing it about by the signing of supplementary agreements is acknowledged and fully appreciated. The Order in Council would probably not have been passed if the unions representing the great majority of employees had not voluntarily agreed upon the plan it embodies. The order merely confirms the agreements of these unions and asserts that the minority shall accept such agreements. I am sure you agree that Government measures expressing the will of the majority are not arbitrary or coercive but are the procedures of all free peoples. Rule by minorities means the kind of dictatorship we are now fighting. If you can suggest any other democratic method of giving effect to the expressed wishes of the majority of employees will be glad to consider it but their wishes must prevail and the increased production of ships involved must be secured."

Servicing of Ships at Halifax

As a result of personal investigation by the Minister of Labour, and to speed up the "turn around" of ships at Halifax, the Government has appointed certain officers whose responsibility will be to supervise and utilize to the best advantage the port labour supply.

To achieve this objective a Controller of Loading Operations has been appointed to co-ordinate the activities of all the agencies involved—the railroads, the shipping companies, the Harbours Board, the British Ministry of War Transport and the longshoremen. This official is Mr. V. C. MacDonald, K.C., Dean of the Law School of Dalhousie University, who for approximately one year, has been acting as port arbitrator.

He will be assisted by Mr. John J. Greene, president of the Eastern Canada Stevedoring Company, Montreal, who has been loaned by the company to act as Port Loading Superintendent, where it is considered that his long experience in practical shipping matters will be of great assistance in advising the Controller of Loading Operations on the technical phases of the problem.

In addition, provision is made for the reorganizing of the method of hiring longshoremen. In future, longshoremen will not be hired individually at the docks, but all longshoremen will be assigned to fixed gangs. There will be a Central Dispatching Agency which will be notified in advance as to the number of gangs required, and this agency will assign the gangs to the job. The dispatching agency will be responsible for arranging a rotation of work and allocation of day and night work. Members of the gangs are required to report for work on the call of the gang boss or suffer the loss of their dock permits.

Mr. Charles W. Train, of Vancouver, has been appointed a special consultant to the Minister of Labour for the purpose of organizing this central dispatching agency on the basis of his experience in a similar system in operation on the Pacific Coast.

The assignment of the men to the docks and the details of the operation of the dispatching agency will be worked out with the advice of a joint committee representing the longshoremen's union and the shipping and stevedoring companies.

The provision for re-organizing loading and unloading operations and the basis of the plan is authorized by two Orders in Council. The first (P.C. 1758 of March 9, 1942), directs the Minister of Labour "to prepare for the consideration of the Governor General in Council a wartime plan for the re-organization of ship loading and unloading operations in the Port of Halifax."

Basis of Plan

Accordingly, the Minister proceeded as directed, and the basis of the plan is contained in P.C. 3511 of April 30, 1942, as follows:

Whereas the Minister of Labour reports that as directed by Order in Council P.C. 1758 of 9th March, 1942, and after consultation with representatives of the shipping and stevedoring companies and the Longshoremen's Union of the Port of Halifax, he has prepared a wartime plan for the re-organization of ship loading and unloading operations in that Port embodying in substance the basic elements set forth in said Order in Council with such variations as now seem expedient to him; and that it is desirable that this wartime plan be incorporated in a new Order in Council;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and under authority of the War Measures Act, (Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927) and of the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940 (Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940), is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following order;

ORDER

1. There shall be a Controller of Loading Operations; a Port Loading Superintendent; and a Chief Dispatcher for the Port of Halifax, N.S., to be appointed by the Governor in Council.
2. It shall be the duty of the Controller of Loading Operations (hereinafter referred to as the Controller) to co-ordinate the activi-

ties of all persons, companies, organizations, associations and agencies directly or indirectly engaged or concerned in ship loading and unloading operations in the Port of Halifax, and to carry out all duties assigned to him by the Governor in Council by this or subsequent Orders for the purpose of improving the wartime efficiency of such operations.

3. The Controller shall have, exercise and enjoy all powers and authority necessary for the effective execution of the duties and the attainment of the objects in this Order mentioned; and in particular (but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing) the Controller shall have power and authority):

(*a*) To give directions to, and to make orders, and decisions binding upon, all persons, companies, organizations, associations and agencies engaged or concerned in ship loading or unloading at the Port of Halifax with respect to all matters, whether general or special, other than wage rates, affecting working and hiring conditions, practices and methods in connection with ship loading and unloading operations.

(*b*) To decide any dispute arising in connection with such conditions, practices and methods, or generally concerning any matters arising out of the provisions of this Order or any direction, order, or decision given or made by the Controller, his decision thereon shall be final and conclusive.

(*c*) To supervise and control the establishment, operation and administration of the Central Dispatching Agency and to give directions, make orders and decide questions relating to same.

(*d*) To require applicants for employment as longshoremen to register in such manner as he may prescribe and to classify such applicants and determine their eligibility for employment; to prescribe what shall constitute an active longshoreman for hiring purposes; from time to time to prescribe the eligibility for employment of different classes of longshoremen; to determine the total number of longshoremen of all classes required from time to time for the efficient operation of the Port and to arrange for their recruitment and orderly employment through the Central Dispatching Agency.

(*e*) When he deems it necessary, to require the Longshoremen's Association of Halifax to admit to temporary membership such classes of men and in such numbers and for such periods as he may direct or order; provided that men so admitted to temporary membership shall have no right to be regarded as Union members beyond the period for which they were so admitted; and also provided that during such period such men shall have no share in or right to benefit from the funds of the Association.

(*f*) To give directions and make orders as to when and under what circumstances ships shall be worked at night or upon holidays.

(*g*) To appoint such Advisory Committees as he may deem desirable to advise him upon any general or special phases of loading operations.

(*h*) To recommend to the Minister of Labour any major changes or improvements in ship loading methods and facilities which may seem expedient.

(*i*) Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, to appoint such other officers, clerks, and other assistants and acquire such office facilities as may be necessary to carry out the duties assigned to him.

4. In the exercise of his powers and authority under this Order the Controller shall not be restricted by the terms of any contract or agreement made between the shipping and stevedoring companies and the Halifax Longshoremen's Union other than as the same may relate to wage rates.

5. The Controller shall appoint a Personnel Committe ecomposed of the Port Loading Superintendent, the Chief Dispatching Officer and representatives of the Shipping and Stevedoring Companies and of the Halifax Longshoremen's Union to divide the present active working personnel of the Port into gangs, and to allot bosses to such gangs; and from time to time as directed by the Controller to revise such division and allocation.

6. The Port Loading Superintendent shall inspect and supervise the loading operations of the Port as a whole, advise the Controller and other loading agencies upon technical loading problems, and generally perform such duties as the Controller may assign to him.

7. The Chief Dispatcher, under the supervision and control of the Controller, shall administer the Central Dispatching Agency and generally perform such duties as the Controller may assign to him.

8. The present practice popularly known as "have-a-look" is hereby abolished and longshoremen shall be called out only at regular calling hours (except in the case of emergency) and in all cases when men have reported for work upon proper call they shall be paid as from the regular hour of call.

9. Whenever a stevedoring or shipping company is loading a number of ships simultaneously it shall have the loading operations of the same under the general supervision of an experienced man of the rank of Assistant Marine Superintendent so far as practicable, in the ratio of one for every three ships.

10. All longshoremen who have heretofore been admitted to temporary membership in the Halifax Longshoremen's Union under Order in Council P.C. 744 of 13th January, 1941, and all longshoremen who may hereafter be admitted to temporary membership in the Union pursuant to the direction or order of the Controller, shall enjoy complete equality with permanent members of the Union as to hiring and working privileges.

11. The Controller may extend the period of the temporary membership in the Union now enjoyed by the longshoremen who have heretofore been admitted into the Union pursuant to said Order in Council P.C. 744 provided the Controller deems this desirable as preliminary to the establishment of the central dispatching agency and the new method of hiring referred to in Section 12 of this Order.

12. The present system of daily hiring of individuals working at the site of the work is hereby abolished and there shall be substituted therefor a new system of hiring which, subject to such alterations as the Controller may deem expedient, shall embody the following principles.

(*a*) A central dispatching agency shall be established and shall be administered by the Chief Dispatcher;

(*b*) The present active working personnel of the Port shall be divided into fixed gangs with named gang bosses;

(*c*) Longshoremen shall hereafter be hired in gangs and exclusively through the dispatching agency;

(*d*) Companies desiring gangs shall notify the dispatching agency at certain fixed hours of the number of gangs required;

(*e*) The dispatching agency shall keep a roster of gang bosses and shall be responsible for notifying the requisite number of gang bosses upon receipt of such notification from any company;

(*f*) Upon receipt of such notice from the dispatching agency each gang boss shall be responsible for producing his gang at the required time and place; and the members of each gang when notified of work by their gang boss must appear for the work in question under penalty of loss of their dock permits, unless within three days of such failure to appear they give to the Chief Dispatcher a satisfactory explanation therefor;

(*g*) The dispatching agency shall call out gangs by some system of rotation designed to ensure equality of work, provided that if the Controller considers it feasible the stevedoring companies shall each be given the privilege of calling for a certain number of specified gangs;

(*h*) Gangs shall be required to work at night when called upon through their bosses by the dispatching agency to do so; but the dispatching agency shall adopt some system of rotation of day and night work designed to ensure the equitable distribution of day and night work so far as practicable.

13. The Controller and any person acting for or under his authority shall not be liable to any person for anything done or omitted in the exercise or purported exercise of any power or authority from time to time vested in the Controller.

14. All persons, companies, organizations, associations, or agencies directly or indirectly engaged or concerned in shiploading operations in the Port shall in all matters act upon and in accordance with the directions, orders and decisions given or made by the Controller under this Order.

15. It shall be the duty of the Controller to maintain a record of the suspension pursuant to this Order of any existing condition of work established by practice or agreement, and such condition shall be fully restored, if the employees so desire, on the termination of the present war.

16. Any person, company, organization, association or agency as aforesaid who, or which, contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Order or with any direction, order or decision given or made by the Controller under this Order shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on Summary Conviction to a fine not exceeding $500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

17. The Controller, the Port Loading Superintendent, the Chief Dispatcher and such other officers, clerks and assistants as may be appointed hereunder shall receive such remuneration as the Governor in Council may fix.

18. Order in Council P.C. 1758 of 9th March, 1942, and Order in Council P.C. 744 of 13th January, 1941, are hereby revoked; and Order in Council P.C. 1706 of 10th March, 1941, so far as it refers to the appointment of an Arbitrator is hereby revoked.

19. This Order shall be effective on the first day of May, 1942, except Section 1 hereof which shall be effective as of April 13, 1942, and Section 12 hereof which shall be effective upon written notice by the Controller to the Longshoremen's Association of Halifax and the Chairman of the Shipping Committee of the Halifax Board of Trade.

Order 629 Re Wage Rates in Ontario and Quebec Shipyards

Following reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between the Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited, Quebec, and employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, pp. 1468-73, and January 1942, pp. 12-15), and a report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate labour conditions in Quebec and Ontario shipyards (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1942, pp. 17-27), the Department of Labour took action to give effect to the recommendations contained in these reports at the same time adhering as closely as possible to the principles of P.C. 8253. After investigations and conferences with interested parties concerned, P.C. 629 of January 26, 1942, was passed fixing the basic rates of wages in all Quebec and Ontario shipyards except those located in Port Arthur and Toronto where the rates had already been agreed upon for the duration of the war and necessary adjustments had been made in regard to cost of living bonuses.

The adjustment of wage rates made under P.C. 629 was designed to stabilize rates in the shipyards of the two provinces subject to any adjustments which might be directed by the National War Labour Board following application to that body by interested employers or employees.

The Royal Commission had made recommendations designed to bring about an equitable relationship between rates of wages of employees in Quebec and Ontario shipyards and those in other industries. This was done after conferences with interested parties. Order in Council P.C. 629 was passed, as the recommendations contained in the Royal Commission report dealt with conditions ante-dating P.C. 8253 of November 15. At the time P.C. 629 was passed it was understood that any fur-

ther adjustments in wage rates in shipyards would necessarily have to be made through application to the National War Labour Board, and already an adjustment has been made in the wage rates of labourers and helpers in three Ontario shipyards, namely at Kingston, Midland and Collingwood. The text of Order in Council P.C. 629 follows:

TEXT OF ORDER

Whereas the Minister of Labour reports that a plan for the stabilization of basic wage rates in certain shipyards has been developed on the basis of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Shipbuilding in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the reports of certain boards of conciliation and investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and various submissions from employers and employees concerned;

And whereas the Minister further reports that in the interest of industrial peace it is desirable that immediate effect should be given to the aforesaid plan;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour and under the authority of the War Measures Act (Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927), is pleased to order and doth hereby order as follows:—

1. The basic wage rates for mechanics and the cost of living bonus for all employees in the shipyards, specified in the statement attached hereto, shall be adjusted as of the dates and in the amounts indicated in each case;

2. The Minister of Labour is hereby authorized to adjust the basic wage rates for other classifications of employees of the aforesaid shipyards in such relationship to the basic wage rates specified for mechanics and in such amounts as in his opinion, having regard to all the circumstances, are fair and reasonable.

ADJUSTMENTS IN BASIC WAGE RATES AND COST OF LIVING BONUS FOR EMPLOYEES IN CERTAIN SHIPYARDS IN THE PROVINCES OF QUEBEC AND ONTARIO

1. Kingston Shipbuilding Company, Limited

(*a*) *Basic Wage Rate:* The basic rate of 70 cents per hour for mechanics is increased to 75 cents per hour, effective on the first pay period in January, 1942; the differential of 5 cents per hour to be paid retroactively to all employees on the pay-roll at January 1, 1942, for all time worked since October 1, 1941.

(*b*) *Cost of Living Bonus:* A weekly bonus of $1.50 is to be paid commencing on the first pay period in January, 1942, replacing the present bonus of 3 cents per hour.

2. Collingwood Shipyards, Limited

(*a*) *Basic Wage Rate:* The basic rate of 70 cents per hour for mechanics is increased to 75 cents per hour, effective on the first pay period in January, 1942: the differential of 5 cents per hour to be paid retroactively to all employees on the pay-roll at January 1, 1942, for all time worked since October 1, 1941.

(*b*) *Cost of Living Bonus:* A weekly bonus of $1.50 is to be paid commencing on the first pay period in January, 1942.

3. Midland Shipbuilding Company, Limited

(*a*) *Basic Wage Rate:* The basic rate of 70 cents per hour for mechanics is increased to 75 cents per hour, effective on the first pay period in January, 1942: the differential of 5 cents per hour to be paid retroactively to all employees on the pay-roll at January 1, 1942, for all time worked since October 1, 1941.

(*b*) *Cost of Living Bonus:* A weekly bonus of $1.50 is to be paid commencing on the first pay period in January, 1942.

4. Toronto Shipbuilding Company, Limited

(*a*) *Basic Wage Rate:* The present basic rates are to be maintained for all classifications of employees.

(*b*) *Cost of Living Bonus:* A weekly bonus of $1.50 is to be paid commencing on the first pay period in January, 1942, replacing the present bonus of $1.25 per week.

5. Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, Limited

(*a*) *Basic Wage Rate:* The present basic rates are to be maintained for all classifications of employees.

(*b*) *Cost of Living Bonus:* A weekly bonus of $1.50 is to be paid commencing on the first pay period in January, 1942. In accordance with the provisions of the existing union agreement, all employees on the pay-roll at January 1, 1942, shall receive retroactive payment of a cost of living bonus of 90 cents per week for all time worked between November 15, 1941, and the first pay period in January, 1942.

6. Canadian Vickers, Limited (Marine Division)

(*a*) *Basic Wage Rate:* The basic wage rate of 73 cents per hour for mechanics is to be increased to 80 cents per hour, effective on the first pay period in January, 1942.

(*b*) *Cost of Living Bonus:* A weekly bonus of $2.10 is to be paid commencing on the first pay period in January, 1942. This is the amount of the bonus being paid in the Engineering Division of the company.

7. Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Company, Limited

(*a*) *Basic Wage Rate:* The basic wage rate of 63 cents per hour for mechanics is increased to 70 cents per hour, effective on the first pay period in January, 1942.

(*b*) *Cost of Living Bonus:* A weekly bonus of $1.50 is to be paid, commencing on the first pay period in January, 1942, replacing the present bonus of 4 cents per hour.

8. Geo. T. Davie and Sons

(*a*) *Basic Wage Rate:* The basic wage rate of 63 cents per hour for mechanics is increased to 70 cents per hour, effective on the first pay period in January, 1942.

(*b*) *Cost of Living Bonus:* A weekly bonus of $1.50 is to be paid, commencing on the first pay period in January, 1942, replacing the present bonus of 4 cents per hour.

9. Marine Industries, Limited

(*a*) *Basic Wage Rate:* The basic wage rate of 58 cents per hour for mechanics is increased

to 70 cents per hour, effective on the first pay period in January, 1942.

(*b*) *Cost of Living Bonus:* A weekly bonus of $1.50 is to be paid commencing the first pay period in January, 1942, replacing the present bonus of 2 cents per hour.

10. Morton Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Limited

(*a*) *Basic Wage Rate:* The basic wage rate of 58 cents per hour for mechanics is increased to 70 cents per hour, effective on the first pay period in January, 1942. Those employees to whom the recommendation of the two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation apply and who are on the payroll of the company at January 1, 1942, shall receive back pay of 5 cents per hour for all time worked between June 24, 1941, and the first pay period in January, 1942.

(*b*) *Cost of Living Bonus:* A weekly bonus of $1.50 is to be paid commencing the first pay period in January, 1942, replacing the present bonus of 2 cents per hour. All employees on the pay-roll at January 1, 1942, shall receive a retroactive payment of 2 cents per hour cost of living bonus for all time worked between September 1, 1941, and the first pay period in January, 1942.

These provisions will accord to the employees in this yard the rates of pay and cost of living bonus received by the employees of the other two shipyards in the Quebec area for the period since June 24, 1941.

Future Adjustments in Cost of Living Bonus

The amount of the cost of living bonus indicated for each shipyard shall remain unchanged until further adjustments are required on or about February 15, 1942, and quarterly thereafter in accordance with the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 8253.

Classifications and Wage Rates

Order in Council P.C. 629, dated the 26th day of January, 1942, fixes basic wage rates for mechanics in designated shipyards in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Section 2 of the Order authorizes the Minister of Labour to adjust the basic wage rates for other classifications of employees "in such relationship to the basic wage rates specified for mechanics and in such amounts as, in his opinion, having regard to all the circumstances, are fair and reasonable."

Representatives of the Department of Labour have visited these shipyards in which the basic rates for mechanics have been changed, interviewing the management and representatives of employees in each yard for the purpose of gathering information on which adjustments in the rates for other classifications could be made.

After careful consideration of existing practice and the recommendations made by the management and employees' representatives in each shipyard, together with the recommendations of the Royal Commission, it has been decided to adjust basic wage rates for classifications other than mechanics in accordance with the following schedule:

Classification	Morton Engineering & Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Davis Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd., Geo. T. Davie & Sons, Marine Industries, Ltd.	Kingston, Midland & Collingwood Shipyards	Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Apprentice (see attached statement)	$0.25–$0.60	$0.30–$0.65	$0.35–$0.70
Bolter-up	.53	.56	.60
Burner and Cutter	.63	.68	.73
Crane Operator, overhead, electric	.56	.60	.65
Crane Operator, locomotive, steam	.60	.65	.70
Driller—air drill and plate shop	.65	.70	.75
Erector—assembler or plate hanger	.53	.56	.60
Helper—general	.45	.47	50
Helper—slab	.50	.53	.56
Labourer	.40	.42	.45
Learner or Improver (see attached statement)	.45 & up	.47 & up	.50 & up
Linerman—liner fitter	.56	.60	.65
Machine Operator (m.s repetitive production operations)	.56	.60	65
Painter—finish	.65	.70	.75
Painter—hull and red lead	.45	.47	.50
Punch and shear operator—plate shop	.56	.60	.65
Reamer and countersinker	.53	.56	.60
Rigger	.60	.65	.70
Rivet—holder-on	.60	.65	.70
Rivet—heater	.56	.60	.65
Rivet—passer over 18 years	.35	.38	.41
Rivet—passer under 18 years	.30	.33	.36
Slinger or hooker-on	.50	.53	.56
Stager or stage builder	.53	.56	.60

These new basic rates are effective from the beginning of the first pay period in January, 1942. Retroactive payments of the differentials between these new rates and the old basic rates for each classification shall be made in the same manner and for the same periods as specified for each shipyard by Order in Council P.C. 629.

Statement Regarding Apprentices and Learners Apprentices—

The employment of apprentices in the shipyards of Quebec and Ontario during the war period shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) Apprentices shall be between the ages of 16 and 21 years, and in each case there shall be a written contract covering a period of four years.

(2) Apprentices may be employed only in designated trades to include: anglesmith, blacksmith, boilermaker, carpenter and joiner, coppersmith, electrician, loftsman, machinist, millwright, moulder, patternmaker, pipefitter, plater, sheet metal worker, shipwright, slabman or furnaceman, and any others to be agreed on by the management and employees subject to approval by the National War Labour Board.

(3) The wage rates for apprentices shall be increased every six calendar months, subject to conditions laid down in the contract or indenture. The minimum rates for apprentices in the various yards shall be as follows:—

	Morton Engineering & Dry Dock Co., Ltd. Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd., Geo. T. Davis & Sons, Marine Industries, Quebec	Kingston, Midland and Collingwood, Ontario	Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Toronto and Port Arthur
	$	$	$
Starting rate	.25	.30	.35
After six months	.30	.35	.40
After one year	.35	.40	.45
After 18 months	.40	.45	.50
After two years	.45	.50	.55
After 30 months	.50	.55	.60
After three years	.55	.60	.65
After 42 months	.60	.65	.70

"Learners" or "Improvers"—

As a war measure, it is necessary to develop skilled workers in the shortest possible time, and it is recommended that in each shipyard labourers and unskilled helpers who show promise should be selected by the management and classified as learners (or improvers) with a view to developing them into skilled operators and specialists as rapidly as circumstances permit.

It is also recommended that new employees who have had previous experience or training in the type of work for which they are hired but who are not sufficiently skilled or experienced to be designated as mechanics, shall be immediately classified as learners or improvers and given a rate of pay higher than the commencement rate and commensurate with their experience and earning capacity. All employees classified as learners (or improvers) shall be paid in accordance with the following scheme:—

(*a*) Labourers and Helpers transferred to the classification of learners (or improvers) and having less than six months' experience in the class of work performed, shall be paid the rate for helpers during the first six months after the transfer unless recommended for an increase by the foreman or person in charge of the work or department after a shorter period.

(*b*) Every learner or improver shall receive increases of five cents per hour after each six months' service until his rate of pay equals the full basic wage rate for mechanics. This upgrading by periodic increases in pay may be accelerated in exceptional cases, but may not be retarded. Where it is found that the learner (or improver) is not making satisfactory progress he may be reduced to the classification of helper and paid accordingly.

(*c*) Upgrading of learners (or improvers) in accordance with this scheme shall not be regarded as increases in basic wage rates subject to approval of the National War Labour Board.

Wage Rates in Halifax Yards

P.C. 3471 of April 28, 1942, was passed to overcome difficulties and discontent arising among workers in Halfax yards due to a disparity in the wage rates for mechanics in the Halifax Dockyards and Halifax Shipyards. In the Halifax Dockyards mechanics received an 85 cent rate without a cost-of-living bonus, while in the Halifax Shipyards mechanics received a 78 cent rate plus a cost-of-living bonus.

After conferences with the interested parties and investigation by the Department of Labour, the rates were equalized in the two yards by Order in Council P.C. 3471.

Consideration is being given to possible adjustments which will bring the rates of employees at the Saint John Dry Dock into conformity with those now made effective in the Halifax yards. The text of Order in Council 3471 follows:

TEXT OF ORDER

WHEREAS disparity in the wage rates of shipyard employees in the Maritime Provinces has been a cause of unrest tending to decrease efficiency;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Labour reports that a plan for stabilizing basic wage rates paid employees of H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, and

Halifax Shipyards, Limited, has been developed, after a study of the wage rates now paid and the working conditions in effect therein; and

That the management of the Halifax Shipyards Limited and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of Canada, Local No. 1, Halifax, N.S., have agreed upon the aforesaid plan;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Labour further reports, with the concurrence of the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services with respect to H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, and of the Minister of Munitions and Supply with respect to the Halifax Shipyards, Limited, that in the interest of industrial peace it is desirable that immediate effect should be given to the aforesaid plan;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and under the authority of the War Measures Act (Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927), is pleased to order and doth hereby order that the basic wage rates and cost-of-living bonus for mechanics and other employees of H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, and of Halifax Shipyards, Limited, shall be those prescribed in the appended Schedules Nos. I and II respectively.

years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than $25 per week shall be paid a cost-of-living bonus equal to 5 per cent of the basic weekly wage rates. The cost-of-living bonuses so provided shall be redetermined quarterly for the first payroll period beginning on or after the 15th day of the months of May, August, November and February, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of Order in Council P.C. 8253 and amendments.

Preservation of Existing Rates

Employees in any classification whose rates of pay on the effective date of this schedule were in excess of those set forth in the schedule shall not suffer a reduction in wage rates as a result of its application, but all others must be paid at the rates prescribed for their respective classifications.

Any employee who continues to receive a higher wage rate than that prescribed by the schedule for his classification shall not receive a cost-of-living bonus until such time as the amount of the bonus payment reduced to an equivalent hourly rate exceeds the difference between the wage rate actually received and the basic wage rate prescribed by this schedule.

SCHEDULE No. 1 H.M.C. DOCKYARD, HALIFAX

WAGE RATES IN CENTS PER HOUR EFFECTIVE MARCH 30, 1942

Classification	First Class	Second Class	Third Class
Instrument Repair Specialist	$1.25	$.....	$.....
Instrument Repair Man	1.00	.....	.....
Bricklayer—Furnace	1.00	.....	.....
Elec. Crane Operator—Dockside	.80	.....	.....
Boiler Inspector	.85	.75	.....
Blacksmiths	.80	.75	.....
Boilermakers	.80	.75	.....
Chippers and Caulkers	.80	.75	.....
Caulkers—Wood	.80	.75	.....
Crane Operator—Crawler	.80	.75	.....
Carpenters and Joiners	.80	.75	.....
Electricians	.80	.75	.....
Leatherworker	.80	.75	.....
Machinists—Inc. Fitters	.80	.75	.....
Piperfitters, Steamfitters and Plumbers	.80	.75	.....
Patternmaker	.80	.75	.....
Riveters	.80	.75	.....
Sheet Metal Workers	.80	.75	.....
Tool Repair Man	.85	.80	.75
Welders (Acet. and Elec.)	.80	.75	.....
Coppersmiths	.80	.75	.....
Shipwrights	.80	.75	.....
Painters—Finishers	.80	.75	.....
Improvers—Skilled Trades	.69	.64	.59
Burners and Cutters	.75	.69	.....
Riggers and Sailmakers	.69	.....	.....
Babbiters	.69	.64	.....
Motor Mechanics	.69	.64	.....
Improvers—Semi-skilled Trades	.59	.53	.....
Coxswain—Motor Boat Operators	.69	.64	.....
Diesel Engineer	.64	.....	.....
Holder-on-Bucker-up	.64	.....	.....
Maintenance Welding and Compressors	.64	.....	.....
Mill Hand—Shipwright Shop	.64	.....	.....
Storekeeper	.64	.59	.53
Crane Operator—Shop	.64	.59	.....
Crane Operator—Small Tractor	.59	.....	.....
Flask Annealer	.59	.....	.....
Torpedo Mechanic	.59	.....	.....
Rivet Heater	.59	.....	.....
Reamers	.53	.....	.....
Boiler Scalers	.53	.....	.....
Helpers—Skilled Trades	.53	.....	.....
Sewing Machine Operator—Male	.53	.....	.....
Truck Driver	.53	.....	.....
Motor Boat Chauffeur	.53	.....	.....
Waterman	.53	.....	.....
Sweeper	.45	.....	.....
Labourers—Regular	.45	.....	.....
Labourers—Casual	.42	.....	.....
Seamstress	.50	.40	.30
Passer Boys	.36	.....	.....
Demand Clerks—Girls	.30	.....	.....
Bedford Magazine			
Examiners	.67	.57	.51
Magazine Workers	.67	.57	.51
Checkers	.67	.....	.....
Chargemen	.67	.....	.....
Tractor Drivers	.67	.....	.....
Caretaker	.47½	.....	.....
Over basic trade rate:			
Asst. Trades Foreman	.15	.....	.....
Charge Hands	.10	.....	.....
Work recognized in the industry as "Dirty Work"	.10	.....	.....

Cost-of-Living Bonus

Effective with the first payroll period beginning on or after February 15, 1942, all adult male employees and all other employees employed at basic wage rates of $25 or more per week shall be paid a cost-of-living bonus of $1.25 per week. Male employees under 21

Bedford Magazine

For those classifications which are common to both the Bedford Magazine and H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, the wage rate at Bedford Magazine shall be 2½ cents in excess of the wage rate prescribed for H.M.C. Dockyard.

SCHEDULE No. 2 HALIFAX SHIPYARDS, LIMITED

Wage Rates in Cents per Hour Effective March 29, 1942

—	Tradesmen		Improvers			Helpers	Beginners
	2nd	1st	3rd	2nd	1st		
Acetylene Burners		.73	.52	.58	.64		.42 and .47
Acetylene Tankmen		.50					
Acetylene Welders	.75	.80					
Anglesmiths	.75	.80					
Blacksmiths	.75	.80	.59	.64	.69	.53	
Boilermakers	.75	.80	.59	.64	.69	.53	
Bolters-up		.53					
Brakemen—Loco		.53					
Caulkers, Wood	.70	.75			.60	.53	
Chippers and Caulkers	.75	.80		.53	.63		
Compressor Operators—Stationary Plant		.58½					
Coppersmiths	.80	.83½	.59	.64	.69	.53	
Dockmen—Cradlemen		.71½					
Dock Pump Operators		.75					
Docking Hands—Halifax		.50					
Drillers		.60					
Electricians	.75	.80	.59	.64	.69	.53	
Electric Welders	.75	.80	.47	.57	.67		.42
Erectors	.53	.59					
Firemen—Oil Fired Boilers		.69					
Firemen—Coal Fired Boilers		.53					
Furnacemen	.75	.80	.59	.64	.69	.53	
Furnace Operators		.53					
Hauling Plant Operators		.58½					
Heaters—Rivet		.59					
Holders-On		.64					
Joiners	.75	.80	.59	.64	.69	.53	
Saw Filers		.85					
Labourers—Common		.45					
Loftsmen	.75	.80	.59	.64	.69	.53	
Machinists	.75	.80	.59	.64	.69	.53	.43
Motor Boat Operators	.63	.69½					
Motor Boat Crew		.58					
Operators, Floating Crane		.90					
" Loco. Cranes	.75	.80			.69		
" Locomotive	.75	.80					
" Elec. Crane—Outside	.75	.80					
" Inside		.64					
" Machines—Plate Shop	.59	.64					
" Portable Welders and Compressors		.68					
Painters—Finishers	.75	.80	.59	.64	.69	.53	
Spray Operators		.63					
Brush Hands		.50					
Patternmakers	.75	.80	.59	.64	.69		
Pipefitters	.75	.80	.59	.64	.69	.53	
Plumbers	.75	.80	.59	.64	.69	.53	
Reamers		.53					
Riggers	.64	.69			.58	.53	
Riveters	.75	.80					
Rivet Passer Boys		.36					
Shipfitters	.75	.80	.59	.64	.69	.53	.43
Sheet Metal Workers	.75	.80	.59	.64	.69	.53	
Shipwrights	.75	.80	.59	.64	.69	.53	
Straighteners	.70	.75			.63	.53	
Track Repairmen		.50					
Tool Repairmen	.80	.87					
Truck Drivers		.58					
Apprentices—All Trades							.22
Over Basic Trade Rate:							
Charge Hands		.10					
Work recognized in the industry as "Dirty Work"		.10					

Cost-of-Living Bonus

Effective with the first payroll period beginning on or after February 15, 1942, all adult male employees and all other employees employed at basic wage rates of $25 or more per week shall be paid a cost-of-living bonus of $1.25 per week. Male employees under 21 years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than $25 per week shall be paid a cost-of-living bonus equal to 5 per cent of the basic weekly wage rates. The cost-of-living bonuses so provided shall be redetermined quarterly for the first payroll period beginning on or after the 15th day of the months of May, August, November and February, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of Order in Council P.C. 8253 and amendments.

DECISIONS OF NATIONAL WAR LABOUR BOARD

ON May 13, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, in reply to a question, tabled a statement in the House of Commons summarizing the decisions made by the National War Labour Board since its establishment. To May 6, the National War Labour Board had received 152 applications, and decisions had been rendered in 96 cases, of which 75 had relation to wage adjustments and cost of living bonuses.

The following is the text of the statement submitted by the Minister:

(*a*) From the establishment of the National War Labour Board to May 6, 1942, one hundred and fifty-two applications have been received. Findings have been made in ninety-six cases, of which seventy-five had relation to wage increases or cost of living bonuses.

(*b*) Of the seventy-five applications dealt with, fifty-three were initiated by employers, ten by employees and twelve were made jointly by employer and employee representatives. Of these applications, sixty-three had relation to wage increases and twelve to cost of living bonuses.

(*c*) Wage increases, in whole or in part, were granted in forty applications filed by employers, in nine applications originating with employees and in twelve cases in which joint applications were made. In one employer and one employee application in connection with wage changes, application was refused.

(*d*) Cost of living bonus payments or adjustments were authorized in ten applications originating with employers. In one application for relief from payment of additional bonus, the application was granted under the provisions of section 13 of the order. In one application by employer to adjust bonuses, permission was refused.

(*e*) In twenty-six applications filed by employers, in one by employees and in seven jointly made, wage increases were approved under the terms of clause 11 (2) of the wartime wages and cost of living bonus order, as existing wages were found to be low compared with wage rates generally prevailing for similar work in like localities.

In two applications by employees wages were found to be low, and the board ordered an increase in some occupational classifications and wages were found to be not low in other classifications.

In two applications by employees wage increases were granted in part but not in full in order to bring basic rates into conformity with rates generally prevailing for similar work in like localities.

In one employee application an increase in basic wage rate was refused by reason of the fact that existing rates were not low within the meaning of the order.

In one application filed by an employer proposed changes in salesmen's compensation plan was refused, the proposal being regarded as being in contravention of the provisions of the order.

In fourteen applications (with the concurrence on behalf of employees affected in cases where collective agreements were in effect), wage increases were approved in order that basic wages to employees in Canada might conform with rates being paid by the applicant companies to employees in comparable employment outside of Canada under collective agreements or by established practice. In all such cases it was stipulated that cost of living bonuses would not be paid.

In five applications by employers overtime payments were approved when employees were required to work more than the number of hours constituting a normal week's assignment.

In one joint application a wage increase was approved to take the place of piece work rates.

In one employer application a range of wage rates submitted was approved as not being excessive and having been in effect prior to the date of the order.

In one employer application standardization of basic wage rates was approved for air pilots employed in pooled operations.

In one joint application, following a collective agreement, permission was given to apply a bonus on an equivalent hourly rate basis, exclusive of overtime.

In ten applications originating with employers, payments of cost of living bonuses were approved on the ground that such payments would be "fair and reasonable" under the provisions of section 12 (*b*) of P.C. 8253.

In one application by an employer to be relieved of payment of additional cost of living bonus the application was granted on the basis of submissions that the undertaking in question was being conducted at a financial loss.

In one employer application for permission to make adjustments in cost of living bonus, the application was refused because proposed adjustments were inconsistent with the terms of the order.

PRICE CONTROL IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1942

Price Adjustments—Subsidies—Economies, Conservation and Restrictions—Anti-Hoarding Campaign—Consolidated Rentals Order

A NUMBER of price orders have been made during April, with the order re organizing the whole price structure of the milk and dairy products industry outstanding among them. Maximum prices for fuel wood have been set locally in a series of orders, and a decision reached not to increase domestic railway rates. Thirty-five new classes of goods have been added to the "seasonal" list.

Provision has been made for prices to be reduced if the payment of flat rate subsidies reduces costs below the level which provided a basis for the ceiling prices.

The program of economy and conservation has gone on vigorously. The governing order has been amended to add to administrators' powers. Telephone services have been subjected to priority ratings. Conservation of metals has been effected under orders concerning plumbing equipment, bolts and screws and farm equipment. Paper products are restricted and costs cut under three orders. Toilet goods are to be sold in simple packages and containers conserved. Retail sales and deliveries have been subjected to new and stringent restrictions and controls over commercial transport extended to include non-motorized vehicles, other than railways.

Rental control has been revised in a new consolidating order which supersedes the earlier orders.

Price Adjustments

Groceries.—The prices of a number of food products have continued to concern the Board. Following Board Order 116, which provided for the reduction of manufacturers' prices of a number of specified grocery items to the highest at which sales were made in June, 1941, the Board issued a statement that in the rare cases in which prices were higher in June than in the standard basic period the order does not apply. Further, certain items, soda biscuits, processed cheese, wax and toilet paper, have been removed from the list of commodities covered by the order. Other arrangements have been made in these cases to adjust the "squeeze" on wholesalers and retailers.

Dairy Products.—The temporary subsidies on *fluid milk* and milk sold for the manufacture of concentrated products which were paid to ensure adequate supplies during the winter months have been discontinued from April 30. A special committee was appointed in December to investigate the supply and prices of dairy products with a view to devising a more equitable and balanced price structure. After study of its report the Board has completely reorganized ceiling prices on milk and dairy products, effective May 1 (Board Order No. 124). Maximum retail prices for fluid milk have been established for sixteen specified areas and for "principal markets" in large cities designated within each area. These maximum prices do not involve any general price increase to consumers. Though there are increases allowed in some cases—Charlottetown and Vancouver, there are decreases in other cases—Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Swift Current where retail prices had been advanced two cents to maintain supplies in the face of local feed shortages in August, 1941, and where therefore no subsidy had been payable. The maximum prices for the different areas are subject to adjustment by order of provincial authorities with the written concurrence of the Board except in the cities which are designated as "principal markets". The new policy is designed to maintain production by removing disparities in the structure of retail milk prices in the principal markets and by allowing some flexibility in the adjustment of prices in some of the minor markets in the different provinces.

At the same time maximum prices have been set on *domestic cheese* f.o.b. factory shipping point. These are designed to bring cheese prices into line with those of other dairy products. For first grade Canadian cheddar made after May 1 and sold for home consumption the maximum price is 24 cents a pound including the bonus of two cents in Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion bonus of two cents for higher scoring cheese. This is about a cent below the yield from bonuses and prices current at the end of April and 5 cents a pound lower than the original ceiling price set in November, 1941. The new price corresponds closely to the total return obtained by producers under the terms of the new British export contract announced by the Minister of Agriculture.

The maximum prices set on *butter* allow for normal season variations in prices. In the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia a maximum wholesale price for first grade creamery butter of 35 cents is set for the six months of May to October,

rising to 38½ cents for March and April. In the Prairie Provinces the maximum prices range from 33¼ cents in the flush period to 36¾ cents in March and April. Provision is made for necessary packaging and carrying charges. The summer prices set in the schedule are a fraction of a cent below the original ceiling prices, but the sliding scale of maximum prices allows for storage charges and provides an incentive to producers to increase their output in the winter months. Further, to encourage production, producers are assured that at all times the appropriate government agency will stand prepared to support the market and maintain what is in effect a schedule of minimum prices at a level of three cents below the maximum price for any month.

During the basic period, prices of a large number of concentrated milk products were low and during the fall of 1941 a substantial quantity of milk was diverted to cheese factories, as the ceiling price of cheese was relatively high. With the removal of the temporary subsidy which was paid to allow manufacturers to obtain a supply of milk, it has been necessary to allow an increase in price just sufficient to permit the manufacturer of some concentrated milk products to pay the price necessary to obtain milk from the producer.

The minimum increase in price considered necessary is allowed in the order—25 cents per case of 48 tins (6 oz.) on evaporated milk and smaller increases in the maximum prices of condensed milk, skim milk powder and condensed skim milk sold in bulk. No price advances have been allowed for condensed milk in tins and cases nor for other concentrated whole milk products or concentrated milk by-products. Even for evaporated milk the difference in price to the consumer will not exceed half a cent a tin.

Dairiloid.—A maximum price has been set on "Dairiloid", a substitute for gelatine imported from the U.S.A. Dairiloid is used as a stabilizer in the manufacture of ice cream in place of gelatine which is needed for war industries (Administrator's Order No. A-85).

Miscellaneous food products.—The price of potatoes has again posed a problem and a maximum retail price of 5 cents a pound has been set on new potatoes from May 1 to August 31, 1942 (Administrator's Order No. A-96). As no onions were sold in the Yukon during the basic period, maximum prices have been set (Administrator's Order No. A-14). Since processors of frozen eggs are now required to pay a higher price for eggs than they paid in 1941 the prices at which they may sell frozen eggs have been adjusted (Administrator's Order No. A-89). Maximum prices have also been established for the spring pack of canned lobsters in 1942 (Administrator's Order No. A-94). The price of fresh salmon, a seasonal product, will not be allowed to increase over that of the corresponding month of 1941, under a new order which includes the catch of both the eastern and western coasts of the Dominion and of Newfoundland (Administrator's Order No. A-91).

Meat Prices.—During the month a shortage of beef threatened as a result of unusually light sales of live stock in domestic markets. This raised in an acute form in some regions the problem of ensuring an adequate domestic supply under the price ceiling on meat in view of the heavy drain of live stock to the U.S. market.

The packaging of seidlitz powders has also been regulated and uniform maximum prices established to allow for this change and for a considerable increase in the cost of ingredients (Administrator's Order No. A-97).

The prices of food packages have also received attention during the month in orders adjusting the prices of meat baskets to ensure continued production (Administrator's Order No. A-83) and amending the original order regarding fruit and vegetable packages (Administrator's Order No. A-95 amending Administrator's Order No. A-29).

Fuelwood.—Following the issue in March of a local order governing the prices of fuelwood, a whole series has now been issued covering numerous areas in Quebec province and the North Bay area of Ontario. These orders, which were made after investigations showed that fuelwood was being sold at prices in excess of those prevailing in the basic period specify both "roadside" and delivered prices for various types of wood. The price charged by sellers for millwood such as slabs or edgings, is not to exceed "the highest lawful price at which such person sold or offered for sale the same kind and quality of fuelwood to the same customer or class of customer during the period December 1st to 15th, 1941" (Administrator's Orders Nos. A-103, A-104, A-105, A-106, A-108 and A-110). At the same time the Coal Administrator has established a uniform method of measuring fuelwood for sale and delivery throughout Canada since in some localities wood had not been sold by cord measure. From May 1, fuelwood must be sold by the cord, each cord containing 128 cubic feet of stacked fuelwood. Primary producers and dealers must deliver an invoice with any fuelwood showing the quantity sold measured in cords or fractions of cords. (Administrator's Order No. A-82.)

Birch and hard maple of certain thicknesses and grades were not being produced in sufficient quantities to allow prices to be established for them in August and September,

1941, when the Timber Controller made two price orders. A demand for this lumber has now developed and the Administrator has therefore issued an order setting maximum prices (Administrator's Order No. A-92). An additional Order (Administrator's Order No. A-93) sets maximum prices for fir door stock.

The Timber Controller has also reminded all sellers of pulpwood east of Alberta that no contracts are valid unless submitted to him.

Railway Rates.—Increases of 10 per cent in the case of passenger traffic and of varying amounts up to 6 per cent in the case of freight rates authorized by the inter-state Commerce Commission in the U.S.A. were followed by applications in Canada for similar increases. These have been refused, the Board holding that Canadian conditions do not justify any general increase in rates for purely domestic transportation. The claim that Canadian rates should be raised to maintain the normal competitive relationship with competing U.S. routes was rejected. In the case of international travel however, the Board has concurred in increases corresponding to those granted in the U.S. so that the combined rates covering transportation of goods or persons across the boundary will as usual be based on the U.S. rate structure.

Rayon Print Fabrics.—Because of increased material and production cost for rayon print fabric sold at retail in the spring and summer and not substantially similar to any fabric sold during the basic period its price has been adjusted. Material which was sold by manufacturers between January 1 and March 31, 1941, at a price not exceeding 55 cents a yard may be increased in price by not more than 10 per cent and material which was sold in that period at more than 55 cents a yard may be increased in price by not more than 12½ per cent. In future no manufacturer may sell rayon print fabric not substantially similar to that sold during the basic period without submitting detailed cost sheets to the Administrator and securing his approval of the price. (Administrator's Order No. A-12.)

Gloves and Mattresses.—Another order (Administrator's Order No. A-73) controls the price of fur-lined and fur-trimmed gloves, mitts and gauntlets to limit any increase in price to the amount of any increase that may take place in the price of the fur which is exempt from the ceiling.

Maximum prices have been set on mattress flock No. 1 new tailor "sweepings" and "cuttings" to allow the maximum price of finished mattresses to be maintained. (Administrator's Order No. A-84.)

Fall and Winter Clothing: the "Squeeze" Adjusted.—There has been an increase in the cost of production of some types of fall and winter clothing since they were made for sale at retail in the fall and winter of 1941. The resulting "squeeze" has therefore been distributed by an order which allows a price increase by manufacturers of not more than 5 per cent. Cost sheets must be submitted to the Administrator and prices approved.

Harness.—A similar arrangement has been made for harness for which the cost of material and of manufacture has increased. To distribute the "squeeze" among tanners, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, the Administrator has set maximum prices on the leather sold to manufacturers and on the harness sold by manufacturers to wholesalers and retailers. (Administrator's Order No. A-13.)

Seasonal Goods.—Thirty-five new classes of goods ranging from golf clubs and baseballs to natural ice and porch swings have been added to the W.P.T.B. list of "seasonal" goods. Additional regulations were necessary since neither these goods nor any similar goods were being sold during the basic period. Prices higher than those at which sales were made last is in some cases allowed to cover such cost increases as had taken place prior to the basic period. The order specifies permitted percentage increases in some cases. In others, price advances must be approved by the Administrator concerned. (Board Order No. 115.)

Individual Price Adjustments.—Three sets of industrial adjustments have been made. Wholesalers and retailers distributing the product of a Regina broom manufacturer have been allowed to raise prices to reflect the increased manufacturer's selling prices established during the basic period. (Administrator's Order No. A-78.) The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited has been allowed to increase its prices in their retail commissaries operated for employees at Goldfields and Yellowknife by not more than the amount by which laid down costs had increased from the basic period to May, 1942. (Administrator's Order A-48.) Maximum retail selling prices have been set for the retail associations of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. (Administrator's Order No. A-98.)

Subsidies

In those cases in which it is necessary to pay subsidies to ensure the maintenance of supplies of domestic or imported goods under the price ceiling it is considered desirable and necessary "wherever possible to arrive at uniform and flat rate subsidies based on average costs or selling prices." This means that the costs of a small number of importers, manu-

facturers or distributors may be lowered below the costs on which they based their maximum selling prices under the Maximum Prices Regulations. In such cases the maximum price for the manufacturer, importer or distributor is to be lowered proportionately under a new order (Board Order No. 123). In dealing with applications for import subsidies the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation has developed new separate claim forms for wholesalers and jobbers and for manufacturers and processors which have been in use since mid-April.

Economics, Conservation and Restrictions

The program of simplification, economy and conservation proceeds vigorously, and it has been necessary to institute a number of new restrictions on civilian uses of scarce goods and services.

Board Order No. 82 which outlined the powers of Administrators and the method of implicating their orders has been extended. Besides having the power to prescribe terms and conditions of sale, the kinds, models, types, qualities, sizes and quantities of goods and services that may be sold and to fix or limit the quantities of any goods or services that may be manufactured, bought, sold, supplied or distributed, Administrators may now "require any person producing, manufacturing, extracting, refining, processing, storing, transporting, supplying or dealing in any such goods or services to produce, manufacture, process, extract, refine, store, transport, supply or otherwise deal with such goods and services in such manner and in such priority to other business" as may be specified by the Administrator. (Board Order No. 122.)

Telephones.—To conserve stocks of such scarce materials as steel, copper, brass, rubber, zinc, and tin, and to ensure the maintenance of services for essential purposes, telephone services in Canada are now subject to priority ratings (Board Order No. 119). The armed services, producers of munitions, defence projects, and governmental or other services and agencies related to the war program or to the defence of Canada are in the top classification. Agencies essential for the welfare of civil life in the community and the protection of public health and safety rank next, followed by other essential commercial and industrial telephone users. Every supplier of telephone service is required to regulate the assignment of plant, equipment and facilities in such a way as to provide necessary service in this order. Telephone companies are freed from contractual obligations in refusing to supply or continue telephone service in compliance with the directions of the Administrator of Services. There is no recourse against any telephone company which discontinues or restricts any service in conformity with the Order. Appeal may be made, however, to the Administrator of Services, who has authority to confirm or alter the decision and whose jurisdiction is final.

The Administrator is empowered to order, permit, restrict or prohibit any specific service and to determine the priority classification of persons to whom service shall be supplied or whose service shall be discontinued or limited.

Metals.—To conserve materials and labour the manufacture of unnecessary and elaborate plumbing equipment has been forbidden in conformity with a program of standardization of lavatories, baths, sinks and other sanitary fixtures adopted by manufacturers of porcelain, enamelled, cast-iron sanitary plumbing fixtures. (Administrator's Order No. A-90.)

Twenty-four sizes and shapes of bathtubs are eliminated. Two sizes—4′ 6″ and 5′ 0″—remain in recess panel type and roll rim on legs.

Sixteen sizes and designs of lavatories and industrial wash sinks are no longer manufactured. One size of pedestal lavatory and eight wall-hung lavatories and three sizes of industrial wash sinks are continued.

Forty-two kitchen sinks of all sizes and shapes have been discontinued. A 42-inch long sink with single drainboard and without apron will be the only type manufactured.

In all, eighty-two items, or approximately two-thirds of normal production lines, have been withdrawn from manufacture. Luxury items of all kinds, including coloured fixtures and acid-resisting enamelware, are prohibited. A great saving in cast-iron has been made by cutting down the sizes of the baths and sinks.

The stock production sizes of a wide variety of types of *bolts and screws* have also been standardized to conserve metal, and the production of other sizes prohibited. (Administrator's Order No. A-87.)

The manufacture of *tin plate containers* for honey and frozen eggs has been restricted to certain standard sizes and types, and in the case of honey, to 75 per cent of the quantity, by weight, used last year for making each size of container and in the case of frozen eggs to the same amount used last year. (Administrator's Order No. A-86 and A-74.)

Still further economies are provided for in a new order limiting the use of metals in the manufacture of farm machinery and equipment, attachments and repair parts (Administrator's Order No. 101). Under this order no metal of any kind may be used in the manufacture of a long list of farm implements and parts "except to produce joining hardware,

reinforcing strips or struts." The items on this list range from sleighs (apart from runners) to guide handles for horse-drawn hoes. In making a second list of products, including ploughs, cultivators, hoes, mowers, hay rakes, binders, milling and dairy equipment and windmills, no manufacturer may use any aluminium, antimony, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, magnesium, molybdenum, neoprene, nickel, tin, vanadium, zinc, rubber or cadmium. A third schedule specifies the metals which alone may be used in manufacturing still other types of equipment. The order also requires manufacturers to keep careful records of inventories and purchases and to make reports to the Administrator.

Natural Resins.—To conserve available supplies of natural varnish resin which comes mainly from the Far East and to allocate them to essential industries, restrictions have been placed on the use of this material and all the materials contained in it. Without specific authority in writing from the Administrator of Oils and Fats no one may now process, use, sell or otherwise deal in any natural varnish resin or materials containing such resin including protective coatings, electrical insulation, phonograph records, adhesives and cements, driers, inks and paper, textile sizings, polishes and wax compositions. Imports into Canada are exempt from this restriction and finished stocks on hand on April 20 may be used until exhausted.

Paper Products.—Further economies have been introduced in the production of a wide variety of paper products under three administrators' orders. These specify the stock, styles and sizes to be used for students' scribblers and exercise books, stenographers' note books, paper napkins, tray covers, toilet paper and paper towels. To conserve paper and ink and to reduce costs margins are limited, and special imprints on covers are restricted to brand names and a simple colour. The stock used in covers and in scribblers and exercise books is prescribed, a minimum number of pages or sheets is provided for, and sizes are standardized. Coloured napkins are prohibited and sizes of napkins, towels, toilet rolls are specified. New designs are prohibited. The third order limits the quantity of paper which may be used in manufacturing solid fibre board and double face and double wall corrugated fibre board cartons (Administrator's Orders No. A-50, A-64, and A-100). Since the simplification order modifies the specifications for shipping cartons, maximum prices have been set for the new standardized product. (Administrator's Order A-102.)

Meat Baskets.—Provision has been made for the simplification and conservation of another type of container meat baskets, in an order forbidding their construction with handles and the use of branding or painting on the baskets.

Toiletries.—The toilet goods industry has developed a program for cutting costs and conserving materials.

Cardboard is being conserved through elimination of cartons for creams, tooth powders and colognes, in other cases by the substitution of folding cartons for cardboard set-up type boxes. Gift packages will be packed more compactly and counter and display advertising will be reduced to use up to 50 per cent less of the cardboard used in 1941.

Conservation of metal has been effected by the reduction of the amount of metal used in containers, by the use of refills to cut down on lipstick and by the simplification of metal containers. In one instance a cosmetic firm has discontinued use of tin tubes altogether and deleted nail polish from its catalogue. There will be no printing plate used in creating new ornamental paper box bindings, last year's designs being utilized. Talcum powder packaged in cardboard, may be transferred to used tins.

Retailers are being asked to assist the suppliers by placing on their counters salvage boxes for used tin tubes. Washed and sterilized, salvaged bottles can be reused and efforts are being made by some producers to recover opal glass jars. Thousands of corrugated and strawboard boxes will be used more than once wth newspaper excelsior replacing wood excelsior in packing. One manufacturer has eliminated tissue paper wrappings and further decided to leave jewellers' cotton out of gift boxes.

Clothing.—Amendments to the orders simplifying clothing provide for exceptions to the restrictions on sizes in special orders when these are necessary to meet "actual physical requirements" of the individual (Administrator's Orders No. A-99 and A-120). A number of other amendments have been made in the order respecting the use of rayon, cotton and wool in the manufacture of women's misses, and children's wear, to cover certain types of garment which were not specified in the original order and to make certain adjustments in sizes and in special cases, such as maternity dresses.

Special announcements have been made regarding cuffs on trousers where finished stocks are already on hand.

An order dealing with the conservation of wool limits the amount of raw wool which may be "put into process" for civilian uses during the six months period April 1 to September 30, 1942, for a long list of products, including carpets and rugs, blankets and worsted yarns and cloth, (Administrator's Order No. 88).

These limits take the form of specified percentages, ranging from 25 per cent to 15 per cent of the quantity of raw wool used last year.

Sugar.—Further developments in connection with sugar rationing include formal provision for the use of sugar in home preserving. The order applied to fruit but excluded meat. (Administrator's order No. 54.) It was noted that restaurants and soda fountains are among the industrial users of sugar who must restrict their use of sugar to the amount they used in the corresponding quarter in 1941.

Retail Sales and Deliveries.—One of the most important simplification orders made during the month concerns retail trade practices and deliveries. (Board Order No. 120.) The order provides that no retail deliveries are to be made except for goods worth $1 or more, though certain exceptions are provided for. Retailers may not collect goods for exchange or refund unless there has been a mistake or unless the goods are too heavy or bulky to be carried. Sales on approval except for house furnishings worth more than $10 are forbidden. Goods made to order may not be returned except in case of mistake. No manufacturer or wholesaler may sell to consumers unless he had established a retail outlet prior to the date of the order. These provisions are designed further to conserve rubber, gasoline and motorized equipment. Retailers are specially safeguarded if they wish to institute limitations on delivery and other services offered to customers more drastic than those provided for in the order. Merchants are also urged to conserve wrapping materials by delivering packaged goods without further wrappings. At the same time the W.P.T.B. issued a statement of policy allowing manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers to discontinue the practice of giving coupons and premiums, though they must continue to give additional quantities of the same goods and allow any customary price discount.

Wholesalers.—Representatives of wholesale firms of all kinds, which met on April 14 to discuss how they might support the price ceiling, set up committees to advise different sections of the Wholesale Administration of the W.P.T.B. The meeting was also concerned with methods of conserving gasoline, tires, motorized equipment and wrappings. Throughout Canada wholesalers have been considering these and other problems of conservation and of cost reduction.

Commercial Motor Transport.—In order to plan further economies in the use of gasoline, rubber and motorized equipment and to ensure the maintenance of necessary services, the Administrator of Services has sent out a questionnaire to operators of trucks and taxicabs. These operators are asked for full information concerning vehicles used, types of service, gasoline consumption and tire purchases, as well as for suggestions respecting economies.

The powers of the Administrator of Services over the transport of goods has been extended to cover the transport by all vehicles, not merely motorized vehicles, other than railways, in a (Board Order No. 121). This superseded the order made in March (No. 105) giving him extensive powers over commercial motor transport. His powers over taxicabs, and "Drive Yourself" cars have, however, been transferred to the Transit Controller (Order No. Transit 2).

Anti-Hoarding Campaign.—Increasing shortages and the urgency of reducing consumer expenditures have led the W.P.T.B. to undertake a campaign against hoarding. Retailers have been warned not to advise customers to stock up on goods which they expect to be scarce.

On the other hand, consumers are urged to lay in stocks of coal at once to relieve possible future transport difficulties. This is the one exceptional case in which buying more than immediate needs is desirable.

Rentals.—The basic orders controlling rentals have been revoked and replaced by a single consolidating order which makes sweeping changes in the regulations (Board Order No. 108). These changes are designed especially to reinforce security of tenure for tenants and to assist those in search of homes. Landlords must now give a minimum of three months notice where occupancy is for one month or over. The owner or purchaser must give reasonable proof that he needs the accommodation before giving notice to vacate and must undertake to live in the vacated premises for the ensuing year. Landlords must supply prospective tenants with a statement on a printed form setting forth the rental paid by the last tenant and other necessary information, a copy of which must be sent to the nearest regional office of the W.P.T.B.

New forms of application for changes in rentals have been distributed to all W.P.T.B. branch offices.

Boarding and lodging houses are required to post in each room a printed statement showing the maximum rental for that room when occupied by one person and the rate per person when occupied by more than one person. Operators of tourist cabins and homes are also required to post maximum rates for all accommodation, but they will be allowed to take in summer transients even where this means giving notice to present lodgers. Hotels must post maximum rate schedules and will not be allowed to charge more than the rates effective on October 11, 1941. Seasonal hotels are limited to a maximum charge equal to

that made in the corresponding season of 1941.

A landlord may apply for a higher rental if his taxes or water rates have been substantially increased since January 1, 1941. The mutual agreement between landlord and tenant formerly used in support of an application for increased rental is discontinued. Provision is made to prevent landlords from obtaining additional sums through an option to purchase. Tenants are entitled to recover excess payments. Recovery may be made by civil action or by deducting the excess from subsequent rental payments.

All living or sleeping accommodation in educational or charitable institutions, land or premises used solely for farm purposes, or for public entertainment or exhibition, and housing accommodation owned by Wartime Housing Limited are exempt from the provisions of the order.

The Rentals Administration, formerly in charge of a Commercial Rentals and a Housing Rentals Administrator is now to administer all types of rentals jointly. One of the former Administrators supervises Quebec and the Maritime Provinces and the other Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

It has been announced that there is no intention of freezing real estate sales, or of placing a ceiling on real estate prices.

COMPARISON OF PRICE CONTROL IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

ON April 28, President Roosevelt announced a comprehensive program of price control in the United States. Effective May 11 in so far as prices of manufactured and wholesale goods are concerned and May 18 in respect of retail prices, the United States program bears great similarities to the price control policy administered in Canada by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The following article is a comparison of the American and Canadian price control policies:

The American price ceiling policy makes its entry under a different set of conditions than those prevailing at the time of the introduction of the Canadian program of price control. In Canada in the sunny days between last September 11 and October 15, the housewife backed out the car and drove down-town to make her daily purchases with never a thought of a sugar ration, a beef shortage or the life of her tires. The retailer restocked his shelves with an eye to the Christmas market. And little did either realize they were establishing prices for the duration. When the Canadian ceiling became effective December 1 it was a good deal like a bolt from the blue.

During the American basic period—the month of last March—ceilings and rations and price fixing were freely predicted; industry was already feeling the consequences of the cutting of Pacific supply lines; Congress was reaching the end of a four month argument on the all-over ceiling; newspapers carried comments on the Canadian experiment; and, most important of all, selective ceilings had been in operation for months, holding under control the prices of many of the commodities most likely to dislocate a general ceiling plan. So that when manufacturers' and wholesalers' prices came under control May 11 and retailers' prices May 18 there was little shock and no surprise.

Another important element in the situation was the effect of prices in one country upon those in the other. From December 1 to May 18, the administrators of the Canadian plan had to fight the upward pull of rising prices across the line. The Americans do not have to cope with any corresponding problem.

In the second place there are differences, although not so great, in the plans themselves. The most significant is in the point of attack. Canada put a ceiling on retail prices and left a good deal of leeway for intermediate adjustments—under the supervision of authority. The United States first clamped a roof on manufacturing and wholesale prices and then, a week later, on prices to the consumer.

Exemptions

Another point of difference is in exemptions. Both Governments are unwilling to set up the expensive and complicated machinery that would be required, for instance, to enforce ceilings on all primary farm products; but a comparison of exemptions shows many differences in detail. Restaurants, movies and trucking services, all under the ceiling here, are free of price control in the United States.

A further and very interesting difference is found in the American requirement that every retailer shall post in his store the prices of all "commodities designated as cost-of-living commodities" as established during the basic period, the month of March. There are nearly two million retail stores in the United States and, as here, each retailer established his own maximum prices. There are well over a hundred cost-of-living commodities and on any one of them—canned peaches, for in-

stance—there may be a wide variety of brands in assorted sizes. Also there are the problems of seasonal goods. A line of summer sweaters may not have been offered for sale in March but may make its appearance in June. Sweaters are a cost-of-living commodity. It is safe to predict that not only a large volume of detail work but also a measure of courage will go into the solution of this problem.

Farm products have been mentioned as not being under the American ceiling. There is, however, a formula for determining their price. As long as they sell below "parity" the ceiling does not apply to them. If the prices of farm products go above parity they automatically lose their exemption. The Department of Agriculture determines whether prices are above or below this quantity—which is a ratio. It is 110 per cent of the quantity which represented the relationship of farm produce prices to other commodity prices between the years 1909 and 1913. The farmer is not required to figure out for himself whether the prices he charges are above or below parity. There is no corresponding measure to this in Canada.

The administrative set-up is similar in the two countries. The United States has an administration, but so far not an administrator, in charge of each major industry and a regional office representing the Office of Price Administration in each state. Canada has an administration, headed by an administrator, in charge of each major industry and thirteen regional offices representing the War-time Prices and Trade Board in as many regions.

Both plans involve registration and licensing of all businesses and, as an aid to enforcement, licences can be cancelled.

Summing up, it may be fairly stated that although the price ceiling entered upon a different scene in each country it is in itself basically the same plan both north and south of the boundary line.

Price Control and Wage Control

The greatest difference of all is not in the plan or the scene but in a concomitant factor. In Canada the price ceiling policy is accompanied by a wage control policy. In the United States it is not.

In Canada these two theories have been developed along parallel lines. One is that any price increase develops other price increases. The other is that higher wages inevitably mean higher prices. To quote the Minister of Finance: "Each increase in price that we would permit by means of a flexible ceiling would be bound to lead directly to other movements. Sometimes they would lead directly to increases in the prices of goods made from other goods or into which the prices of other goods enter as a cost. In other cases, increases in prices would have their effect on many other prices through bringing about higher wages and consequently higher costs in many other industries. This sort of process would gather momentum like a snowball rolling down hill." In short, inflation would develop—something which the whole machinery is designed to prevent.

So far, the United States has no ceiling on wages. However, Mr. Leon Henderson, the price control administrator, is reported in the press as stating to the Ways and Means Committee that freezing of wages as well as of prices is necessary to control "a grave inflation" situation. It is expected in many quarters that the whole field of inflation controls will be re-examined by Congress with a view to placing in the hands of the price control administrator power to control all factors entering into the cost of living. With war needs reducing available supplies for civilian consumption and increasing scarcities evident in the field of consumer goods, it is believed by many, that the American situation contains potentialities of inflation.

On the wage control question, and in several other fields, American policies, being dictated by the same necessities, must be broadly similar to the Canadian program. If consumers' prices are not to rise, the "squeeze" must be rolled back and the retailer's loss shared by the wholesaler, manufacturer and primary producer. Costs cannot always be controlled. In order to keep a civilian industry going at all it must pay wages that are competitive with those in war industries. Even harder to control are import costs. In such cases, to meet the rising costs without increasing prices, it is necessary to choose between going without, and paying some kind of a subsidy.

Subsidies

In Canada, subsidies have been managed in two ways: either by direct payment or by making bulk purchases for government account and reselling the goods to Canadian dealers or manufacturers at such prices as enable them to sell to consumers under the ceiling. Sometimes a subsidy has been used to ease the "squeeze", when producers and dealers together could not absorb all the cost increase and stay in business. And sometimes a subsidy has been paid to ensure supply of an essential consumer commodity. It has been the Canadian policy to pay subsidies *only* in the interests of the Canadian consumer: not on war materials, or on goods for export, or on non-essentials, or on commodities exempt from the ceiling.

In the United States, it was for a long time felt that, the economy being to a much greater extent self-contained, it would be possible to manage without subsidies, and so far there is no provision for subsidizing imports. The

time-lag difficulty is there, however, and other domestic problems are defining themselves which, it would seem, can be solved only by subsidy or by bulk purchase measures such as are effected by our Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation. The latter has no counterpart as yet across the line but it is understood that subsidy measures are under consideration. There, as here, it is believed the subsidy is the truly democratic way of meeting the situation.

Export Control

Finally, there is the question of export control. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has not exercised its authority to control the price of exports from this country. One reason is that many industries have not yet made up losses suffered during the depression and are absorbing a good deal of "squeeze" at home. Only abroad can incentives be found to keep production at needed levels. If the attraction of outside markets threatens Canadian supply, however, a permit system of export control is available to keep the situation in hand.

The situation in the United States in this respect is different. There, export prices have been placed under a ceiling for two reasons. One is that, like Canada, the United States does not want supplies drained off to higher markets elsewhere and it is desired to protect their "infant" ceiling against the severe upward pull of higher outside prices. The other is that consideration has been given to post-war trade and the value of goodwill.

In both countries the experiment of price control already has passed through several stages. In Canada a straight price control policy soon proved insufficient and restrictions in the use of certain materials, simplified practice to cut production costs and rationing to rationalize the supply situation were added to the program. The United States is following a similar plan in the development of its policy.

In the development of future policy there will undoubtedly be a large measure of Canadian-American co-operation in the maintenance of these price control policies which is already being exemplified in the sharing of supplies.

NUTRITION AND WAR PRODUCTION

Relation of Proper Nutrition to Health and Productive Efficiency of War Workers

NO longer does success in a war depend alone on the men in uniform. This war is going to be won by production and morale on the home front. That means that everyone here at home is important, and especially the workers in defence industries. Our whole population is now called on to display stamina, courage, efficiency and resistance to disease.

All of these qualities that are so important now, especially in defence industries, can be influenced by the food we eat. Many of the breakages, and much of the inefficiency and general ill-health in industry, may be influenced by food.

Recent surveys by the Canadian Council on Nutrition found that scores of the families studied were not getting the food they needed for best health and efficiency. Approximately only forty per cent of the families studied had adequate diets. Many cases were adequately fed on less money than others, so that while the state of nutrition is undoubtedly influenced by income, malnutrition often results from not knowing how to select and prepare the right foods. It was found that too many people are indifferent to how much better health they could have with a little attention to the newer ideas in nutrition, and this indifference causes some of the malnutrition.

Influence on Industry

In some instances industrial war workers are men who have been rejected for military service, and sometimes that rejection was due to malnutrition. Surveys of the home diets of Canadian war workers indicate that approximately half may be undernourished because of dietary deficiencies. Yet these same workers are called upon to produce an ever increasing supply of war material and munitions. As a result of dietary deficiencies, illness and time loss are higher in this group than among well nourished workmen. Therefore, attention to nutrition would be beneficial to health, as well as increasing productive capacity.

Other countries have found that attention must be paid to nutrition, especially during the strain of war. The following quotations and notes reflect experience in this direction in Great Britain and the United States:—

Sir John Boyd Orr, noted British Nutritionist, reported his findings in *Food, Health and Income, 1936,* as follows: "It thus appears that, in the United Kingdom, the diet of at least 50 per cent of the population falls short of the desirable standard...."

British Medical Journal, January 18, 1941, says: "The effects of malnutrition are well-known, only one—the effect on working

efficiency—need be referred to here. The improvement of the diet of workmen whose diet was not previously up to the standard for health is followed by increased output without any conscious increased effort and also by a reduction in the number of accidents. Many factories are now providing a meal for employees. It is likely that, as part of the national effort for increased output of war material, the provision of a meal will be made compulsory."

From the British *Report of the Chief Inspector for Factories, 1940* (cond. 6316).

Factories Canteens Order 1940 (No. 1993) Great Britain, requires the occupier of any factory employing more than two hundred and fifty people and doing work on behalf of the Crown to provide a canteen where hot meals may be bought.

Before this Order was passed (that is, early in 1940) 64 per cent of those plants engaged in munitions-making had established canteens on their own initiative.

United States Department of Agriculture Yearbook, 1939, says: "In the studies just cited, diets of families of employed workers in cities were practically always found to be in definite need of improvement."

United States Department of Agriculture Misc. Pub. 430 (1941) says: "About one-fourth of the families in the United States have diets that could be rated as good; more than a third, diets that might be considered fair; another third or more, diets that should be classed as poor."

Pamphlet of the United States National Association of Manufacturers, November, 1940: "Up to the present time the emphasis has been almost entirely placed upon occupational hazards, and these are responsible for less than 10 per cent of the absenteeism. It is not unreasonable to expect that by attacking the conditions which are responsible for 90 per cent of the absenteeism (note: including nutrition), a great reduction could be made that would be profitable to the employer as well as the employee."

Sub-Committee on Nutrition in Industry, National Research Council, Washington, D.C., reported in July, 1941: "There is some evidence that employers of labour in this country are becoming aware of the significance of the recent advances in our knowledge of nutrition in so far as these advances relate to the health and efficiency of workers. . . . It is evident that the particular measures to be applied in a given plant will depend on the conditions actually found to exist in the plant. . . . Industries should be given the opportunity to utilize advances in the science of nutrition for the benefit of their workers and in the interest of greater production, by obtaining expert advice from federal, state, and local governmental agencies concerned with health and nutrition."

Establishment of Canadian Nutrition Services

In Canada, as part of this world-wide interest in nutrition, there has been established in the Department of Pensions and National Health the "Nutrition Services", which began operations in November, 1941.

Its objectives are as follows:

1. To inspect and confer with those maintaining cafeterias, canteens, etc., in industrial plants, with a view to checking the nutritional value for the workers, and to suggest improvements where possible. This work is carried on under the general authority of Order in Council No. 1550. Already over one hundred and fifty industries have been helped and leaflets are being distributed monthly to over three hundred thousand employees, giving hints on breakfasts and lunches, etc.

2. To provide expert opinion and information on nutrition for the Department of Public Information, and for other Departments, as requested.

3. To sponsor such investigation or research in nutrition as may seem desirable for the information and protection of the Canadian public.

4. To assist the public generally to maintain and improve nutrition in Canadian homes by advising as to purchase, choice, and preparation of foods. This work involves the organization of the whole country into a Canadian Nutrition Program, and is being done in co-operation with Provincial Health Departments, and other interested groups.

The Director of Canada's Nutrition Services is Dr. L. B. Pett, formerly of the University of Alberta. Dr. Pett is qualified by graduation from different Universities in agricultural chemistry, biochemistry (nutrition), and finally in medicine. His experience in nutritional research and teaching includes two and a half years in Europe under eminent scientists. His researches on vitamins and his lectures on nutrition have also won him wide recognition.

The Assistant Director, Miss Marion Harlow, graduated from Acadia University, Nova Scotia, in Household Science, and the Provincial Normal School. For five years Miss Harlow has been Nutrition Supervisor for the Victorian Order of Nurses in Montreal. Miss Harlow has had notable success in organization and instruction.

A Field Staff has been employed, consisting of three graduates in Household Economics, with varied experience since graduation as dieticians, demonstrators, etc.

When this program is fully organized and has secured the co-operation of all groups, it is expected to make a major contribution toward helping Canadians attain the highest levels of vigor, efficiency, and good health.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

Statistical Summary for April, 1942

REPORTS from the 123 technical and vocational schools and training centres in which War Emergency training classes were in progress indicate that the total number in the classes at the end of April was 14,884. This total represents only a slight reduction from the total reported in training at the end of March. The reduction is chiefly due to a decrease in the numbers training in army classes, National Defence Headquarters having made other arrangements for some of the tradesmen who had been in training under the program. At the end of April there were 2,666 enlisted men receiving training in the Army and Navy classes. The pre-enlistment classes for the R.C.A.F. had an enrolment of 5,179 at the end of the month, this total being a little higher than the March figure. The total number training in industrial pre-employment classes was 4,933 which represents a slight decrease as compared with the March total for similar classes. Under the Rehabilitation plan, vocational training was being given to 134 men who had been honourably discharged from His Majesty's Armed Forces.

During April there were 3,591 new trainees in the industrial pre-employment classes, while 1,515 entered the R.C.A.F. pre-enlistment classes. In the Navy and Army classes there were 1,072 enrolments while 66 men commenced training under the Rehabilitation plan.

From the pre-employment classes 2,761 graduates were placed in employment in war industries during April. This is the greatest number ever reported as having been placed in any one month from industrial pre-employment classes since the program has been in operation. Also 54 men who had been receiving vocational training under the Rehabilitation plan were placed during the month.

Of those training in the industrial pre-employment classes, 36 left to enlist in various units of the Armed Forces, while 1,252 men from the R.C.A.F. classes completed their training and enlisted with the Air Force.

From the April reports, it is evident that women may be expected to play a greater role in Canada's War industries. Of the 3,591 trainees who commenced training in the industrial pre-employment classes during April, 1,566 or approximately 43 per cent were women. The number of women placed from such classes during April was 1,042. At the end of April, of the 4,933 trainees who were still receiving training, 1,336 were women.

Explanation of Tables

Table 1 is a summary by provinces which shows the numbers in the various types of classes as at April 1, 1942, the numbers enrolled during April and the numbers who were still being trained as at April 30. Placements, enlistments and withdrawals from pre-employment R.C.A.F. and Rehabilitation classes during the month of April are also given. This table does not include part-time industrial classes.

Table 2 gives by provinces the trade distribution of the 4,933 trainees who were still training in the full-time industrial pre-employment classes as at April 30.

An age and sex classification of the new trainees enrolled in the pre-employment classes during the month of April is given in Table 3. The figures given include Veterans of the 1914-18 War and discharged soldiers of the present War, who are given preference in the selection of trainees, but a separate age classification for these men is also provided in Table 4.

Table 5 shows by provinces the trade categories of the 2,666 enlisted men who were in training as at April 30.

Part-time industrial classes, whether classes were given in schools or plants are included in the following table. A total of 1,871 trainees were being trained on a part-time basis at the end of April.

Although several plant schools have been approved and were in actual operation during April, only a few were able to submit their April reports before the present issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE went to press. The reports received indicate that 101 trainees were enrolled in full-time plant classes as at April 30.

TRAINING IN INDUSTRY—APRIL, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

	Numbers in Training as at April 30		Total in Training
	Part-time Classes	Plant Schools	
Nova Scotia	66	.....	66
New Brunswick	.....	10	10
Quebec	408	18	426
Ontario	828	73	901
British Columbia	569	.....	569
Totals	1,871	101	1,972

TABLE 1.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—NUMBERS PROVIDED TRAINING AND NUMBERS PLACED DURING APRIL, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

	Numbers in Training			Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment, R.C.A.F. and Rehabilitation Classes			
				Placed in Employment	Enlisted	Completed Training not Reported Placed	Left before Training Completed
	At First of April	Enrolled in April	At End of April	In April	In April	In April	In April
DOMINION SUMMARY							
Pre-Employment Classes	4,989	3,591	4,933	2,761	36	307	591
R.C.A.F. Classes	5,145	1,515	5,179	3	1,252	26	196
Navy and Army Classes	2,776	1,072	2,666	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	159	66	134	54	2	2	33
Total	13,069	6,244	12,912	2,818	1,290	335	820
NOVA SCOTIA							
Pre-Employment Classes	150	20	90	75	.....	.....	5
R.C.A.F. Classes	49	20	37	.....	25	.....	7
Army Classes	117	51	147	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	316	91	274	75	25	.....	12
NEW BRUNSWICK							
Pre-Employment Classes	97	1	52	34	6	3	3
R.C.A.F. Classes	229	112	253	.....	67	.....	18
Army Classes	170	94	133	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	497	207	439	34	73	3	21
QUEBEC							
Pre-Employment Classes	1,007	588	1,015	230	1	237	139
R.C.A.F. Classes	580	175	587	2	139	10	17
Navy and Army Classes	409	196	426	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	51	21	40	16	.....	.....	16
Total	2,047	980	2,068	248	140	247	172

ONTARIO							
Pre-Employment Classes	2,785	2,140	2,560	1,986	13	35	346
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,664	589	1,689	.....	496	7	59
Navy and Army Classes	1,116	362	999	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	20	10	11	15	.....	1	4
Total	5,585	3,101	5,259	2,001	509	43	409
MANITOBA							
Pre-Employment Classes	110	59	108	57	1	9	4
R.C.A.F. Classes	454	159	558	.....	42	1	14
Army Classes	127	83	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	42	25	47	11	2	1	5
Total	733	326	878	68	45	11	23
SASKATCHEWAN							
Pre-Employment Classes	176	124	225	56	2	3	14
R.C.A.F. Classes	830	163	799	.....	147	6	41
Army Classes	143	57	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,149	344	1,189	56	149	9	55
ALBERTA							
Pre-Employment Classes	375	161	388	87	13	19	37
R.C.A.F. Classes	688	126	629	1	165	1	17
Navy and Army Classes	348	65	292	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	34	7	23	10	.....	.....	8
Total	1,445	359	1,332	98	178	20	62
BRITISH COLUMBIA							
Pre-Employment Classes	289	498	495	236	.....	1	43
R.C.A.F. Classes	651	171	627	.....	171	1	23
Army Classes	346	164	339	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	11	3	12	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,297	836	1,473	238	171	2	66

WOMEN TRAINEES.—The total in training in the Pre-Employment Classes at the end of April includes the following numbers of women: Quebec 7, Ontario 981, Saskatchewan 28, Alberta 39, British Columbia 281.

The total number placed in employment in April included the following numbers of women: Ontario 974, Saskatchewan 6, Alberta 26, British Columbia 36.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—MONTH OF APRIL, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training by Trade Categories as at April 30th											Total in Industrial Pre-Employment Classes
	Aircraft Production (trade not specified)	Carpentry and Wood-Working	Drafting	Electricity and Radio Mechanics	Fine Instruments	Industrial Chemistry	Machine Shop	Riveting	Sheet Metal Work	Welding	Other Trades	
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	56	.....	2	15	8	90
New Brunswick	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	1	.....	52
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	729	98	54	38	70	1,015
Ontario	303	40	42	49	51	39	1,788	14	56	121	57	2,560
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	31	13	.....	108
Saskatchewan	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	12	225
Alberta	133	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	.....	38	3	.....	388
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	316	33	22	495
Totals	562	61	42	75	60	39	3,092	112	497	224	169	4,933

TABLE 3.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRAINEES IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES DURING APRIL 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals		Grand Total New Trainees
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Nova Scotia	1	.....	7	.....	8	.....	3	.....	1	.....	20	.....	20
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Quebec	238	.....	157	.....	125	.....	54	.....	14	.....	588	.....	588
Ontario	385	353	147	543	241	233	127	71	35	5	935	1,205	2,140
Manitoba	25	.....	11	.....	11	.....	10	.....	2	.....	59	.....	59
Saskatchewan	18	3	36	7	31	3	16	.....	10	.....	111	13	124
Alberta	14	17	39	16	36	4	23	1	15	1	127	39	166
British Columbia	33	108	38	159	63	10	55	.....	22	.....	211	277	488
Total	714	481	435	725	515	250	288	72	99	6	2,051	1,534	3,585

TABLE 4.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF VETERANS OF 1914-18 WAR AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF PRESENT WAR ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Age 16 to 19	Age 20 to 29	Age 30 to 39	Age 40 to 49	Age 50 and over	Totals
Nova Scotia	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Quebec	3	29	3	1	.....	36
Ontario	1	2	3	12	3	21
Manitoba	.....	3	3	3	.....Nil	9
Saskatchewan	2	10	8	6	2	28
Alberta	.....	11	2	11	4	28
British Columbia	.....	6	.....	21	10	37
Total	6	62	19	56	19	162

TABLE 5.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.—NUMBERS OF ENLISTED MEN IN TRAINING AS NAVY AND ARMY TRADESMEN BY TRADE CATEGORIES AS AT APRIL 30, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Auto Mechanics	Driver Mechanics	Black-smiths	Carpenters	Clerks	Draughts-men	Electricians and Radio Mechanics	Fitters and Artificers	Tin and Copper-smiths	Plumbers	Welders	Other Trades	Total
Nova Scotia	31	.....	.....	.....	34	17	18	20	14	.....	.....	(1) 13	147
New Brunswick	23	.....	7	18	16	2	13	28	.....	.....	5	(2) 21	133
Quebec	109	.....	.....	26	94	.....	52	105	4	.....	36	.....	426
Ontario	128	44	13	45	232	9	123	316	3	.....	17	(3) 69	999
Manitoba	53	.....	10	26	29	.....	4	26	.....	.....	.....	(2) 17	165
Saskatchewan	60	.....	20	15	19	.....	20	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
Alberta	98	.....	32	51	31	.....	35	33	12	.....	.....	.....	292
British Columbia	116	20	7	25	22	.....	5	64	.....	20	.....	(4) 60	339
TOTAL	618	64	89	206	477	28	270	623	33	20	58	180	2,666

(1) Concretors. (2) Cooks. (3) Cooks 56, Instrument Mechanics 13. (4) Cooks 46, Instrument Mechanics 14.

OLD AGE AND BLIND PENSIONERS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary as at March 31, 1942

IN the accompanying tables, which have been prepared by the Department of Finance, information is given concerning the Old Age Pensions Act and the amendment to that Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons.

Old Age Pensions

In the first of the tables appearing with this article, particulars are given dealing with operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at March 31, 1942. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the Labour Gazette for April, 1927, page 375, and the new regulations were reviewed in the issue for March, 1938, pages 286-288.)

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pensions system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. All the provinces are now participating.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and over who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years, and in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension. The Act also provides that an applicant must not have assigned or transferred property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Indians, as defined by the Indian Act, are not eligible to receive old age pensions.

The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to reduction by the amount that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed, the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administering Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the net sum paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the net sum.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, assented to on March 31, 1937 (Labour Gazette, May, 1937, page 503) provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of 40 years and have fulfilled other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be so incapacitated by blindness as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married or unmarried, is $240 per annum. If however, a blind person marries another blind person after March 31, 1937, the maximum pension is reduced to $120. If a pensioner is unmarried the maximum pension is reduced by the amount of his income from earnings or other sources in excess of $200 a year. If a pensioner is married to a person not receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be the total income of himself and his spouse (including any old age pension payable to the spouse) less the sum of $165, and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $400. If a pensioner is married to a person receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be one-half the total income of himself and his spouse (excluding the pension in respect of blindness payable to his spouse) and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $200.

Under agreements negotiated between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion contributes 75 per cent of the cost of pensions to blind persons, the provinces assuming the remainder of the cost of such pensions.

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind were published in the *Canada Gazette* of August 28, 1937.

The accompanying tabular statistics indicate the extent of operations under this amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1942

—	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Ontario
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective July 1, 1936	Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Number of pensioners	10,952	14,464	12,701	11,779	14,285	59,232
Average monthly pension	18·63	19·02	18·70	14·89	15·06	18·66
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·39	1·79	1·76	2·60	2·49	1·58
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·66	4·57	3·46	4·64	5·06	4·60
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	52·15	39·09	50·80	56·09	49·26	34·24
Dominion Government's contributions for quarter ended March 31, 1942	$449,943 71	$605,543 14	$515,775 79	$392,113 16	$484,147 91	$2,446,448 88
Dominion Government's contributions April 1, 1941–March 31, 1942	$1,797,083 27	$2,403,312 55	$2,087,719 03	$1,559,883 08	$1,936,831 62	$9,772,690 43
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Act	$15,024,817 84	$20,938,803 98	$20,950,546 16	$8,284,179 48	$14,469,799 43	$97,822,461 70

—	P.E.I.	Quebec	Saskatchewan	N.W.T.	Totals
	Act effective July 1, 1933	Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order-in-Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	
Number of pensioners	1,952	47,338	13,211	8	185,922
Average monthly pension	11·32	16·20	17·17	20·00	
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	2·08	1·43	1·49	·07	
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	6·38	2·95	2·48	·91	
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	32·53	48·30	60·05	8·00	
Dominion Government's contributions for quarter ended March 31, 1942	$49,440 30	$1,703,063 74	$507,868 66	$472 54	$7,154,817 83
Dominion Government's contributions April 1, 1941–March 31, 1942	$200,171 11	$6,762,038 15	$2,009,282 60	$1,895 68	$28,530,907 52
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Act	$1,456,244 38	$40,088,484 79	$19,140,022 30	$20,279 59	$238,195,639 65

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1942

—	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia
	Act effective Mar. 7, 1938	Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Act effective Oct. 1, 1937
Number of pensioners	215	327	327	740	620
Average monthly pension	19·69	19·30	19·67	19·66	19·21
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	·027	·040	·045	·163	·108
Dominion Government's contributions for quarter ended March 31, 1942	$9,494 78	$14,290 76	$14,278 56	$32,664 02	$26,798 96
Dominion Government's contributions April 1, 1941–March 31, 1942	$36,780 14	$55,163 66	$56,228 04	$128,292 16	$105,970 09
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$119,742 36	$192,704 02	$189,651 95	$453,673 97	$386,010 14

—	Ontario	P.E.I.	Quebec	Saskatchewan	Totals
	Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Act effective Nov. 15, 1937	
Number of pensioners	1,506	115	2,079	314	6,243
Average monthly pension	19·68	13·58	19·53	19·88	
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	·040	·122	·063	·035	
Dominion Government's contributions for quarter ended March 31, 1942	$66,861 51	$3,497 96	$92,206 97	$14,031 90	$274,125 42
Dominion Government's contributions April 1, 1941–March 31, 1942	$264,006 67	$14,071 95	$365,525 53	$54,850 39	$1,080,888 63
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$976,126 30	$52,795 54	$1,317,155 97	$187,491 07	$3,875,351 32

* Percentages based on the estimated population as at June 1, 1941, taking into account the preliminary figures of the 1941 census.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Health of War Workers—Defence of Canada Regulations—Explosives, Firemen and Old Age Pensions in Canada—Minimum Wages in Quebec, Alberta and New Brunswick—Hours, Boilers, and Electrical Plants in Alberta—British Columbia Trade Schools—Elevator Operators and Ice-cutters in Quebec—Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation

DOMINION regulations to secure healthful conditions of work in war plants have been issued. Smoking and the carrying of matches in munitions plants are forbidden, and the regulations governing the shipment of explosives have been amended. Persons taking part in a strike or engaging in peaceful picketing may not on that account be restricted in their movements or made subject to detention orders by the Minister of Justice under the Defence of Canada Regulations. For service in the United Kingdom a Fireman's Corps has been formed. Two amendments were made in the Old Age Pensions Regulations.

Alberta has issued three new sets of regulations under the Boilers Act governing engineers' and firemen's certificates, fees and refrigerating plants, respectively. New orders have been made also under the Electrical Protection Act. Irrigation project workers have been exempted from hours of work limitations and special provision has been made for tourist hotels and restaurants in national parks under the Alberta minimum wage orders. In British Columbia there are new general regulations for trade schools and the special regulations governing correspondence schools have been amended. New Brunswick has extended its minimum wage order applying to the canning industry to subsidiary industries. In Quebec Minimum Wage Order 4 has been revised and two other orders renewed. Quebec has also reduced the minimum age for elevator operators and issued safety rules for ice-cutting. Six air transport companies have been added to the list of industries and companies covered by the collective liability system of workmen's compensation in Saskatchewan.

Dominion

Explosives Act

The regulations prohibiting private railway carriages from carrying more than 10,000 lbs. of explosives have been amended by an order gazetted May 2. In order to eliminate the dangers attendant on breaking freight unnecessarily the prohibition now applies only to private railways of less than standard gauge.

Old Age Pensions Act

Two amendments in the regulations issued under the Dominion Act (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 286; 1939, p. 1230) were gazetted April 25. One provides that a pension authority in calculating a pensioner's income shall disregard any income from a cost-of-living bonus or supplemental allowance provided by the British Columbia or Alberta Governments. The second rules that any income in the form of assigned pay from a member of the forces on active service shall be similarly disregarded in the case of a pensioner who is not himself or whose spouse is not in receipt of a dependent's allowance.

Alberta which adopted the regulations made under the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act in 1937, gazetted on April 15 and 30 orders passed under its Old Age Pensions Act adopting the two new amendments. Saskatchewan has accepted the second amendment.

War Measures Act—Health of Workers

P.C. 1550, March 2, 1942, provides for the enforcement by the Department of Pensions and National Health of certain standards to ensure health in war plants. Since shortly after the outbreak of war a clause has been inserted in all war contracts imposing on the Minister of Pensions and National Health responsibility for securing healthful conditions of work. The new order in council applies to all factories, plants or shops where work is being carried on under a contract with the Dominion Government or the government of an allied or associated power or under a sub-contract, or in which any of these governments has a financial interest.

The Minister or any officer of the Department authorized by him may enter and inspect any such premises. The owner must maintain a record of sickness and accidents which is open to inspection by the Department at any time, display authorized posters and health and safety literature, adhere to standards of cleanliness, lighting, heating,

ventilation, etc., which are satisfactory to the Minister, provide medical services, satisfy nutritional standards specified by the Minister in regard to any food which may be provided for the workers and permit regular physical examinations of those whose duties are to prepare and serve food. When premises are being constructed or altered the owner must submit to the Department plans showing clearly the provisions for water supply, sewage, ventilation, etc.

The penalty for contravention of or failure to comply with these regulations or any order or direction made under them is a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment for not more than three months or both. In the case of a corporation, any person who was a director or officer at the time of the commission of the offence is guilty of the offence unless he proves that the act or omission took place without his knowledge and that he exercised all due diligence to prevent it taking place.

Fire Fighters Corps

Regulations governing the Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters for Service in the United Kingdom were issued on March 3. The regulations deal with the organization of the corps, qualifications for membership, conditions of service and discipline.

The corps is to be a civil defence organization whose members are liable for service anywhere in the United Kingdom or the Isle of Man. Hours of duty are to be not less than 72 in any week. A 24-hour rest period is to be granted every week or every 3 days for firemen required to be continuously on duty for periods of 48 hours. Extra hours of duty may be imposed up to 12 a week as punishment for breaches of discipline.

Members of the corps are to receive the same pay, allowances, pensions for disabilities and death, medical and dental care as do members of the Canadian Active Service Force.

Defence of Canada Regulations

An amendment to Regulation 21 gazetted May 2 declares that an order may not be issued under this regulation by reason only of a person taking part in or peacefully persuading any other person to participate in a strike. Regulation 21 empowers the Minister of Justice to make an order directing that a person be detained or restricted in his business, movements, associations, activities connected with the dissemination of news and opinions, or in the use or possession of any specified articles. It also rules that a constable may remove a person who is in or who fails to leave a place in contravention of an order under this regulation.

Because the penalties imposed under the Explosives Act on persons smoking or being in possession of matches or other fire-producing devices in munitions plants have been found inadequate to check this hazard, a new Defence of Canada regulation was gazetted on May 5 providing heavier penalties for such offences. Fines ranging from $50 to $100 or one month's imprisonment may be imposed for carrying matches, and smokers are liable to imprisonment for 3 to 12 months. The regulation also empowers the proprietor of a munitions plant to search any person entering the plant, provided that no woman is searched except by a woman.

Provincial

Alberta Boilers Act

New regulations governing engineers' and firemen's certificates were gazetted April 15 replacing ones issued in 1938. There are a great many minor changes in the regulations. The more important changes include the replacing of the Second Class Engineer's certificate by two certificates—one for 500 h.p. boilers and one for 750 h.p. boilers. Similarly, instead of the Engineer's Special Class certificate for boilers exceeding 200 h.p. there is one for boilers from 200 to 500 h.p. and another for those exceeding 500 h.p.

Every person working on a steam engine or boiler with 20 pounds or more working pressure per square inch and which has a heating surface in excess of 20 feet must hold one of the 10 classes of certificates issued. The regulations set forth in detail the qualifications for each type of certificate and the nature of the examinations. A certain amount of experience is required for all certificates although a certificate from a recognized school of technology will be accepted in lieu of part of the period of experience required. Minimum age limits for the certificates vary from 18 for a Provisional Engineer's certificate to 25 for candidates seeking a First Class Stationary Engineer's certificate.

General rules regarding applications for examinations, testimonials to be submitted, appeals, failures and the replacement of lost certificates are given. Provision is made for the issuing of temporary certificates valid for a maximum of three months when a properly qualified person is absent or when an employer

is unable to obtain the services of a properly qualified person. In no case may a provisional certificate permit a person to operate an engine, boiler or steam plant exceeding 100 h.p. unless he holds an engineer's certificate one grade below the required certificate.

A certificate may be confiscated by an inspector if a worker negligently operates or damages a plant or if he is under the influence of liquor while on duty. The Minister may cancel or suspend such certificate or otherwise deal with the case after receiving a report from the Chief Inspector.

The engineer in charge of a steam plant is responsible for the proper care and operation of the machinery under his care and must report all defects and accidents to the inspector as well as to his employer.

New regulations have also been issued in respect to the machinery and fittings of refrigerating plants. The regulations relating to fees for the registration and inspection of pressure vessels have likewise been replaced by a new set. Both were gazetted April 15. The latter includes a list of the examination and registration fees payable for each of the different types of engineers', firemen's and welders' certificates. The fee for a First Class Engineer's certificate has been raised from $10 to $20. Fees for the new Second Class Engineer's certificates are $15 for the 750 h.p. one and $10 for the 500 h.p. certificate. The new Engineer's Special Class certificate for boilers over 500 h.p. has been set at $15, and for boilers from 200 to 500 h.p. it is $10. Other fees remain unchanged.

Alberta Electrical Protection Act

The regulations issued by the Workmen's Compensation Board under the repealed Electrical Protection Act of 1919 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1926, p. 216) have been replaced by new ones issued under the 1941 Act. The new regulations, gazetted April 15, consolidate the former ones and contain a few minor additions.

The regulations set forth detailed specifications for various types of electrical installations and include general and particular rules for the protection of electrical workers.

In general, workers are required to exercise caution at all times but particularly when dealing with live wires. They should test all safety belts and supports before using them. Suitable protective clothing and devices such as rubber gloves and shields, goggles, insulated mats and special tools, etc., should be used where necessary. Metal jewellery and loose clothing must be avoided. Every worker must be acquainted with first aid and resuscitation methods and the use of fire extinguishers. Printed instruction sheets describing the approved method of resuscitation should be posted in every factory and the Minister may organize instruction classes in the technique of resuscitation. Every public service company must have a resuscitation device with a person versed in its use constantly on duty.

No one may do work for which he is not properly qualified except under the direct supervision of an experienced and properly qualified person. Persons working in the neighbourhod of electrical installations with the dangers of which they are not familiar, must obtain authorization to proceed and must be supervised by a properly qualified electrical worker. No man shall work alone on a live wire, cable or appliance carrying more than 250 volts if underground, or more than 600 volts if above ground. Specially trained crews of at least four men provided with up-to-date equipment must handle work on live wires carrying over 4,000 volts.

Workers must immediately report any unusual conditions or defects to their superiors. All verbal messages should be repeated and the names of sender and receiver given to avoid accidents due to misunderstandings.

Particular rules applying to workers on supply stations and switchboard operation are given. They cover the operation of overhead and underground lines, series lamps, meters, and signal lines.

The installation specifications require among other things the provision of adequate working and climbing room about installations, the identification of all dangerous places with voltage and warning signs, the proper illumination of danger points, and the guarding or elevating where possible of live parts.

Alberta Hours of Work Act

The exemption from the 9-hour day and 54-hour week provisions of this Act first granted to employees on irrigation projects under the Water Resources Act in 1939 and again in 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 473, 1941, p. 555) has been made permanent for the period between April 1 and November 30 of each year by an order gazetted March 31 and effective April 1, 1942.

Alberta Minimum Wage Act

An amendment in Order 3 governing women workers in the hotel and restaurant industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 555) was gazetted April 15. It exempts, between May 15 and September 30, tourist hotels and restaurants in national parks operating only for that period from the clause limiting the amount which may be deducted from wages for board and lodging.

British Columbia Trade Schools Regulation Act

New general regulations and an amendment in the special regulations governing correspondence courses were gazetted April 2. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta now have similar regulations.

The new British Columbia regulations are much more detailed than the ones they replace (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1937, p. 306) and apply to all trade schools whether or not they are covered by special regulations. They deal with advertising methods, fees, contracts, the sale of student services, entrance qualifications, teaching staffs, premises and equipment. A copy of them must be posted in each school.

Proprietors or operators of trade schools are to be responsible for all statements made by their representatives in the course of soliciting business. The regulations prohibit misleading advertising, verbal or written, the use of "Help Wanted" columns, promises of employmen, "blind" or unsigned advertisements and statements that there is a demand for a particular type of worker unless the school's records contain proof of such demand. The Minister may require any type of advertising to be submitted to him before publication and copies must be kept in the school records.

Trade schools are forbidden to operate in conjunction with a shop or business, and the services or products of the students must not be sold by the school except in the manner and at the prices which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prescribe.

The Minister must approve all forms of contract for tuition and may require a deposit of security to ensure the execution of the contract. If a student gives notice in writing of his intention to withdraw from a course, he is liable only for the amount of the tuition which he has already received, plus 10 per cent of the amount remaining due under the contract.

The proprietor or operator of a school must employ a competent teaching staff, supply and maintain suitable premises and adequate equipment and comply with health, sanitary and safety regulations. He must satisfy himself that applicants have the necessary physical capacity and educational qualifications to undertake the courses they propose to enter.

Fees for registration of schools are set at $5 for schools teaching one trade or occupation with an extra $2 for every additional trade taught, but in no case may the fee exceed $25.

An amendment in the special regulations governing correspondence and home-study schools was also gazetted April 2. It provides that no single consignment of a home-study or correspondence course may exceed either 10 per cent of the total number of lessons or one month's tuition, depending on which is less. The next consignment must not be despatched until the previous one has been completed or until at least a month has elapsed. If a course is advertised and sold with the understanding that it includes a period of practical tuition, a separate money value must be placed on the latter and it will be regarded as contingent upon the satisfactory completion of the home-study course. When a student withdraws from such a course he is liable for the amount of the tuition which he has received plus 10 per cent of the amount remaining due under the contract for the whole combined course.

New Brunswick Labour and Industrial Relations Act

Order 26, effective from April 7, supplements Order 25 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 1383) which established minimum wage rates in the canning industry in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland, by imposing the same minimum rates in these counties for employers who manufacture or repair equipment used in canning factories or in the fishing industry. Men over 18 must receive 25 cents per hour, boys under 18 and women must receive 15 cents, and piece workers must receive rates which ensure that they are not paid less than the minimum hourly rates. Deductions for board and lodging may not exceed 50 cents per day. All workers must be paid at least semi-monthly.

Quebec Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act

Regulations to protect persons from the hazards of ice-cutting fields were gazetted April 18. Before a person may begin ice-cutting he must give notice of his intention in writing to the factory inspector, the inspector of the Sanitary Unit, and the municipal authorities in the area where the field is situated. He must also mark the field and the road leading to it in the manner specified in the regulations.

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

A new Order 4 covering industries to which special orders do not apply has been passed and two orders have been renewed.

Order 4, adopted February 17 and amended March 21, was gazetted April 11 and is effective for one year from that date. It repeals the previous Order 4 and all amendments, rules of interpretation, resolutions and permits or

exemptions. There have been few changes in the basic provisions of the order, but the numerous amendments have been consolidated and there has been some re-arrangement and clarification of the provisions. The approving order in council (gazetted April 18) states that the approval is based on the fact that there is no modification of basic wage rates and that the Quebec Regional War Labour Board has offered no objection. The new order, like the old one, applies to all workers contemplated by the Act, except those governed by a special order and it is now specifically stated that it applies to workers in firms with war contracts.

For the purposes of the order the province continues to be divided into four zones, consisting of Montreal, Laprairie, Longueuil, St. Lambert, Laval-des-Rapides and municipalities totally or partially on the island of Montreal as Zone I, Quebec, Quebec West, Iberville and municipalities of 10,000 inhabitants or over as Zone II, Terrebonne and municipalities of from 2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants as Zone III and the rest of the province as Zone IV. Thetford Mines is in Zone III for hotel servants and Chicoutimi in Zone IV for the textile industry. Employees who habitually work in more than one zone are included in the zone where the employer's principal establishment is located, or if there is no such establishment, in the zone which has the highest rate.

The minimum hourly rates and the work-weeks to which they apply are, except in one or two cases, the same as in the previous order as amended but minimum rates are no longer stipulated on a weekly, monthly or yearly basis. There also continues to be a special provision in most instances that workers with less than six months' experience may be paid 10 per cent less than the prescribed rate provided that the number of such workers is restricted to 10 per cent of the number of experienced workers.

Rates for some of the more important classes are as follows. In industrial and commercial establishments, at least 60 per cent must be paid 26, 24, 22 and 20 cents in Zones I, II, III and IV respectively, not more than 25 per cent may be paid 22, 20, 18 and 16 cents and not more than 15 per cent 17, 15, 13 and 12 cents. For office workers the previous rates of 25, 22·5, 20 and 15 cents for a 48-hour week now apply only to employees with at least one year's experience. For those with less than this experience, special rates of 17, 15, 13 and 12 cents have been set. Under the old order, inexperienced employees could be paid 10 per cent less than the rates established for experienced workers.

Drivers of motor vehicles as defined by the Motor Vehicles Act must be paid 30, 25, 23 and 20 cents according to the zone, and all other chauffeurs and carters, except those in industrial and commercial establishments, must be paid 25, 20, 18 and 15 cents. These rates apply to a 60-hour week, and there continues to be a penalty rate of $2 per hour for drivers of motor vehicles who are at the wheel for more than 12 consecutive hours. The hourly rates and normal work-weeks for garage employees, hotel employees, bartenders, watchmen, janitors, employees of municipal corporations, temporary employees in industrial and commercial establishments and workers not otherwise classified are the same as in the revised order of April 27, 1938, and may be found in the Labour Gazette, 1938, pp. 515-16.

The regular work-week in industrial and commercial establishments continues to be 48 hours unless otherwise stated, and the following establishments are now specifically listed as coming under this week: banks, except for messengers hired by the year at a minimum of $600, insurance companies, stock and bond brokers, radio-broadcasting companies, telephone companies, electric and gas companies except in retail departments, waterworks other than municipal corporation waterworks, amusement halls and laundries except those governed by a special order. A 50-hour week continues to apply in sash and door factories, and the following is the list of establishments to which a 54-hour week now applies: establishments manufacturing narrow fabrics, retail stores, butcher shops, cobbler shops, crushed stone quarries, post offices, barber shops and hairdressing establishments, cheese factories, bakeries, theatres, felt hat factories, meat packing establishments, rubber goods factories, biscuit factories, chocolate factories, flour mills, concrete pipe factories in Zone II, bootblacks, fox farms, and funeral undertakers in Zones I and II. A 60-hour week applies to sawmills in Zones II, III and IV, foundries in Zones III and IV, agricultural implement factories including separator factories in Zones III and IV, dairies and creameries, cheese and butter dairies, waste material trading establishments, hotels and restaurants, transport companies, wool carding establishments, employees taking care of horses and vehicles used by carters and truck drivers, public corporations except where governed by another section, apartment houses, real estate offices and office buildings.

Hours in excess of the regular work-week or in excess of 12 hours in any one day are overtime and must be paid at the rate of time

and one-half, though a worker whose agreed rate is higher than the minimum established need be paid only half the minimum rate in addition to the agreed rate. Exceptions to this rule are permitted in the following cases: if an employee is paid $30 per week in Zone I, $25 in Zones II and III and $20 in Zone IV even when he does not work a full week; if he agrees to take holidays in lieu of overtime pay, provided that one and one-half hours' holidays are permitted for every hour of overtime and the holidays are granted within three months from the date of the overtime; if, in the case of an office worker, the overtime is necessary because of the worker's own fault; if the worker works as watchman, furnace man, etc., for more than one employer in the same day; or if the employment is of a special nature, such as repair of electrical lines, which requires the employee's constant presence but is only intermittent, provided that the employee receives at least $75 per month.

The requirement of a weekly rest of 24 consecutive hours or a double rest of 18 consecutive hours is still in effect, but the suspension of this provision for war establishments, which was first made by a resolution of June 4, 1940, and was later incorporated in the order by an amendment of April 17, 1941, is continued in effect. The article in the old order imposing an absolute limit of 55 hours for women and 72 hours for men has been omitted. This provision was suspended for war establishments by a series of resolutions, the first of which was adopted on September 13, 1939, and later by an amendment in the order of April 17, 1941.

As before, a worker must be paid for all the hours or fractions thereof during which he is required to be at the employer's disposal. Time spent at lunch need not be paid for, however, provided a record is kept of it. An employee called to work in an industrial or commercial establishment must, with one or two minor exceptions, be paid for three hours in any one day.

Wages must be paid at least twice per month and any agreement to the contrary is void. When payment is made in cash, the money must be placed in a sealed envelope with the following information on it: name of worker, dates of pay period, hours and overtime, wage rate, category and class, deductions and the amount in the envelope. When payment is by cheque or deposit, the same information must be on the cheque or voucher. Tips are the exclusive property of the worker and may not be counted as wages. Uniforms if required must be furnished by the employer.

Deductions are prohibited except for taxes or war savings, board and lodging, advances on wages, contributions to a pension fund, and in the case of miners in Abitibi and Temiscamingue for tools, goods voluntarily bought at the mine store and medical services. Deductions for single meals may not exceed 25 cents in Zone I, 20 cents in Zone II and 15 cents in Zones III and IV. For lodging daily amounts of 30, 25, 20 and 20 cents may be deducted, and for complete board weekly amounts of $6, $5, $4 and $4. In mining establishments in Abitibi and Temiscamingue, however, 31 cents may be deducted for a single meal, 25 cents for a day's lodging, and $7 for a week's complete board.

Every employer must keep a register of his employees, including names and addresses, competency, category and class, hours of beginning and finishing work, hours and overtime worked in each week, total wages earned and paid, wage rate, pay frequency, deductions, and date of entrance into service. On request he must furnish the Commission with a written statement of any of these particulars. He must post in a conspicuous place all notices furnished by the Commission, and he must furnish every employee who leaves him with a letter of reference stating in what capacity and for what period he was employed.

By notices gazetted April 18 and May 2, Order 16 concerning butter and cheese wholesalers and exporters on the Island of Montreal (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1350) is to remain in force until May 15, 1943, and Order 42 governing workers in peat-bogs (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 1110) has been renewed until May 1, 1943.

Quebec Public Building Safety Act

Because of the shortage of labour, the minimum age for elevator operators in public buildings in Quebec has been reduced from 18 to 16 by an order gazetted May 2.

Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act

Six air transport companies have been brought within the scope of the collective liability system of workmen's compensation (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 138) by an order gazetted April 30 and effective from April 1.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN IN 1942

Alberta

DURING the session of the Alberta Legislature, which opened on January 29 and closed on March 19, 1942, an Act was passed providing for supplementary allowances to persons receiving old age and blind persons' pensions, the Industrial Disputes Investigation (Alberta) Act and the Thresher Employees' Lien Act were repealed and amendments were made in statutes relating to miners' wages and workmen's compensation.

Old Age Pensions

The Old Age Pensions (Supplementary Allowances) Act, effective April 1, 1942, authorizes payment of an additional allowance of $5 per month to every resident of the province who on January 1, 1942, was in receipt of an old age pension or a pension for blindness or who thereafter becomes eligible for such pension. The cost of the allowance is to be met from moneys appropriated by the Legislature or, failing such, from the General Revenue Fund. The Act authorizes the Provincial Government to enter into agreements with the Dominion Government for purposes of the Act and to make reciprocal arrangements with other provinces which pay supplementary allowances to persons in receipt of old age and blind pensions.

Conciliation and Investigation in Industrial Disputes

The Industrial Disputes Investigation (Alberta) Act, passed in 1928, was repealed. The Act declared the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of the Dominion to apply to every dispute of the nature defined in the latter statute which was subject to the legislative jurisdiction of the province. There is a provincial statute, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1938, which applies to disputes over which the province has jurisdiction.

Thresher Employees' Liens

The Thresher Employees' Lien Act, which was also repealed, gave every thresher employee a lien for wages on the earnings of his employer in the hands of the person for whom the threshing was done.

Security for Wages

The Mining Industry Wages Security Act, which was enacted first in 1928 to ensure the payment of wages to coal miners and was extended in 1938 to cover the operation of mines, quarries, salt works, and the drilling for natural gas or oil, was amended at the recent session to permit its application to lumbering, including all operations carried on at sawmills, box factories, wood-working plants, or by logging and railway tie contractors.

As amended the Act now requires mine operators to deposit each year security for the payment of wages with the Minister and permits the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to apply this provision and others designed to make the Act effective to any of the other industries designated in the Act.

A new section provides that the Minister may submit to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners any application from an employer for exemption from liability to furnish the security required by the Act. The Board is to consider the nature of the employer's operations, his assets, liabilities and the wages payable and, if satisfied with his financial position and his ability to pay his workers' wages, may issue a certificate to that effect to the Minister who may then, by written order, exempt the employer for an indefinite period or for such period as may be set out in the order. The Minister may cancel such exemption at any time, in which case he is to send a copy of the cancellation order by registered post to the employer who must then lodge the necessary security with the Minister within 30 days.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1918, was amended to bring the Order of Railway Conductors in Alberta within its scope. As amended in 1928 the Act permitted classes of railway workers who wished to do so to remain under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1908, under which the employer was individually liable for compensation as determined by a court. All classes have now voted to come within the state insurance system of workmen's compensation established by the 1918 statute.

Under an amendment in the Provincial Lands Act, the province is given a lien an the plant and equipment of companies operating mineral leases for amounts owing for rental and royalties. Where such a lien has been created and the employer is in default in the payment of assessments under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Workmen's Compensation Board has a lien

on the property to which the lien under the Provincial Lands Act attaches, the Minister of Lands and Mines may add the amount of such assessments to the amount due the Crown and secured by the lien. Any moneys recovered are to be applied, first, towards the payment of royalties and then pro rata on the claim of the Workmen's Compensation Board and other claims of the Crown secured by the lien until these are paid in full.

Hours of Labour—Time to Vote

A section added to the Edmonton Charter empowers the Council of that City to make by-laws regulating the hours during which milk and cream may be delivered and the hours during which the highways of the City may be used by any person for the retail delivery of such products. It is provided, however, that if there is any conflict between such a by-law and any order made by the Board of Industrial Relations under the Hours of Work Act or any schedule approved by the Minister of Trade and Industry and declared to be in force under the Industrial Standards Act, the provisions of such Order or schedule are to prevail.

Another provision added to the Charter is similar to that in the Alberta Election Act under which every elector is entitled to absent himself from his employment between the hours of 4 and 6 p.m. on polling day without suffering any reduction in his wages or compensation. The section does not apply where the employer gives the employee reasonable opportunity to vote at any other time during polling hours.

Co-operative Associations and Credit Unions

Amendments in the Co-operative Associations Act give associations the powers conferred on companies, other than specially limited companies, under the Companies Act, unless the memorandum of association provides otherwise. The amendments also provide for an alternative representation on the Board of Directors by districts; clarify the provisions as to who shall be members of an association and who shall be entitled to vote and provide for voting by delegates in case that system is used; provide for the issuing of preferred shares without voting privileges; require associations to furnish additional information to the Supervisor of Co-operative Activities; and extend the provisions enabling an association to give and obtain credit in connection with the sale of goods or merchandise and to borrow money for the purpose of giving such credit.

The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act was amended to enable an association to become a member of another association having similar objects.

Changes in the Credit Union Act empower a credit union to change its name, to acquire and dispose of securities which it has taken for loans, and to pay to the executor, administrator, or relatives of a deceased member any funds not exceeding $200 standing to his credit without the necessity of taking out probate. A director or other officer of a credit union is permitted to dispose of his shares but he must have the approval of a two-thirds majority of the officers of the union and he remains liable for a period of four months to the creditors of the union to the full extent of such shares. Authority is given for the incorporation of federations of credit unions.

Resolution

On March 19, a Resolution was adopted urging the Dominion Government to take steps at an early date to revise the Old Age Pensions Act and to establish retirement pensions of $30 per month payable at age 60 without the imposition of a means test and other regulations, the cost to be borne by the Dominion and Provincial Governments in the same proportion as at present. The Resolution further approved the action of the Provincial Government in undertaking to pay a supplementary allowance of $5 per month to old age pensioners whether or not the Dominion Government shares in such payment and urges the Dominion Government to assume its proportion (75 per cent) of the cost of such allowances.

Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan the Legislature, which was in session from February 19 to April 11, passed an Act for the inspection and regulation of elevators and hoists, revised the law relating to woodmen's liens and amended statutes governing workmen's compensation in factories, steam boilers, weekly rest-day and weekly half-holidays in shops.

Elevators and Hoists

The Elevator and Hoist Act, which will come into force on July 1, 1942, does not apply to any elevator or hoist governed by any other Act or regulations made under it. Elevators and hoists in mines are governed by statutes relating to mines.

No person under 18 years of age may act as operator of an elevator and no employer may permit any such employee so to act.

The Act forbids any person, firm or corporation in charge of an elevator to operate it or allow it to be operated unless he holds a licence, issued by the Chief Inspector of Elevators. Provision is made for appointment of a Chief Inspector and other inspectors who may enter premises and carry out their duties at all reasonable times and prohibit the use or operation of any elevato. found to be in a dangerous condition.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations governing the construction, maintenance, operation and carrying capacity of elevators and of hoists, dumb waiters and other hoisting appliances installed in or about any building and operated by manual power or gravity or both; requiring the posting of warning notices near any such appliance found to be in a dangerous condition; and prescribing the qualifications of elevator operators; and may adopt and constitute as regulations under the Act the Safety Code for Passenger and Freight Elevators issued by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association. Penalties are provided for breaches of the Act and regulations.

Workmen's Compensation

A number of new sections, effective July 1, 1942, were added to the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Workmen's Compensation Board is authorized to order an autopsy, where it considers it necessary to determine the cause of death, and to pay the expenses out of the Accident Fund. If the dependants of the deceased workman refuse to permit the autopsy the Board may reject any claim for compensation.

Provision is made for payment of compensation for frost bite and for the repair or replacement of broken dentures and also for payment of compensation in respect of a child after the age of 16 years, but not beyond the age of 18, if the Board considers it advisable to continue the child's education.

The following were added to the schedule of industrial diseases for which compensation is payable under the Act: Chrome poisoning; cancer arising from the manufacture of pitch and tar; infected blisters caused by any process involving continuous friction, rubbing or vibration; poisoning by carbon bisulphide, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, brass, zinc or nickel, or nitrous fumes, or its sequelae; inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths; poisoning by nitro- and amido-derivatives of benzene, phenol and their homologues (trinitrotoluene, dinitrophenol, anilin and others) or by chlorinated hydrocarbons (carbon tetrachloride, trichlorethylene, tetrachlorethane, trichlornaphthalene and others) or its sequelae, caused by any process in the manufacture or involving the use of such substances; inflammation, ulceration or malignant disease of the skin or other tissues due to exposure to X-rays, radium or other radio-active substances in any process in the refining or handling of radium or involving exposure to X-rays; cadmium poisoning.

The Board, with approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may make arrangements with the Boards of Alberta or Manitoba or both, with respect to compensation for industrial diseases of workmen employed in any industry whose operations extend across the boundary into the adjoining province. The Act, as passed in 1929, contained a similar provision relating to accidents under which agreements have been made with both Alberta and Manitoba.

Other amendments were made to tighten the provisions concerning the payment by employers of assessments. Where an employer defaults in payment of an assessment, and a writ of execution issued upon a judgment respecting such assessment is returned with a certificate from the sheriff or his deputy that he was unable wholly to satisfy it, a judge of the Court of King's Bench, on application on behalf of the Board, may issue an injunction restraining the employer from carrying on any industry under Part I until the amount due on the execution and all assessments made by the Board and the costs of the application are paid.

The purchaser of any business or industry, or of the stock or equipment of such industry in bulk, before paying any part of the purchase price or giving any security for such payment, must obtain from the vendor a certificate of the Board that it has no claim on such industry, business, stock or equipment. If the vendor has not furnished the certificate the purchaser is liable to the Board for any moneys due.

Factories

The Factories Act was amended to enable the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare, if he considers that the circumstances warrant it and subject to regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to grant exemption from the provisions of the Act relating to the employment of children, hours of employment of women and young persons and to certain safety and health provisions.

The sections of the Act dealing with elevators and hoists were repealed, following the enactment of the new Elevator and Hoist Act.

Boilers and Pressure Vessels

Amendments in the Steam Boilers Act make it apply to boilers of twenty h.p. and less in public buildings, office blocks, stores, hotels, and groups of houses heated by one boiler plant, apartment blocks housing more than two families, and other buildings used for public purposes. In rating the working pressure of a boiler the inspector must now take account of its age as well as of its workmanship, material and condition. The provision forbidding the sale or exchange of used boilers unless accompanied by a valid inspection certificate now applies to boilers used for two or more years instead of for two or more seasons as formerly, and to pressure vessels, viz: vessels other than boilers, over six inches in diameter or over one and a half cubic feet in capacity used for containing or storing air, gas, inflammable or lethal liquids or steam at a pressure not exceeding 15 pounds per square inch. The above provision does not now apply to a boiler or pressure vessel sold with the building in which it is used.

Other amendments make it clear that examinations for firemen's certificates need not be written; class as high pressure boilers those carrying a pressure of more than 15 pounds to the square inch, instead of 20 pounds as formerly; and repeal the section forbidding any person not the holder of a welder's certificate to weld a pressure vessel. The section enabling the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations was revised and such regulations may now cover all refrigerating plants, oxyacetylene plants and pressure vessels. A new provision forbids the cutting of a hole in any boiler or pressure vessel by any person other than an inspector.

Holidays and Rest Days

The One Day's Rest in Seven Act was amended to exempt from its operation employees engaged by reason of an emergency which necessitates immediate remedial action.

A clause added to the Weekly Half-holiday Act provides that where the mayor of a city to which the Act applies, those having a population of 7,000 or over, proclaims any day to be a civic holiday, the Act is not to apply to shops in that city in respect of the week that includes such holiday. The section which provides that the Act shall not apply in respect of a week which includes Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day or any day appointed by Proclamation to be a public holiday, was amended to make it clear that it covered Proclamations by either the Governor General or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Fair Wages for Street Railway Employees in Moose Jaw

An amendment was made in a statute, enacted in 1932, incorporating the Moose Jaw Transportation Company and confirming an agreement between the City and the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company, whose rights and franchises the Transportation Company was authorized to acquire. The agreement, which was made binding upon the successors of the Electric Company, contained a clause providing for the payment of fair wages to employees and for referring to the Minister of Labour for Saskatchewan any dispute as to what were the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages. The amendment in the Act provides that any reference in the agreement to the Minister of Labour for Saskatchewan shall be deemed to be a reference to the judge or acting judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Moose Jaw.

Employment in Street Trades

Identical amendments in the City Act and in the Town Act enable licences for employment in street trades to be issued to women 18 years of age and over but forbid any such licensee to engage in her occupation between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Woodmen's Liens

The Woodmen's Lien Act, which will come into force on July 1, 1942, is a revision of the former statute with minor amendments relating to procedure.

Co-operative Insurers

Sections added to the Insurance Act provide for the organization or licensing of co-operative insurance companies.

Resolutions

On April 1, 1942, the Legislature agreed to a Resolution that the Dominion Government should be requested to amend the Old Age Pensions Act to provide for an increase in the maximum pension payable under the Act, the Dominion contributing to the increased payments on the same basis as at present and that the Dominion Government should also be requested to inquire into the advisability of establishing a contributory system of old age pensions in lieu of the present scheme.

On April 9, a motion was adopted approving the action of the Provincial Government in setting up a Re-establishment Committee to co-operate with the Government of Canada for the re-establishment of returned men and recommending that the Provincial Government extend this policy by co-operating with the Post-War Reconstruction Committee of the Government of Canada.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH IN FACTORIES

Report of Committee of British Medical Association

A COMMITTEE of the British Medical Association on Industrial Health in Factories in a recent report submitted as its first recommendation that there should be in every factory, large or small, arrangements for the medical supervision of the workers. It was pointed out that 31½ million weeks' work was lost in one year in Britain through ordinary ill-health. The industrial loss from accidents was over £30,000,000 a year. Individual firms with medical supervision reported sharp drops in days lost and accidents. One had an annual loss of 3·75 to 5·25 days for each man as compared with the national average of 10 days. Similarly the time-loss for women ranged from 4·5 to 7·9 days a year which was considerably below the national average of 12 days.

The Committee recommended:

> that more emphasis should be placed on the preventive aspects of industrial medical practice, that there should be closer association between the medical profession and industry, and that the part played by industrial factors in the causation of ill-health and disease should be more fully appreciated by both medical practitioners and employers.

Factory medical supervision was broadly defined by the Committee:

> It implies the supervision of the health of the individual worker in his industrial environment; the prevention as far as possible of physical and mental illness; a service for the initial treatment of injury and sickness; and an efficient medical liaison between the factory and outside medical services, such as the patient's panel doctor, the hospital, the rehabilitation services and the public health authority.

The report stressed that the industrial medical officer should have some knowledge of industrial organization and factory methods as well as an acquaintance with the social conditions prevailing in an industrial community. He should also

> know something of industrial toxicology and the standard methods of preventing industrial injury and disease....The closest liaison should be maintained with production and plant engineers.

The duties of the factory medical officer are to supervise health, working conditions, accident service, rehabilitation, A.R.P. services and to study and control the occupational hazards peculiar to the industry in which he is employed. Health education and mental health and psychological adjustment programs may also be undertaken by the factory doctor.

Among the working conditions which the Committee recommends that the medical officer should consider are sanitation, ventilation, heating, lighting, seating, feeding arrangements, hours of work, timing of breaks and rest pauses, transport facilities, distance from work and methods of payment.

The factory doctor should see that jobs are allotted according to physical capacity. Workers in dangerous processess should be given frequent medical examinations. He should pay special attention to the conditions, both of a physical and psychological nature, under which women and young persons are employed. It is an established fact that the sickness rate is always higher for women than for men, due not so much to physical differences as to the added strain imposed on women who combine work with running a home. The Committee recommended that women cease employment four weeks before confinement and declard "it is desirable in the interests of both mother and child that the woman should remain away from work for a longer period than four weeks after the birth of the child".

The Committee declared that

> much more emphasis needs to be placed in medical education on the relationship of industry to health and disease, and efforts should be made to increase the practitioner's awareness of industrial factors in disease.

Education campaigns in the form of lectures, visits to factories, and literature should be developed for this purpose. The factory doctor should freely co-operate and exchange information with medical practitioners and services outside the factory to co-ordinate his work with theirs. The nature of the industry will determine whether a whole or part time medical officer is needed. It was suggested that two or three small firms could share one medical officer.

ACTIVITIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Visit of United States Social Security and Unemployment Compensation Officials—Progress of Registration—Marked Growth of Insurance Fund—Report of Employment and Claims Offices—Employment Conditions at End of April

A DELEGATION of seven officials, five from the New York State Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance and two from the Social Security Board at Washington, spent three days in Ottawa and two in Montreal at the end of April to make a first hand study of certain phases of the Canadian unemployment insurance plan.

The members of the delegation were: Messrs. William Arnstein, of the New York State Budget Director's Office; J. C. Cheles, Assistant Director, Field Audit Section, State Controller's Office, New York; Milton O. Loysen, Executive Director, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance; Paul Mayer, Director Tax and Wage Records Bureau; Milton Bass, Assistant Director, Tax and Records Bureau; W. C. Cameron Edey and Charles W. Putnam, Representatives of the Social Security Board.

The possibility of extending the coverage of American unemployment insurance laws to employers of one person, has brought to the forefront of discussion the possibility of using simpler contribution techniques than the wage reporting systems currently in use in New York State. The discussions therefore centred around the three methods of collecting contributions to the insurance fund in use in Canada, namely the stamp system, the metering method and the bulk payment method. Visits were paid to industrial plants where these were in operation, as well as to the Employment and Claims Offices in Ottawa and Montreal.

Much interest was shown also by the New York visitors in connection with the Canadian insurance inspection method of employers' records, and the setting up of reciprocal arrangements for insured workers who crossed the International border. The conference was of mutual interest and profit and the delegation expressed their satisfaction in having the opportunity to study Canadian methods.

Insurance Registration

Reports from the regional offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission show that 161,026 employers were registered throughout Canada at the end of March, an increase of nearly 10,000 over the preceding month. These employers requisitioned 3,096,907 insurance books for their employees.

A progress report of the registration of employers and of insurance books requisitioned provided the following figures by regions.

Region	Employers Registered	Books Requisitioned
British Columbia ...	13,316	255,550
Prairie	30,250	433,371
Ontario	60,804	1,236,928
Quebec	44,904	928,652
Maritimes	11,752	242,406
Total.....	161,026	3,096,907

Unemployment Insurance Fund

At the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1942, the Unemployment Insurance Fund amounted to $45,273,584.72, an increase of $10,806,068.33 from February 28, 1942.

The contributions were divided as follows:

Unemployment Insurance	
Stamps	$22,451,711.27
Meter Credits	7,210,241.11
Bulk Payments	7,723,741.65
Government's Contribution	7,473,531.93
Interest on Investments	411,490.00
Contributions—Miscellaneous ..	2,832.33
Contributions—P.C. 7633	36.43
Total Receipts	$45,273,584.72

Report of Employment and Claims Offices for March, 1942

Reports of the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the month of March, 1942, showed a gain of over 7 per cent in the average daily placements as compared with those of the preceding month, but a decline of nearly 27 per cent in comparison with the records covering the corresponding period a year ago. Increased placements over February were noted in manufacturing, services, construction, agriculture, trade and mining, the largest increase being in manufacturing; none of the gains, however, was outstanding. Logging registered a moderate decline and nominal losses were ap-

parent in transportation and finance. When a comparison was made with March, 1941, heavy reductions were reported in services and construction; recessions also were shown in agriculture, logging and transportation, that in the last named group being minor only. Improvement was recorded in manufacturing, trade, mining and finance, the most noteworthy being in the first named division.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1940, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered, each month, at employment offices throughout Canada. It will be seen from the graph that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications rose less than one per cent during the month, while that of placements declined nearly three points, the levels standing at 61·5 and 46·9, respectively, in comparison with ratios of 61·1 and 49·7 in February and with 54·0 and 49·4 at the close of March a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Commission throughout Canada during March, 1942, was 1,316, as compared with 1,148 during the preceding month and with 1,495 in March a year ago.

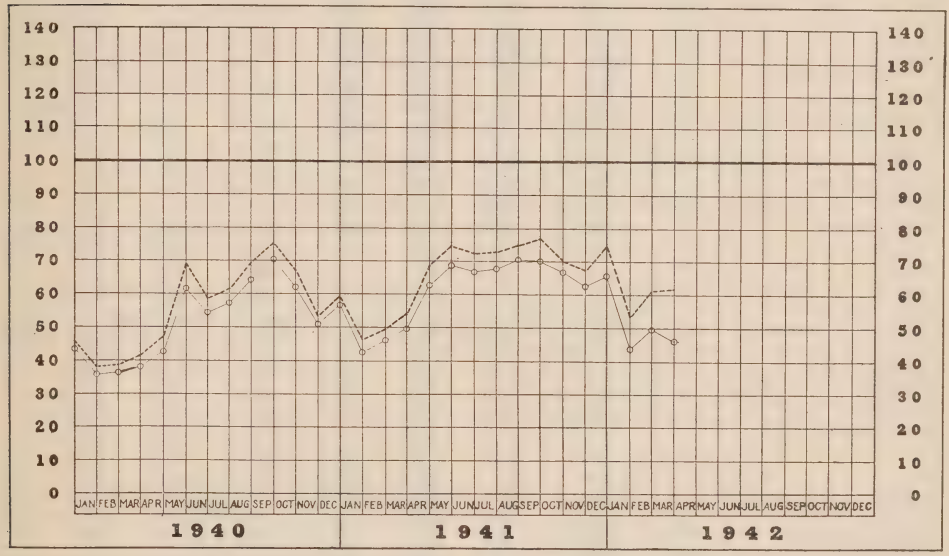
The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,140, in comparison with 1,879 in February and with 2,768 during March last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Commission during March, 1942, was 1,003, of which 686 were in regular employment and 317 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 934 during the preceding month. Placements in March, 1941, averaged 1,367 daily, consisting of 847 placements in regular and 520 in casual employment.

During the month of March, 1942, the offices of the Commission referred 28,564 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 26,062 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 17,818, of which 13,485 were male and 4,333 female, while placements in casual work totalled 8,244. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 21,385 for men and 12,815 for women, a total of 34,200, and applications for work numbered 55,617, of which 39,449 were from men and 16,168 from women. Reports for February, 1942, showed 27,546 positions available, 45,075 applications made and 22,410 placements effected, while in March, 1941, there were recorded 38,847 vacancies, 71,967 applications for work and 35,521 placements in regular and casual employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1942

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Prince Edward Island	**13**	**3**	**73**	**18**	**5**	**2**	**91**	.....
Charlottetown	13	3	73	18	5	2	91	.....
Nova Scotia	**3,084**	**177**	**3,496**	**2,913**	**1,973**	**930**	**854**	**729**
Amherst	52	0	50	52	52	0	8	.....
Halifax	1,073	124	1,167	926	496	422	358	261
Kentville	56	47	84	32	32	0	76	78
New Glasgow	995	0	1,054	999	721	278	78	344
Sydney	834	5	1,014	833	601	230	236	46
Truro	11	0	22	11	11	0	14	.....
Yarmouth	63	1	105	60	60	0	84	.....
New Brunswick	**790**	**93**	**1,198**	**708**	**219**	**457**	**642**	**203**
Campbellton	29	14	74	16	3	13	72	.....
Chatham	73	0	75	73	1	72	36	4
Edmundston	2	3	38	2	2	0	55	.....
Moncton	340	33	552	310	114	164	309	100
Saint John	346	43	459	307	99	208	170	99
Quebec	**5,439**	**3,110**	**11,384**	**3,560**	**2,226**	**581**	**9,800**	**7,111**
Chicoutimi	1,784	1,407	409	320	271	4	209	295
Drummondville	67	5	217	56	55	0	307	.....
Granby	241	253	105	43	26	0	171	.....
Hull	67	36	349	47	29	0	316	726
Joliette	15	8	48	9	7	0	44	.....
Lachine	46	13	129	33	29	4	103	.....
Levis	19	7	70	17	11	6	68	137
Matane	14	26	59	34	32	0	44	286
Montreal	1,631	845	5,590	1,519	586	475	4,533	2,753
Pointes-aux-Trembles	0	0	13	0	0	0	13	.....
Quebec	441	154	1,782	397	408	0	1,984	855
Rivière-du-Loup	5	0	48	5	5	0	19	.....
Rouyn	177	37	301	192	170	22	111	275
St-Hyacinthe	25	13	185	19	13	0	128	.....
St. Jean	55	11	125	64	32	0	140	.....
St. Jerome	23	0	43	13	13	1	33	.....
Shawinigan Falls	109	22	322	89	89	0	347	.....
Sherbrooke	383	138	609	349	177	67	381	216
Sorel	2	0	10	2	0	2	13	.....
Thetford Mines	60	37	146	130	83	0	93	146
Three Rivers	56	0	399	57	57	0	393	1,101
Val d'Or	107	61	96	46	46	0	67	256
Valleyfield	15	4	83	14	14	0	71	.....
Verdun	97	33	246	105	73	0	212	65
Victoriaville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	**13,814**	**3,941**	**22,271**	**12,611**	**7,888**	**3,792**	**13,441**	**7,659**
Barrie	129	58	98	73	65	8	26	223
Belleville	199	0	263	199	135	64	179	124
Brantford	268	22	388	341	213	45	183	92
Brockville	128	82	78	68	44	8	56	.....
Chatham	102	36	166	92	72	20	181	116
Cornwall	207	14	275	215	183	10	115	.....
Fort Frances	8	17	41	4	2	1	42	.....
Fort William	312	101	302	231	157	71	117	148
Galt	157	12	165	219	137	2	34	118
Guelph	338	101	352	365	291	21	154	55
Hamilton	1,616	392	2,299	1,337	723	614	1,056	466
Kenora	33	1	97	24	21	3	96	75
Kingston	441	59	635	416	342	74	368	385
Kirkland Lake	143	9	301	134	133	1	167	.....
Kitchener	415	0	492	420	300	120	138	206
Lindsay	71	0	130	71	68	3	170	102
London	618	265	891	617	216	200	627	189
New Toronto	126	83	216	69	53	16	164	119
Niagara Falls	426	170	321	284	202	60	280	212
North Bay	192	35	385	223	183	39	249	85
Orillia	222	226	126	69	47	5	138	.....
Oshawa	409	37	989	409	256	153	538	298
Ottawa	787	280	1,235	489	216	241	816	644
Owen Sound	74	8	124	86	57	29	102	61
Pembroke	119	0	326	119	106	13	230	257
Peterborough	298	173	341	277	197	80	428	107
Port Arthur	654	90	565	470	421	17	100	352
St. Catharines	716	182	700	671	388	162	346	221
St. Thomas	118	43	144	123	74	27	70	76
Sarnia	189	25	258	177	114	63	239	169
Sault Ste. Marie	240	27	346	254	192	47	121	74
Simcoe	119	62	114	79	71	8	57	89
Stratford	187	72	377	212	162	34	135	85
Sudbury	354	136	424	236	163	56	220	277
Timmins	428	832	863	416	265	151	546	438
Toronto	2,057	18	5,491	2,130	1,002	1,128	3,465	1,198
Welland	158	97	296	259	145	1	188	96
Windsor	502	160	1,313	478	240	174	1,173	303
Woodstock	254	16	344	255	232	23	127	199

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1942—Conc.

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Manitoba	**2,794**	**834**	**4,870**	**2,297**	**1,307**	**794**	**3,556**	**1,663**
Brandon	210	82	266	156	100	57	334	117
Dauphin	137	1	140	136	81	53	53	129
Flin Flon	56	8	43	36	6	21	13	.....
Portage la Prairie	62	52	69	25	23	1	59	76
Winnipeg	2,329	691	4,352	1,944	1,097	662	3,097	1,341
Saskatchewan	**1,474**	**601**	**1,913**	**1,060**	**585**	**358**	**1,527**	**917**
Moose Jaw	223	67	240	185	106	42	124	233
North Battleford	29	29	25	10	9	0	48	18
Prince Albert	138	59	157	133	50	42	85	64
Regina	483	171	642	308	171	120	593	277
Saskatoon	327	148	577	205	136	69	430	164
Swift Current	53	60	35	29	25	4	122	36
Weyburn	155	38	129	127	50	71	8	58
Yorkton	66	29	108	63	38	10	117	67
Alberta	**2,256**	**518**	**4,151**	**1,958**	**1,313**	**322**	**2,791**	**1,636**
Calgary	1,176	259	1,714	1,021	555	227	1,076	590
Drumheller	2	0	23	2	2	0	25	9
Edmonton	741	126	1,997	698	587	75	1,393	767
Lethbridge	203	97	320	133	99	9	230	127
Medicine Hat	134	36	97	104	70	11	67	143
British Columbia	**4,536**	**1,108**	**6,261**	**3,439**	**2,302**	**1,008**	**3,952**	**1,191**
Kamloops	157	0	219	151	120	31	75	39
Kelowna	39	15	39	49	22	3	50	.....
Nanaimo	152	7	200	133	112	19	151	91
Nelson	43	23	101	39	30	2	81	6
New Westminster	161	51	230	167	86	35	322	70
Prince Rupert	551	36	406	391	379	3	66	88
Vancouver	2,023	592	3,656	1,586	991	554	2,629	464
Victoria	1,410	384	1,410	923	562	361	578	433
Canada	**34,200**	**10,385**	**55,617**	**28,564**	**17,818**	**8,244**	**36,654**	***22,009**
Men	21,385	6,608	39,449	18,025	13,485	3,208	27,660	16,772
Women	12,815	3,777	16,168	10,539	4,333	5,036	8,994	5,237

* 900 placements effected by offices now closed.

The following table gives the placements effected by employment offices, each year, from January, 1932, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940	320,090	155,016	475,106
1941	316,168	191,595	507,763
1942 (3 months)	46,806	23,467	70,273

NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

During the month of March, 1942, positions offered at Employment and Claims Offices in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were over 5 per cent fewer than in February, but 43 per cent more numerous than during the corresponding month a year ago. Placements, likewise, were more than 6 per cent below those of the preceding month, but 39 per cent above March, 1941. The increase in placements over March last year was due to moderate gains in construction and manufacturing, as minor variations only were reported in all other industrial divisions. Placements under services numbered 1,140, construction 1,080, manufacturing 427 and trade 101. There were 1,634 men and 344 women placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The demand for workers, as shown by orders listed at Employment and Claims Offices in New Brunswick during March, was nearly 9 per cent higher than in February, but almost 28 per cent less than in March last year. Placements were nearly 8 per cent in excess of those of the preceding month, but 37 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. Services, with a fairly heavy reduction in placements from March, 1941, was responsible for the loss reported, as changes in all remaining groups were very small. Placements by industrial divisions included: services 428; construction 89 and trade 82. During the month 162 men and 57 women were placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

Employment offices in the Province of Quebec were notified in March of 40 per cent

more vacancies than in February, but 60 per cent fewer than in March, 1941. Placements, likewise, showed a 39 per cent gain over the preceding month, but a 75 per cent loss from the corresponding period last year. The decline in placements from March a year ago was owing to heavy losses in services, construction and logging, with more moderate declines registered also in manufacturing, transportation and trade. Industrial divisions in which the majority of placements were effected included: services 990; manufacturing 974; construction 556 and trade 136. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,452 of men and 774 of women.

ONTARIO

During March, vacancies offered through Employment and Claims Offices in Ontario were 22 per cent above those of the preceding month and over 6 per cent higher than in March last year. Placements were 19 per cent more numerous than in February, but over 5 per cent fewer than in the corresponding month of 1941. With the exception of a fairly heavy loss in construction and more moderate declines in services and agriculture, all groups showed increased placements over those of March a year ago, the highest gain being recorded in manufacturing, increases in the remaining groups, logging, trade, mining, transportation and finance, not being outstanding. Placements by industrial divisions were: manufacturing 3,874; services 3,751; construction 1,750; logging 759; trade 704; transportation 340; agriculture 305 and mining 141. During the month 5,901 men and 1,987 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment and Claims Offices in Manitoba during March, were 18 per cent better than in February and 26 per cent above those of March a year ago. Placements were 7 per cent in excess of the preceding month, but over 5 per cent below the corresponding period last year. The decline in placements from March, 1941, was almost entirely due to recessions in construction and agriculture, although these were largely offset by fair gains in logging and manufacturing. Industries in which employment was found for more than 100 workers included: services, 856; logging, 460; manufacturing, 328; agriculture, 145; construction, 136 and trade, 100. During the month 1,032 men and 275 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Orders listed at Employment and Claims Offices in Saskatchewan during March showed an increase of 61 per cent when compared with those of the preceding month, but a decline of nearly 7 per cent in comparison with March, 1941. Placements were 25 per cent more numerous than in February, but 37 per cent fewer than in the corresponding month a year ago. Considerable variation in placements in industrial divisions took place from March last year, the most noticeable being the declines shown in services and agriculture, which were responsible for the decrease for the province as a whole. The majority of the placements were effected in services and agriculture—555 for the former and 162 for the latter. Placements in regular employment numbered 357 of men and 228 of women.

ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment, as shown by calls received at Employment and Claims Offices in Alberta during March, were 36 per cent in advance of those of February, 1942, and 13 per cent higher than in March, 1941. Placements recorded a gain of over 12 per cent in comparison with the preceding month, but a loss of 14 per cent from the corresponding period a year ago. Reductions in placements from March, 1941, took place in agriculture, manufacturing, services and construction and gains in trade, logging and mining, most of which were negligible in volume. The greatest number of placements recorded during the month was in the following industries: services 500; logging 347; agriculture 344 and construction 225. There were 1,099 men and 214 women placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was an increase of 32 per cent in vacancies when compared with the preceding month and of 39 per cent in comparison with the corresponding period a year ago. Placements were 25 per cent higher than in February and over 2 per cent above those of March, 1941. With the exception of a fair gain in manufacturing and smaller losses in construction and agriculture, changes in all other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected included: services 1,301; manufacturing 848; construction 781; trade 112 and transportation 106. During the month 1,848 men and 454 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of March, 1942, Employment and Claims offices effected 17,818 placements in regular employment, of these 1,207 were of persons to whom was granted the reduced rate, 644 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 563 to other provinces. The rate given, which is 2·5 cents per mile for coach tickets, tax extra, where the fare is at least $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the employment offices, who may desire to journey to distant employment, for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec Province during March, 131 persons travelled by this means, the majority of whom were rock drillers, truck drivers, mechanics and labourers for a dam construction project in the Chicoutimi zone. Of these, 13 were sent by Montreal, 7 by Quebec, 59 by Rouyn and 52 by Thetford Mines. Ontario offices issued 256 certificates for reduced transportation entirely to provincial points. For employment within their respective zones, Fort William despatched 31 bushmen and one cook; Port Arthur, 132 bushmen, 20 teamsters, 11 camp builders, 11 cookees, 8 truck drivers, 7 cooks, 3 dam builders, 2 blacksmiths, 2 drillers, one shovel runner, one carpenter, one foreman, one sawyer, one sawyer's helper, one contractor, one mucker, one tractor driver and 15 labourers for the Hydro Electric; Sudbury, 2 bushmen and one mill hand, and Windsor, one pipe fitter. One labourer for a munitions plant also was sent from Oshawa to Sudbury. In Manitoba, 562 persons benefited by the reduced rate, 6 of whom were bound for provincial situations and 556 outside the province. Of the former, transferred within its own zone by Dauphin were 3 bushmen and by Winnipeg 2 farm hands, while Winnipeg sent to Brandon one hotel clerk. Interprovincially the following workers from Winnipeg proceeded to Yorkton, 2 cooks and one bushman and to Port Arthur, 376 bushmen, 32 teamsters, 30 cookees, 20 miners, 11 cooks, 8 truck drivers, 2 carpenters, one oiler, one engineer, one pipe fitter, one barber, one foreman, 4 mine labourers and 65 labourers for the Hydro Electric. In Saskatchewan only 7 certificates were issued and those were for bushmen going from Prince Albert to Prince George in British Columbia. Alberta transfers were 252 in number, all provincial and all for persons journeying to points within the territory covered by the despatching office. Of these one aircraft repairer went from Calgary and from Edmonton proceeded 174 bushmen, 12 mill hands, 17 miners, 11 cooks, 8 carpenters, 3 farm hands, 3 cookees, 3 teamsters, 3 household workers, 2 mill labourers, one sheet metal worker, one foreman, one assistant welder, one sawyer, one plater, one timekeeper, one electrician, one carpenter's helper, one blacksmith, one saw filer, 3 mine labourers and 2 water transportation workers.

Of the 1,207 workers who travelled at the reduced rate during March, 1942, 998 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 154 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 52 by the Quebec Central Railway and 3 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

Employment Conditions at the end of April

Placement activities as reported by Employment and Claims Offices during the month of March, 1942, together with statistical summaries for that period, are covered by an earlier section of this report. Later reports received from these offices indicate that conditions at the end of April were as follows—

Farmers in some parts of the Maritime provinces were engaged in spring ploughing and planting, good weather having helped greatly, while in other localities, where the ground was still frozen, field operations had not commenced; farm labour, however, was scarce and wages somewhat higher. The lobster season had opened, but ice still remaining in the Gulf proved rather a menace to any traps located there. Numerous boats engaged in herring fishing had done well and good landings of cod also had been made. In Nova Scotia, lumbering operations were confined chiefly to mill work, but in New Brunswick logging was active, except where logging and pulpwood contracts had been completed. River driving had not yet started. The majority of coal mines operated steadily, although some temporary shut-downs were reported and one colliery, affecting one hundred men, had been closed permanently. Manufacturing plants were operating at capacity. At Saint John the spring impetus lent to lime and fertilizing companies in the district was the means of much activity and called for labour, which was difficult to supply. Construction was active and projects in the course of erection were progressing steadily; thus work was available for many good labourers and tradesmen. A sharp decline in permits for private building was reported at Moncton, due to new restrictions and priorities on building materials. Passenger traffic, by rail and boat, was heavy and considerable activity

was in evidence on the waterfronts, wharfage facilities in some cases being considerably over taxed and a definite shortage of longshoremen reported. Trade was good and collections fair. There was still a very marked absence of any domestic help desirous of making permanent contacts, so that householders had to content themselves with casual workers, or applicants who were inexperienced.

Few requests for farm labour were reported in Quebec province, although field operations were starting. Logging was about completed for the season; many jobbers, however, were still engaged in woodcutting and in some localities river driving had begun. In Chicoutimi district many woodsmen had returned to their farms, found employment on the drive, or been sent to construction work at Arvida, Shipshaw and the Saguenay airport. Mining was active and prospecting continued with promising results. Some quarries were shipping ore, but lack of electric power proved a handicap in final production. Aluminum plants were operating at full capacity and other industries, with the exception of some pulp and paper mills, were very busy, there being an ever increasing call for skilled and semi-skilled factory labour. Textiles, however, were handicapped by scarcity of raw materials. In shipbuilding a substantial demand for boilermakers, machinists and ship repairmen existed, with no suitable candidates available. Building was active; many large projects were underway, but a shortage of labour was felt in nearly all lines of construction. Wartime housing programs were progressing rapidly. With the opening of navigation, lake boats, schooners and small coastal ships were sailing with cargoes of lumber. Men had been sent out also as section hands on railway maintenance. Trade was favourable. Few experienced applicants were registered for household service, so that placements in this line were difficult to effect.

Seeding was well advanced in Ontario, but farm help very scarce. Orchards in the Niagara peninsula were in bloom and asparagus cutting had started unusually early. In order to relieve the shortage of help in Essex county, a camp for boys was opened, some being selected from Windsor and others chosen from various parts of Western Ontario. Arrangements in other sections of the province were being made to allow older rural students to leave school as early as possible, so that their help might be given to seasonal work, the increase in the use of women on munitions diminishing the numbers of those available for farmerette camps. There was also an unremitting demand for bushmen in the far north, both for woods operations and sawmills. At the latter, skilled mechanics, edgers and firemen were needed. River driving also had started, although the water was somewhat low, owing to a comparatively light rainfall during April. All available miners were being rapidly absorbed, particularly machinists, steel sharpeners, machine runners and muckers. Wartime production plants and other essential industries were operating at a steady level and many mechanics could be readily placed. In highly skilled trades there are practically no unemployed, so that the training of semi-skilled men appears the only possibility of relieving the scarcity, mechanics, bench hands, lathe operators and acetylene welders being particularly requested. There was also a pressing need for men of strong physique for foundry work. The recent trend toward the placement of women in industry and the taking over of duties formerly performed by men had absorbed nearly all surplus female help; in addition, the calling up of men to the Armed Forces and the seasonal movement of others to the farm had also resulted in a contraction of applicants for industry. An increased demand continued for construction workers and difficulty was encountered in filling all orders; lack of materials also caused delays on some projects already started. Maintenance work on highways and railroads was getting underway and extra gangs sent out. Traffic was exceptionally heavy and all transportation facilities were taxed to the utmost. Grain shipments were brisk and on the Great Lakes it was exceedingly difficult to secure men for loading and unloading boats. Trade was good, although some retailers reported shortages of supplies and inability to replace disappearing stocks of merchandise; this, however, had not caused reduction in staffs. The demand for experienced household help far exceeded the supply, wages, as paid in industry, attracting women away from former employment in domestic service. Hotels and restaurants also were finding it very hard to secure adequate employees as seasonal work began.

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan wet weather had hampered farming operations, although requests for farm hands had increased; in Alberta, special efforts made to supply the spring seeding requirements were successful, but choremen difficult to obtain. Experienced sheepmen also were lacking. The call for bush help was maintained and river driving had commenced. Mining was active at Flin Flon and a good demand existed for men who were physically fit and within the necessary age limits, but coal mines in Alberta showed seasonal slackness. Trappers returning from the rehabilitated muskrat fur farming area,

east of The Pas, reported only fair catches, but skins of excellent quality. Manufacturing plants were very busy and more women were being taken into industry to replace male workers who had joined the Armed Forces. Requests for experienced sawmill workers were numerous, particularly edgermen, millwrights and sawyers. Some building construction in Winnipeg was at a standstill, as contractors' priority numbers were not being released and lack of contracts for private or civilian enterprises caused an additional slowing down. Work at airports, however, was proceeding and alterations and repairs furnished adequate employment for all available men. Maintenance work had started on highways and there was considerable movement of extra gang labour for railways. Transportation was active and trade good. Difficulty existed in filling orders for experienced household help, owing to the scarcity of applicants for day work, as well as for that by the week or month.

Shortage of farm help was prevalent throughout British Columbia and efforts were being made to secure either more female workers or college boys, although the latter considered the wages offered too low to accept. Nearly all fruit packing houses and cold storage plants were finishing reconditioning of equipment and buildings and were rehiring former employees for general clean-up work. Production in the logging industry, especially airplane spruce, was below requirements, owing to lack of help. The same situation also prevailed in connection with sawmills and several women had been placed there as substitutes for male labour. Halibut fishing at Prince Rupert was in full swing and had drawn many workers from drydocks and other local industries. There was a continued demand for miners, both for base metals and coal. In the latter case the increased call was very largely owing to the turnover from oil to coal, not only in industrial plants, but also in shipping and road transportation. Manufacturing concerns were busy and many applications were received from young people for training in aircraft production. Pulp and paper mills also were operating under difficulties on account of shortage of help. In an effort to overcome this situation, a readjustment is being considered in the grading and rating of men, which if put into effect, will give higher wages to helpers and semi-skilled men. Work was progressing on the West Kootenay Power and Light project and workers were being employed as rapidly as accommodation and equipment permitted. Large orders for carpenters and labourers for Northern British Columbia had been received at Vancouver and in order to secure the men required, the co-operation of the Prairie region had been requested. There was an acute shortage of all labour at shipyards, especially steel workers, and classes were being held to train employees for more skilled positions. Maintenance men had been placed on railways and there was a number of vacancies listed for the British Columbia Coastal Service. Trade was brisk, female workers replacing male in many instances. Practically no capable domestics were available and wages in general not attractive. Hotel and restaurant help was lacking, as numerous women previously employed in domestic service were seeking clerical or factory positions.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1941

Extent of Canadian War Effort Reflected in Report of Dominion Bureau of Statistics

THE gathering momentum of the Canadian war effort is reflected in the annual report on employment in Canada during 1941, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The only general decline recorded in the twelve months was recorded at January 1, a movement which accorded with that invariably indicated at the first of the year in the period since 1920, but which was decidedly less extensive than usual. The series of eleven monthly advances in the year under review was without parallel, both in duration and also in the magnitude of the additions to the reported labour forces. The largest number of monthly gains recorded in any earlier year was nine, while in comparatively few years has the general tendency been upward on so many as eight occasions, improvement had been reported in seven months of 1940.

The employees taken on by the co-operating establishments in the period of expansion in 1941 numbered nearly 350,000, a gain which exceeded that noted in any earlier year of the record. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 134·2 at January 1, to 168·8 at December 1, or by 25·8 per cent. In 1940, the increase recorded from January 1, to December 1 had approximated 20 per cent, the index rising from 116·2 at the former, to 139·1 at the latter date. The average advance from January to December in the period, 1921-1940, was 9·2 per cent.

Earnings

The unprecedented gains in industrial employment in 1941 were accompanied by important increases in the reported weekly earnings. As from the last pay periods in March, statistics of payrolls were collected to complement the data on employment. The information on earnings obtained in the first two monthly enquiries was incomplete and has been disregarded. Between June 1 and December 1, the weekly payrolls disbursed rose by 19·6 per cent, while the employees increased by 10·4 per cent. As a result of the dilution of labour (a feature of growing importance as the available supply of experienced workmen diminishes), the general increase in the per capita weekly earnings in the seven months was smaller than that shown in the aggregate payrolls. Nevertheless, the average rose from $25.25 paid at June 1 for services rendered in the final week of May, to $27.32 paid at December 1 for the preceding week, or by 8·2 per cent.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated an aggregate of 151,069 reports on employment during 1941, a monthly average of 12,589. The employees of the co-operating establishments averaged 1,514,953, the maximum number reported being 1,688,005 at the beginning of December. In 1940, the indicated staffs had averaged 1,215,431. From the 1941 low point to the peak of employment at December 1, there was a gain of well over one-fourth in the personnel of the larger employers, while in the preceding year, the increase between the minimum and the maximum had been just under one-fifth.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the annual index in 1941 was 152·3; the 1940 figure had been 124·2, previously the highest in the record. For each 1,000 persons employed, on the average, by the firms furnishing data in 1940, 1,226 were at work in 1941. As compared with 1939, the ratio was 1,337 per 1,000 in favour of the year under review.

The expansion in industrial employment in 1941 was widely distributed, both geographically and industrially. All provinces, the eight cities for which data are segregated, and all industries included in the current surveys, generally reported greater activity than in 1940; in most cases, the levels of employment were also higher than in any preceding year.

Employment in Provinces and Cities

In the provinces, the increases recorded in the personnel of the co-operating employers ranged from 10·8 per cent in Saskatchewan and 13·9 per cent in Prince Edward Island, to 23·8 per cent in New Brunswick and Ontario, and 29·4 per cent in Nova Scotia. Firms in the more highly industrialized provinces of Quebec and Ontario added the largest numbers of persons to the working forces, although their percentage gains were not the greatest; the proportion of workers employed by the establishments reporting in Quebec and Ontario to the total in the Dominion has shown no significant change in the last three years.

The highest level of activity on record was indicated in the eight leading industrial centres—Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In these cities taken as a unit, employment during 1941 showed greater improvement than was elsewhere noted, the percentage gain over 1940 being 25·3 per cent, as compared with a rise of 21 per cent in other parts of the Dominion. Despite this greater proportionate advance in the above-named cities, an index calculated for these centres as a unit continued rather below the general index in the Dominion.

Employment by Industries

Almost without exception, employment on the whole in the various industries was in greater volume in 1941 than in 1940 or any earlier year. The manufacturing and non-manufacturing divisions shared in unequal proportions in the advance. The former, influenced more directly by the stimulus of the war effort, showed particularly impressive expansion, the personnel of manufacturing establishments being increased by 28½ per cent; the gain in the non-manufacturing classes was 15·4 per cent.

The movement in manufacturing was buoyant from January 1 to the close of 1941. This period was unique both in the duration and the extent of the growth, which resulted in the establishment of successive new all-time highs commencing with February 1. At the peak of employment (at December 1), the number employed by the co-operating factories was 979,881. The index was then 188·4; where 1,000 men and women had been at work in these plants at December 1, 1940, 1,302 were employed a year later. As compared with the situation in the early months of the war, the advance is even more striking, the ratio at December 1, 1941, being 1,542 per 1,000 employees reported at the same date in 1939.

Effect of Wartime Activity

The effect of wartime demands on industry is shown by the unprecedented activity in the production of durable goods (comprising iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, clay, glass and stone and

musical instrument manufacturing) in which employment rose by 46·5 per cent in 1941 over 1940. This gain considerably exceeds that of 28·3 per cent indicated in manufacturing as a whole, and 15·2 per cent in the production of non-durable goods in the same comparison. In the durable goods class, the greatest increases were in iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, while in the non-durable goods division, the advance in chemicals was outstandingly large.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging reported greater employment than in 1940 or any other year since 1920, except 1937, when the index was slightly higher. Towards the end of 1941, shortage of labour affected the situation in logging, with the result that the seasonal gains in the last few months were below normal. A relatively high level of activity was indicated in mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. The 1941 annual indexes in mining, services and trade were the highest on record; that in transportation was the maximum recorded since 1930, while the communications figure was at the peak for the years since 1931. The volume of employment in construction as a whole was the greatest in the decade. Most of the activity was in the building division, to meet wartime needs.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Industrial Situation as Indicated in Reports of Employers, Trade Unions and Value of Building Permits

IN view of the transference of the functions of the Employment Service of Canada to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, information formerly presented in this article concerning applications, vacancies and placements made by the offices of the Employment Service will now be found in the preceding article entitled "Activities of Unemployment Insurance Commission," under the heading "Report of Employment and Claims Offices for March, 1942." In this section information is given concerning the number of applications for work, existing vacancies and the number of placements made through the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The latest available information concerning the employment situation in Canada is also given in another section, under the heading "Employment conditions at the end of April."

The accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting March 1, was 12,923, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,651,067, compared with 1,654,191 (revised) in the preceding month.

The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for March was 2,187, having an aggregate membership of 333,176 persons, 4·5 per cent of whom were without employment on April 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

Recorded in the concluding section of this article and indicative of the employment situation in the building trades are the detailed statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics each month showing the value of building permits granted and the value of building materials.

The Employment Situation at the Beginning of March, 1942, as Reported by Employers

A further slight decline in employment was reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of March, when the 12,923 establishments furnishing data indicated a staff of 1,651,067 men and women, as compared with 1,654,191 in the preceding month. This loss of 3,124 workers, or 0·2 per cent, lowered the index number from 165·4 at the beginning of February, to 165·1 at March 1; it was then 22 per cent higher than at the same date in 1941.

A slackening in industrial activity has frequently been indicated at the beginning of March; the latest reduction was rather less than normal in the experience of the years 1929-1937 from which the factors of seasonal

adjustment are computed. Consequently, the seasonally-corrected index number showed a small increase, rising from 171·8 at February 1, to 172·1 at the date under review. These figures, with that of 172·3 at January 1, 1942, are the highest in the record.

The contraction at the beginning of March involved the release of a rather smaller number of workers than was laid off in the preceding month. The loss again took place wholly in the non-manufacturing division, the reductions in construction and trade being most pronounced. Logging, mining and transportation were also generally quieter. On the other hand, a further important advance was shown in manufacturing, in which the reported employees, for the first time in this record exceeding the million mark, numbered 1,018,653, as compared with 995,170 at February 1. The increase of 23,483 men and women, or 2·4 per cent raised the index to a new maximum of 195·7 at March 1; previously the high figure was that of 191·2 in the preceding month.

The increase in manufacturing at the beginning of March was seasonal in character, but with one exception, was greater than that reported in any earlier March in the record.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



As a result, the seasonally-corrected index resumed its upward movement, following a slight decline in the preceding month. The latest figure was 199·9; at February 1, it had stood at 198·4, while the previous maximum was that of 199·6 at January 1, 1942.

The largest gains at the date under review were those of 11,000 persons in iron and steel and 10,500 in chemical manufacturing. Other important additions to the personnel were reported in non-ferrous metals, lumber, textiles, miscellaneous manufactured products, pulp and paper and leather factories. Although employment in textile plants continued at an unusually high level, the increase recorded at March I was decidedly less-than-usual for the time of year. The expansion in iron and steel, on the other hand, greatly exceeded the normal.

Curtailment as compared with February I was noted in the food, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, rubber and electrical apparatus divisions; the losses in some cases were seasonal, while those in the last two groups were largely due to shortages of materials.

The co-operating establishments, including those in the finance group, reported the disbursement of $47,986,641 in weekly payrolls at March 1, as compared with $47,615,112 at February 1. This was an increase of 0·7 per cent. The per capita average rose from $27.73 at February 1, to $27.99 at March 1. The gain took place largely in manufacturing, there being a decline, on the whole, in employment

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Persons Employed at Mar. 1 and at Feb. 1, 1942, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Mar. 1 and Feb. 1.

(Preliminary figures.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
(a) *Provinces*			$	$	$	$
Maritime Provinces	**119,195**	**133,762**	**3,090,175**	**3,232,985**	**25·93**	**24·17**
Prince Edward Island	2,193	2,235	44,104	45,066	20·11	20,16
Nova Scotia	69,695	81,629	1,901,899	2,006,276	27·29	24·58
New Brunswick	47,307	49,898	1,144,172	1,181,643	24·19	23·68
Quebec	**521,030**	**515,605**	**13,395,638**	**13,142,974**	**25·71**	**25·49**
Ontario	**707,858**	**703,386**	**20,755,148**	**20,647,907***	**29·32**	**29·36***
Prairie Provinces	**170,637**	**171,507**	**4,835,884**	**4,873,880**	**28·34**	**28·42**
Manitoba	81,261	80,885	2,296,323	2,294,458	28·26	28·37
Saskatchewan	30,115	30,425	831,043	833,614	27·60	27·40
Alberta	59,261	60,197	1,708,518	1,745,808	28·83	29·00
British Columbia	132,347	129,931	4,016,269	3,848,906*	30·35	29·62*
Canada	**1,651,067**	**1,654,191**	**46,093,114**	**45,746,652***	**27·92**	**27·65***
(b) *Cities*						
Montreal	237,767	235,441	6,451,612	6,291,043	27·13	26·72
Quebec City	27,852	27,287	631,378	610,139	22·67	22·36
Toronto	221,316	219,763	6,458,564	6,375,560	29·18	29·01
Ottawa	20,609	22,500	513,356	554,826	24·91	24·66
Hamilton	58,976	59,167	1,823,597	1,820,828	30·92	30·77
Windsor	35,507	34,195	1,377,082	1,353,151	38·78	39·57
Winnipeg	53,107	52,765	1,402,674	1,411,277	26·41	26·75
Vancouver	60,133	59,793	1,761,377	1,721,515*	29·29	28·79*
(c) *Industries*						
Manufacturing	1,018,653	995,170	29,115,234	28,253,709*	28·58	28·39*
Durable Goods[1]	523,593	510,677	16,502,339	15,971,248*	31·52	31·27*
Non-durable Goods	477,505	466,701	12,005,666	11,670,884	25·14	25·01
Electric Light and Power	17,555	17,792	599,383	611,577	34·14	34·37
Logging	76,631	79,272	1,453,973	1,390,465	18·97	17·54
Mining	82,447	82,632	2,872,099	2,985,645	34·84	36·13
Communications	26,761	26,763	740,877	737,231	27·68	27·55
Transportation	122,836	123,782	4,262,692	4,270,204*	34·70	34·50*
Construction and Maintenance	130,335	148,439	3,294,968	3,683,573	25·28	24·82
Services	37,673	37,217	639,919	627,995	16·99	16·87
Trade	155,731	160,916	3,713,352	3,797,830	23·84	23·60
Eight Leading Industries	**1,651,067**	**1,654,191**	**46,093,114**	**45,746,652***	**27·92**	**27·65***
Finance	63,363	62,727	1,893,527	1,868,460	29·88	29·79
Total—Nine Leading Industries	**1,714,430**	**1,716,918**	**47,986,641**	**47,615,112***	**27·99**	**27·73***

[1] This classification comprises the following:—Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Table 111, with the exception of electric light and power.

* Revised.

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TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100.)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1927	97·5	97·4	.....	.....	.....	96·2	100·1	95·2	.....	.....	.....	93·0
Mar. 1, 1928	102·6	97·5	.....	.....	.....	100·9	106·3	101·8	.....	.....	.....	97·0
Mar. 1, 1929	111·4	106·8	.....	.....	.....	104·7	118·4	112·3	.....	.....	.....	103·7
Mar. 1, 1930	110·2	110·2	.....	.....	.....	106·6	115·6	105·3	.....	.....	.....	104·2
Mar. 1, 1931	100·2	104·5	.....	.....	.....	99·7	101·6	98·6	.....	.....	.....	93·8
Mar. 1, 1932	88·7	93·1	.....	.....	.....	86·5	91·8	88·2	.....	.....	.....	78·7
Mar. 1, 1933	76·9	76·8	.....	.....	.....	74·1	79·8	80·0	.....	.....	.....	67·7
Mar. 1, 1934	92·7	103·2	.....	.....	.....	89·1	97·8	83·8	.....	.....	.....	85·6
Mar. 1, 1935	96·4	98·6	.....	.....	.....	91·3	103·5	87·2	.....	.....	.....	91·9
Mar. 1, 1936	98·9	101·7	.....	.....	.....	95·1	103·8	95·1	.....	.....	.....	92·4
Mar. 1, 1937	102·8	106·6	.....	.....	.....	102·5	108·9	91·3	.....	.....	.....	89·2
Mar. 1, 1938	107·8	108·3	83·6	115·0	101·6	110·1	113·7	92·2	91·0	90·4	95·2	96·2
Mar. 1, 1939	106·5	101·2	83·8	112·6	88·3	112·8	109·1	94·3	89·6	96·9	99·6	96·7
Mar. 1, 1940	113·5	116·0	93·8	125·5	105·8	114·3	120·0	98·5	94·5	97·5	105·5	101·8
Mar. 1, 1941	135·3	135·1	144·0	147·3	119·7	137·7	145·7	111·3	107·5	107·0	120·0	116·8
Jan. 1, 1942	165·8	183·9	118·9	204·5	162·2	175·0	172·7	131·4	127·2	119·6	145·7	142·6
Feb. 1, 1942	165·4	178·8	115·1	202·4	153·4	176·7	173·3	126·8	123·3	109·9	143·2	140·5
Mar. 1, 1942	165·1	159·3	112·9	172·8	145·4	178·6	174·4	126·1	123·9	108·8	141·0	143·1
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1942.	100·0	7·2	0·1	4·2	2·9	31·6	42·9	10·3	4·9	1·8	3·6	8·0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

and earnings in the non-manufacturing group. The losses were undoubtedly seasonal in character. The average in manufacturing rose from $28.39 at February 1 to $28.58 in the latest period of observation.

The Course of Wartime Employment

As stated in recent reports on employment and earnings, the value of any comparison of the volume in employment as presently existing with that indicated at the opening of hostilities has largely been vitiated by the seasonal movements in industry from the early autumn to the winter; industrial activity ordinarily reaches its peak for the year about September 1 or October 1, after which seasonal curtailment in succeeding weeks usually reduces employment in the first quarter to its lowest point in the twelve months. In view of these facts, the present comparison of the situation indicated at March 1, 1942, with that at September 1, 1939, is greatly abbreviated.

In the first thirty months of the war, employment in the Dominion has shown an extremely important growth; the interruptions in the generally upward movement have been wholly due to seasonal contractions in the industries particularly subject to such influences. These factors have recently reduced employment in a number of industries in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, but nevertheless, from September 1, 1939, to March 1, 1942, the general index has risen by 38 per cent. The magnitude of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ per cent in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 28 per cent.

The manufacturing industries have for obvious reasons, shown a greater response to war-time demands than any other class. From September 1, 1939, to March 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 69·7 per cent while the general gain in the non-manufacturing groups, despite seasonal curtailment in some branches (notably construction) was 6·1 per cent.

Particularly impressive increases have been reported in the durable goods industries, in which the index number has advanced from 100·4 at September 1, 1939, to 225·5 at March 1, 1942, or by 124·6 per cent. The number of persons employed in this category constituted over 52 per cent of all those reported in manufacturing at March 1, 1942, a proportion greatly in excess of that of 40 per cent engaged in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities. Employment in the non-durable goods class has also shown large gains during the period of the war, the index rising from 126·6 at September 1, 1939, to 173·3 at March 1, 1942. This was a growth of 36·9 per cent. Activity in these industries is usually relatively quiet during the winter, owing to seasonal slackening in some divisions,

notably the food group. In spite of this factor, (which also operates in the case of some lines in the durable goods category) employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was considerably more active at the latest date than it was at September 1, 1939.

In spite of the large seasonal losses recently recorded in construction, trade and some other classes, employment in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was, as already stated, 6·1 per cent higher than at September 1, 1939. The effect of the seasonal changes in these classes is shown in the decline in this rate of increase from 14·6 per cent at September 1, 1941, over September 1, 1939, when the seasonal factor did not enter into the situation. The following are the percentage increases

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1942	Feb. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1941
Manufacturing	**61·7**	**195·7**	**191·2**	**150·8**
Animal products—edible	1·9	162·0	162·5	148·5
Fur and products	0·2	113·1	112·7	110·6
Leather and products	1·8	142·4	141·0	126·9
Boots and shoes	1·1	133·4	132·6	123·2
Lumber products	3·5	109·7	107·4	94·9
Rough and dressed lumber	2·0	97·5	93·9	83·7
Furniture	0·6	115·1	114·7	106·6
Other lumber products	0·9	150·3	151·0	124·8
Musical instruments	0·2	89·0	85·4	79·8
Plant products—edible	2·7	140·1	143·5	122·6
Pulp and paper products	5·0	133·6	133·0	117·9
Pulp and paper	2·2	122·5	121·8	106·9
Paper products	0·9	189·0	189·7	152·0
Printing and publishing	1·9	129·2	128·2	120·3
Rubber products	1·0	128·6	131·9	125·4
Textile products	8·8	166·3	165·6	153·3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·2	175·2	176·1	164·3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·6	129·7	129·3	122·6
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	193·9	201·4	179·7
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·7	585·3	577·3	562·9
Hosiery and knit goods	1·4	145·2	145·6	135·8
Garments and personal furnishings	3·1	166·9	164·5	151·4
Other textile products	1·1	172·1	170·2	154·8
Tobacco	0·9	182·3	185·0	155·6
Beverages	0·7	222·3	218·7	183·9
Chemicals and allied products	4·2	552·6	468·4	265·1
Clay, glass and stone products	0·9	126·7	129·4	108·1
Electric light and power	1·1	137·9	139·8	137·5
Electrical apparatus	2·0	233·2	236·8	188·5
Iron and steel products	22·2	270·3	262·1	178·7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·9	241·7	242·2	193·9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·6	251·4	246·8	188·9
Agricultural implements	0·6	115·9	113·1	97·5
Land vehicles	8·6	224·7	218·0	162·9
Automobiles and parts	2·5	278·9	266·9	239·2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1·9	695·7	646·8	339·3
Heating appliances	0·3	160·8	188·6	140·8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·1	272·7	270·6	212·2
Foundry and machine shop products	0·8	269·3	270·4	200·7
Other iron and steel products	5·4	419·6	401·6	198·6
Non-ferrous metal products	3·0	326·3	317·5	244·1
Non-metallic mineral products	0·9	191·2	189·5	173·8
Miscellaneous	0·7	291·7	277·6	178·4
Logging	**4·7**	**258·3**	**267·2**	**210·0**
Mining	**5·0**	**176·4**	**176·8**	**168·7**
Coal	1·7	100·2	101·0	95·1
Metallic ores	2·7	357·4	356·4	349·2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0·6	152·1	153·4	125·8
Communications	**1·6**	**100·2**	**100·2**	**89·7**
Telegraphs	0·4	116·6	117·3	99·9
Telephones	1·2	95·7	95·5	86·9
Transportation	**7·4**	**97·5**	**98·2**	**90·5**
Street railways and cartage	2·1	145·3	144·9	135·0
Steam railways	4·4	90·7	90·5	82·4
Shipping and stevedoring	0·9	70·0	75·3	68·6
Construction and Maintenance	**7·9**	**103·7**	**118·1**	**83·0**
Building	3·5	133·6	145·2	104·7
Highway	2·2	92·5	131·9	79·4
Railway	2·2	83·8	78·3	62·9
Services	**2·3**	**169·1**	**167·0**	**150·2**
Hotels and restaurants	1·4	162·9	161·4	143·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·9	179·9	176·9	162·6
Trade	**9·4**	**151·7**	**156·8**	**145·7**
Retail	7·1	157·7	165·2	151·6
Wholesale	2·3	136·0	134·4	130·2
All Industries	**100·0**	**165·1**	**165·4**	**135·3**

[1] The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

in the index numbers in the indicated industries in the first thirty months of the war; logging, 328·4 per cent, mining, five per cent, communications 14·8 per cent, transportation, 8·3 per cent, services, 11·5 per cent and trade, 12·5 per cent. In construction, on the other hand, there was a decline of 31·9 per cent; this took place wholly in the highway division, and to a large extent, resulted from the need to postpone all but essential work until after the war. It was also seasonal in character.

Statistics of Earnings

The results of the twelfth tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present report. The figures are preliminary.

At the first of March, the sum of $46,093,114 was distributed to the 1,651,067 persons on the staffs of the 12,923 co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries for which provincial data are given in Table I; at February 1, these firms had reported 1,654,191 employees, whose earnings in the week preceding aggregated $45,746,652. A decline of 0·2 per cent in the personnel was thus accompanied by an increase of $346,462, or 0.8 per cent, in the weekly payroll. The per capita weekly average, at $27.92, was higher by 27 cents than that indicated in the preceding report, being also the largest average yet indicated; previously, the highest figures were those of $27.65 at February 1, 1941, and $27.32 at December 1, 1941.

In the last report on employment and payrolls, the earnings of the 1,653,942 employees of the 12,891 establishments whose returns were then tabulated were given as $45,746,190, paid on or about February 1 for services rendered in the last week in January. The per capita average based on these totals was $27.66. The present report shows slight alterations in some of the figures previously issued, mainly as a result of the inclusion of late returns.

Table I contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups, while in Table III appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion. The statistics are subject to revision.

Index Numbers of Earnings.—Pending the establishment of a more satisfatcory basic period for an index number of earnings, the statistics of payrolls reported at June 1 as having been paid for services rendered in the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in salaries and wages by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total working force engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the payrolls data in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are very considerably affected by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The recent movements of employment and earnings for the eight leading industries and in manufacturing as a whole are shown for the Dominion in the following table; the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS

	All Industries			Manufacturing		
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
1941			$			$
June 1	100·0	100·0	25 25	100·0	100·0	25 57
July 1	102·9	103·9	25 49	102·6	103 6	25 82
Aug. 1	105·0	106·9	25 69	105·2	107·3	26 06
Sept. 1	106·4	109·8	26 04	108·0	110·8	26 22
Oct. 1	108·4	113·3	26 37	110·1	115·4	26 80
Nov. 1	109·6	117·3	27 02	111·6	120·4	27 59
Dec. 1	110·4	119·5	27 32	112·1	123·4	28 15
1942						
Jan. 1	108·4	112·3	26 13	111·3	114·6	26·32
Feb. 1	108·2	118·5	27 65[1]	113·8	126·3	28 39[2]
Mar. 1	108·0	119·4	27 92	116·5	130·2	28 58

[1] Revised from $27.66.
[2] Revised from $28.38.

The increase of eight per cent in recorded employment since June 1 of last year has been accompanied by a gain of 19·4 per cent in the aggregate salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. The latest index of payrolls, at 119·4, is only slightly lower than the maximum figure of 119·5 indicated at December 1; the index of employment then, however, was 2·4 points higher than at March 1. The all-industries per capita average rose from $27.65 at February 1 to $27.92 at March 1; this increase is partly due to the fact that the losses in employment in the first quarter of the year have taken place mainly among casual or seasonal workers. The continued growth in the personnel of the heavy manufacturing industries has had an important effect in raising the average, which is also affected by overtime work. The changes recorded in the cost-of-living index in the early part of 1942 have not sufficed to alter the rate of the cost-of-living bonus as established late in 1941.

The index numbers of employment and payrolls in manufacturing have shown very impressive gains in the period for which data have been prepared. A rise of 16½ per cent in employment since June 1, 1941, has been accompanied by a gain of 30·2 per cent in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The per capita figure, at $28.58 paid on or about March 1, is the highest yet recorded, representing a gain of some $3.00 since June 1 in the weekly average. This increase, which is particularly striking in view of the continued dilution of labour, partly represents the payment of higher wage-rates over the nine months, and a more widely distributed use of the cost-of-living bonus, but is also partly accounted for by growing activity in the heavy manufacturing industries and by overtime work. The recent losses in employment in certain classes of manufactures, as in a number of non-manufacturing divisions, have taken place mainly in groups in which the average earnings are ordinarily lower than in the heavy manufacturing industries, a change in the composition of the total working force which has tended to raise the per capita average. Accordingly, it may be concluded that, to some extent, the more recently recorded increases in the per capita figures are seasonal in character.

Earnings by Industries

Manufacturing.—The 1,018,653 persons employed at March 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid $29,115,234 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 995,170 persons at the beginning of February, when they had distributed the sum of $28,253,709 in weekly earnings to their staffs. The increase of 2·4 per cent in the number of employees was accompanied by that of three per cent in the aggregate payrolls. The per capita weekly average accordingly also showed a considerable gain, rising from $28.39 received on or about February 1, to $28.58 at March 1. The latter is the highest per capita figure yet recorded in manufacturing as a whole.

A further important increase was indicated in the production of durable goods, in which the reported payrolls showed a proportionately larger gain, employment in this class advancing by 2·5 per cent while the weekly payrolls rose by 3·3 per cent since February 1. Where the index in the former has risen by 22·5 per cent since June 1, 1941, that of earnings has advanced by 40·1 per cent; this growth is partly due to overtime payments. In the non-durable products group, there was a gain of 2·3 per cent from February 1, while the earnings rose by 2·9 per cent. The index of employment in this class has risen by 11·7 per cent from June 1, 1941; the increase in the payrolls has amounted to 20·4 per cent.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, largely petroleum products; those in the iron and steel, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and beverage industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of females are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the female employees tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

Logging.—Employment in logging showed a moderate decrease, amounting to 3·3 per cent but the aggregate payrolls rose by 4·6 per cent. The per capita weekly average accordingly showed a gain, rising from $17.54 paid at February 1 for services in the last week in January, to $18.97 paid at March 1. It must again be mentioned that the figure of payrolls given in this report make no allow-

ance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

Mining.—There was a reduction of 0·2 per cent in employment in mining, in which the reported earnings decreased by 3·8 per cent. The statistics show that 82,447 persons were paid $2,872,099 at March 1; this was a per capita figure of $34.84. The average pay envelope of those employed at February 1 had contained $36.13. The decrease in aggregate earnings at March 1 took place mainly in metallic ore mining.

Communications.—In communications, there was no general change in employment, but the aggregate payrolls reported were slightly higher. Accordingly, the average earnings showed a small increase, rising from $27.55 at February 1, to $27.68 paid at March 1.

Transportation.—The transportation industries reported an aggregate working force of 122,836 men and women at March 1, when the weekly earnings distributed amounted to $4,262,692. The former figure was lower by 0·8 per cent than that at February 1, while the payrolls were lower by 0·4 per cent. The average earnings rose by 20 cents, the per capita figure being $34.70, compared with the revised average of $34.50 paid at February 1.

Construction.—Further seasonal losses, on the whole, were indicated in construction, in which the personnel declined by 12·2 per cent and the aggregate payrolls by 10·5 per cent. There were reductions in employment and earnings in building and highway construction and maintenance, while railway work was rather more active as a result of snow-clearance. The weekly payrolls reported in the last-named were rather higher, but those in building and highway work were lower. The per capita average earnings in highway employment increased, many of the workers laid-off having belonged in the lower-paid classes; the averages in building and railway maintenance work, however, were lower, with a curtailment of working hours in the former, and the employment of a considerable number of more or less casual workers in the latter. As a result of these varying movements in the different divisions of construction, the per capita earnings in the industry as a whole showed a further gain, rising from $24.82 at February 1 to $25.28 at March 1.

Services.—The service establishments furnishing returns employed slightly larger staffs, and the reported payrolls were also rather higher. The average earnings therefore showed a further gain, being $16.99 at March 1, as compared with $16.87 at February 1. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 61 per cent of those reported in the service industry.

Trade.—There was a seasonal decline of 3·2 per cent in the employees indicated in trade, in which the aggregate payrolls distributed were lower by 2·3 per cent. The per capita earnings were somewhat higher, rising from $23.60 at February 1 to $23.84 at March 1.

Finance.—In the financial group, 63,363 men and women were reported to have been paid $1,893,527 at March 1, a per capita weekly average of $29.88. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 62,727, whose earnings were given as $1,868,460, an average of $29.79 per person. The inclusion of the data for financial organizations raised the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to $27.73 [1] at February 1, and to $27.99 at March 1. Without the statistics for the financial group, the weekly average at the former date was $27.65, and at the latter, $27.92.

Earnings by Provinces

The general curtailment of employment in the three Maritime Provinces, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta, was accompanied by losses in the aggregate weekly payrolls reported; in Prince Edward Island and Alberta the per capita averages were also lower. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, however, the averages were rather higher. In Ontario, there was an increase of 0·6 per cent in the number of employees, and of 0·5 per cent in the total of salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments; this discrepancy in the rates of increase resulted in a slight decline in the per capita earnings paid at March 1, which stood at $29.32, as compared with $29.36 paid at February 1. In Quebec and British Columbia, there were gains in the number of persons in recorded employment, and in the aggregate and per capita earnings.

Preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in each of the economic areas are given in Table 1. Manufacturing reported increased employment, accompanied in four of the areas by proportionately larger advances in the weekly wage payments; in the Prairie Area, however, the aggregate and average earnings in manufacturing declined at March 1. In the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario and British

[1] Revised.

Columbia, the per capita averages were higher than at February 1. The trends in the non-manufacturing classes were mixed, no doubt responding in the main to varying seasonal influences.

Earnings by Cities

The total weekly payrolls disbursed at March 1 by the firms co-operating in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver were higher than at February 1. In five of these centres the per capita figures were also greater, Windsor being the exception. In Ottawa and Winnipeg, however, the aggregate weekly payrolls reported were lower; in the former city, the average earnings showed a gain, but in Winnipeg the per capita figure declined.

Employment by Economic Areas

Employment in the three Maritime Provinces and in Saskatchewan and Alberta showed curtailment, most of which took place in construction. On the other hand, further gains were indicated in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. Industrial activity in all parts of the country continued at a higher level than in the late winter of any earlier year of the record.

Maritime Provinces.—The trend of employment in each of the Maritime Provinces was downward for the third consecutive month. Statements were tabulated from 929 employers whose working forces were reduced from 133,762 at February 1, to 119,195 at the beginning of March. This was a decrease of 14,567 persons, or 10·9 per cent. While the falling off was seasonal, the loss was decidedly larger than usual. The greatest curtailment was in Nova Scotia.

Employment in manufacturing was rather more active; the improvement took place mainly in pulp and paper and iron and steel works, while vegetable food and textile factories were rather quieter. Transportation afforded more employment and there was a slight gain in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments. Other non-manufacturing industries, however, showed declines, those in logging and construction being considerable.

The 885 establishments furnishing information for March 1, 1941, had reported 100,627 employees, as compared with 100,691 in the preceding month. The index number then stood at 135·1, many points below that of 159·3 at the date under review.

Quebec.—Further improvement was reported in Quebec. This took place largely in manufacturing the greatest expansion was in the chemical and iron and steel industries, while gains on a smaller scale were shown in leather, lumber, textile, non-ferrous metal and other manufacturing industries. There were, however, moderate reductions in the vegetable food and electrical apparatus divisions. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, shipping, construction and trade showed fairly large declines, while the trend was favourable in the communications and service groups.

The firms furnishing information at March 1 numbered 3,243, and their employees numbered 521,030, an increase of 5,425, or 1·1 per cent over their employees at the beginning of February. The index number of employment stood at 178·6, a figure which in the years since 1920 has only once been exceeded, namely, by that of 179·8 reported at December 1, 1941. The latest figure was 29·7 per cent higher than at March 1, 1941, when curtailment had been indicated. The 3,123 firms then furnishing data had employed 394,914 persons.

Ontario.—Industrial activity in Ontario continued to expand. The gain in the number of employees was not so large as that at March 1, 1941, but the percentage increase approximated the average as indicated in the last 21 years. Manufacturing showed especially marked improvement, notably in iron and steel and chemical works. Non-ferrous metal, pulp and paper, textile and miscellaneous manufactured products also afforded more employment. On the other hand, food, rubber, tobacco, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus plants reduced their staffs. In the non-manufacturing class, logging, construction and trade also released employees, while there were moderate gains in mining, transportation and services.

Statements were tabulated from 5,576 establishments whose employees numbered 707,858, as compared with 703,386 at February 1. The increase amounted to 0·6 per cent. This raised the index number to 174·4 at March 1, when it was slightly higher than in any other month in the record, being 19·7 per cent above that of 145·7 indicated at the same date of last year. The employers furnishing information for March 1, 1941, had employed 582,611 persons, an increase of 8,863 over their staffs in the preceding month; the gain had taken place largely in manufacturing.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in Manitoba was rather brisker, but curtailment was indicated in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Statistics were tabulated from 1,819 firms whose staffs aggregated 170,637 at March 1, as compared with 171,507 at the beginning of February. This decline was somewhat below average, according to the experience of other years of the record. The index of employ-

ment stood at 126·1, as compared with 126·8 at February 1, 1942, and 111·3 at the beginning of March in 1941.

Manufacturing showed further gains; logging also afforded more employment, but there were contractions in transportation, trade and construction. The changes in employment generally in this area were relatively small. The 1,775 establishments co-operating at March 1, 1941, had reported a combined working force of 146,294 persons.

British Columbia.—The seasonal increase recorded in British Columbia exceeded the average gain at the beginning of March in the period since 1920. Most of the advance took place in manufacturing; within that group, the improvement in iron and steel and lumber plants was especially pronounced. Logging, transportation and construction also afforded greater employment, while mining and trade were slacker. Little general change was reported in other industries.

Statistics were tabulated from 1,356 firms employing 132,347 men and women, an increase of 2,416 or 1·9 per cent, as compared with the preceding month. The index number rose from 140·5 at February 1 to 143·1 at the beginning of March, when it was 22·5 per cent higher than the figure of 116·8 indicated at the same date in 1941; information had then been received from 1,299 employers whose staffs had aggregated 103,761.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table 11.

Employment by Cities

Activity advanced in six of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improvement, while there were losses in Ottawa and Hamilton. Employment in each of these cities was at a much higher level than at March 1 of 1941, or any other year of the record.

Montreal.—The movement in Montreal was again upward. There were important gains in manufacturing, chiefly in iron and steel, the textile, leather, tobacco, beverage and miscellaneous manufactured product groups also showed considerable improvement. Construction and services were busier, among the non-manufacturing classes, but transportation and trade were quieter. Statements were tabulated from 1,869 firms employing 237,767 workers, as compared with 235,441 in the preceding month. For March 1 of last year 1,820 employers had reported 200,906 men and women on their staffs; the index then had been lower, standing at 130·0, as compared with 156·8 at the latest date, the highest on record for March 1.

Quebec.—Manufacturing in Quebec afforded decidedly more employment, mainly in the chemical and iron and steel groups. On the other hand, construction and trade were not so busy. The working forces of the 223 co-operating establishments totalled 27,852 persons, compared with 27,287 at February 1, 1942. The index was much higher than at the same date in 1941, when a smaller advance had been indicated by the 218 firms furnishing data, whose employees had numbered 20,309.

Toronto.—Activity substantially increased in manufacturing in Toronto, the largest gains were in iron and steel; printing and publishing, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactures were also busier, as were services and transportation. Construction and trade, however, reported a falling-off. Returns were received from 1,937 employers, with 221,316 men and women on their paylists at the beginning of March, as compared with 219,763 at February 1. The index, standing at 172·3, was some 33 points higher than at March 1, 1941, when a larger gain had been indicated by the 1,848 establishments making returns, whose staffs aggregated 181,452.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa showed a considerable decline, mainly because construction work on several projects was nearing completion. Manufacturing, services and trade were also rather quieter. The 247 co-operating firms reported a total working force of 20,609 persons at the date under review, as compared with 22,500 at February 1. The index, at 156·4, was many points higher than that of 131·4 at the beginning of March, 1941, although much smaller losses had then been indicated by the 241 establishments whose data were tabulated, and which had employed 17,958 men and women.

Hamilton.—There was a further moderate decline in Hamilton. The greatest loss was in the electrical apparatus industry, while iron and steel plants reported continued expansion. Trade was also rather busier, but construction was not so active. An aggregate staff of 58,976 was indicated by the 343 firms furnishing statistics, as compared with 59,167 in their last report. A gain had been recorded at the beginning of March of last year, but the level of employment then was decidedly lower, the index standing at 141·7, as compared with 180·6 at the latest date. For March 1, 1941, 336 employers had made returns showing 46,266 persons on their paylists.

Windsor.—The trend was again upward in Windsor, there being a large advance in iron and steel. Trade and construction were

quieter, while other divisions showed little general change. Information was received from 201 establishments with 35,507 workers, or 1,312 more than at February 1. Employment was at the maximum for the period during which statistics have been segregated for Windsor. The 197 firms reporting for March 1, 1941, had a staff of 29,322; a rather larger gain from the preceding month had then been recorded.

Winnipeg.—Heightened activity was indicated in Winnipeg, where 559 employers reported a personnel of 53,107, as against 52,765 at the beginning of February. There was a falling-off in trade, while manufacturing operations increased moderately, mainly in the iron and steel division; construction also showed a gain. Employment was in larger volume than at March 1 of last year, when a small decrease had been reported by the 548 co-operating firms, whose forces had included 48,181 men and women. The latest index, at 127·4 was higher than in any other March for which data are available.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing recorded substantial improvement in Vancouver and transportation was rather brisker; on the other hand, trade showed a pronounced decline. On the whole, there was an increase of 340 in the staffs of the 591 establishments furnishing information, whose employees numbered 60,133. A smaller advance had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when the 578 co-operating firms had reported 43,998 workers; the index was then 41 points lower than that of 170·5 at the latest date.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Further important expansion was reported in manufacturing, resulting in the establishment of a new all-time high level of employment. The index (1926=100) rose from 191·2 at February 1, to 195·7 at the beginning of March, when it was 29·8 per cent higher than at March 1, 1941. Statements for March 1, 1942, were furnished by 7,147 manufacturers having 1,018,653 employees, compared with 995,170 at the beginning of February. This increase of 23,483 persons, or 2·4 per cent, which greatly exceeds that indicated at the same date of last winter, was with one exception the largest ever reported at March 1 in the period since 1920. Accordingly, the index when corrected for seasonal influences, showed a further gain, rising to 199·9, from 198·4 at February 1; these two figures are the highest in the record.

The most marked increases in employment at the date under review took place in the production of durable goods, in which the index advanced from 219·9 in the preceding month, to 225·5 at March 1. Within this class, iron and steel plants showed particularly large gains, 11,000 men and women having been added to the working forces of the co-operating establishments. While most branches of iron and steel reported improvement, that in the production of vehicles (for use on land and sea and in the air), and in the fire arm division was especially pronounced. Lumbering and non-ferrous metal factories also showed greatly increased activity, but the electrical apparatus division released employes at a result of continued shortage of materials for consumers' electrical equipment. Clay, glass and stone plants were also quieter.

Among the non-durable goods industries, there were further marked increases in chemical factories, which absorbed an additional 10,500 employees. The textile, leather, pulp and paper, beverage, petroleum and miscellaneous manufacturing industries likewise reported heightened activity. On the other hand, rubber, tobacco and food factories afforded less employment. The shrinkage in many cases was seasonal.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers of employment in manufacturing at March 1 in the recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100:—1942, 195·7; 1941, 150·8; 1940, 122·6; 1939, 107·0; 1938, 110·5; 1937, 107·6 and 1936, 99·5.

A review of the data for March 1, 1941, shows that returns had then been received from 6,846 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 776,708, compared with 759,117 in the preceding month.

Logging.—There was considerable contraction of a seasonal character in logging camps, in many of which the winter's operations were drawing to a close; 476 firms had 76,631 persons in their employ, or 2,641 fewer than in their last report. The decline was decidedly smaller than that recorded at March 1, 1941, and was also below the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920. The index, at 258·3, was many points above the March 1, 1941, figure of 210·0; it was also higher than in any other March in the report, except 1938.

Mining.—Statements were compiled from 425 operators with a personnel of 82,447, as against 82,632 at February 1. Coal and other non-metallic mineral mining released workers, while the extraction of metallic ores showed moderate improvement. A similar decrease, on the whole, had been registered in this group at the same date in 1941, but employment was then in rather smaller volume, the index at 168·7, being a few points below that of 176·4 at March 1, 1942.

Communications.—No general change was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of March of last year. Returns were received from 61 companies and branches having 26,761 employees at the date under review, compared with 26,763 in the preceding month. The index, at 100·2, was higher than at March 1 in any earlier year since 1931.

Transportation.—Employment in transportation showed a slightly downward movement, in conformity with the general trend at March 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. Improvement was noted at the date under review in steam railway operation and local transportation, while shipping and stevedoring were slacker. The labour forces of the 557 co-operating branches and employers were lowered from 123,782 men and women at February 1, to 122,836 at March 1, 1942, when the index, at 97·5, was higher than at the same date of 1941, or any other year since 1930.

Construction and Maintenance.—This industry reported further seasonal curtailment, 130,335 persons being employed at March 1 by the 1,448 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose February 1 employees had aggregated 148,439. Railway construction and maintenance afforded more employment, largely due to snow-clearing operations, while building and highway work released many workers. The construction index, standing at 103·7 at the latest date, was decidedly higher than at the beginning of March in 1941, when a small contra-seasonal advance had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Services.—A moderate gain was noted in the service group, in which 613 establishments reported a combined staff of 37,673, compared with 37,217 in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning shops were brisker. Improvement had also been recorded at March 1, 1941, but the index was then much lower.

Trade.—Employment in retail trade was substantially reduced, but there was an advance in wholesale houses. On the whole, there was a decrease of 5,185 in the personnel of the 2,196 firms furnishing data, who had 155,731 workers, compared with 160,916 at February 1. A much smaller contraction had been noted at the same date of last year, when the index stood at 145·7 as compared with 151·7 at the latest date; this is the highest March figure on record.

Finance.—At the beginning of March, 761 financial institutions reported staffs aggregating 63,363 persons, compared with the 62,727 in the preceding month; the index number was 122·7, slightly higher than that of 121·5 at February 1. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the March 1 survey of employment to 1,714,430 in 13,684 establishments, and lowers the index of 165·1 in the industries above enumerated, to 163·0; when the number employed by the co-operating financial institutions was added to the general figures for February 1, the index was lowered from 165·4 to 163·2. The comparable figure for March 1, 1941, was 134·2, while that in the eight industries above enumerated having been 135·3.

Index numbers of employment for the Dominion, in industries other than finance, are given in Table III.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of March, 1942

Unemployment in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades, or who are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

There were 2,187 reports tabulated at end of March. These organizations had a total membership of 333,176 persons, of whom 14,955, or a percentage of 4.5 were without work, most of whom had been laid off temporarily, in comparison with percentages of 4.0 at the end of February and 6.6 at the close of March, a year ago.

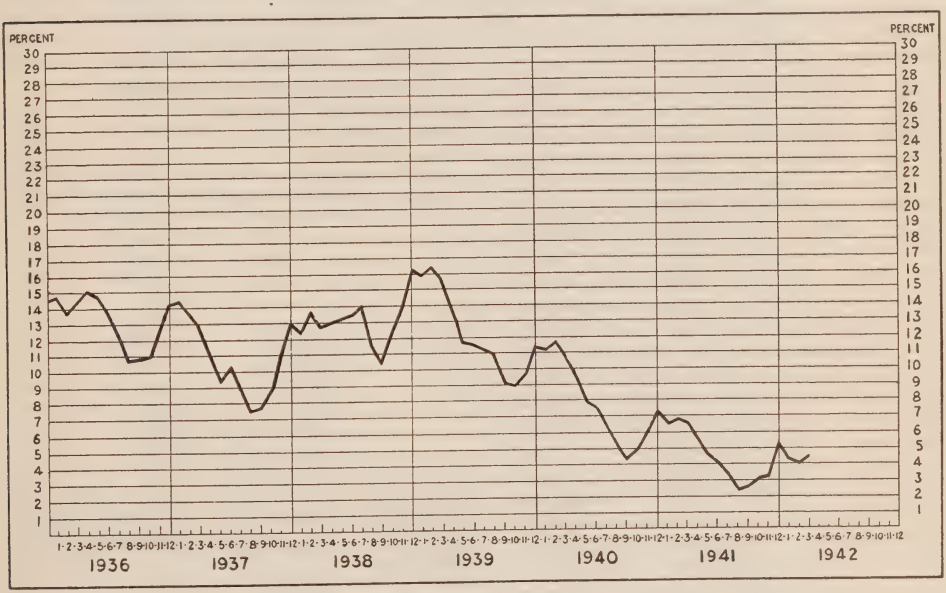
The slight decline in employment shown in March from the previous month was due in part to the employment recession in the manufacturing industries. The percentage of unemployed members in these trades increased from 2.3 in February to 3.1 per cent in March; this decline was due principally to the continued placing of automobile plants on a war basis. Noteworthy seasonal reductions occurred for coal miners, also; in this group unemployment stood at 4.5 per cent as against 1.6 per cent in the previous month. This recession was traced to the usual seasonal contraction in Alberta. In addition to these decreases there were substantial seasonal declines for fishermen and a slight contraction among members in the building and construction trades, this percentage of unemployment, as will be seen in table 11, standing at 16.3 at the end of March. On the other hand

employment among members in the steam railway division reflected a very slight advance, unemployment declining from 3.3 per cent in the previous month to 3.0 per cent in March. This advance, as well as the moderate improvement shown among members in the service group, was however, not quite sufficient to offset the other employment contractions.

In table I, which accompanies this article and shows the percentages of unemployment by provinces, it will be seen that these percentages ranged from 2·1 in Nova Scotia to 7·0 in Alberta. Fractional employment increases over the previous month were observed in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, while on the other hand fractional recessions were indicated in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec. Employment in Ontario showed a moderate decline to 5·7 per cent due to the continued placing of automobile plants on a war basis. In Alberta the appreciable employment recession was due to seasonal contraction in coal mining. In comparison with the situation in March, 1941, Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec unions reflected considerably higher employment levels, while in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there was improvement, although to a lesser degree; fractional increases, only, were observed in Ontario.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The percentages of unemployment in these cities, ranged from 1·2 in Halifax to 8·1 in Edmonton. In Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver there were fractional increases in employment in March over the preceding month. In Toronto, the unemployment percentage of 5·9 remained identical with that of February. A moderate reduction in work was reflected in reports received from unions in Edmonton; this was the only city in this comparison to reflect a contraction. Compared with conditions at the close of March, a year ago, Vancouver members manifested a marked expansion in employment, the percentage of unemployment falling from 8·4 per cent in March, 1941, to 2·2 per cent in March, 1942. An increase of over 4 per cent in employment was observed in Edmonton, while gains of lesser degree were reflected in returns tabulated from unions in Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Regina; in Winnipeg there was a fractional employment advance, only. On the other hand in Toronto unemployment advanced from 4·7 per cent in March, a year ago, to 5·9 per cent in the month under review.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The accompanying chart illustrates the trend of unemployment from January, 1936, to date. The curve of unemployment in March, 1942, rested at a fractionally higher level than in the previous month, thus indicating a slight contraction in the volume of work afforded. The point of the curve was at a substantially lower level than at the close of March, 1941,

however, thus reflecting a noteworthy employment expansion during the period under survey.

There were 692 reports tabulated from unions in the manufacturing industries. These organizations had a total membership of 158,716 persons, of whom 4,850, or a percentage of 3·1 were unemployed, in comparison with percentages of 2·3 in February and 3·5 in March, 1941. Compared with conditions at the close of February there were moderate increases in employment among clay, glass and stone workers, and metal polishers, although the memberships were small. Fractional gains were apparent among soft drink workers and bakers and confectioners; woodworkers, leather and fur workers reported slight advances. There was very little unemployment in any of these trades, with the exception of the leather and fur workers' unions in which conditions, among fur workers especially, were rather quiet. As in February, there was no unemployment reported among cigar and tobacco workers, electric current employees, hat, cap and glove workers, butchers meat and fish packers, rubber workers, jewellery workers, mine, mill and smeltermen and gas workers. There was less than one per cent of unemployment among garment workers, whose returns indicated the same percentage out of work as that reported in February. Among papermakers, printing pressmen and textile workers employment levels remained high, although there were fractional recessions from the preceding month. Conditions among general labourers declined slightly, while among members in the iron and steel trades, the unemployment percentage, which was 2·1 in February, advanced to 3·6 in March; this was due to the further changing over of the automobile plants to a war basis. From the percentage viewpoint, tailors reported a noteworthy contraction, unemployment increasing from 1·0 per cent in February to 11·0 per cent in March, but as the membership is very small this change had but little effect on the group percentage in the manufacturing industries. In comparison with conditions at the close of March, 1941, papermakers reported a considerably higher employment level, unemployment dropping from 2·7 per cent to 0·8 per cent in the month under survey. Pronounced increases in work afforded were apparent among wood workers and textile workers. Cigar and tobacco workers, electric current employees, hat, cap and glove, rubber and gas workers were reported as being fully employed in both months under review. A marked contraction was reflected among fur workers and among members in the iron and steel trades there was a lower level of employment, due, as in the previous comparison, to the changing conditions in the automobile industry.

Reports were tabulated from 54 unions of coal miners having an aggregate membership of 21,430 persons. Of these, 954, or a percentage of 4·5 were without work in comparison with 1·6 per cent in February and 6·9 per cent in March, 1941. In comparison with the previous month there was a fractional improvement in Nova Scotia, unemployment standing at 1·4 per cent. As in February, there was no unemployment reported in New Brunswick. The employment level among British Columbia miners remained high, although a fractional recession was indicated. A substantial seasonal contraction occurred in Alberta, unemployment advancing from 2·1 in February to 12·6 in the month under review. Compared with conditions at the end of March, 1941, there was pronounced improvement in British Columbia and among Alberta members conditions, likewise, were much better. In New Brunswick, the union members were fully employed at both dates; a fractional recession only was in evidence in Nova Scotia.

There were 246 reports tabulated from unions in the building and construction trades. These organizations had a total membership

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·6**
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
Average 1939	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	**12·2**
Average 1940	3·1	3·7	11·0	6·0	7·3	6·9	9·7	7·6	**7·8**
Average 1941	2·2	2·3	6·1	3·4	4·4	3·4	6·7	4·5	**4·5**
March, 1931	6·5	10·9	14·0	16·0	14·7	19·5	21·8	18·8	**15·5**
March, 1932	8·0	13·3	23·5	21·6	20·7	17·6	23·2	20·5	**20·4**
March, 1933	22·7	16·4	27·3	26·8	20·3	20·5	25·3	23·8	**25·1**
March, 1934	9·1	10·7	22·3	19·9	21·8	18·5	20·3	19·9	**19·5**
March, 1935	6·6	8·2	20·2	17·2	14·4	12·0	15·7	20·8	**16·7**
March, 1936	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	12·0	17·5	14·9	**14·5**
March, 1937	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	**12·9**
March, 1938	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	**12·8**
March, 1939	9·1	10·6	18·6	15·8	12·9	13·1	16·7	15·3	**15·7**
March, 1940	5·6	4·2	14·7	9·7	8·4	11·4	14·7	7·3	**10·8**
March, 1941	3·1	3·3	7·9	6·1	5·1	5·8	11·2	7·3	**6·6**
April 1941	3·2	2·5	8·0	3·1	4·6	3·3	12·6	5·7	**5·5**
May 1941	2·5	2·8	7·3	1·5	5·3	1·8	12·0	4·2	**4·6**
June 1941	2·0	1·9	6·2	2·0	4·3	1·8	11·5	3·8	**4·1**
July 1941	2·0	1·5	4·1	2·7	4·1	1·5	6·9	4·8	**3·5**
Aug. 1941	1·8	1·7	3·7	1·6	2·3	2·1	2·1	1·9	**2·4**
Sept. 1941	1·8	1·8	3·7	2·1	2·8	1·6	1·9	2·5	**2·7**
Oct. 1941	1·6	1·2	4·7	2·0	2·7	3·2	3·7	3·1	**3·1**
Nov. 1941	1·3	1·4	5·1	1·7	5·4	3·7	2·4	4·0	**3·3**
Dec. 1941	1·0	2·1	5·7	6·0	6·2	4·2	3·8	5·3	**5·2**
Jan. 1942	1·3	1·9	5·4	4·4	6·3	3·8	3·3	3·6	**4·3**
Feb. 1942	1·6	2·0	4·4	4·6	4·1	4·6	4·1	2·7	**4·0**
March 1942	2·1	2·2	4·5	5·7	4·0	3·8	7·0	2·5	**4·5**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operators	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
March, 1931	4·0	34·0	12·4	9·2	10·3	10·2	18·7	6·8	....	28·9	4·4	31·1	1·8	4·5	12·4	7·3	8·8	42·6	....	32·9	45·7	10·9	38·5	12·2	1·4	6·8	6·9	0	1·8	9·5	1·5	17·0	15·5
March, 1932	0	20·5	9·9	18·4	12·4	15·3	23·8	12·1	....	55·4	15·8	17·8	16·1	6·5	21·1	16·4	0	30·9	0	63·8	62·3	12·3	43·4	14·1	1·2	10·9	11·1	0	3·4	11·6	5·5	21·5	20·4
March, 1933	6·8	35·8	17·5	28·2	15·4	16·8	19·2	15·9	0	41·6	19·8	29·7	19·0	20·0	26·7	35·3	35·7	32·6	....	58·8	71·0	14·1	51·5	16·3	·9	14·8	15·1	0	·8	12·2	7·4	20·9	25·1
March, 1934	1·3	9·1	14·4	16·6	6·8	11·1	9·2	12·0	0	15·9	7·6	7·6	5·0	24·8	15·9	21·3	30·0	21·9	0	65·4	69·6	12·6	39·6	13·3	1·0	13·4	13·6	6·1	6·8	7·6	2·7	16·9	19·5
March, 1935	64·2	5·8	11·3	13·2	14·8	9·5	·8·9	10·0	0	26·4	6·1	14·0	6·2	·8	8·8	17·5	16·7	9·4	0	48·0	59·2	10·4	62·0	10·7	1·8	11·8	12·1	0	7·3	6·5	2·0	15·4	16·7
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
March, 1939	36·7	31·5	12·8	13·3	8·5	7·7	8·7	6·1	0	8·4	11·6	12·4	11·4	12·4	25·8	16·2	2·9	52·1	1·7	34·8	40·2	13·2	69·8	12·9	1·7	6·8	7·0	0	·1	6·2	2·2	9·8	15·7
March, 1940	4·3	14·8	13·1	6·9	4·8	4·4	3·1	6·4	10·3	6·6	3·0	·1	2·8	8·8	25·0	6·1	1·1	27·1	7·9	42·2	36·5	9·1	32·5	9·7	4·1	6·0	6·1	0	0	3·5	2·8	4·2	10·8
March, 1941	35·1	2·2	10·8	3·5	2·4	2·9	2·7	3·3	0	14·4	2·9	8·8	1·1	0	9·1	2·1	1·3	·6	0	22·9	19·9	5·2	22·0	5·9	0	4·7	4·8	0	0	2·7	1·5	3·8	6·6
April, 1941	14·0	7·4	13·1	2·7	1·8	1·8	1·1	3·2	0	1·1	2·1	1·0	2·7	0	9·4	2·2	1·0	·7	0	16·4	15·2	3·6	22·8	3·4	·1	4·5	4·6	0	0	4·0	3·4	4·6	5·5
May, 1941	12·5	3·8	11·5	3·1	1·1	1·3	·5	2·9	0	1·4	4·7	1·7	6·2	1·4	8·0	2·0	·1	·7	0	18·9	10·9	2·6	20·3	2·1	·1	4·3	4·4	0	0	2·5	·6	4·1	4·6
June, 1941	16·9	3·2	11·9	3·1	1·1	1·6	·7	3·4	0	·7	5·7	·1	7·0	12·9	10·5	1·2	·3	1·4	0	15·5	7·9	2·1	16·6	1·7	·1	4·1	4·2	0	0	2·0	1·2	2·6	4·1
July, 1941	17·5	7·2	10·5	2·5	·3	1·3	·4	2·8	4·2	5·1	1·8	0	2·4	1·2	3·0	3·2	·3	·8	0	11·3	7·3	1·8	14·9	1·4	·1	4·4	4·5	0	·1	1·2	·1	2·1	3·5
August, 1941	1·5	·6	4·4	1·4	·5	1·1	·5	2·6	4·3	1·1	·4	0	·5	0	5·9	1·4	·2	·4	0	11·5	6·9	1·8	13·2	1·5	0	3·8	3·9	0	0	1·1	·1	2·0	2·4
September, 1941	10·4	·6	4·2	1·6	·5	1·0	·5	2·3	0	1·2	·2	·1	·2	0	9·3	1·5	·1	·4	0	9·6	7·1	2·3	15·3	2·0	·1	3·7	3·7	0	·1	1·0	·5	1·5	2·7
October, 1941	6·3	6·5	4·1	2·4	·6	1·1	·6	2·1	0	·4	3·4	0	4·1	5·7	15·3	1·1	0	·4	0	11·5	7·7	2·4	18·5	2·0	·1	3·6	3·7	0	·3	1·1	·1	1·8	3·1
November, 1941	14·5	6·9	2·1	2·7	1·5	·9	·5	1·7	0	1·6	6·2	0	8·4	5·9	14·3	·5	0	·4	0	13·1	8·6	2·6	18·4	2·2	·1	3·5	3·6	0	·1	1·4	·1	2·4	3·3
December, 1941	17·7	30·3	2·1	4·7	·5	1·3	1·0	2·0	0	1·5	11·7	0	17·6	6·2	22·1	1·7	·1	·2	0	17·9	10·6	4·9	19·4	5·3	0	3·4	3·5	0	·1	1·5	·5	2·3	5·2
January, 1942	13·6	11·1	2·2	3·1	·4	1·2	·7	2·1	0	1·3	2·7	0	3·1	5·6	25·8	1·7	·1	·2	0	20·2	14·2	3·2	13·6	3·4	·1	3·3	3·4	0	·1	1·8	1·9	1·7	4·3
February, 1942	8·4	5·6	2·5	2·3	·7	1·2	·6	2·3	0	1·9	·6	0	·9	0	14·0	2·1	·4	8·1	0	20·0	15·5	2·9	10·1	3·3	0	3·7	3·8	0	0	1·7	2·0	1·5	4·0
March, 1942	21·6	7·4	5·3	3·1	·1	1·4	·8	2·6	0	·9	·8	0	1·3	0	12·7	3·6	·1	·2	0	23·6	16·3	2·7	13·9	3·0	·5	3·6	3·7	0	0	·8	·4	1·2	4·5

of 34,761 persons, of whom 5,662, or a percentage of 16·3 were without work, in comparison with percentages of 15·5 in February, 1942, and 19·9 at the end of March, a year ago. In comparison with February, unemployment among bridge and structural iron workers stood at 7·4 per cent, in March showing a marked employment advance, but as the membership is not large, there were a small number, only, involved. Due to continued seasonal conditions the percentage of unemployment among bricklayers stood at 33·5 per cent; this was a slight improvement over February. Among electrical workers there was very little unemployment, although there was a fractional recession in employment. Among painters, decorators and paperhangers and plumbers and steamfitters, unemployment stood at around 8 to 10 per cent; in these groups fractional declines were apparent. Moderately lower levels were observed among steam shovel and dredgemen and granite and stonecutters. In these trades, however, the unemployment percentages were high, especially for granite and stonecutters; the percentage out of work in this group was 42·3. A tendency toward reduced activity was observed among carpenters and joiners; the percentage of unemployment advanced from 16·9 in February to 18·6 at end of March. Lathers and roofers likewise, reported a contraction of over 7 per cent, but as the membership is small very few members were affected. In comparison with the situation in March, 1941, carpenters and joiners indicated marked expansion, unemployment showing a reduction of 8·0 per cent. Among the smaller memberships bridge and structural iron workers, likewise, reflected a noteworthy employment advance. Fractional increases were apparent among steam shovel and dredgemen and plumbers and steamfitters, while among bricklayers, masons and plasterers there was a considerable recession, the employment contraction being about 6 per cent.

Returns were received from 872 organizations in the transportation industries. The total membership reported was 75,959 persons, of whom 2,025, or a percentage of 2·7 were unemployed, in comparison with 2·9 in February and 5·2 in March, a year ago. Among steam railway men, whose membership includes approximately 80 per cent of the entire group membership, there was a fractional employment advance to 3·0 per cent. Street and electric railway employees reflected a fractional decline; there was very little unemployment in this group. Teamsters and chauffeurs reported a slight contraction, as did, also, navigation workers. In comparison with the situation in March, 1941, conditions among steam railway employees were much better. The situation likewise showed a noteworthy improvement for navigation workers. A slight recession was in evidence among teamsters and chauffeurs. Among street and electric railway employees there was a fractional contraction.

Returns were tabulated from 9 unions of retail clerks whose total membership was 3,094 persons. These were fully employed, as in the previous month and in March, a year ago.

Reports were received from 97 unions of civic employees whose combined membership was 9,969 persons. Of these, 36, or a percentage of 0·4 were without work in comparison with 2·0 per cent in February and 1·5 per cent at the close of March, 1941.

There were 152 reports tabulated from unions in the miscellaneous group of workers. The total membership was 11,792 persons, of whom 137, or a percentage of 1·2 were unemployed in comparison with 1·5 per cent in February and 3·8 per cent in March, 1941. Compared with February, theatre and stage employees indicated that 4·1 per cent of the membership were without work; this showed a moderate employment increase. Very little unemployment was shown in the remaining occupations; among these were hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, stationary engineers and firemen and unclassified workers; these groups registered fractional employment advances, only. In comparison with the situation in March, 1941, theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen indicated employment increases of about 4 per cent each; these were the more noteworthy gains. Moderate improvement was reflected in reports received from hotel and restaurant employees, the percentage out of work standing at 0·9 in March; barbers and unclassified workers reflected fractional advances, only.

Returns were tabulated from 4 unions of fishermen. The total membership was 1,624, of whom 350, or a percentage of 21·6 were unemployed compared with 8·4 per cent in February and 35·1 per cent in March, 1941.

Reports were received from 4 unions of lumber workers and loggers. The combined membership was 3,098, of whom 229, or a percentage of 7·4 were unemployed, compared with 5·6 per cent in February and 2·2 in March, a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the average percentage of union members unemployed each year from 1931 to 1941, inclusive, and also, the percentage of unemployment for March of each year from 1931 to 1940, inclusive, and for each month from March, 1941, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the months included in table I.

Building Permits Issued in Canada During March, 1942

The March report of building permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics includes returns from 177 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 143 reported detailed operations. The remaining 34 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of March while 27 municipalities had failed to report at the close of April 12.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of March is $6,831,997. Revised values for the month of February include returns from 202 municipalities and aggregate $4,407,965. Reports were received from 58 of the 58 original municipalities and show a value of $5,707,622 for March. The corresponding revised value for February includes 58 returns and is $3,743,555, while the March, 1941, value was $6,418,108.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the three elapsed months of the current year is $17,672,649. The value of the 58 municipalities for the same period is $13,697,423, while their corresponding value in 1941 was $14,669,440.

During the month of March new construction of all types amounted to 74·3 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 46·6.

TABLE I.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, MARCH, 1942

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	6,831,997	900	124,134	42,579	1,482,262
New construction	5,072,189	.....	70,850	23,460	895,652
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,759,808	900	52,284	19,119	586,610
Residential	3,814,101	900	78,123	11,219	763,537
New construction	3,186,647	.....	47,850	4,900	549,667
Additions, alterations, repairs	627,454	900	30,273	6,319	213,870
Institutional	829,983	.....	2,800	250	55,000
New construction	669,982	.....	1,000	.....	55,000
Additions, alterations, repairs	160,001	.....	1,800	250	.....
Commercial	933,528	.....	36,311	31,110	351,825
New construction	420,459	.....	15,100	18,560	177,600
Additions, alterations, repairs	513,069	.....	21,211	12,550	174,225
Industrial	1,206,077	.....	6,900	.....	292,380
New construction	841,725	.....	6,900	.....	164,900
Additions, alterations, repairs	367,352	.....	.....	.....	127,480
Other Building	45,308	.....	.....	.....	19,520
New construction	8,376	.....	.....	.....	3,485
Additions, alterations, repairs	36,932	.....	.....	.....	16,035

Classification of Permits	Provinces (Con.)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	2,976,295	195,143	44,745	483,782	1,482,157
New construction	2,307,792	117,885	27,280	307,432	1,321,838
Additions, alterations, repairs	668,503	77,258	17,465	176,350	160,319
Residential	1,805,531	89,300	28,755	339,441	693,295
New construction	1,590,275	48,810	21,260	294,434	629,451
Additions, alterations, repairs	219,256	40,490	7,495	45,007	63,844
Institutional	29,925	63,800	480	106,846	570,882
New construction	3,000	60,000	.....	.....	550,982
Additions, alterations, repairs	26,925	3,800	480	106,846	19,900
Commercial	397,945	33,543	10,375	28,289	44,130
New construction	183,767	8,325	1,050	7,337	8,720
Additions, alterations, repairs	214,178	25,218	9,325	20,952	35,410
Industrial	724,347	7,450	4,950	7,000	166,050
New construction	529,375	.....	4,800	4,000	131,750
Additions, alterations, repairs	194,972	7,450	150	3,000	34,300
Other Building	14,547	1,050	185	2,206	7,800
New construction	1,375	750	170	1,661	935
Additions, alterations, repairs	13,172	300	15	545	6,865

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1941. (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials	Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials
	March	First 3 months	First 3 months	First 3 months		March	First 3 months	First 3 months	First 3 months
	$	$				$	$		
1942.....	6,831,997	17,672,649	(1) 60·9	(2)	1933.....	953,966	3,065,821	13·6	75·2
1941.....	8,552,431	18,896,969	(1) 65·4	99·8	1932.....	3,396,729	9,453,012	42·0	79·2
1940.....	5,577,166	12,840,044	(1) 57·1	94·4	1931.....	9,948,979	24,746,094	110·0	83·8
1939.....	3,359,661	6,992,967	31·1	87·3	1930.....	13,356,787	29,493,262	131·1	96·7
1938.....	3,561,517	7,885,100	34·6	91·4	1929.....	24,068,018	42,950,228	190·9	99·2
1937.....	6,667,239	10,527,992	46·8	93·0	1928.....	15,128,413	33,163,338	147·4	95·5
1936.....	2,368,537	5,592,471	24·9	84·0	1927.....	11,713,640	25,028,353	111·3	96·4
1935.....	4,022,755	8,507,270	37·8	81·4	1926.....	10,634,491	22,493,574	100·0	102·0
1934.....	1,109,085	2,710,999	12·1	82·1					

[1] Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities. [2] Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN MARCH, 1942, AND IN MARCH, 1941

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—		Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—	
	March 1942	March 1941		March 1942	March 1941
	$	$		$	$
Prince Edward Island—			**Ontario**—Conc.		
Charlottetown	900	N.P.I.	Sarnia	31,965	81,268
Nova Scotia—			Sault Ste. Marie	11,455	21,268
*Halifax	44,955	90,276	*Stratford	1,250	3,275
New Glasgow	17,675	600	*Toronto	312,802	710,303
*Sydney	5,450	35,500	East York Twp	194,330	146,360
New Brunswick—			*Windsor	724,650	82,874
Fredericton	N.P.I.	5,500	Riverside	15,050	19,050
*Moncton	6,800	10,400	Woodstock	20,359	6,174
*Saint John	35,779	34,753	York Twp	143,050	65,650
Quebec—			**Manitoba—**		
*Montreal (*Maisonneuve)	766,867	581,788	*Brandon	3,575	2,680
*Quebec	323,525	253,715	St. Boniface	21,478	23,850
Shawinigan Falls	18,875	100,350	*Winnipeg	157,350	138,800
*Sherbrooke	21,195	51,100	**Saskatchewan—**		
*Trois-Rivières	34,515	43,315	*Moose Jaw	4,200	5,550
*Westmount	N.P.I.	3,575	*Regina	29,160	61,100
Ontario—			*Saskatoon	4,325	5,670
*Brantford	221,010	8,910	**Alberta—**		
Chatham	17,657	30,700	*Calgary	198,407	548,744
*Fort William	61,478	124,645	*Edmonton	235,600	173,570
Galt	20,245	2,515	Lethbridge	28,780	33,045
*Guelph	27,900	10,085	Medicine Hat	20,545	6,275
*Hamilton	142,552	426,004	**British Columbia—**		
*Kingston	70,558	91,785	Nanaimo	2,500	10,200
*Kitchener	20,320	136,970	*New Westminster	26,130	93,425
*London	53,950	49,285	Prince Rupert	8,500	2,600
Oshawa	9,580	31,875	*Vancouver	1,106,415	816,230
*Ottawa	86,600	276,550	North Vancouver	230,143	34,200
Owen Sound	N.P.I.	20,675	Vernon	15,694	25,225
*Peterborough	17,170	2,700	*Victoria	59,873	229,919
*Port Arthur	19,670	191,830			
*St. Catharines	18,550	148,310	Total 58 Municipalities	5,707,622	6,418,108
*St. Thomas	4,184	14,102	Total 35 Municipalities	4,845,515	5,507,838

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING 1941

COMPARED with 1940 there was an increase of $22,296,311 or 19·7 per cent in the total value of building permits issued during 1941, according to the *Annual Report of Building Permits Issued in Canada, 1941*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Building permits issued by the 204 municipalities making monthly returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were valued at $135,301,519 in 1941. Of this amount $106,734,427 was for new construction and $28,567,092 for additions, alterations and repairs. Residential construction totalled $70,055,581, commercial $26,023,212, industrial $25,991,844, institutional $12,102,814 and other construction work $1,128,068. Compared with 1940, residential permits gained $12,499,072, industrial permits $5,783,346, commercial $4,790,358 and institutional $3,818,404. Other construction permits declined by $4,594,869.

Prior to 1940 monthly returns were received from only 58 municipalities. The series was enlarged to 204 in 1940. Building permits issued by these 58 cities in 1941 were valued at $101,047,815, an increase of $20,773,465 or 25·8 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The following table shows that the greatest percentage increase in the value of building permits was reported by New Brunswick followed by Nova Scotia, while the only decline, a substantial one, was that reported from Prince Edward Island.

COMPARISON, BY PROVINCES, OF VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1940 AND 1941

Province	1941	1940	Percentage Variation + Increase − Decrease
	$	$	
Prince Edward Island	77,775	123,785	− 25·9
Nova Scotia	4,859,761	3,861,423	+ 48·0
New Brunswick	4,215,545	1,699,697	+ 117·8
Quebec	32,901,333	27,935,864	+ 17·8
Ontario	63,154,650	53,592,620	+ 9·9
Manitoba	5,598,645	5,096,011	+ 10·7
Saskatchewan	3,154,599	2,849,150	+ 15·4
Alberta	6,830,128	5,917,743	+ 21·6
British Columbia	14,509,083	11,928,915	+
Canada	**135,301,519**	**113,005,208**	**+ 19·7**

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO MARCH, 1942

BUSINESS transacted by Employment and Claims Offices during the quarter January to March, 1942, showed a decline from that conducted by offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the corresponding quarter of 1941, there being a decrease of twenty per cent in vacancies offered and of thirty-one per cent in placements effected. Services, construction, logging and agriculture showed losses in both cases, by far the largest taking place in services and in construction. A fairly substantial gain also was recorded in manufacturing and much smaller increases in trade, transportation, mining and finance. Provincially, all except Nova Scotia and Manitoba registered declines, that in the Province of Quebec being particularly heavy.

From the chart on page 595 which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment and Claims Offices for the month of March, it will be seen that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications was downward during January, but followed an upward trend during February and March, the change during the latter month being very slight, while the curve of placements, though following a similar course during January and February, declined almost three points during March. At the end of the quarter the level of vacancies was considerably higher and that of placements somewhat lower than those recorded at the end of the corresponding period a year ago. During the quarter January to March, 1942, there was a ratio of 58·7 vacancies and 46·6 placements for employment as compared with 49·7 vacancies and 45·8 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,166, of applications registered 1,987, and of placements effected, 925, in contrast with a daily average of 1,457 vacancies, 2,931 applications and 1,343 placements in regular and casual employment during the first quarter of 1941.

During the three months, January to March, 1942, the Officers reported that they had referred 76,620 persons to positions and effected a total of 70,273 placements, of which 46,806 were in regular employment and 23,467 in

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF EMPLOYMENT AND

Industry	P.E.I. and Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
		Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Employer's Product or Activity	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
Agriculture	**62**	**40**	.....	**13**	**8**	**5**	**46**	**27**	.....	**1,087**	**650**	**13**
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	**10**	**4**	**6**	**8**	**2**	**6**	**1**	.....	.....	**10**	**5**	.....
Forestry and Logging	**329**	**257**	.....	**69**	**95**	**5**	**1,312**	**118**	.....	**3,467**	**3,000**	.....
Mining	**33**	**32**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	**61**	**39**	**1**	**417**	**304**	**15**
Coal	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil, gas wells and quarrying	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	20	3
Other mining	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	60	38	1	394	284	12
Manufacturing	**1,327**	**1,189**	**108**	**134**	**80**	**46**	**3,320**	**1,559**	**65**	**10,550**	**7,975**	**1,297**
Animal foods	15	9	2	18	16	2	36	11	.....	159	86	63
Leather and fur products	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	47	19	6	175	103	27
Vegetable foods	20	13	5	12	7	5	18	12	.....	445	282	108
Other vegetable products	5	2	3	2	1	1	99	56	.....	492	361	94
Pulp and paper products and printing	25	.....	25	6	4	2	140	121	1	265	159	127
Sawmills	79	67	.....	31	23	8	5	4	.....	162	79	75
Other wood products	9	3	6	11	7	4	102	48	11	380	260	109
Textile products	15	10	2	8	3	4	501	210	9	1,142	915	87
Iron and its products	1,110	1,063	32	21	4	14	1,401	779	24	4,722	3,952	267
Non-ferrous metal products	6	3	3	2	2	.....	700	141	6	1,225	898	156
Non-metallic mineral products	6	2	4	5	4	.....	31	22	.....	357	256	65
Chemical products	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	79	1	663	349	34
Miscellaneous products	39	14	23	11	6	2	94	44	7	193	135	41
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	.....	1	5	3	2	19	13	.....	170	140	44
Construction	**2,807**	**2,750**	**34**	**214**	**160**	**47**	**2,789**	**1,258**	**27**	**4,441**	**3,611**	**590**
Building	2,616	2,571	26	174	132	35	793	479	26	3,448	2,799	492
Highway	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	115	80	10
Railway and all other	188	178	6	40	28	12	1,992	771	1	878	732	88
Communication	**20**	**13**	**3**	**1**	**1**	.....	**26**	**5**	.....	**36**	**31**	**2**
Transportation	**143**	**35**	**108**	**49**	**14**	**32**	**714**	**101**	**150**	**1,006**	**400**	**521**
Air	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	17	6	20	19	1
Railway (including express)	100	20	80	23	11	10	149	21	117	386	193	137
Water	9	4	5	1	.....	1	38	16	2	29	24	13
All other	34	11	23	25	3	21	503	47	25	571	164	370
Trade	**270**	**76**	**184**	**224**	**57**	**144**	**491**	**209**	**80**	**1,899**	**763**	**950**
Finance and Insurance	**9**	**3**	**4**	**21**	**2**	**19**	**60**	**24**	**13**	**158**	**82**	**66**
Services	**4,172**	**588**	**3,292**	**1,489**	**181**	**939**	**3,378**	**1,106**	**1,036**	**13,239**	**3,853**	**7,143**
Business	41	16	24	44	8	27	63	31	3	160	96	47
Hotel and restaurant	179	89	45	67	18	25	401	166	48	1,093	716	159
Professional and public	439	158	255	166	39	116	217	107	8	1,579	1,010	409
Recreational	47	3	43	18	2	15	22	11	3	270	120	122
Domestic	3,439	311	2,914	1,182	114	748	2,286	664	791	8,221	1,543	4,976
All other	27	11	11	12	.....	8	389	127	183	1,916	368	1,430
Totals	**9,182**	**4,987**	**3,740**	**2,222**	**600**	**1,243**	**12,198**	**4,446**	**1,372**	**36,310**	**20,674**	**10,597**
Men	4,926	4,342	434	1,068	444	627	8,102	2,927	470	23,048	15,309	4,985
Women	4,256	645	3,306	1,154	156	616	4,096	1,519	902	13,262	5,365	5,612

casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 35,737 were of men, and 11,069 of women, while casual work was found for 9,100 men and 14,367 women. A comparison with the same period of 1941 showed that 102,000 placements were then made, of which 64,449 were in regular employment and 37,551 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 106,241 men and 44,701 women—a total of 150,942—in contrast with a registration of 222,726 during the same period of 1941. Employers notified the Commission during the first quarter of 1942 of 88,569 positions, of which 54,923 were for men and 33,646 for women, as compared with 110,724 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding quarter of 1941.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment and Claims Offices for the month of March, 1942.

CLAIMS OFFICES BY INDUSTRIES—JANUARY-MARCH,—1942

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
621	**329**	**2**	**578**	**327**	**4**	**1,118**	**682**	**5**	**247**	**164**	**5**	**3,772**	**2,227**	**34**
3	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]	**2**	.....	**9**	**5**	**2**	**43**	**21**	**14**
2,506	**2,097**	**1**	**206**	**382**	.....	**1,309**	**1,427**	**1**	**550**	**378**	**2**	**9,748**	**7,754**	**9**
171	**120**	.....	**30**	**11**	**1**	**143**	**102**	.....	**151**	**62**	**1**	**1,006**	**670**	**19**
.....	.....	.....	24	5	1	77	47	.....	9	3	.....	143	88	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	26	.....	20	16	.....	75	62	3
171	120	.....	6	6	.....	34	29	.....	122	43	1	788	520	15
999	**762**	**168**	**111**	**63**	**38**	**255**	**237**	**13**	**2,360**	**1,596**	**268**	**19,056**	**13,461**	**2,003**
56	42	12	12	10	2	6	2	2	66	26	18	368	202	101
16	2	7	12	1	11	2	1	.....	11	7	.....	267	133	55
16	9	7	1	1	.....	13	6	6	17	4	7	542	334	138
15	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	2	619	429	109
67	18	48	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	129	82	.....	638	384	209
23	9	2	16	4	4	141	150	.....	223	133	3	680	469	52
18	10	5	3	3	.....	2	2	.....	56	29	8	581	362	143
54	28	20	1	1	1	2	1	.....	45	45	.....	1,768	1,213	123
206	164	26	20	14	2	41	41	3	1,697	1,207	204	9,208	7,224	572
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	14	10	4	1,954	1,058	170
14	10	2	3	3	.....	31	28	.....	44	16	15	491	341	86
191	176	5	10	10	.....	12	3	2	14	8	5	1,022	628	47
31	6	24	5	3	4	.....	.....	.....	26	15	2	399	223	103
290	281	.....	22	13	8	.....	.....	.....	12	11	.....	519	461	55
411	**285**	**118**	**265**	**172**	**88**	**707**	**565**	**27**	**2,102**	**1,746**	**209**	**13,736**	**10,547**	**1,140**
321	248	66	211	170	37	113	89	20	1,838	1,524	163	9,514	8,012	865
2	1	.....	44	2	41	36	34	.....	253	203	45	457	329	98
88	36	52	10	.....	10	558	442	7	11	19	1	3,765	2,206	177
2	**2**	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6**	**2**	.....	**92**	**55**	**5**
72	**22**	**35**	**113**	**48**	**41**	**104**	**69**	**21**	**299**	**116**	**108**	**2,500**	**805**	**1,016**
49	15	20	58	34	1	10	7	1	54	13	37	215	105	66
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	15	10	.....	85	47	5	760	302	351
3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	15	8	.....	126	43	45	221	96	68
19	6	12	54	14	39	64	44	20	34	13	21	1,304	302	531
317	**54**	**253**	**171**	**60**	**100**	**145**	**36**	**103**	**357**	**117**	**191**	**3,874**	**1,372**	**2,005**
33	**5**	**24**	**9**	**3**	**6**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**36**	**13**	**18**	**332**	**133**	**151**
3,235	**894**	**1,398**	**2,191**	**794**	**771**	**2,103**	**803**	**683**	**4,603**	**1,542**	**1,809**	**34,410**	**9,761**	**17,071**
3	2	.....	12	10	.....	50	10	35	10	8	2	383	181	138
452	281	86	177	89	38	153	84	24	833	321	369	3,355	1,764	794
338	178	120	287	134	59	307	235	35	582	416	35	3,915	2,277	1,037
40	14	26	21	2	19	4	.....	2	29	4	19	451	156	249
2,320	388	1,123	1,582	535	568	1,542	459	565	3,092	761	1,367	23,664	4,775	13,052
82	31	43	112	24	87	47	15	22	57	32	17	2,642	608	1,801
8,370	**4,573**	**1,999**	**3,675**	**1,861**	**1,049**	**5,892**	**3,924**	**854**	**10,720**	**5,741**	**2,613**	**88,569**	**46,806**	**23,467**
5,192	3,818	596	1,758	1,181	429	3,791	3,234	215	7,038	4,482	1,344	54,923	35,737	9,100
3,178	755	1,403	1,917	680	620	2,101	690	639	3,682	1,259	1,269	33,646	11,069	14,367

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

JANUARY-FEBRUARY RECORD

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, March, 1942, summarizes the January-February employment situation in Great Britain as follows:

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at February 16 was 99,928, showing a decrease of 287 as compared with January 12. Of this total, 26,508 had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment. Those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 10,664, an increase of 3,376 as compared with January 12. Those registered as

unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 8,663, showing a decrease of 288 as compared with January 12.

The increase in the number of men and boys temporarily suspended from work was mainly due to severe weather conditions which restricted outdoor employment on the day when the count of the numbers unemployed was taken.

The corresponding figures for women and girls on the registers at February 16 were 62,247 wholly unemployed, 6,603 temporarily stopped, and 312 unemployed casual workers. Of those wholly unemployed 2,065 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment, and 1,997 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with January 12, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 8,400, those temporarily stopped a decrease of 845, and unemployed casual workers an increase of 13.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefits or allowances on the registers at February 16 was 140,433, as compared with 137,611 at January 12, and 470,002 at February 10, 1941.

United States

Total civil nonagricultural employment in the United States increased by 303,000 from mid-February to mid-March. The March total amounting to 40,298,000 and representing an increase of 2,537,000 since March, 1941.

The largest gain among the major industrial groups from February to March occurred in contract construction, the increase of 102,000 workers being traceable largely to Federal activities. The employment gain of 74,000 in manufacturing industries was less than the usual February-March increase, conversion of plant facilities to war production and restrictions on the use of critical materials offsetting to some extent the substantial gains in the war industries.

Smaller gains were reported in transportation and public utilities (24,000), trade (21,000), and finance and service (14,000). Employment in the Federal, State, and local government services increased by 69,000, a substantial portion of this gain being registered in government navy yards and arsenals. Employment in the mining group showed a decrease of 1,000 over the month due largely to reduced employment in crude petroleum producing and less-than-seasonal declines in coal mining.

The major factor in the expansion of nonagricultural employment over the year interval was the increase of 1,327,000 factory workers. Federal, State, and local governments showed an increase of 654,000, approximately one-fourth of which was in navy yards and arsenals. Transportation and public utilities increased 218,000, trade rose 129,000, and contract construction employment increased 116,000. The only group showing a decrease over the year was mining (5,000), the March, 1942, levels of employment in anthracite mining and petroleum producing being slightly below the levels of March a year ago.

The rise in factory employment from February to March was about half that which usually occurs under normal peacetime conditions. The durable-goods industries showed an increase of 75,400 wage earners while nondurable goods reported a decrease of 2,200 wage earners. One of the chief factors retarding the rise in factory employment was a further recession in employment in the automobile industry, the March decrease of 9,700 representing the fourth consecutive monthly decline. Employment in automobile plants in March was 181,700 below that of March, 1941, and 194,900 below the 1941 peak reached in June.

Sharp employment increases were again shown in such strategic war industries as shipbuilding; aircraft; foundries and machine shops; electrical machinery; machine tools; machine-tool accessories; blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills; engines; turbines, etc.; firearms, explosives, and ammunition. Among the nondurable-goods industries, slaughtering and meat packing, and book and job printing and publishing showed decreases of slightly more than the usual seasonal amount. Canning showed a substantial greater-than-seasonal decrease, a number of canning companies reporting reductions because of restrictions on tin. Contraseasonal decreases were reported by the furniture, hosiery, and carpet and rug industries, due to restrictions on the use of raw materials.

The increase in factory employment from February to March carried the index for all manufacturing to 134·5 per cent of the 1923-25 average representing a rise of 12·2 per cent over the year. Factory pay rolls advanced 2·1 per cent over the month to 181·9 per cent of the 1923-25 average, and the increase over the year amounted to 38·6 per cent. The increase in working hours in many war industries to well above 48 hours per week, as well as the expansion of hours in other industries, overtime payments and wage-rate increases account for the greater proportionate gains in pay rolls than in employment over the past year.

Employment and pay rolls in retail trade showed less than the usual March increase. Substantial gains were reported by apparel and general merchandising stores. The effect of government restrictions was reflected in

the contraseasonal curtailment of 7·1 per cent in the number of employees of automobile dealers and tire and battery shops. Retail-lumber and building-material dealers also reported a contraseasonal loss (1·5 per cent), and dealers in household furniture, refrigerators, radios and other household electrical appliances reported 1·7 per cent fewer employees. Employment in wholesale trade declined by the usual seasonal amount (0·3 per cent) but pay rolls rose slightly. In the various public utilities employment changes were not significant with the exception of street railways and buses, in which the demand for additional transportation facilities resulted in a rise of approximately 1 per cent in employment instead of the usual small March decrease.

During March, civilian employment in the executive branch of the Federal Government reached a total of 1,889,000 persons requiring $287,477,000 pay rolls. This constituted an increase over February of 83,600 employees and $25,370,000 pay rolls, and, over the corresponding month a year ago, of 687,000 employees and $103,233,000 pay rolls.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

PRIOR to the establishment of Wartime Wage Control under P.C. 8253, inspection and enforcement of fair wages and labour conditions on Government contracts was provided under P.C. 5522 of July 22, 1941 (Labour Gazette, August, 1941, page 869), which empowered the Minister of Labour "to appoint any provincial official or any other person authorized to inspect labour conditions pursuant to the law of any province as his duly authorized representative for the enforcement of the fair wages and labour conditions on Dominion contracts". It also established a penalty for any person who obstructs such a representative in the pursuit of his duties.

P.C. 1774 of March 9, 1942, replaces the foregoing Order and gives recognition to the jurisdiction of the National War Labour Board which was charged in P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941, with the administration of the fair wage and labour conditions on Government contracts, as well as the administration of the wages and cost-of-living bonus provisions of that Order. P.C. 1774 also contemplates the extension of the appointment of representatives of the Minister of Labour to include provincial wage commissions, parity committees, or other agencies whose inspection function would usefully serve the National or a Regional War Labour Board with respect to the enforcement of those matters with which such Boards are charged.

Accordingly the National War Labour Board is now furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wage Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Orders in Council of April 9, 1924, and of December 31, 1934. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On May 30, 1941, an Order in Council, P.C. 3884, was passed rescinding the schedule of minimum wage rates set out in the "B" conditions which had been in effect since December, 1934, and establishing increased rates of 35 cents and 25 cents respectively for male and female workers over eighteen years of age. It also made provision for a system of permits to employ beginners and handicapped workers at sub-standard rates, and provided penalties for non-compliance with the prescribed rates.

On October 4, 1941, P.C. 3884 was revoked by the passage of Order in Council P.C. 7679 and minimum rates were prescribed for all employees of Government contractors and subcontractors. (The full text of this Order in Council appears at pages 1226 and 1237 of the Labour Gazette for October.)

The four major changes made by the new Order are: (1) the application of the minimum rates to *all* employees of contractors and subcontractors throughout an establishment of which any part may be engaged on Government orders and not only as previously to those employees actually engaged on Government work; (2) the addition of a new minimum wage rate of 20 cents an hour for employees under 18 years of age whose rates previously had been set by provincial regulation, (3) the authorization of special beginners' rates; and (4) the exemption from the necessity of obtaining beginners' permits unless the number of beginners exceeds a quota of 20 per cent of the total number of employees in any establishment.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were suspended in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. This clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other persons doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages:

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance, or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreements with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent viola-

tions to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded During April

During the month of April the National War Labour Board prepared, on request, 132 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

Particulars of the contracts which have been entered into recently by the various Government departments (other than the Department of Munitions and Supply) appear in the accompanying table:—

Department	Description of Contract	Location	Name of Contractor	Date of Contract	Amount of Contract	Labour Conditions
Public Works..	Additional storey, cloak room wing, Rideau Hall.	Ottawa, Ont....	R. Taylor and Son, Ottawa, Ont.	Dec. 17, 1941	13,300 00	"A1" Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Repairs to Dredge *Pownal No. 2.*	Point Tupper, N.S.	Port Hawkesbury Marine Railway Company, Ltd., Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	Mar. 19, 1942	7,640 00	"A2"—General Clause.
Public Works..	Repairs to Dredge *P.W.D. No. 5.*	Sydney, N.S...	The Sydney Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd., Sydney, N.S.	April 1, 1942	9,860 00	"A2"—General Clause.
Transport.....	Additional development of Aerodrome.	Holsom, Alta...	F. R. Gibbs, Medicine Hat, Alta.	April 9, 1942	40,539 75 (estimated)	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional development of Aerodrome.	Vanscoy, Sask..	Evans Gravel Surfacing Company, Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.	April 9, 1942	30,470 50 (estimated)	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Development of Aerodrome.	Chandler, Sask.	Gibbs Brothers, Lumsden, Sask.	April 18, 1942	34,915 00 (estimated)	"A1"—Wage Schedule.

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

NOTE: For the contracts in the following table marked "A1", a schedule of wage rates and other labour conditions was provided. For those contracts marked "A2" no wage schedule was provided but a General Clause was furnished calling for the payment of fair wages and the observance of the usual working hours.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Supply of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, Etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Bedsteads	Simmons, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Poplin Ties	Tooke Bros., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Broadcloth	Dominion Textile Company, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cloth, Brown Serge	Paton Mfg., Company, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Company of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Company of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Barringham Rubber Co. Ltd., Oakville, Ont.
	Uniform Company Reg'd, Quebec, P.Q.
	P. A. Alain, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q.
	Paton Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
	Uniform Cap Manufacturing Company, Ottawa.
	Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
	J. E. Wiegand & Company, Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
	Kaufman Rubber Company, Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Mail Bag Fittings	United-Carr Fastener Company of Canada, Hamilton, Ont.
	Bell Thread Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
	Pritchard-Andrews Company, Ltd., Ottawa.
Letter Pouches and Mail Bags	Hugh Carson Company, Ltd., Ottawa.
Mail Bagging	J. Spencer Turner Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Stamping Machine Parts	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Parcel Scales, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Company, Ltd., Ottawa.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec and the Industrial Standards Act are summarized in separate articles following this.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—MCAVITY & SONS LTD. AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LOCAL 835.

Agreement reached through settlement of a dispute by an I.D.I. Commissioner, as noted on page 515 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from February 16, 1942, to March 31, 1943, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice; the wage rates to continue until the cessation or suspension of hostilities, subject to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 8253.

The company recognizes the shop committee of the union as the bargaining agency. No discrimination against union or non-union employees.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 45 hour week; for night work, 9 per night, 5 nights per week, also a 45 hour week. Overtime: time and one half until midnight; thereafter, double time; double time for work on Sundays and eight specified holidays. For maintenance men, however, time and one half only after 60 hours' work in any one week.

Hourly wage rates: beginners 37 cents, learners 40 cents, machine labourers 42 cents; production workers—class C 46 cents, class B 53 cents, class A 60 cents, machine operators 68 cents, journeymen 75 cents, tool makers 80 cents, apprentices 22 to 40 cents, labourers 38 cents, shop boys and male employees under 18 years 20 cents. For night work, employees to receive 5 per cent extra.

Provision is made for the settlement of any disputes by negotiation, or, if necessary, by arbitration.

Beauharnois, Quebec.—St. Lawrence Alloys and Metals Ltd. and its Employees, Members or not of the Alloys and Metals Workers Union No. 22613 (A.F. of L.).

Agreement reached following application for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, mediation by an officer of the Department of Labour and subsequent withdrawal of the application, as noted on page 515 of this issue. Agreement in effect from April 18, 1942 to April 17, 1943, and for another year, if no notice given. No discrimination against union or non-union employees.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week. Overtime: time and one half for work over 48 hours in a week and for work on six specified holidays. One week's vacation with pay for employees with 16 months' service at May 1 of any year.

The cost-of-living bonus provided by law will be paid. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes.

Vancouver, B.C.—Pacific Bolt Manufacturing Co. Ltd. and Vancouver Metal Workers' Union, Canadian Congress of Labour.

Agreement reached through mediation of officers of the Department of Labour subsequent to a report of a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and a later strike, as noted on page 515 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from April 15, 1942, for the duration of the war and three months after.

The Company recognizes the union as the sole bargaining agency of the employees, with open shop conditions. Hours: 44 per week for day shift; second shift, 8 hours, with 20 minute lunch period, for which 8 hours to be paid for; if required, employees on second shift to work 3¾ hours on Saturday and be paid for 4 hours; for third shift, 7½ hours, with 20 minute lunch period for which 8½ hours' pay allowed; employees on this shift to work 3½ hours on Saturday, if required, and be paid for 4 hours. Overtime to be paid at time and one half for first four hours and double time thereafter; double time for work on Sundays and eight specified holidays.

Hourly wage rates for male employees: spike machine forgers $1, skilled forgers 90 cents, nut forging machine operators 85 cents, forging machine operators 80 cents, machinists 90 cents, sheerman 65 cents, bolt threaders 62½ cents, roll threaders 65 cents, millwright 75 cents, spike machine forgers' helpers 65 and 70 cents, forgers' helpers 50 cents, tapping and burring machine operators 60 cents, bolt trimmers 55 cents, pointers 40 cents, general labourers 45 and 50 cents, assistant shipper 60 cents, nutters 40 cents. In addition to the above basic rates, the parties will conform to regulations of the Dominion Government *re* cost-of-living. Provision is made for recognition of seniority and for settlement of disputes.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Vancouver, B.C.—The Corporation of the City of North Vancouver and Unlicensed Engine Room and Deck Crews of the North Vancouver Ferries, Members of the Inland Boatmen's Union.

Agreement reached following application for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, mediation by an officer of the Department of Labour, as noted on page 515 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from April 10, 1942; the leave and working conditions may be re-opened at any time on 60 days' notice from either party; the basic wage scale and cost-of-living bonus provisions are in effect for the duration of the war and six months after.

The employer agrees to recognize the union as the sole collective bargaining agency as long as the union represents a majority of employees covered by the agreement. Hours: 8 per day, with one day off in seven. Overtime: 75 cents per hour. Monthly wages for unlicensed crews of the deck and engine room departments: deck crew $115, engine room crew $117.50. (This wage increase of $5 per month is retroactive to January 1, 1942). Two weeks' vacation with pay; 12 days' sick leave per year is granted. A cost-of-living bonus of $15 per month is granted from January 1, 1942, to be adjusted quarterly with changes in the cost-of-living on the basis of $5 per month for each 5 point change in the cost-of-living.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings under the Act

THE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act", the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934", continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in

the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A parity committee (formerly called a joint committee) must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A parity committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Procedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August, 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the amendment of twelve agreements, the correction of one and the repeal of one, all of which are noted below. In addition, a request for the extension of a new agreement in the paint manufacturing industry was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 25, and requests for the amendment of the following agreements were also published in the *Quebec Official Gazette:* barbers at Montreal, building trades at Sorel, retail stores at Magog, building trades at Joliette, building trades at Quebec, building trades in the Chicoutimi and Lake St. John district, in the issue of April 11; bakers at Three Rivers, in the issue of April 18; building trades at Quebec, furniture industry throughout the province, barbers at Rouyn and Noranda, policemen, firefighters and inside municipal employees of the city of Quebec, in the issue of April 25. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during April approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and others approving the levying of assessments by certain parity committees.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS, GRANBY

An Order in Council, dated April 15, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 18, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, page 1170, October, 1940, page 1075 and November, 1941, page 1424) by providing for a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with Orders in Council P.C. 8253 and 9514 of the federal government, 1941.

BAKERS, HULL

An Order in Council, dated April 1, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* April 11, repeals the Order in Council making this agreement obligatory and later amendments (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 531, October, 1935, page 954 and October, 1938, page 1171). This agreement was repealed on the request of the parity committee, which notified the department that it no longer held the required authority to see to the proper administration of the decree since the contracting parties do not actually constitute the preponderant group in the baking industry.

Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

FUR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, CITY OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated April 15, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 18, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1940, page 1201, September, 1938, page 1042, and October, 1939, page 1065, and December, 1941, page 1572) by providing for a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with 1941 Orders in Council P.C. 8253 and P.C. 9514 of the federal government. A correction to the original Order in Council also was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of April 4, but does not affect the summaries given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

FUR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY (WHOLESALE), MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated April 15, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 18, amends the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1940, page 970) by adding another employer to the parties to the agreement.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

EMBROIDERY INDUSTRY, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated April 15, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 18, amends the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1941, page 333) by providing for a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with federal government 1941 Orders in Council P.C. 8253 and P.C. 9514.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Lithographing Industry, Province of Quebec

An Order in Council, dated April 15, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 18, amends the previous Order in Council (Labour Gazette, December, 1940, page 1310) by providing for a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with the federal government 1941 Orders in Council P.C. 8253 and P.C. 9514.

Printing Trades, Montreal

An Order in Council, dated March 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 4, extends the term of this agreement (Labour Gazette, June, 1941, page 704, April, 1938, page 452, June, 1936, page 546, December, 1936, page 1181, October, 1939, page 1065, February, 1941, page 183 April, 1941, page 473, December, 1941, page 1572) to June 30, 1942. (An Order in Council extending the term of this agreement from January 1, 1942 to March 31, 1942, was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of December 27, 1941.)

Construction: Buildings and Structure

Plumbers and Sheet Metal Workers, Three Rivers

An Order in Council, dated April 15, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 18, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, March, 1940, page 283, and August, 1941, page 1011) by providing for a cost-of-living bonus of 7 cents per hour for senior journeymen in zone I, and one of 5 cents per hour for senior journeymen in zone II and of junior journeymen of zone I. This bonus is to remain unchanged until February 15, 1943.

Trade

Retail Stores, Quebec

An Order in Council, dated April 15, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 18, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, October, 1940, page 1076; January, 1939, page 96, March, page 336, July, page 729, October, page 1067; January, 1940, page 69, April, page 391, August, page 867; February, 1941, page 184, August, page 1013 and November, page 1425) by providing for a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with the federal government 1941 Orders in Council P.C. 8253 and P.C. 9514.

Garages and Service Station Employees, Quebec

See below under "Service: Custom and Repair."

Service: Custom and Repair

Garages and Service Station Employees, Quebec

An Order in Council, dated April 15, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 18, amends the previous Orders in Council for these industries (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 676, December, page 1174, February, 1939, page 218, April, page 435, May, page 529, June, page 630; July, 1940, page 734, October, page 1076 and December, page 1312) by providing for a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with the federal government 1941 Order in Council P.C. 8253 and amendments.

Service: Business and Personal

Tavern Employees, Quebec

An Order in Council, dated April 1, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 11, amends the previous Orders in Council (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 698, July, page 800, and January, 1940, page 69) by providing for a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with the federal government 1941 Orders in Council P.C. 8253 and P.C. 9514.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Quebec

An Order in Council, dated April 15, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 18, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, August, 1941, page 1013) by providing for a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with the federal government 1941 Orders in Council P.C. 8253 and P.C. 9514.

Barbers, St. John and Iberville

An Order in Council, dated April 15, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 18, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1573) by providing for a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with the federal government 1941 Orders in Council P.C. 8253 and P.C. 9514.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan

In six provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any (or specified) industries, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zones designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in

carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. References to the summaries of these Acts and of amendments to them are given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 1077. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

New Brunswick

Construction: Buildings and Structures

CARPENTERS, MONCTON

A schedule of wages and hours for carpenters and joiners in the city of Moncton and within 5 miles of it, was published in *The Royal Gazette*, April 15, and is to be in effect from March 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48 hour week. Overtime: time and one half for first hour and double time thereafter; double time also for all work on Sundays and holidays. Minimum wage rates: carpenters and joiners with less than one year's experience 45 cents, with one year's experience 50 cents, with two years' experience 60 cents, with more than three years' experience 65 cents. (In the previous schedule the minimum rate was 50 cents.)

Saskatchewan

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, MOOSE JAW

An Order in Council, approved April 7, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, April 15, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1940, page 71) by making a slight change in the arrangement of hours.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES IN CANADA 1901-1941

THE report on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1929, 1940 and 1941, No. 25 in the series, published each year since 1921, not being available yet as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, the table of index numbers of rates of wages for various classes of labour is given herewith in advance of publication later. Most of the reports in this series were issued as supplements to the Gazette for January, but No. 22, that for 1929, 1937 and 1938, and No. 23 for 1929, 1938 and 1939, were issued as supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1939, March, 1940 and No. 24 for 1929, 1939 and 1940 was a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1941.

This table of index numbers was first published in Report No. 1, issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1921, and covered the period 1901 to 1920. The index number for each group in each year since 1921 has been calculated by ascertaining the percentage change in each wage rate for the current year from the rate shown for the preceding year and averaging such percentage changes. The group index for the preceding year is then adjusted according to the average change so ascertained. Until 1935 only the figures for the first six groups were averaged but in Report No. 19 for the years 1929, 1934 and 1935 all the group figures were averaged, being weighted according to the approximate number of employees in each group of trades or industry as shown by the Census of 1921 and of 1931. The weights are as follows (in thousands): building trades 143; metal trades 131; printing trades 25; electric railways 18; steam railways 161; coal mining 28; common factory labour 110; miscellaneous factory trades 363; logging and sawmilling 77.

The figures were secured in June for the building trades, logging and sawmilling, pulp and paper mills, iron and steel products including automobiles, parts and accessories. For the other trades and industries the information was secured chiefly in September. Changes in wages after that month are not reflected in the index numbers, except in building trades and a few other cases. Each employer and union, however, was requested to report any cost of living bonus and all reported were added to the wage rates and included in the calculation of the index number. For steam railways, coal mining and metal mining the bonus after November 15 was included.

Index Number on Basis of Wages 1935-1939 as 100

The index number outlined above was on the basis of wages in 1913 as 100 to correspond with the index number of changes in the cost-of-living, published by the Department in the LABOUR GAZETTE, and which was also on the basis of prices in 1913 as 100. A new official cost-of-living index number for Canada was constructed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of prices in 1935-1939 as 100. This was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1940, and in subsequent issues. It was therefore, desirable

to have a wage index number on the same base. The figures in the old index number have therefore been converted to the base 1935-1939.

For each group the figures in the earlier index were averaged from 1935 to 1939, and the resulting average divided into the figures for each year from 1901 to 1940, multiplied by 100. The average for all groups in each year was made by averaging the group figures weighted according to the approximate number of workers in each, as had been done for the earlier index since 1935 as described above.

Index figures for four new groups have been calculated and were included in the new index. The weights for these were as follows: metal mining 30, steamships 16, laundries 19 and telephone employees 18. The weight for metal mining was derived from the number of employees in 1921, 1931 and 1938, whereas

INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOUR IN CANADA 1901-1941
(Rates in 1935-39=100)

Year	Building Trades (a)	Metal Trades (b)	Printing Trades (c)	Electric Railways (d)	Steam Railways (e)	Coal Mining (f)	Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades (g)	Logging and Sawmilling (h)	Metal Mining	Steamships	Laundries	Telephones	General Average Weighted* (h)
1901	31·5	37·8	32·0	33·7	35·4	48·8	.....	.....	55·7	62·9	48·3	.....	.....	39·6
1902	38·9	38·7	32·8	35·8	37·0	49·4	.....	.....	57·1	63·3	48·5	.....	.....	42·1
1903	40·8	40·4	33·3	37·5	38·6	50·3	.....	.....	58·4	61·2	48·3	.....	.....	43·6
1904	42·2	41·9	35·2	38·5	39·5	50·2	.....	.....	59·4	59·7	48·9	.....	.....	44·5
1905	44·2	43·4	36·5	38·7	38·3	50·9	.....	.....	61·5	60·3	49·2	.....	.....	45·4
1906	46·5	44·0	38·4	40·0	40·8	51·6	.....	.....	63·6	64·2	50·0	.....	.....	47·3
1907	48·5	45·4	41·7	42·9	41·6	55·2	.....	.....	65·2	63·4	51·1	.....	.....	48·8
1908	49·3	46·7	42·8	43·1	44·3	55·9	.....	.....	63·9	64·4	52·4	.....	.....	49·9
1909	50·3	47·5	44·4	42·8	44·4	56·1	.....	.....	67·2	65·0	53·1	.....	.....	50·9
1910	52·6	49·0	46·7	45·2	46·3	55·6	.....	.....	69·3	64·2	53·2	.....	.....	52·5
1911	54·6	50·2	48·8	46·4	49·2	57·5	49·9	47·7	70·7	64·9	54·0	.....	.....	51·8
1912	58·1	52·6	51·1	48·7	50·3	58·0	51·6	48·6	73·0	68·2	55·1	.....	.....	53·5
1913	60·5	55·2	53·2	52·7	51·4	59·0	52·6	50·0	73·9	67·1	57·2	47·8	.....	54·9
1914	61·0	55·4	54·5	53·2	52·4	60·1	53·1	51·6	70·6	67·2	58·1	50·0	.....	55·6
1915	61·4	56·0	55·1	51·6	52·3	60·4	53·1	53·1	68·0	68·1	59·4	48·3	.....	56·0
1916	62·0	59·0	56·3	53·9	54·4	65·9	58·0	57·6	79·3	75·2	60·4	51·6	.....	59·9
1917	66·5	70·6	59·2	60·4	64·0†	77·2	67·9	64·0	100·5	83·4	71·0	57·8	.....	68·7
1918	76·2	85·6	65·8	75·3	81·2	93·1	80·1	73·4	114·6	90·6	86·5	66·7	.....	80·7
1919	89·7	99·3	77·6	86·1	94·6	100·6	94·7	90·1	131·2	90·9	95·4	76·4	.....	94·8
1920	109·5	115·5	97·9	102·4	113·6	116·6	113·2	108·5	148·7	105·8	115·7	89·7	95·1	112·7
1921	103·2	103·0	102·9	101·3	100·7	122·9	100·2	101·1	112·9	97·9	105·6	99·0	94·6	102·7
1922	98·4	95·8	102·3	97·2	94·8	116·7	96·2	94·6	92·6	90·5	95·4	99·9	89·9	95·9
1923	100·7	96·0	100·5	98·2	95·8	116·7	95·5	98·1	107·1	94·5	100·7	101·3	91·3	98·6
1924	102·7	96·8	102·1	98·3	95·8	113·5	96·3	98·8	116·2	94·6	99·2	101·6	91·8	99·8
1925	103·1	96·7	102·6	99·0	95·8	98·9	97·9	97·8	107·8	95·9	99·4	100·7	91·9	98·8
1926	104·2	97·8	102·9	99·3	95·8	98·8	98·5	98·4	108·4	95·8	99·2	101·6	92·5	99·4
1927	108·5	98·2	103·8	100·1	102·0	99·1	98·7	99·7	109·5	95·9	100·4	102·5	94·2	101·5
1928	112·3	99·3	105·5	102·3	102·0	99·6	98·4	100·5	110·9	95·8	111·1	103·3	96·0	102·7
1929	119·6	101·8	107·7	104·7	105·0	99·6	98·7	101·1	110·5	96·4	105·7	103·5	97·1	104·5
1930	123·0	102·9	108·2	105·1	105·0	99·9	98·9	101·2	109·2	96·5	106·9	103·7	97·6	105·2
1931	118·5	100·9	102·2	104·7	102·4‡	99·9	96·4	98·7	92·6	95·2	102·3	103·2	97·9	101·7
1932	107·9	96·4	103·4	100·7	94·6	96·8	91·3	92·2	76·7	92·2	95·1	100·7	91·3	94·5
1933	95·6	93·3	98·1	96·3	92·4	95·5	88·4	87·9	66·0	91·1	89·3	98·6	90·6	89·6
1934	93·7	92·7	97·7	96·2	89·3	96·1	89·8	90·3	74·9	93·4	88·6	97·7	96·6	90·5
1935	96·7	93·6	98·2	96·8	94·6	97·8	92·0	92·2	82·3	95·2	89·2	98·2	95·9	93·1
1936	97·3	93·8	98·6	97·8	94·6	97·9	94·5	94·4	90·5	97·6	90·6	98·7	96·7	94·8
1937	100·1	103·4	99·9	100·4	100·8	98·4	102·8	101·9	104·6	101·9	101·2	100·0	101·6	101·8
1938	102·5	104·4	101·5	102·1	105·0	102·9	105·0	105·2	112·0	102·4	109·0	101·4	102·8	104·9
1939	103·3	104·7	101·9	102·7	105·0	102·9	105·9	106·0	110·5	102·8	110·0	101·7	103·1	105·3
1940	105·7	109·3	103·6	105·6	105·0	104·0	109·5	110·6	114·2	103·5	115·5	103·1	104·1	108·4
1941	111·7	119·0	108·6	113·7	117·7	116·6	122·4	121·7§	125·6	113·2	126·9	110·2	114·5	118·9§

* Weighted according to average number of workers in each group in 1921 and 1931 except metal mining where years 1921, 1931 and 1938 were used

† Including some increases effected near the end of the year

‡ Including a 10 per cent decrease for certain classes toward the end of the year

(*a*) Seven trades from 1901 to 1920, eight from 1921 to 1926, nine from 1927 to 1941; 13 cities to 1927, 14 cities to 1930, thereafter 31 to 42 cities

(*b*) Five trades from 1901 to 1926, four from 1927 to 1941.

(*c*) Two trades from 1901 to 1920, four for 1921 and 1922, two for 1923 and 1924, six from 1925 to 1941.

(*d*) Two classes from 1901 to 1923, five classes 1924 to 1941; from 1901 to 1930, 13 cities; thereafter 35 decreasing to 25.

(*e*) Twenty-three classes.

(*f*) Four classes 1901 to 1920, twelve classes 1921 to 1941.

(*g*) The number of samples (and industries) increased from time to time since 1920; machine operators, helpers, etc., also included.

(*h*) Revised, see text.

§ Preliminary.

for the other industries the weights were derived from the number employed in 1921 and 1931 as shown by the census. In metal mining there has been a much greater increase in numbers employed than in other industries.

The new table of index numbers is given herewith for the years 1901 to 1941. The index for the Logging and Sawmilling group has been recalculated, rates of wages for many additional employers being included in the calculation which was carried back to 1901 instead of only to 1911. The general index is therefore revised to include the changes in this group.

During 1941, all groups were higher than in 1940 and the general index number advanced approximately ten per cent. The increases were greatest in steam railways, coal mining, common factory labour, miscellaneous factory trades, logging and sawmilling, and steamships, these being up ten per cent or more.

The index numbers on the 1913 base for 1941 in continuation of the table previously published were as follows: building trades 184·6, metal trades 215·8, printing trades 203·6, electric railways 215·8, steam railways 229·1, coal mining 195·6, common factory labour 232·6, miscellaneous factory trades 243·1, logging and sawmilling 221·2. The unweighted average for the first six groups was 207·6 and the weighted average was 209·5. The general average (weighted) for all groups was 224·3. The figure for the miscellaneous factory trades groups is preliminary, the compilation being incomplete and therefore the general average is also preliminary.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, APRIL, 1942

Cost-of-Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of the cost-of-living in Canada on the base period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 115·9 at the beginning of April the same as at the beginning of March as compared with 108·6 for April, 1941, 104·6 for April, 1940, and 100·8 for August, 1939, the last prewar month. All group indexes with the exception of home furnishings and services were unchanged between March 2 and April 1. In the food group increases in the cost of butter, beef, tea, bananas, and oranges were offset by declines in eggs, veal and potatoes. The increase in the cost-of-living since August, 1939 was 15 per cent down to April 1, as compared with 27·2 per cent between July, 1914, and March, 1917, the comparable period during the last war.

After adjustment to the base 100·0 for August, 1939, as required by Order in Council P.C. 8253, the index was 115·0 at April 1, as compared with 114·5 at January 2, and 114·6 at October 1, 1941, thus showing an advance of five-tenths of one point between the beginning of January and the beginning of April, 1942, and a wartime increase in the cost-of-living of 15 points.

On page 504 of this issue reference is made to a statement by the National War Labour Board as to any adjustment in the cost-of-living bonus to be made for the three-month period May 15 to August 15.

Foods advanced 24.6 per cent between August, 1939, and April, 1942; clothing 19·7 per cent; home furnishings and services 17·0 per cent; fuel and light 14·0 per cent; rent 7·1 per cent and miscellaneous 5·7 per cent.

The control of prices under an Order in Council of November 1, 1941, P.C. 8527, became effective on December 1, 1941, the Order having been amended to change the effective date from November 17 to December 1. The text of P.C. 8527 which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1941, on page 1371 provided that no person should sell any goods or supply services at prices higher than during the period September 15 to October 11, except under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1941, on pages 1498 to 1501 under the title "Stabilization of Prices in Canada", there appeared an article outlining the technique of price control and in subsequent issues under the title "Operation of Price Control in Canada" the activities of the Board in the operation of the price control policy are summarized. Prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, furs and certain kinds of fresh, cured and canned fish were exempted by the Board from the provisions of the maximum prices regulations. The order does not apply to sales by farmers and fishermen to dealers or processors of live stock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm made cheese, honey, maple syrup and fish, but does apply to sales by such dealers and processors and to sales by farmers and fishermen to consumers. On December 19, 1941, the Board announced that an increase in the price of milk by one cent per quart might be authorized in certain areas and under specified conditions.

Authorization for similarly limited increases in retail prices of some kinds of tea in certain provinces, by amounts up to five cents per pound, was announced on January 16. On January 20 the Board re-established the price ceiling on onions, the basic period being the week ended January 10, 1942, and on March 10 the price ceiling on potatoes was re-established the basic period to be February 2 to February 7.

The index number of the cost-of-living was constructed on the basis of a survey of expenditure of 1,439 families of wage-earners and salaried workers with earnings between $450 and $2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was $1,453.90 divided as follows: food (31·3 per cent), $443; shelter (19·1 per cent), $269.50; fuel and light (6·4 per cent), $90.50; clothing (11·7 per cent), $165.80; home furnishings (8·9 per cent), $125.70; miscellaneous (22·6 per cent), $319.40.

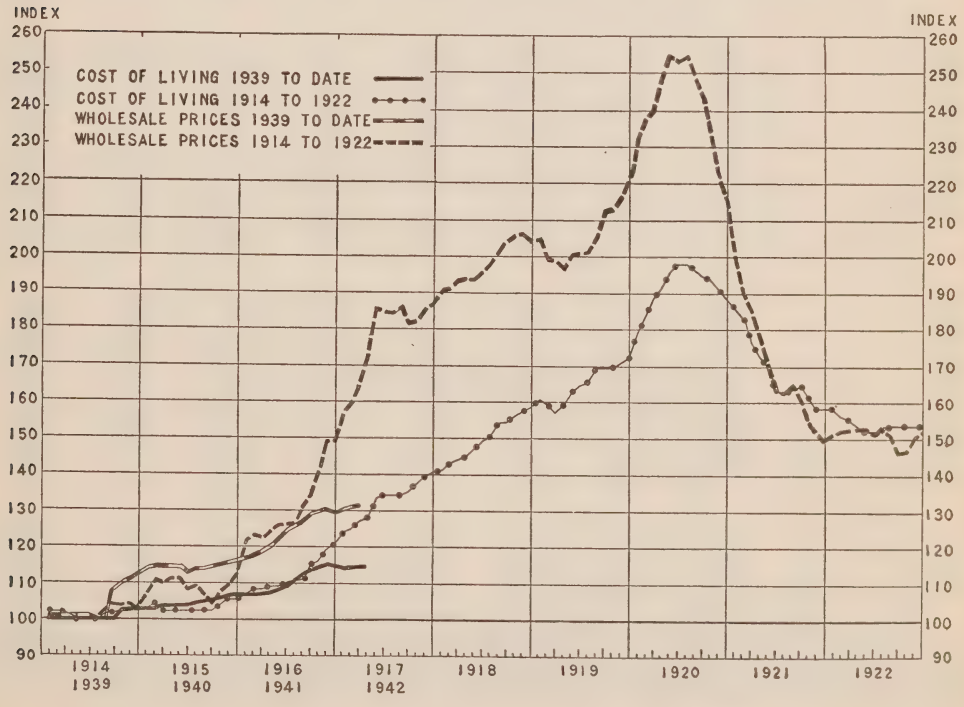
The last named group includes health (4·3 per cent), $60.80; personal care (1·7 per cent), $23.90; transportation (5·6 per cent), $79.30; recreation (5·8 per cent), $82.10; life insurance (5·2 per cent), $73.30. Other expenditure not directly represented in the index was $40.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of retail prices of commodities included in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services. The figures at certain dates since August, 1939, are: August, 1939, 100·0; September, 100·0; October, 103·8; November, 104·3; December, 104·3; January, 1940, 104·2; February, 104·3; March, 105·5; April, 105·5; May, 105·3; June, 105·3; July, 106·4; August, 106·8; September, 107·9; October, 108·4; November, 109·7; December, 110·0; January, 1941, 110·4; February, 110·1; March, 110·2; April, 110·7; May, 110·9; June, 112·7; July, 114·9; August, 117·7; September, 119·4; October, 120·1; November, 121·4; December, 120·6; January, 1942, 119·9; February, 120·3; March, 120·6; April, 120·6.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of the cost-of-living and wholesale prices since the beginning of the present war compared with prices in the period of 1914-1922.

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA 1914-1922 AND 1939-1942

BASE: PRICES IN JULY 1914 AND IN AUGUST 1939=100



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

PRICES AS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

—	Adjusted to base 100·0 for August, 1939	On base of average prices in 1935–1939 as 100*						
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
1913		79·7	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3	
1914		80·0	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3	
1915		81·6	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9	
1916		88·3	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5	
1917		104·5	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5	
1918		118·3	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4	
1919		130·0	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2	
1920		150·5	188·1	100·2	119·9	213·1	110·3	
1921		132·5	143·9	109·2	127·6	123·4	112·5	
1922		121·3	121·9	113·7	122·2	147·0	112·5	
1923		121·7	122·8	116·6	122·2	145·1	111·7	
1924		119·5	120·9	117·4	119·2	141·7	109·6	
1925		120·6	126·3	117·4	116·8	141·3	107·5	
1926		121·8	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1	
1927		119·9	130·8	114·5	114·4	135·6	105·1	
1928		120·5	131·5	117·3	113·2	135·5	104·8	
1929		121·7	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0	
1930		120·8	131·5	122·7	111·8	130·6	105·4	
1931		109·1	103·1	119·4	110·0	114·3	103·3	
1932		99·0	85·7	109·7	106·8	100·6	100·4	
1933		94·4	84·9	98·6	102·5	93·3	98·2	
1934		95·6	92·7	93·2	102·1	97·1	97·8	
1935		96·2	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7
1936		98·1	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1
1937		101·2	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1
1938		102·2	103·8	103·1	97·7	100·9	102·4	101·2
1939								
August 1	**100·0**	100·8	99·3	103·8	99·0	100·1	100·9	101·3
September 1	**100·0**	100·8	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3
October 2	**102·7**	103·5	106·3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7
November 1	**103·0**	103·8	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9
December 1	**103·0**	103·8	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0
Year		101·5	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4
1940								
January 2	**103·0**	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8
February 1	**103·0**	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9
March 1	**103·8**	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9
April 1	**103·8**	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8
May 1	**104·1**	104·9	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8
June 1	**104·1**	104·9	103·8	106·9	106·0	109·1	106·5	101·8
July 2	**104·8**	105·6	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2
August 1	**105·1**	105·9	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0
September 2	**105·6**	106·4	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·8
October 1	**106·2**	107·0	106·1	107·7	108·0	113·5	109·7	102·8
November 1	**106·9**	107·8	108·7	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·0	102·8
December 2	**107·1**	108·0	109·1	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·7	102·8
Year		105·6	105·6	106·3	107·1	109·2	107·2	102·3
1941								
January 2	**107·4**	108·3	109·7	107·7	108·6	113·7	110·8	103·1
February 1	**107·3**	108·2	108·8	107·7	108·7	114·1	111·5	103·1
March 1	**107·3**	108·2	109·0	107·7	108·9	114·2	111·6	102·9
April 1	**107·7**	108·6	110·1	107·7	108·9	114·3	111·7	102·9
May 1	**108·5**	109·4	109·7	109·7	109·2	114·5	111·8	105·1
June 2	**109·6**	110·5	112·5	109·7	110·2	114·9	112·1	105·6
July 2	**111·0**	111·9	116·6	109·7	110·5	115·1	113·0	105·6
August 1	**112·8**	113·7	121·3	109·7	110·5	115·7	114·3	106·1
September 2	**113·8**	114·7	123·3	109·7	110·9	117·4	115·8	106·4
October 1	**114·6**	115·5	123·2	111·2	112·1	119·6	117·3	106·5
November 1	**115·4**	116·3	125·4	111·2	112·7	120·0	117·9	106·7
December 1	**114·9**	115·8	123·8	111·2	112·7	119·9	117·9	106·7
Year		111·7	116·1	109·4	110·3	116·1	113·8	105·1
1942								
January 2	**114·5**	115·4	122·3	111·2	112·9	119·9	118·0	106·8
February 2	**114·8**	115·7	123·1	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
March 2	**115·0**	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
April 1,	**115·0**	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·1	107·1

*** For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.**

The cost of living bonus provided for by P.C. 8253 must be based on the index shown in the left-hand column. For each rise of one point in the index the amount of the bonus or its increase shall be:—(1) twenty-five cents per week for all adult male employees, and for all other employees employed at basic wage rates of twenty-five dollars or more per week, and (2) one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under twenty-one years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than twenty-five dollars per week.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA FOR CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS AND FUEL AT CERTAIN DATES 1914 TO 1942

Commodities	Per	April 1914	April 1915	April 1917	April 1918	April 1920	April 1922	April 1926	April 1929	April 1933	April 1937	April 1939	April 1941	March 1942	April 1942
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	lb.	24·5	23·3	29·0	33·9	39·3	28·8	28·8	35·4	20·7	24·9	27·8	31·9	34·1	34·3
Beef, round steak	lb.	.....	20·4	25·7	30·8	33·8	23·9	23·4	30·1	16·7	20·4	23·5	27·7	30·3	30·5
Beef, rib roast	lb.	.....	18·8	23·6	28·3	31·2	22·3	21·8	27·5	15·9	18·7	20·6	27·3*a*	29·5	29·7
Beef, shoulder	lb.	16·5	16·4	19·8	24·1	25·2	16·2	15·7	21·9	11·3	13·6	15·9	19·0*b*	21·5*b*	21·8*b*
Beef, stewing	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	12·6	12·3	17·4	9·2	11·1	13·3	15·7	17·9	18·1
Veal, forequarter	lb.	17·6	17·1	21·7	26·3	26·4	19·0	18·9	24·3	12·3	14·2	16·6	19·4	22·1	21·3
Mutton, hindquarter	lb.	21·0	20·8	26·9	33·2	36·2	27·4	29·4	30·1	19·2	23·2	24·0	30·1*c*	32·4*c*	32·7*c*
Pork, fresh, from ham	lb.	20·3	18·4	27·3	35·7	39·1	30·0	29·6	29·0	14·5	20·9	23·8	22·3	29·7	29·6
Pork, salt mess	lb.	18·5	17·4	28·3	33·6	35·8	26·6	27·2	26·6	14·3	19·7	21·3	20·4	23·9	24·0
Bacon, not sliced	lb.	26·1	24·7	34·5	48·1	54·4	41·3	41·8	37·6	18·8	28·5	30·3	28·5	39·3	39·9
Bacon, sliced	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	58·4	45·6	46·1	42·0	21·9	32·0	33·7	32·7	43·1	43·2
Fish, salt cod	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·4	21·4	20·9	21·3	17·4	17·8	18·1	20·0	24·5	25·1
Fish, finnan haddie	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	19·8	19·9	20·4	15·9	17·0	16·9	19·8	23·3	23·8
Lard	lb.	19·1	17·5	28·2	34·7	38·5	22·5	24·7	22·1	12·4	16·8	12·4	10·3	16·0	16·1
Eggs, fresh	doz.	24·0	23·4	37·1	46·0	53·1	33·5	39·8	40·3	22·9	26·8	28·2*d*	27·0*d*	38·2*d*	36·5*d*
Eggs, cooking	doz.	23·2	21·8	32·9	43·9	48·3	30·6	34·8	34·9	18·1	22·7	24·0*f*	23·5*f*	33·6*f*	32·4*f*
Milk	qt.	8·9	9·1	10·1	12·0	15·0	12·4	12·1	12·5	9·3	10·8	10·9	11·5	11·8	11·8
Butter, dairy	lb.	29·5	33·1	42·6	49·2	65·5	38·7	46·3	44·3	24·9	26·9	23·6	34·7	35·0	35·7
Butter, creamery	lk.	34·7	37·9	47·9	54·8	72·5	44·9	51·5	49·0	28·8	30·5	26·6	38·8	38·9	39·1
Cheese, Canadian, mild	lb.	19·3	22·0	30·8	31·1	37·8	28·5	32·6*h*	33·8*h*	19·5*h*	o22·5*h*	22·2*h*	24·2	36·5	36·5
Bread, white	lb.	4·3	4·8	6·2	7·8	9·2	7·0	7·6	7·7	5·5	6·8	6·6	6·7	6·8	6·8
Flour	lb.	3·3	4·3	5·9	6·7	8·0	4·8	5·3	4·9	2·6	4·5	3·0	3·7	3·6	3·6
Rolled oats, bulk	lb.	4·4	5·2	5·6	8·0	8·3	5·6	5·8	6·3	4·6	5·7	5·0	5·2	5·7	5·7
Rice	lb.	5·8	5·9	6·9	10·7	17·1	9·3	11·0	10·5	7·9	8·2	8·1	9·3	10·7	10·8
Tomatoes, canned, 2½'s	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·6	19·2	16·4	15·6	11·7	13·3	10·5	13·7	13·9	13·9
Peas, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	14·6	19·9	21·2	19·1	17·5	15·9	11·7	12·3	10·5	12·0	12·5	12·4
Corn, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	15·7	23·6	21·5	17·1	16·4	15·9	11·6	12·4	10·5	12·4	13·4	13·4
Beans, dry	lb.	5·9	6·9	13·4	16·9	11·9	8·9	7·9	11·8	3·7	7·8	5·0	6·2	6·5	6·6
Onions	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·5	14·5	4·9	8·3	3·4	4·0	4·2	5·0	6·7	6·9
Potatoes	75 lb.	108·3	80·0	247·5	160·8	512·5	123·1	245·7	105·5	76·7	160·6	115·0	105·8	180·3	180·1
Potatoes	15 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	106·9	29·2	55·2	25·8	19·1	37·0	27·2	25·7	39·7	40·0
Apples, evaporated	lb.	13·0	11·6	14·6	22·1	29·2	23·0	19·9	21·4	14·8	16·1	15·6	14·9	15·2	15·1
Prunes, medium	lb.	12·5	12·9	14·3	17·6	27·6	18·9	15·7	13·5	10·9	11·7	10·7	11·5	12·7	12·7
Raisins, seedless, 16 oz.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·0	27·8	18·1	15·8	17·1	16·9	16·7	16·7	17·2	17·2
Currants	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	31·0	23·2	18·9	19·7	16·3	15·2	14·9	14·8	15·1	15·1
Peaches, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	41·4	35·5	29·2	26·5	20·3	19·3	16·3	15·6	16·0	16·0
Corn syrup, 5 lb	ton	.....	.....	.....	.....	70·2	52·4	45·5	42·3	39·1	44·1	42·9	45·5	59·5	59·6
Sugar, granulated	lb.	5·6	8·1	9·6	10·6	21·7	8·4	7·9	7·4	7·4	6·4	6·3	7·9	8·6	8·6
Sugar, yellow	lb.	5·2	7·3	8·8	10·0	20·4	8·0	7·5	7·0	7·1	6·3	6·2	7·7	8·4	8·4
Tea, black	lb,	35·1	36·9	43·9	51·1	65·9	54·4	72·0	70·6	42·0	52·4	58·5	69·5	83·8	84·0
Coffee	lb.	37·9	39·1	40·0	40·9	60·4	53·6	61·4	60·7	39·9	35·5	34·0	45·9	47·9	48·0
Cocoa, ½ lb	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	30·8	29·1	27·4	27·5	24·7	19·9	19·2	19·3	19·0	19·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Coal, anthracite, U.S.	ton	8·65	8·49	10·35	11·48	15·92	17·40	17·76	16·37	15·34	14·76	14·64	15·85	16·60	16·60
Coal, bituminous	ton	6·14	5·95	8·13	9·25	11·20	10·93	10·31	10·11	9·25	9·41	9·44	10·05	10·61	10·57
Coke	ton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·10	13·00	11·71	12·23	11·94	12·80	13·65	13·60
Wood, hard, long	cord	7·00	6·72	8·10	10·74	12·72	12·50	12·27	12·30	10·09	9·53	9·51	10·20	11·21	11·36
Wood, hard, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·56	14·35	14·48	14·64	11·97	11·29	11·60	12·35	13·41	13·63
Wood, soft, long	cord	5·47	5·02	5·91	7·99	9·71	9·30	8·95	8·90	7·46	7·22	7·14	7·59	8·26	8·35
Wood, soft, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·36	11·01	11·10	11·07	9·05	8·48	8·56	9·02	9·62	9·72

a Rolled. *b* Blade. *c* Lamb. *d* Grade A. *f* Grade B. *h* Kind most sold.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1942.

——	Total	Food	Rent	Fuel	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
Halifax	113·5	127·3	104·2	105·9	116·1	114·7	105·7
Saint John	115·1	123·9	107·3	109·5	120·8	116·1	107·6
Montreal	117·4	128·0	108·3	116·3	123·2	117·6	105·1
Toronto	114·7	123·9	108·5	117·7	117·3	114·2	107·3
Winnipeg	112·6	122·4	104·4	107·1	116·8	115·6	105·6
Saskatoon	116·1	126·2	113·1	107·0	119·2	120·1	105·0
Edmonton	111·1	119·7	100·0	99·4	122·9	117·2	104·9
Vancouver	112·2	123·3	99·4	111·5	118·6	112·8	105·2

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal			Pork				Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Boneless fronts, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb	Fresh, loin, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast, from ham, per lb.	Fresh, shoulder, per lb.	Salt, regular mess, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Medium, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**34·3**	**30·5**	**29·7**	**21·8**	**18·1**	**24·2**	**21·3**	**32·7**	**33·2**	**29·6**	**25·3**	**24·6**	**39·9**	**43·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**36·5**	**30·1**	**29·6**	**21·9**	**18·1**	**20·5**	**16·7**	**33·4**	**33·2**	**33·3**	**26·2**	**22·7**	**37·7**	**42·9**
1—Sydney	38·5	31·3	31·3	25	19·7	.....	18	33	36	35	.....	23·3	37	43
2—New Glasgow	35·7	31	30·7	23	18·2	21·3	15	35	33·3	35	28·3	23·8	37	42·3
3—Amherst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·8	.....	43·7
4—Halifax	34·7	27·9	26·5	19·7	18·2	19·7	17	31·2	31·2	30	24·5	21·8	39	41·9
5—Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	43·2
6—Truro	37·2	30·2	30	20	16·4	.....	.....	34·3	32·2	.....	25·8	23·5	.....	43·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**35·1**	**29·2**	**27·2**	**21·5**	**18·0**	.....	**17·0**	.....	**31·8**	**33·0**	**24·5**	**22·8**	**40·0**	**43·7**
New Brunswick (average)	**37·7**	**29·3**	**28·8**	**20·5**	**16·5**	**23·2**	**20·0**	**32·8**	**31·5**	**30·5**	**24·6**	**23·6**	**40·0**	**42·3**
8—Moncton	36·4	28·3	27·1	20·9	16	.....	25	33·3	32·5	32	27	23·3	40	44·3
9—Saint John	39	30·4	29·4	21·4	17·6	22	15	30·7	32·1	29	25	23·4	.....	40·9
10—Fredericton	37·8	29·3	29·8	19·3	16	24·3	.....	34·5	30	.....	22·8	24·1	.....	43·5
11—Bathurst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·7	23·7	.....	40·6
Quebec (average)	**32·3**	**30·2**	**26·1**	**20·8**	**14·7**	**22·1**	**22·8**	**30·9**	**28·1**	**27·4**	**22·7**	**23·1**	**37·0**	**40·7**
12—Quebec	32·1	30·9	22·5	21	12·5	21·2	23	28·6	22·6	23	21·7	22·7	.....	37·4
13—Three Rivers	.....	29·4	24·4	19·3	15·9	21·8	23	30·1	26·1	28	22·9	21·5	41	44·9
14—Sherbrooke	36·3	33·1	29·4	24·2	17·1	24·7	18	34·3	33	30	22·7	23·1	33	36·5
15—Sorel	31	29·6	27	18·3	13·6	20·6	.....	30	27·8	.....	20·6	22·1	.....	44·1
16—St. Hyacinthe	28·3	27·6	24·6	20·1	16·5	22·9	.....	31·7	25·8	.....	21·8	19·1	.....	44·2
17—St. Johns	37	31·3	30	22	14·6	23·3	.....	.....	34	.....	25	24·3	.....	41·2
18—Thetford Mines	25·2	27·7	21·2	19·3	13·3	.....	25	.....	23·4	22	21·6	22·6	.....	36·3
19—Montreal	36	32·3	29·3	21·1	14·7	20·9	25	32·7	30·2	34	23·9	25·9	.....	42·4
20—Hull	32·7	30·3	26·7	22	13·7	21·1	.....	29	30	.....	24·5	26·3	.....	39·7
Ontario (average)	**34·4**	**31·4**	**30·9**	**22·6**	**18·7**	**25·8**	**23·8**	**33·2**	**35·2**	**31·1**	**26·6**	**25·0**	**39·7**	**42·9**
21—Ottawa	36·5	32·3	32·7	23·6	18·8	23	20	32·5	32·3	30·5	25·4	25·5	.....	44·1
22—Brockville	37·7	34·3	32·7	23·3	20·4	.....	.....	33·3	32·7	29	24	25·2	.....	41·6
23—Kingston	33·1	30	30·1	22·5	16·4	22·7	20	31·8	34·4	35	25·7	26	40	41·9
24—Belleville	30·8	29·4	28·7	19·6	15·5	26·3	.....	33·2	33	30	25·8	21	.....	42·2
25—Peterborough	34·3	30·8	31·4	22·8	18·3	28·8	28	33·3	36·1	28	26·4	26·2	.....	42·7
26—Oshawa	33·6	31·4	32	22·1	20·5	.....	25	34·3	35·8	29	27·2	23·3	43	43·5
27—Orillia	34·3	30	30·7	22·3	20·5	27	.....	31·3	34·5	.....	27·7	25	.....	43·7
28—Toronto	36·7	32·6	35·2	24·6	20·9	26·5	20·5	33·7	36·2	31	25·2	27	39	45·5
29—Niagara Falls	35·5	32·5	32·2	24	16·8	25·7	.....	34	36·5	.....	26·5	25	.....	42·9
30—St. Catharines	36·2	33	33·3	24·5	16·9	23	.....	33·8	36·4	30	26·6	27·1	40	41·6
31—Hamilton	35·3	32·7	32·2	23·2	21·3	27·9	23	34·5	36·3	30	28·5	27	42	43·2
32—Brantford	34	30·7	30·1	23·4	17	26·2	25	33·5	35·9	29·5	28·4	.....	39	45
33—Galt	34	31·3	31·3	23	19·7	27·7	.....	33	35·7	.....	27·3	.....	.....	45·3
34—Guelph	33·6	31·5	29·9	22·1	21	26·3	.....	33·4	35·5	.....	27·3	.....	.....	42·4
35—Kitchener	33·6	31·8	30·4	22·6	20·4	26·5	.....	36·3	36·7	.....	25·1	.....	.....	43·8
36—Woodstock	36·2	32·4	31	24·2	19·3	27·3	.....	33·5	37·7	.....	25·4	.....	.....	41·3
37—Stratford	34·4	32	33	23·6	22·8	.....	.....	33·4	35·5	.....	25·6	.....	.....	45·3
38—London	35·3	32·3	31·8	22·7	19·8	26·3	23	33·6	35·9	32	26·4	.....	.....	42·7
39—St. Thomas	34·8	30·8	31·7	22	18·3	26·2	22·5	32·2	36·9	29	27·9	.....	39	43·1
40—Chatham	34·4	32·1	31·4	23·4	17	27·8	.....	33·7	36·3	.....	27·9	24·4	.....	42·5
41—Windsor	33	30·6	29·5	21·9	18·3	25·7	24	32·6	34·2	31	27·5	24·7	.....	40·3
42—Sarnia	34·9	31	31·4	22·9	19·8	25·7	.....	32·9	33·6	.....	26·4	25	.....	42·9
43—Owen Sound	33·4	30·7	30·8	20·9	18·9	24·7	.....	31·2	33·6	.....	25·2	28·3	.....	43·7
44—North Bay	35·8	32·6	31·3	22·5	18·7	23·7	.....	33	35·4	.....	28	25·7	.....	43·8
45—Sudbury	32·6	30·6	28·8	22·2	16·8	26·7	28	32·3	35·4	32	28	23·2	39	39·8
46—Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	35	.....	23·3	37	42
47—Timmins	30·1	27·9	28·7	20·7	17	23·6	23	32·3	34·1	35	26·2	26	39	40·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	34·7	31·7	27·7	23·2	16·9	.....	25	32·7	33	30	24·8	23·3	.....	41·9
49—Port Arthur	34	31	29	20	18	24·3	23	33·2	35·3	32	26·4	24·2	.....	45·6
50—Fort William	34·9	31·7	28·3	21·1	17·6	24·8	25	34·1	35·3	33	27·5	23·9	.....	43·5
Manitoba (average)	**32·1**	**27·9**	**28·7**	**21·3**	**18·3**	**22·6**	**18·5**	**30·6**	**35·3**	**25·0**	**26·5**	**22·4**	**40·0**	**44·7**
51—Winnipeg	33·1	28·2	27·7	20·9	19·1	22·1	17	31·3	36·3	.....	28·4	22·4	40	43·9
52—Brandon	31	27·5	29·6	21·7	17·5	23	20	29·8	34·3	25	24·5	.....	.....	45·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**28·6**	**25·0**	**25·3**	**18·8**	**14·2**	**19·5**	**18·3**	**28·6**	**27·5**	**23·8**	**20·1**	**21·0**	**37·5**	**41·0**
53—Regina	32·3	27·2	26·1	18·8	16·8	21·3	22	29·7	30·1	27	21	23·3	.....	42·9
54—Prince Albert	21	19·3	20·7	.....	10·7	17	16	24·7	21	18	15·3	19·3	.....	36
55—Saskatoon	29·2	25·5	25·5	18·1	14·8	20·3	17	28·8	29·2	25	21·3	20·5	35	42·1
56—Moose Jaw	32	27·9	29	19·4	14·6	.....	18	31·3	29·6	25	22·7	.....	40	43·1
Alberta (average)	**32·4**	**28·4**	**28·1**	**19·6**	**16·8**	**20·6**	**18·3**	**31·5**	**32·5**	**26·8**	**24·2**	**23·0**	**36·5**	**43·9**
57—Medicine Hat	35·7	30·7	31	22·3	21·2	.....	.....	33	34·3	.....	23	23	.....	43
58—Drumheller	32·7	30·5	.....	.....	16·7	21	20	.....	33·7	28	25·5	22·5	35	42·1
59—Edmonton	27·7	24·1	24·6	16·6	13·2	19·3	16	28·4	31·9	22	23·8	21·6	.....	41·3
60—Calgary	33·4	29·1	30	20·1	19·2	22·2	18	33·7	33·4	32	27·1	24·7	.....	45·8
61—Lethbridge	32·6	27·8	26·6	19·5	13·9	20	19	31	29·2	25	21·8	.....	38	47·3
British Columbia (average)	**37·7**	**33·1**	**33·5**	**22·8**	**22·9**	**27·0**	**22·4**	**35·5**	**35·3**	**30·7**	**27·0**	**25·3**	**43·7**	**48·2**
62—Fernie	35	30	32·7	20·3	19·3	24	.....	34	34	.....	26	23·2	.....	42
63—Nelson	36	33	33·7	.....	24	.....	27	36·5	37·7	35	29·5	25·5	40	45·7
64—Trail	37·2	32·8	31·6	23	23	26·6	25	36	35·6	35	26·8	25	42	46·2
65—New Westminster	36·9	32	33·3	22·2	22·5	25·1	21	34·2	33·2	29	25·4	24·7	44	48·7
66—Vancouver	38	33·3	32·4	23	24·5	27·1	17	34·6	33·6	29	26·5	26·3	42	51
67—Victoria	42	37·2	37·7	24·3	25·7	31·1	22	36·5	36·2	28	27·5	26·9	43	50·3
68—Nanaimo	39	33·8	33·2	24·6	24	28·3	.....	36	34·1	28	25·7	25	45	51·8
69—Prince Rupert	37·5	32·7	33	22	20	.....	.....	36·3	37·7	.....	28·3	26	50	50

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1942

Ham boiled, sliced, per lb.	Fish						Lard, pure, per lb. package	Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
	Cod steak, fresh, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Salmon, pink, per lb. tin			Grade A, medium or large, per doz.	Grade B, medium or large, per doz.		Dairy, prints, rolls, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
64·5	**21·4**	**30·9**	**19·7**	**25·1**	**23·8**	**21·4**	**16·1**	**19·4**	**36·5**	**32·4**	**11·8**	**35·7**	**39·1**	
64·8	**16·8**	**36·8**	**17·5**	**23·9**	**18·8**	**22·2**	**17·2**	**19·5**	**42·5**	**35·5**	**11·3**	**39·0**	**42·0**	
68·1	13·3	33·7	.....	22·1	19	20·3	17·1	18·9	44·4	.....	13–14	37	41·3	1
65	18	36·3	17·5	23·5	18·3	24·4	17·5	19·5	41·1	35·5	11	40	42·5	2
60·8	.....	.....	.....	23·6	19	22·7	18·1	19·9	41·7	.....	10b	.....	41·4	3
64·9	17·7	37	.....	24·3	.....	20·6	17	19·6	43·9	.....	12	40	41·9	4
.....	18	38	.....	25	.....	22·2	16·2	19·2	39·3	.....	10	.....	42·4	5
65·3	17	39	.....	25·1	.....	22·8	17·5	19·9	44·6	.....	11	.....	42·4	6
64·9	.....	**33·5**	.....	**23·1**	**20·7**	**21·1**	**17·0**	**19·1**	**37·1**	**32·9**	**9·0–10·0**	**37·0**	**39·9**	7
64·3	**17·0**	**34·4**	**18·5**	**24·6**	**21·3**	**22·3**	**17·4**	**19·4**	**38·8**	**36·8**	**11·8**	**40·0**	**41·0**	
62·4	15	31·6	.....	23·8	19·7	23·3	17·4	19·9	39·8	37	12	40	41·2	8
65·1	15	36	18·5	24·9	20	22·8	16·7	19·2	42·2	38·2	13	40	40·8	9
65·4	21	35·6	.....	25·2	24·2	21·5	17·9	19·6	38·1	35·3	12	.....	41·7	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	17·6	19	35	.....	10	.....	40·4	11
65·5	**19·0**	**31·4**	.....	**26·5**	**25·3**	**21·7**	**16·1**	**18·8**	**36·5**	**33·7**	**10·6**	**36·3**	**38·3**	
56·4	17·5	30·7	.....	.....	.....	21·2	15·9	18·7	37	33·7	12	36	38·6	12
65·9	19·3	31	.....	.....	23·3	20·1	16·3	19	36·9	33·9	11	37	37·8	13
67·6	20	34·6	.....	26	29	22·9	16·8	19	39·2	36·3	11·1a	34	37·7	14
66·7	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	21·3	15·9	19	34·5	33·6	10b	.....	39·1	15
63·7	15	30	.....	.....	.....	22·4	16·2	19·1	35·2	33	9	.....	37·8	16
67·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	15·5	18·9	36	32	9	.....	38·6	17
65·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	17·3	18·7	32·2	30·6	9	.....	38·9	18
68·6	19·9	33·9	.....	27	25·7	21·4	15·7	18·7	39·7	35·4	12–13	38	38·1	19
66·9	22	29·7	.....	.....	23·3	22·6	15	18	38·1	34·9	12	.....	37·9	20
64·2	**20·8**	**31·2**	**23·3**	**24·1**	**24·1**	**21·6**	**16·1**	**19·1**	**36·9**	**33·2**	**12·3**	**37·6**	**38·9**	
67·1	25	32	21·5	27·1	.....	21·7	16	18·9	38·6	36	12	.....	38·7	21
64·5	.....	.....	.....	24·7	24·3	21·4	16	19·3	36·6	33·4	12	.....	38·1	22
61·1	19	31·8	23·3	23·2	22·3	22·9	15·9	19	32·5	30·3	12	37	38	23
61·7	.....	.....	18	.....	21·7	21·3	16·2	19	35	32·5	12	39	38·8	24
62·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·3	15·7	18·9	34·3	31·2	12	36	38·8	25
65·3	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	15·7	19·4	38	.....	12	.....	39·4	26
61	.....	35	22·5	.....	.....	21·5	16·2	19·2	32	29	12	.....	39·3	27
66·1	21·6	32·9	26·2	.....	27	20·4	16·3	19	38·9	35	13	39	39·1	28
63·2	.....	.....	.....	23·4	25·7	21	15·7	19·5	37·3	34·3	12·5a	.....	39·7	29
62·5	25	.....	.....	.....	25	21·3	15·4	18·9	38·4	.....	12·5a	35·5	39·3	30
65	23·7	35·7	31·3	.....	.....	22·1	15·6	18·9	38·3	.....	12·5a	38·5	39·3	31
64·2	18	33·5	30	.....	.....	22·6	15·1	19·2	35·7	34·3	12	38	38·8	32
66·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·7	21·9	16·2	19·2	36·5	34·1	12	.....	39·3	33
64·9	.....	35	17	.....	**23·5**	21·9	15·3	19·2	35·7	.....	12	.....	38·8	34
64·4	.....	**31·7**	21	.....	.....	22·4	16·6	19·1	35·5	32·6	12	.....	39	35
63·8	.....	.....	.....	24·3	.....	21·8	15·9	18·7	33·7	31·3	12	.....	38·7	36
64·6	.....	32·5	28	.....	24·5	22·7	16·4	19·5	35·3	31·7	12	.....	38·7	37
64·9	18	28	23·5	24·5	24·6	20·5	16·3	19	36·5	31·7	12	.....	38·7	38
65·1	.....	30	25	25·8	.....	20	16·7	19·3	35·9	.....	12	.....	39·7	39
65·3	.....	.....	.....	**25·7**	24·5	20·6	**15·5**	19·2	33·2	31·5	12	.....	38·4	40
64·7	18	30·6	24·5	.....	26·7	19·4	15·8	18·7	37·9	.....	13	38	38·3	41
64·7	.....	30	22	28	.....	21·7	17·1	19·1	**36·1**	34·6	12	.....	39·5	42
60·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·3	16·1	18·8	35·1	32·5	12	.....	38·6	43
63·4	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	23	16·5	19·4	40·1	.....	13	.....	39	44
63·7	.....	29·3	19	23·3	.....	21·5	16·7	19·2	40·9	37·3	13	.....	38·7	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	15·3	19·3	42·3	.....	12	37	38·5	46
64·3	15	29·1	19·5	22·8	23·3	22·1	17·8	19·5	42·1	38·4	14	.....	38·6	47
63·2	.....	.....	28·8	20·7	22·6	20·3	16·2	19·3	40·9	.....	13	.....	39·1	48
66·5	.....	27	22·7	21·7	23	22	15·9	18·3	35·9	35	12	.....	38·4	49
66·5	.....	27	19·3	.....	20·8	22·2	16·1	18·7	36·6	30	12	.....	38·3	50
66·0	**26·8**	**29·6**	**17·6**	**27·7**	**23·5**	**21·5**	**15·4**	**20·3**	**35·2**	**31·9**	**11·5**	**33·0**	**37·0**	
65·9	28·5	29·5	20·2	27·7	24·6	20	15·3	19·5	37·4	31·9	12	.....	37	51
66	25	29·6	15	.....	22·4	22·9	15·5	21	32·9	.....	11	33	36·9	52
62·1	**27·8**	**27·7**	**12·8**	**28·8**	**24·2**	**20·5**	**14·4**	**20·4**	**32·6**	**28·0**	**12·8**	**30·3**	**37·6**	
62·7	28·6	27·5	12·1	28·8	24	20·9	15·4	21·6	35·1	28	13	.....	37·4	53
61·4	.....	26·3	12·5	.....	.....	19·4	13·8	19·4	30·7	27·7	12	30	38·7	54
59·9	25·4	27·9	12·2	.....	24·3	20·6	13·9	20·4	34·4	29·4	13	32	37·3	55
64·5	29·5	29	14·3	.....	.....	20·9	14·5	20·1	30	27	13	29	37·1	56
62·5	**26·2**	**29·7**	**15·2**	**28·0**	**25·8**	**21·0**	**14·7**	**19·7**	**32·9**	**27·3**	**11·6**	**28·4**	**37·8**	
61·4	25	30	12·2	.....	.....	19·5	14·9	19·5	32·2	25·7	12	.....	37·4	57
63·3	25	30	14·5	27·7	.....	21·9	14·9	20·5	33	26·3	10	30	38·3	58
59·9	25·7	28·3	21·4	27·5	26·5	21·3	14·4	19·2	32·7	29	12	26·5	37·1	59
63	27·4	29	15·1	28·9	25·3	21·9	14·8	19·6	34·7	28·2	12	30	38·1	60
64·7	28	31	13	.....	25·7	20·3	14·7	19·8	32	27·7	12	27	38	61
66·6	**22·0**	**27·3**	**14·3**	**28·2**	**28·0**	**19·8**	**16·5**	**20·1**	**33·9**	**30·3**	**11·8**	**37·8**	**40·0**	
65·8	25·7	29·3	13	.....	26·7	.....	15·4	21·3	33·4	30·3	11b	.....	38·5	62
70	25	31	.....	.....	.....	18·5	14·9	21·8	30·7	.....	12·5a	38	40·7	63
67	29·5	31	15·5	28·5	29·3	21·4	16·3	21·5	33·3	.....	12·5a	35	38·7	64
64·9	22	23·5	.....	.....	.....	18·9	16·4	19·1	33·3	.....	10	39	39·6	65
67·7	20·6	24·8	.....	27·9	.....	18·9	15·9	18·3	33·2	.....	10	39	39·4	66
66·4	20·3	28·7	.....	.....	.....	20·3	16·8	18·9	33·9	.....	13	38	39·8	67
68·2	17·5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·3	19·7	33·9	.....	11a	.....	41·5	68
63·1	15	25	.....	.....	.....	20·7	18·7	20·3	39·7	.....	14·3a	.....	42	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese, Canadian, mild, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, bulk, per lb.	Cornflakes, 8 oz. package	Rice, first grade, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin	Canned Vegetables: Peas, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Corn, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Beans, baked, per 16 oz. tin	Beans, common, dry, white, per lb.	Onions, cooking, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**36·5**	**6·8a**	**18·7**	**3·6**	**5·7**	**9·3**	**10·8**	**13·9**	**12·4**	**13·4**	**11·1**	**6·6**	**6·9**
Nova Scotia (average)	**38·0**	**7·1**	**19·8**	**3·7**	**5·8**	**9·9**	**10·1**	**15·0**	**12·8**	**14·5**	**11·9**	**6·6**	**7·2**
1—Sydney	37·6	6·7–7·3	20	3·6	5·7	10	9	14·5	12·5	14·8	11·9	6·1	8·1
2—New Glasgow	37·9	6·7–7·3	20	3·7	6	10	10·4	14·8	12·4	14·5	12·1	6·5	7
3—Amherst	37·3	7·3	20	3·8	5·6	9·9	10	15	12·7	14·7	12	6·1	6·9
4—Halifax	37·5	6·7–8	20	3·6	5·9	9·7	10·6	15·1	12·6	14·5	12	7·1	7·3
5—Windsor	38·7	7·3c	19	3·8	5·7	9·5	10	15	13·4	14	11·3	6·9	7·3
6—Truro	38·7	6·7	19·9	3·8	5·9	10·1	10·7	15·3	13·1	14·5	12·3	6·7	6·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**34·5**	**7·3**	**19·9**	**3·7**	**6·2**	**9·9**	**10·3**	**14·7**	**13·8**	**14·5**	**10·9**	**6·5**	**8·1**
New Brunswick (average)	**36·6**	**7·5**	**19·2**	**3·6**	**5·8**	**9·8**	**10·3**	**14·8**	**12·9**	**14·1**	**11·6**	**6·5**	**7·4**
8—Moncton	36·2	8	20·5	3·7	5·8	10	10·5	15	13·4	14·9	11·7	6·8	7·5
9—Saint John	37·9	6–7·3	19·1	3·4	5·9	9·8	11·1	14·7	12·4	13·5	11·9	6·7	7·5
10—Fredericton	37·3	7·3	18·9	3·7	6	9·5	11	14·5	12·7	14·3	11·1	6·5	7·9
11—Bathurst	35	8c	18·4	3·7	5·6	9·8	8·5	15	13·1	13·6	11·7	6	6·8
Quebec (average)	**34·1**	**5·4**	**15·8**	**3·7**	**5·5**	**9·7**	**10·4**	**12·6**	**13·2**	**14·7**	**11·2**	**6·1**	**8·1**
12—Quebec	35·1	5–8b	17·9	3·6	5·6	9·7	11·4	13·1	12·8	15	11·8	6·3	7·8
13—Three Rivers	32·8	5·3	14·5	3·9	5·4	9·7	10·1	13·1	13	14·9	11	5·6	8·7
14—Sherbrooke	33·7	5·3	14·8	3·7	5·8	9·7	10·6	12·9	14·2	15·3	10·8	6	7·9
15—Sorel	32·8	4·7	14·7	3·4	5·2	9·8	9·7	12·5	12·3	15·4	11·3	6·5	8·1
16—St. Hyacinthe	32·8	4	16·1	3·7	6	9·9	10·4	12·3	13·3	14·2	11·3	6	8·5
17—St. Johns	34·8	5·3	17·1	3·8	5·6	9·7	11·2	12·4	15·7	15·1	11·7	5·7	9·1
18—Thetford Mines	33·7	5·3	14·9	3·9	5·4	9·8	9·1	12·5	12·9	14·2	11·6	5·5	7·3
19—Montreal	35·7	5·3–6·7	17	4	5·4	9·4	10·5	12	12·2	14·1	11	5·8	8·2
20—Hull	35·7	5·3–6·7	15·1	3·6	5·4	9·6	10·4	12·7	12·7	14·5	10·7	7·1	7·4
Ontario (average)	**37·6**	**6·3**	**17·2**	**3·5**	**5·5**	**9·1**	**11·0**	**13·4**	**12·0**	**12·8**	**10·7**	**6·2**	**7·3**
21—Ottawa	36·1	6·7	16·5	3·9	5·6	9·1	12	13·2	12·5	14·3	11	6·6	7·7
22—Brockville	35·2	6·3–6·7	14·3	3·7	5·4	8·9	11·2	13·5	13·2	13·5	10·7	6·5	7·9
23—Kingston	35·1	5·3–6·7	15·7	3·7	5·2	9·1	10·6	12·9	12·3	13·2	10·5	6·7	7
24—Belleville	37·4	5·3–6·7	16	3·5	5·3	8·9	10·7	13·1	12·4	12·6	11·8	6·1	7
25—Peterborough	38·4	5·3–6·7	17·1	3·4	5·3	8·7	10·7	12·9	11·5	13·1	10·5	5·9	7·4
26—Oshawa	38·4	5·3–6·7	17·8	3·2	6	9	10	13·2	12	12·7	10·4	6·4	7·4
27—Orillia	38·4	6·7	16·3	3·4	5·1	8·9	10·8	13·6	11·6	12·7	12·3	6	7·4
28—Toronto	41·5	6·7	17·9	3·6	5·2	8·9	10·7	13	11·6	12·2	11	6·2	7·5
29—Niagara Falls	39·4	6	17·8	3·6	5·7	9·2	11·2	12·9	11·3	12·6	10·3	6·9	7
30—St. Catharines	37·8	6·7	17·3	3·5	5·4	9·1	10·7	12·6	11·5	12·2	10·5	7	7·3
31—Hamilton	40·7	6–6·7	17·1	3·5	5·4	8·8	10·9	13	11·8	12·5	10·6	5·8	7·5
32—Brantford	38·1	6–6·7	17·4	3·4	5·5	9·1	11·6	13·6	12	12·5	10	5·7	7·4
33—Galt	37·6	6·7	18·3	3·4	5·4	8·9	11·5	13·9	12·5	12·8	10·5	5·6	7·4
34—Guelph	38·9	6	18·1	3·3	5·7	9	11	13·6	11·4	12·5	9·6	5·7	7·3
35—Kitchener	39·1	6·7	17·7	3·3	5·6	9	11·7	14	12·6	13·3	10·9	6·6	7·4
36—Woodstock	34·3	6	16·6	3	5·3	8·9	11·3	13·8	11·9	12·4	9·7	6·3	7
37—Stratford	37	5·3	17·3	3·2	5·7	9·3	11·5	13·4	11·6	12·5	10·4	6·4	7
38—London	37·2	6·7	18·9	3·4	5·5	8·9	10·9	13·2	12	12·4	10·1	6	7
39—St. Thomas	38·9	5·3–6·7	20·1	3·6	5·6	9·3	11·2	13·3	12·1	12·4	11·1	6·1	6·9
40—Chatham	38·3	5·3	18·5	3·6	5·1	8·9	11·1	13·5	11·5	11·7	8·9	5·1	6·7
41—Windsor	39	5·3–6·7	17·6	3·5	5	8·9	10·9	12·7	11·4	11·8	10·4	5·4	6·4
42—Sarnia	39·3	6	18·3	3·3	5·9	9·2	10·4	13·7	12·5	13·1	11·3	6·6	6·6
43—Owen Sound	38·4	6c	16·6	3·2	5·7	9·4	9·9	13·3	12·6	13·2	10·8	6·2	7·3
44—North Bay	38·5	6–6·7	16·5	3·9	6·3	9·7	12·5	14·5	12·5	13·3	11·5	6·7	8·3
45—Sudbury	36·7	6·7	16·3	3·8	6·2	9·1	9·9	13·3	12	12·9	10·7	6	7·8
46—Cobalt	36	6·7	16·3	3·9	5·7	9·7	11·7	15	12·6	15·3	.....	5·7	7·3
47—Timmins	35·3	7·3	18	3·8	5·8	9·8	11·2	14·1	12·7	13·1	11·9	5·9	8·1
48—Sault Ste. Marie	37·3	6·7	16·1	3·5	5·7	9·4	11·7	14·3	12	13·5	12·5	7·6	7·3
49—Port Arthur	35·1	6–6·7	.....	3·6	5·7	9·4	10·6	12·7	11·5	11·5	10·1	6·2	7·6
50—Fort William	35·8	6–6·7	15·4	3·6	5·4	9	10·5	13	11·6	11·9	11·3	6·2	6·8
Manitoba (average)	**35·9**	**7·0**	**17·8**	**3·5**	**5·8**	**9·1**	**11·0**	**14·9**	**12·9**	**13·0**	**10·7**	**6·9**	**5·4**
51—Winnipeg	37	6·4–8	16·8	3·4	5·7	8·9	10·9	14·5	12·5	12·7	10·9	6·8	5·3
52—Brandon	34·7	6·4–7·1	18·8	3·6	5·9	9·2	11·1	15·2	13·3	13·3	10·4	7	5·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·4**	**6·9**	**21·9**	**3·5**	**5·9**	**8·9**	**10·8**	**15·1**	**13·2**	**13·2**	**10·5**	**6·7**	**5·7**
53—Regina	35·4	6·4–7·2	20·4	3·5	6·5	8·8	10·7	15	12·8	13	11·5	6·7	5·5
54—Prince Albert	33·1	6·4	22·1	3·6	5·8	8·8	10·3	15·2	13·7	13·8	10	7·3	6·3
55—Saskatoon	34·9	7·2	22·9	3·6	5·5	8·9	11·8	15·1	13·4	13·1	10·9	6·6	5·4
56—Moose Jaw	34·3	7·2	22·2	3·3	5·9	9·1	10·4	14·9	12·9	12·7	9·7	6·1	5·4
Alberta (average)	**35·1**	**7·8**	**22·5**	**3·5**	**5·8**	**9·0**	**11·6**	**14·6**	**12·5**	**13·2**	**11·0**	**6·9**	**5·5**
57—Medicine Hat	36·5	8	23·5	3·5	5·6	9	12·5	14·8	12·7	13·1	10	6·4	4·7
58—Drumheller	35·4	7·1–8	22·5	3·5	6·3	9·2	12·5	14·9	12·8	14	10·8	7·1	5·9
59—Edmonton	33·4	7·2–8	21·1	3·5	5·9	8·8	10·7	14·1	12·3	12·9	11·5	7·4	6·1
60—Calgary	34·5	8	22	3·4	5·2	9	10·5	14·5	12·2	13·2	12·8	6·9	5·5
61—Lethbridge	35·8	8	23·3	3·6	.....	8·9	11·7	14·6	12·5	12·7	10	6·8	5·3
British Columbia (average)	**36·0**	**9·0**	**23·5**	**3·8**	**6·2**	**9·2**	**10·8**	**14·3**	**12·9**	**13·2**	**11·5**	**8·1**	**5·4**
62—Fernie	35·2	8	.....	3·7	.....	9	.....	.....	13	13·3	12·4	8·5	5·1
63—Nelson	35·4	9	23·7	3·7	.....	8·8	12·3	14·6	13·8	13·8	10·6	9·1	5·4
64—Trail	35	9	22·9	3·7	6·1	9·4	10·7	14·2	13	14·3	11·9	8·3	4·9
65—New Westminster	34·9	9–9·6	22·9	3·8	6	8·9	10	13·8	12·7	12·6	11·5	6·9	5·3
66—Vancouver	34·8	9–9·6	22·8	3·7	6	8·9	9·7	13·3	12·3	12·3	11·3	6·9	5·2
67—Victoria	35·7	9	23·4	3·7	6·7	9·2	11·2	14·2	12·1	12·7	11·2	8	5·8
68—Nanaimo	40	9	24	3·8	6	9·5	10·5	14·5	12·5	12·7	11·1	8·1	5·3
69—Prince Rupert	37	9–10	25	4·1	.....	10	11	15·7	13·9	14·1	12·1	8 7	6·3

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in many cities. b. Including fancy bread.
c. Grocers' quotations. d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1942

Potatoes (d)		Apples												
Per 75 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seedless, per 16 oz. package	Currants, in bulk, per lb.	Bananas, medium size, per lb.	Oranges, medium size, per dozen	Lemons, medium size, per doz.	Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar†	Peaches, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar†	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
1·801	**40·0**	**29·2**	**15·1**	**12·7**	**17·2**	**15·1**	**12·3**	**32·2**	**36·4**	†	**16·0**	†	**59·6**	
1·959	**43·5**	**25·3**	**14·2**	**13·8**	**16·8**	**14·9**	**12·0**	**38·7**	**43·1**	**37·1**	**16·3**	**34·3**	**65·5**	
2·191	48·1	.....	15	12·8	14·9	.....	13·9	39·4	49·8	36·8	16·1	34·9	.....	1
2·042	43·2	.....	15	15·4	16·5	15	12	37·6	40·9	37·7	16·2	34	63·7	2
1·885	43·3	24·8	.....	13·7	17·5	14·7	.....	38·8	42·9	36·8	15·5	34·1	.....	3
2·048	45·3	26	12·5	13·3	18·2	.....	10·6	40·8	39	36·3	16·8	34·3	68	4
1·617	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	38·6	46·3	37·7	15·5	33·7	62·9	5
1·971	44	25·2	.....	13·6	16·6	14·7	11·4	37	39·9	37·4	17·7	34·8	67·4	6
1·536	**34·8**	**16·3**	**15·0**	**14·2**	**17·7**	**15·3**	**12·4**	**41·3**	**55·2**	**37·9**	**17·6**	**34·4**	**61·8**	7
1·817	**38·8**	**24·2**	**15·5**	**12·8**	**16·2**	**14·5**	**10·9**	**38·1**	**41·3**	**37·1**	**15·9**	**34·6**	**61·7**	
1·93	41·3	26·4	13	13·3	16·8	15	10·5	36·2	41	38	16·7	36·3	64	8
2·09	43·7	26·2	18	12·6	15·4	13·7	10·5	40·3	41·3	37·9	15·3	33·4	59·6	9
1·897	40·3	20	.....	12·6	16·1	14·8	11·5	37·1	44·2	36·4	15·7	34·5	62·4	10
1·35	30	.....	.....	.....	16·6	.....	11	38·7	38·7	36	15·7	34	60·8	11
1·805	**39·4**	**30·1**	**17·0**	**13·0**	**17·7**	**14·6**	**11·2**	**31·8**	**35·0**	**35·6**	**15·8**	**33·7**	**59·7**	
1·746	39·3	.....	.....	13·6	18·3	15·2	10·9	31·8	36·5	35·1	16·3	33·8	62·3	12
1·776	38·5	30·5	16	12·9	16·9	14·6	11·5	29·9	35·5	36·3	16·3	32·6	62·5	13
1·913	42·7	.....	18	13·5	18·1	14·8	9·7	30	35·9	35·8	16	34·1	59·4	14
1·822	39·1	.....	.....	12·6	16	13·9	12·1	36·2	39	36·2	15·1	35·6	58·1	15
1·804	36·5	.....	.....	13·4	19·1	14	11·9	33·2	36·1	36·4	15·2	32·4	59·3	16
1·85	42	27·6	.....	13·3	18·3	14·7	12	33·3	35·9	35·7	16·3	32·9	61·7	17
1·411	31·9	.....	.....	12·9	18	14·2	10	32·9	36	34·1	16	36·2	59	18
1·939	42·8	32	17	12·5	17·9	13·8	12	29·7	29·5	34·1	15·2	32·4	57·5	19
1·987	41·5	30·3	.....	12·7	16·3	16·4	11·1	28·8	30·5	36·8	15·9	33	57·9	20
1·945	**43·1**	**31·7**	**13·8**	**12·5**	**17·0**	**15·4**	**11·4**	**31·7**	**35·1**	**35·9**	**15·0**	**31·7**	**58·4**	
2·055	46·2	34·5	.....	12·1	16·2	16·3	11·3	28·5	32·5	37	15·8	32·4	59	21
2·05	42·2	30·6	.....	12·3	17·5	14·7	12·7	32·1	37·6	37·3	15·2	31·7	61·7	22
2·175	46·5	30·9	15	12·9	16·7	14·9	11·8	32·3	34·6	36	15·4	30·8	58	23
2·131	46·7	26·3	10	12·3	15·4	14·6	11·7	31	35·6	35·4	15·3	31	58·1	24
1·95	44·5	.....	.....	12·5	18·3	14·8	11·9	30·9	36·2	36	15·9	30·7	57·5	25
2·007	43·5	27·5	.....	13	17·1	14·8	11·8	31·3	35·2	35·6	15·3	30·1	60	26
1·854	40·8	.....	.....	11·7	16·7	14·9	11·7	31·2	33·4	35·3	15·3	32	58·4	27
2·043	45	28·6	.....	11·2	16·5	14·5	11·1	31·3	31·9	34·1	14·8	29·6	55·5	28
2·164	46·8	.....	.....	11·8	17·6	15·4	11·3	32·6	36·7	35·8	15	32·6	54·4	29
2·074	47	.....	.....	13·1	16	15·2	11·1	31·8	34·9	35·5	14·6	31·4	58	30
1·914	43·7	.....	.....	12·7	17·1	14·3	11·1	32·8	33·7	35	14·6	30·4	55·4	31
1·734	36·3	.....	.....	13·2	17·6	14·9	10·4	33·4	34·6	34·5	15·1	30·8	57·6	32
1·845	42·3	.....	.....	13·6	17·4	14·9	10·9	32·6	37·1	34·1	14·9	30·1	57·1	33
1·705	38·5	.....	.....	13·3	16·5	14·8	10·5	30·3	32·3	35·4	15	30·2	58	34
1·667	38·6	35·4	.....	13·5	16·4	15·3	10·5	30·4	35·1	33·8	15·2	31·1	58·7	35
1·767	38·5	25	.....	12·5	16	14·9	11·6	32·4	34	36·9	15·3	30	58·8	36
1·782	39·6	.....	.....	11·9	16·7	14·8	10·9	31·9	34·9	35·8	16·1	31·9	57·5	37
1·929	43·3	36·3	.....	12·3	16·4	14·6	10·9	33	33·4	34·9	15·5	31	57·3	38
2·003	44·6	.....	12·8	13·4	16·9	15·2	11	36·1	36·8	34·8	15·7	32·1	58·4	39
1·881	40·4	31·5	.....	12·5	17·1	14·7	10	30·3	31·2	33·8	15·3	30·7	58·9	40
1·973	41·7	.....	.....	11·6	16·3	15·2	9·9	28·1	29·3	34·3	15·5	30·7	57·8	41
1·865	42·2	.....	.....	12·6	17·4	15·6	10·2	33	32·8	36·9	15·9	33·5	59·6	42
1·944	43	.....	.....	12·4	16·9	15·3	11·8	30·4	37	34·9	15·7	31·9	59·2	43
1·963	43·5	36·7	.....	13	17·7	17·3	12·4	31	36·4	37·5	16·9	34	61·1	44
1·924	43·3	34·7	.....	11·7	16	17·7	11·8	31	38·4	37·6	15·3	33·3	61·3	45
2·335	52·8	.....	17	14	18·7	16·3	.....	34·7	38·7	37·7	17·6	35·3	.....	46
2·436	54·2	.....	15	12·2	18	17·6	13·1	31·1	34·9	37·4	16·7	34·3	61·6	47
2·199	48·2	31·7	18	12·7	15·5	15·7	12·6	29·6	36·5	37·3	15·5	30·1	60·4	48
1·503	35·7	34·3	12·5	12·1	18·3	18	11·9	33·5	39·8	39·5	14·7	34·2	55	49
1·476	32·9	.....	10	11·7	18·5	15·9	12·4	33	38·1	37·4	15·1	33·4	58·2	50
·938	**23·1**	.....	**16·5**	**13·1**	**17·1**	**15·6**	**13·5**	**31·3**	**35·2**	**70·3**	**16·1**	**56·2**	**58·2**	
·963	23·1	.....	18	12·5	18·6	15·1	12·6	30·1	33·4	69·7	15·5	55·1	56·9	51
·913	23	.....	15	13·6	15·5	16·1	14·3	32·5	36·9	70·8	16·7	57·3	59·5	52
1·326	**30·3**	.....	**14·9**	**12·9**	**16·1**	**15·6**	**14·2**	**30·2**	**34·3**	**70·6**	**17·2**	**57·4**	**61·9**	
1·208	26·7	.....	.....	13·6	17·2	15	14·3	30	31·3	70	16·9	58·1	61·8	53
1·43	34·2	.....	16	12·6	17·1	16·7	14·7	31·7	36·3	72·9	18·4	59·3	64·1	54
1·501	32·5	.....	14·6	13·4	15·4	15·3	13·9	29	34	69·5	16·4	55·9	62·7	55
1·163	27·6	.....	14	11·9	14·6	15·5	13·9	30	35·4	70	17	56·3	59	56
1·353	**31·5**	.....	**15·3**	**12·6**	**18·4**	**15·0**	**15·3**	**27·4**	**34·3**	**68·1**	**17·5**	**55·3**	**60·8**	
1·343	34·4	.....	.....	12·1	18·1	15·5	14·9	28·6	33·5	67·8	17	56	59·7	57
1·573	35·7	.....	.....	12·9	18·6	15	16·3	29	36·7	69·3	18·3	57·6	64	58
·94	22·3	.....	15	13	18·2	15·1	15·6	28·4	34·3	65·7	16·9	52·9	59	59
1·618	36·1	.....	16	11·7	19·4	14·4	14·9	28·1	36·7	68·5	16·5	53·1	59·7	60
1·29	29	.....	15	13·2	17·5	15	14·9	23	30·4	69	18·6	57	61·8	61
1·900	**42·3**	.....	**17·5**	**11·9**	**18·0**	**14·4**	**14·5**	**29·8**	**35·9**	**67·0**	**16·6**	**52·8**	**58·3**	
1·188	30·8	.....	.....	.....	17·7	15·7	15	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	65·3	62
1·59	32·7	.....	.....	11·7	17·7	15	16·3	34·3	41	69	18·5	57·6	64	63
1·64	38·5	.....	.....	12·7	18·7	14·8	14·6	28·1	37·6	70	18	58	58·4	64
1·874	42·2	.....	.....	12·2	17·4	13·6	13·7	27·3	33·3	64·9	15·1	49·7	55·4	65
2·054	41·8	.....	.....	11	17·1	13·3	13·9	27·3	29·9	63·4	15·3	48·9	52	66
2·20	51·5	.....	.....	11·3	18·3	13·5	14·1	29·1	34·5	64·5	15·2	50·8	53·4	67
2·196	49·8	.....	15	12·8	18·2	14·2	13·5	28·9	34·9	68	15·8	50·8	55·8	68
2·458	51·2	.....	20	11·3	19·2	15	14·8	33·9	40	69	16·9	53·7	62·3	69

† Ontario and east, 32 oz. jar; Manitoba and west, 4 pound tin.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin.	Vinegar, in bulk, per qt.	Salt, fine, table, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, per ¼ lb. bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton	Bituminous coal, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	$
Dominion (average)	**8·6**	**8·4**	**48·0**	**84·0**	**19·0**	**16·2**	**4·3**	**12·8**	**5·6**	**16·601b**	**10·567**
Nova Scotia (average)	**8·4**	**8·2**	**56·8**	**84·8**	**19·0**	**12·0**	**4·6**	**13·0**	**5·8**	.....	**8·752**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·4	54·3	83·2	19·3	10	3·8	12·7	5·9	.....	7·37– 7·72s
2—New Glasgow	8·2	8·1	55·9	85	20·7	10	4·6	13·6	6	.....	7·05– 7·30s
3—Amherst	8·3	8·1	57·7	85	16·9	.....	5	12·7	5·8	.....	9·22–11·42
4—Halifax	8·6	8·3	57·5	86	20·9	16	4·9	13·8	5·6	.....	.....
5—Windsor	8·2	8·1	58·7	85	17·3	.....	4	12·3	5·9	.....	.....
6—Truro	8·4	7·9	56·4	84·4	19·1	.....	5·5	13·1	5·8	.....	10·22
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**8·6**	**8·3**	**59·8**	**83·8**	**18·4**	**15·0**	**4·2**	**13·1**	**5·9**	**18·400**	**9·90–10·40**
New Brunswick (average)	**8·6**	**8·5**	**56·7**	**84·4**	**18·6**	**10·0**	**4·2**	**12·6**	**5·7**	**18·500**	**11·114**
8—Moncton	8·9	8·6	59·9	84·5	19·8	10	4·5	13·3	5·9	g	10·47–10·97g
9—Saint John	8·4	8·2	50·9	84·6	17·6	10	4·4	12·4	5·5	18·50	12·25–13·00
10—Fredericton	8·4	8·3	57·5	83·3	17·5	.....	4·1	12·7	5·9	.....	10·72–11·50
11—Bathurst	8·8	8·7	58·3	85	19·5	.....	3·8	12	5·3	.....	10·00
Quebec (average)	**8·1**	**7·8**	**46·5**	**86·7**	**20·1**	**15·2**	**4·2**	**11·8**	**5·6**	**16·489***	**9·913***
*12—Quebec	8·1	7·9	47	89·8	20·4	15	4·1	13	5·7	16·00	10·50
*13—Three Rivers	8·5	8	47·8	89	21·6	15	4·4	12·3	6	16·00	8·50– 8·75
*14—Sherbrooke	8	8	43·2	85·8	19·5	15	4·5	11·7	5·8	17·00	11·00
*15—Sorel	7·9	7·6	48·5	87	18·5	.....	3·8	10·6	5·3	16·50	9·05
*16—St. Hyacinthe	8	7·8	43·7	86·3	20·3	.....	4·5	11·3	5·4	15·75	9·50–11·75
*17—St. Johns	7·9	7·7	41·6	84·5	19·9	.....	4·6	12·5	5·7	15·50	10·00–10·50
*18—Thetford Mines	8	7·6	51·4	85·1	20·2	15	4·3	12·2	5·9	18·50	.....
*19—Montreal	7·9	7·7	46·4	88	18·4	16	3·8	11·2	5·3	16·75	8·00– 8·50
*20—Hull	8·3	8	49	84·8	22·1	.....	4·2	11·6	5·5	16·40	11·00
Ontario (average)	**8·5**	**8·4**	**47·1**	**85·4**	**18·8**	**14·2**	**4·3**	**12·5**	**5·6**	**16·398**	**12·000**
21—Ottawa	8·3	8·1	47·1	82·9	17·7	13	4·2	11·9	5·7	16·75	11·00
22—Brockville	8·2	8	44	83·5	20·7	.....	4·3	11·3	5·4	16·00	9·00
23—Kingston	8·1	7·9	48·3	83·5	17·9	20	4·6	12·5	5·7	16·00	9·00– 9·50
24—Belleville	8·6	8·4	47·9	85·6	17·5	10	4·5	12·3	5·9	16·00	10·00–13·00d
25—Peterborough	8·5	8·4	49	83·6	18·5	12	4·7	12·3	5·5	16·75	11·50–14·75d
26—Oshawa	8·7	8·4	52·9	85·9	19·3	12	4·3	12·4	5·9	16·00	9·50–14·00d
27—Orillia	8·3	8·2	48	85·5	19·5	.....	3·8	11·6	5·6	16·50	.....
28—Toronto	8·2	7·9	49·9	85·2	18·3	13	4·1	11·8	5·3	14·75	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	8·7	8·7	45·3	86·9	19·3	.....	4·1	12·8	5·9	14·50–14·75g	9·00–10·00g
30—St. Catharines	8·6	8·4	46·3	87·2	19·3	11·3	4·3	12·2	5·9	15·75g	10·00–13·75g
31—Hamilton	8·1	8·1	45·5	86·9	18·7	10	4·5	11·6	5·2	15·50	10·00–13·00d
32—Brantford	8·3	8·2	51·1	87·9	18·4	13	4·3	11·7	5·6	16·00	10·50–13·25d
33—Galt	8·7	8·5	48·8	86·5	19·7	.....	4·1	12·3	5·6	16·00	10·50–13·00d
34—Guelph	8·3	8·4	46·1	85·5	18·1	.....	4·2	12·7	5·4	16·00	11·00–13·75d
35—Kitchener	8·6	8·4	42·8	86·9	19·4	.....	3·8	12·3	5·4	16·00	11·00–13·50d
36—Woodstock	8·4	8·4	48·8	84·9	18·1	.....	4·3	12·1	5·7	16·00	10·50–14·00d
37—Stratford	8·7	8·6	48·5	85·8	18·7	.....	4	13·1	6	16·00	11·50–13·00d
38—London	8·4	8·3	47·1	88·3	17	12·3	4	11·7	5·6	16·50g	10·50–14·50g
39—St. Thomas	8·6	8·6	48·3	86·9	18·2	12·8	4·3	12·7	6	16·00g	10·00–13·50g
40—Chatham	8·6	8·4	46·1	85·4	16·6	.....	3·8	12·4	5·2	16·00g	10·00–12·50g
41—Windsor	8·3	8·1	42	82·1	18·7	15	4	11·8	5·4	16·00g	10·50–13·00g
42—Sarnia	8·8	8·6	46·1	89·4	18·3	.....	4·7	12·9	5·8	16·50	10·75–13·50d
43—Owen Sound	8·4	8·2	53·6	87·5	19·4	.....	4·7	12·5	5·5	16·50	10·00–12·00
44—North Bay	8·9	8·9	55·3	86·7	19·7	.....	4·7	14	5·6	17·25	12·50–15·00d
45—Sudbury	8·7	8·4	43·9	83·6	19·7	15	3·8	13·8	5·9	17·75	11·50–15·75d
46—Cobalt	8·9	8·9	45·6	85	16·7	.....	5	13·3	6	19·00	13·50
47—Timmins	8·7	8·7	42·8	85·7	20·8	18	4·8	13·7	5·5	19·50	13·00–17·00d
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·6	8·5	43·6	84·6	20·5	16·3	4·2	13·2	5·3	17·00	10·50–13·00d
49—Port Arthur	8·1	8·1	43·8	81·3	18·6	20	4·5	12·9	5·3	16·50	11·75–14·75d
50—Fort William	8·4	8·2	43·7	81·6	20·3	18	4·6	12·2	5·3	16·80	11·75–14·75d
Manitoba (average)	**9·1**	**9·0**	**44·7**	**80·5**	**18·9**	**14·5**	**3·9**	**13·3**	**5·6**	**20·000**	**9·250**
51—Winnipeg	9·1	8·9	42·2	80·4	18·5	14	4·1	12·5	5·7	20·00	6·25–14·25h
52—Brandon	9·1	9	47·2	80·5	19·2	15	3·7	14	5·5	.....	5·50–11·00h
Saskatchewan (average)	**9·4**	**9·5**	**45·3**	**80·0**	**19·5**	**18·5a**	**4·0**	**14·2**	**5·5**	.....	**8·675**
53—Regina	9·3	9·6	45·9	81·1	19·1	15	3·3	13·7	5·6	.....	5·50–13·00h
54—Prince Albert	9·7	9·5	42·5	80·9	20·4	.....	4·5	14·4	5·7	.....	9·00–10·00h
55—Saskatoon	9·3	9·5	47·2	79·5	19·7	20·6	3·9	13·9	5·2	.....	7·25– 9·60h
56—Moose Jaw	9·2	9·2	45·5	78·6	18·6	20	4·4	14·6	5·3	.....	5·40– 9·65h
Alberta (average)	**9·2**	**9·2**	**44·8**	**79·9**	**17·7**	**17·0a**	**4·0**	**14·2**	**5·4**	.....	**5·313**
57—Medicine Hat	9·3	9·2	41·9	80·6	15·9	.....	3·4	14·1	5·2	g	g
58—Drumheller	9	9	44·5	81·2	17·5	23	4·5	15·3	5·8	.....	4·50– 5·50h
59—Edmonton	9·1	9	45·8	76·8	17·9	15	4·1	13·4	5·3	g	3·25– 5·00h
60—Calgary	8·9	9·1	45·1	80·6	17·8	20	4·3	13·5	5·5	g	6·75– 7·75h
61—Lethbridge	9·6	9·7	46·6	80·5	19·3	10	3·9	14·8	5·3	.....	4·75– 5·00h
British Columbia (average)	**8·5**	**8·5**	**44·8**	**80·7**	**19·1**	**24·3a**	**4·8**	**13·6**	**5·7**	.....	**10·882**
62—Fernie	9	9·3	47·7	81	17·5	.....	4·6	14·3	5·3	.....	.....
63—Nelson	8·9	8·9	47·3	81·7	18·3	25	5·2	14·5	5·8	.....	9·75–11·50
64—Trail	8·7	8·8	43·6	80·5	19·3	25	5·8	14·3	5·3	.....	9·25–10·25
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·8	39·9	78·9	18	24	4·2	12·7	5·9	.....	10·50–12·00
66—Vancouver	7·9	8	42	76·8	19·1	18	4·5	11·9	5	.....	10·50–12·00
67—Victoria	8·9	8·3	46·2	82·8	20·5	25	4	12·8	5·8	.....	10·00–12·25
68—Nanaimo	8·4	8·1	46·3	80·7	19·4	28	5	13·6	5·7	.....	9·80
69—Prince Rupert	8·6	8·5	45	83	20·7	25	5	15	6·5	.....	11·75–13·00f

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Higher prices for coal in bags. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $30–$45, according to condition and conveniences. r. Few six-roomed houses occupied by workingmen; rent for 4- and 5-roomed

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1942

Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	cents	cents	$	$	
13·599	**11·355**	**13·632**	**8·346**	**9·722**	**8·474**	**28·4**	**10·1**	**25·607**	**18·835**	
10·810	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·500**	**6·333**	**6·167**	**30·0**	**10·0**	**21·417**	**15·417**	
8·50– 9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30	10·1	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
9·70	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00	30	10·4	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
11·00–11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	15·00–20·00	10·00–17·00	3
12·80	8·00– 9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00– 8·00	7·00– 9·00	5·00– 6·00	30	10	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
11·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
12·700	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**7·500c**	20·0	9·8	**19·00–25·00**	**12·00–16·00**	7
13·138	**8·500**	**10·750**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**9·000**	**28·8**	**9·8**	**24·125**	**17·375**	
12·05g	8·00g	9·00–10·00g	6·00g	7·00g	g	31g	9·8	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	8
13·50	9·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	8·00–10·00c	26·5c	9·7	18·00–27·00	16·00–20·00	9
13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	23·00	16·00	11
***13·667**	***12·610**	***13·657**	***8·750**	***10·050**	***9·720**	**27·5**	**9·4**	**24·714**	**18·250**	
12·00	13·33c	13·33c	12·00c	12·00c	8·25c	26	9·5	23·00–33·00	.....	12
14·25	8·00	12·00	6·00	10·00	8·00	.....	9·6	23·00–31·00	17·00–23·00	13
14·75	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	28	9·6	23·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	14
13·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·1	.....	.....	15
13·00–13·50	14·00	15·35	10·00	11·35	11·35	.....	8·9	18·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	16
13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·6	.....	.....	17
15·50	.....	11·25c	.....	8·25c	.....	29	9·4	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
12·50–13·00	17·33c	18·67c	10 00	11·00	11·00–13·00c	27	9·3	24·00–34·00	20·00–23·00	19
14·00	11·00–13·00	12·00–14·00	6·00– 7·00	7·50–10·00	.....	.....	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
14·353	**12·682**	**15·007**	**9·864**	**11·535**	**10·050**	**26·7**	**9·6**	**27·306**	**20·269**	
14·00	13·00	14·00	9·00§	10·00§	7·00– 8·00§	28	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	21
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	18·00–26·00	15·00–18·00	22
14·00	12·00	16·00	11·00	12·00c	13·00c	25	9·4	25·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	23
13·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	11·00	25	9·4	18·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	24
15·00–15·50	11·00	12·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	22	9·5	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
14·50	16·00	17·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	20	9·4	25·00–32·50	15·00–22·50	26
14·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	20·00–28·00	16·00–22·00	27
13·75	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	9·1	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	28
12·50–13·50g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9·7	20·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	29
13·50g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	25g	9·7	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	30
13·00	16·50–18·50	17·00–19·00	13·00	13·50	.....	25	9·4	28·00–36·00	17·00–28·00	31
14·00	.....	13·00–15·00c	.....	10·00–11·00c	.....	28	9·4	23·00–33·00	18·00–25·00	32
14·00	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	.....	.....	9·5	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·1	24·00–30·00	18·00–24·00	34
14·00	13·00–16·00	15·00–18·00	11·00–12·00	13·00–14·00	.....	.....	9·5	22·00–35·00	18·00–24·00	35
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	20·00–28·00	16·00–20·00	36
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	21·00–27·00	15·00–21·00	37
14·00–14·50g	g	18·00g	g	16·00g	g	25g	9·6	27·00–37·00	22·00–27·00	38
15·00g	g	16·00–18·00g	g	11·00–14·00g	8·00–12·00g	26g	9·7	24·00–32·00	20·00–24·00	39
14·00g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9·7	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	40
14·00–15·50g	g	18·00g	g	14·00g	7·00–10·00g	25g	9·5	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·2	21·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	43
15·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	.....	.....	44
15·50–16·50	.....	15·75–16·50c	.....	10·50c	10·50c	30	9·9	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	30	10	.....	.....	46
18·50	.....	.....	10·00	11·00	.....	35	9·6	p	p	47
12·00	9·00	12·75	.....	.....	11·00	26	9·8	22·00–32·00	16·00–22·00	48
15·50	10·50	11·75	8·00	9·25	.....	30	9·9	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	49
15·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30	9·8	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	50
14·625	.....	.....	**8·275**	**9·125**	**8·313**	**31·5**	**9·9**	**26·750**	**19·500**	
14·00–15·00	.....	.....	7·00–10·50	8·00–11·50	8·50– 9·75	35	9·9	26·00–37·00	18·00–26·00	51
12·50–17·00	.....	.....	7·80	8·50	7·50	28	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
16·375	.....	.....	**7·250**	**9·250**	**10·000**	**27·8**	**10·0**	**27·875**	**20·000**	
.....	.....	.....	8·00– 9·50	9·00–10·50	10·00	27	10	28·00–37·00	20·00–28·00	53
19·00	.....	.....	5·00– 5·50	6·50– 7·00	.....	30	10	20·00–29·00	15·00–21·00	54
.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	7·00–11·00	8·00	29	10	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	55
13·75	.....	.....	.....	11·00–12·00	12·00	25	9·9	25·00–30·00	17·00–20·00	56
.....	.....	.....	**5·000**	**6·000**	**4·250**	**27·8**	**10·3**	**26·125**	**18·625**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	10·3	22·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·50	30	10·6	r	r	58
g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30g	10	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	59
g	g	g	g	g	g	26g	10·2	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	25	10·5	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	61
10·250	.....	.....	**9·031**	**8·250**	**5·000**	**34·2**	**10·6**	**23·313**	**17·688**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·9	16·00	14·00	62
10·50	.....	.....	8·00– 9·00	9·50–10·25	.....	40	10·6	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
.....	.....	.....	8·50– 9·75	9·50–11·25	.....	40	10·7	27·00–32·00v	22·00–25·00v	64
10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·9	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·00	4·00	30	9·9	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·00	.....	.....	7·50	9·00	7·50	30	10·8	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	.....	10·6	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
.....	.....	.....	11·00	12·00	.....	35	11	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

modern houses, $25–$35 per month, semi-modern, $10–$15. s. Delivered from mines. v. Workingmen's houses are mostly of four and five rooms; modern $24–$28, semi-modern, $20–$24.

* In the province of Quebec a provincial sales tax of 2 per cent and in the cities of Montreal and Quebec an additional municipal tax of 2 per cent are not included in the prices for fuel. § Revised to Sept. 1941.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	April 1926	April 1929	April 1930	April 1933	April 1937	April 1939	April 1940	April 1941	Mar. 1942	April 1942
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	101·2	94·5	91·2	65·3	86·2	73·4	83·1	86·6	95·1	95·0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	103·8	86·5	86·3	56·6	91·3	62·1	76·1	76·0	83·3	83·4
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	100·4	108·9	104·2	59·5	77·1	72·1	77·5	84·5	100·0	99·5
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	100·7	92·4	83·4	67·0	75·4	65·8	84·2	86·0	92·1	92·0
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·3	94·6	91·2	59·3	78·5	76·4	86·9	92·5	101·1	101·3
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·7	93·8	92·4	85·0	102·9	97·5	102·5	107·6	115·4	115·4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	98·7	103·5	86·8	60·5	89·6	69·5	76·3	77·7	78·4	78·4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	98·7	91·9	93·0	83·9	85·6	84·9	87·2	91·7	99·3	99·1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·4	95·4	94·0	81·6	82·7	78·1	85·5	95·6	104·1	104·2
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	101·3	93·6	92·3	70·2	79·1	74·1	82·6	87·0	95·4	95·1
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	102·0	97·4	99·4	63·7	80·7	72·2	78·8	84·7	96·7	96·2
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	100·8	91·0	87·5	74·6	78·1	75·4	85·1	88·6	94·6	94·3
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·3	98·8	100·8	95·0	90·0	60·0	89·2	68·3	80·3	81·6	87·4	87·7
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	96·9	94·0	96·2	87·3	92·4	94·9	96·6	102·7	108·5	108·5
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	101·2	95·1	88·3	57·0	88·8	65·3	78·5	79·2	85·0	85·4
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·6	100·2	94·7	74·8	98·2	87·6	94·2	100·7	114·2	114·4
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	101·3	94·0	86·9	54·0	87·2	61·5	75·8	75·6	80·1	80·5
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	102·8	86·2	83·6	56·6	86·1	59·9	73·2	74·5	80·7	80·8
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	100·8	106·0	101·0	60·5	78·8	73·0	80·4	85·9	97·2	96·7
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	104·3	95·8	93·2	46·5	91·4	65·5	72·1	69·5	78·8	79·5
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	97·8	103·0	94·8	58·6	69·1	65·4	75·0	81·7	108·6	112·6
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·3	94·4	91·0	59·5	78·2	76·1	86·6	92·1	100·7	100·8
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·2	92·6	90·4	79·7	89·5	84·6	88·9	92·9	98·3	98·2
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	102·2	94·7	90·3	53·0	87·6	65·5	76·8	79·3	88·4	88·6
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	100·5	92·4	90·0	69·6	80·6	73·3	81·9	85·3	92·1	91·9

† The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

Wholesale prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926 as 100 was 95·0 for April compared with 95·1 for the previous month; 86·6 for April, 1941; 83·1 for April, 1940; and 72·3 for August, 1939, the last prewar month. In the classification according to chief component materials, group changes were slight, three showing fractional advances and three fractional declines while two groups were unchanged. The increase in the general index between August, 1939, and April, 1942, was 31·4 per cent. Canadian farm products advanced 36·1 per cent in the same period, consumers' goods 30·8 per cent and producers' goods 31·5 per cent. The general index advanced 64·1 per cent between July, 1914, and March, 1917, the comparable period during the last war.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of seventy-six staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except the following, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers: milk, bread, shoulder of veal, leg roast of pork, unsliced bacon, dairy butter, evaporated apples, vinegar and coal oil. Information as to the prices of the foregoing, with the exception of milk and bread, is obtained by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The prices of milk, bread, fuel and the rates for rent are obtained by the Bureau of Statistics and by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in

districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

By Order in Council P.C. 8965, dated November 21, 1941 (Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1462), the price ceiling established by P.C. 8527 (Labour Gazette, November, 1941, page 1371) was extended to rentals charged for all real property, the order to be administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Under authority conferred by Order in Council P.C. 5003 (Labour Gazette, October, 1940, page 995) the Board from time to time fixed maximum rentals for housing accommodation in certain of the cities in the list on page 642. In these cities the maximum rentals already fixed continue unchanged, based in some cases on those in effect on January 2, 1940, and in the others on those in effect on January 2, 1941. The former are Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Thetford Mines, Kingston, Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria; the latter are Truro, Moncton, Brockville, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. In all the other cities in the list the maximum rental for any housing accommodation is the rental which was in effect on October 11, 1941. Provision is made under the orders of the Board for variation of the maximum rentals for any accommodation under certain special circumstances affecting the accommodation.

Retail Prices

Retail meat prices again averaged slightly higher at the beginning of April than one month earlier reflecting continued strength in livestock markets particularly for cattle. Marketings of cattle and hogs were at a higher level in March than in February, and higher also than in March, 1941. The price of sirloin steak averaged 34·3 cents per pound at April 1, as compared with 34·1 cents at the beginning of March and 31·9 cents for April, 1941. Fresh loin of pork averaged 33·2 cents for April, 33·0 cents for March and 24·9 cents for April, 1941. Bacon at 43·2 cents was fractionally higher than in March and about 10·5 cents higher than one year ago.

A seasonal fall in the price of eggs was reported from most cities, the Dominion average price being 36·5 cents per dozen in April, 38·2 cents in March and 27·0 cents in April, 1941. Production of creamery butter for the first three months of the year was about seven per cent lower than for the similar period of last year while the production of cheese in the first quarter of 1942 was nearly four times that of the same quarter in 1941. The price of butter at 39·1 cents per pound was only slightly higher than for the preceding month and for April, 1941, while cheese at 36·5 cents per pound was the same as for March but was more than 12 cents per pound higher than for April, 1941. Potatoes averaged 40 cents for 15 pounds at April 1 as compared with 25·7 cents at April 1, 1941.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of April, 1942: Halifax $18.50; Charlottetown $17.90; Moncton $18.50; Saint John $18.50; Quebec $16.50; Three Rivers $17.25; Sherbrooke $18.75; St. Hyacinthe $17.50; Montreal $17.75; Ottawa $18.75; Kingston $18.50; Belleville $18.50; Oshawa $18; Toronto $16; St. Catharines $18; Hamilton $17.50; Brantford $17.75.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost-of-living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries are included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1941" issued as a supplement to this issue of the Labour Gazette. Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources, the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the Labour Gazette. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100 was 158·8 for March, an increase of 0·2 per cent

for the month and of 5·3 per cent over the March, 1941, level. As compared with February, prices were 0·6 per cent higher for food and tobacco, due to an increase of 3·1 per cent in prices of cereals. Industrial materials and manufactures were only slightly changed in this period.

COST-OF-LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 200 at February 28 showing no change from the previous month. There was a slight decrease in the food group, which was offset by a slight advance in clothing prices.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Department, on the base 1926-1930=1,000, was 1,377 for December, as compared with 1,357 for November and 1,345 for October. As compared with November, five of the main groups showed advances in December, while two (textile manufactures and the chemical and manures group) were unchanged.

COST-OF-LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1926-1930=1,000, was 1,099 for December, as compared with 1,093 for November and 1,080 for October. The increase from November to December was due to higher food prices although meat prices were considerably reduced.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 97·6 for March, an increase of 0·9 per cent for the month. Except for a fractional decrease in fuel and lighting materials, all groups recorded small advances.

COST-OF-LIVING.—The index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the base 1935-1939=100, was 114·3 at March 15, an increase of 1·2 per cent for the month. Foods rose 1·5 per cent, clothing nearly 4 per cent and housefurnishings 1·3 per cent.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1942

DURING the first quarter of 1942 there were 345 fatal industrial accidents, including deaths from industrial diseases reported by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as compared with 301 fatal accidents in the first quarter of 1941. Of the 345 fatalities in the period under review, 130 occurred in January, 98 in February and 117 in March. Fatal accidents during each year are recorded by quarterly periods in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, August, and November of that year, and in February of the following year.

The supplementary list of accidents not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contains 31 fatalities for 1941.

In this series of reports it is customary to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Information concerning accidents was received from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada, certain other official sources, as well as from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and newspaper reports.

Classified by groups of industries, the fatalities occurring during the first quarter of 1942 were as follows: Agriculture, 15; Logging, 58; Fishing and Trapping, 5; Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying, 50; Manufacturing, 61; Construction, 63; Electric Light and Power, 2; Transportation and Public Utilities, 59; Trade, 13; Service, 19.

Of the mining accidents, 33 were in "metalliferous mining", 39 in "coal mining", and one in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s".

Of the accidents in manufacturing, three were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco", six in "textiles and clothing", one in "rubber products", eight in "saw and planing mill products", eight in "pulp, paper and paper products", one in "printing and publishing", 16 in "iron, steel and products", three in "non-ferrous metal products", two in "non-metallic mineral products", 12 in "chemical and allied products", and one in "miscellaneous products".

In construction there were 20 fatalities in "building and structures", one in "railway", seven in "shipbuilding", eight in "highway and bridge", and 27 in "miscellaneous".

In transportation and public utilities there were 44 fatalities in "steam railways", three in "water transportation", five in "air transportation", six in "local and highway transportation", and one in "storage".

There were four fatalities in "wholesale", and 9 in "retail" trade.

Of the fatalities in service, 14 were in "public administration", one in "custom and repair", three in "personal, domestic and business", and one in "professional".

There was one disaster during the period under review which occurred at Shipshaw, Quebec, on January 11, when 16 construction labourers employed on power development were burned to death in a fire that destroyed a large wooden camp hut.

Other accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows: In a collision of two trains, near Chapleau, Ontario, on January 14, two engineers, two firemen, a brakeman and a trainman were killed.

On March 14, a taxi proprietor, two taxi drivers and a helper died from carbon monoxide poisoning from a snow-choked exhaust pipe while trying to free a car from a snow drift.

While fighting a fire that destroyed an apartment block, following a furnace explosion, three firemen lost their lives in Montreal, on March 1.

On March 13, three female workers in a cap factory at Montreal, perished when trapped in a fire in the factory.

Three pulp millworkers were killed when crushed between belting and pulleys when a machine started while they were adjusting the belting, on March 1, at Port Alfred, Quebec. On January 20, a foreman electrician and a sub-station worker for a pulp mill died from electric burns from a short-circuit on dropping a cold chisel on a wire at Grand Mere, Quebec.

Three female workers in a munition factory died from burns in an explosion and fire at Thetford Mines, Quebec, on January 26. In a gas explosion from a rupture of cooling coils in a chemical plant, near Niagara Falls, Ontario, two workers lost their lives on March 16.

A stope boss and a mucker were killed by a fall of rock at Frood Mine, Ontario, on February 5, and another two miners lost their lives in a similar accident at East Malartic, Quebec, on February 28. Two coal miners were killed when struck by a coal trip, at New Waterford, N.S., on March 23.

On March 17, two labourers employed on power development, at Shipshaw, Quebec, lost their lives when crushed by a large stone falling from an embankment.

While ferrying an aircraft over the Atlantic to Britain, a pilot and a radio operator were lost on January 24.

Supplementary List of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1941 has been compiled which contains 31 fatalities of which eight were in logging, eight in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, three in manufacturing, seven in construction, one in transportation and public utilities, two in trade and two in service. Two of these accidents occurred in January, one in March, one in May, one in June, one in July, one in August, four in September, three in October, four in November and 13 in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1942 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Cause	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	....	....	....	2	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
B.—Working machines	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	....	....	....	....	2	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	8
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	....	4	....	9	21	21	1	5	1	....	7	....	69
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	5
F.—Falling objects	1	33	1	21	3	10	1	4	....	....	....	....	74
G.—Handling of objects	....	4	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
H.—Tools	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc	1	7	3	7	4	6	....	46	7	....	6	....	87
J.—Animals	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
K.—Falls of persons	7	2	....	6	8	16	....	2	3	....	6	....	50
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)	1	4	1	5	7	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	23
Totals	15	58	5	50	61	63	2	59	13	....	19	....	345

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Dominion Government Employee Receiving Compensation under Alberta Act not Entitled to Sue for Damages

On April 17, Mr. Justice Howson in Alberta Supreme Court dismissed an action for damages brought by a railway mail clerk, an employee of the Dominion Government, who had suffered injury while riding in a mail car owned by the defendant, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in an accident caused by the negligence of the company's servants. The plaintiff notified the officer of the Dominion Department of Transport, who is in charge of Dominion Government employees' compensation, of his accident and on the instructions of this officer applied to the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board for compensation. The Dominion Government paid him his full salary during his absence from duty and he assigned to the Crown the compensation to which he was entitled by virtue of the Government Employees' Compensation Act and the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act. The medical expenses were in the first instance charged to the Crown, and later both they and the compensation payable were paid to the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board by the defendant company and refunded to the Crown.

The question to be determined was whether the plaintiff had a right of action against the railway company. Section 24 of the Alberta Act provides that where an accident occurs which would entitle the workman to an action against a person other than his employer he may either sue or claim compensation, but that there is no right of action against an employer in an industry within the Act and that where the workman of an employer in any class is injured due to the negligence of an employee of an employer in another class the Board may direct that the compensation awarded be charged against the latter class. The defendant company is within the Act, and the Board had, with the full knowledge of the employer (the Crown) and the plaintiff, exercised its power under the above section.

The plaintiff claimed that the Dominion Act alone was applicable to him, that the Alberta Act was merely an instrument to determine the liability of the Crown and the rate and amount the Crown must pay if liable, and that he was not affected by other provisions of this Act, notably section 24. The Court held, however, that the evidence showed that the Dominion "in its capacity as master" had submitted itself to the provisions of the Alberta Act as completely as any other employer and that section 24 therefore applied. The plaintiff was entitled to claim and did claim compensation and he therefore had no right of action against the defendant company. No costs were allowed since this was the first time the point at issue had been raised. *Ching v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company,* (1942) 2 Western Weekly Reports 73.

Charge of Violating Lord's Day Act Dismissed

On April 13, Mr. Justice Roy in Quebec Superior Court dismissed a charge against Standard Lime Company of having required its employees to work on Sunday contrary to the provisions of the Dominion Lord's Day Act. The defendant company, which produces lime, admitted the fact but produced letters from the Departments of Munitions and Supply and Labour and from three pulp and paper companies to show that an interruption in its production caused by closing down on Sundays would seriously interfere with the output of companies engaged in producing such goods as cordite for naval guns, nitrating pulp for explosives plants and pulps for export to the United States. In view of the difficulty of having the authors of the letters appear, the Court accepted the letters themselves as evidence. Article 11 exempts from the provisions of the Act the execution of "any work of necessity or mercy" and the Court held that since the work done on Sundays by the defendant company was essential to war production it was a "work of necessity". *Gosselin ès qualité v. Standard Lime Company,* (1942) Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure 188.

Night-Watchman Awarded Overtime Rate Provided under Quebec Minimum Wage Act

On October 24, Mr. Justice Archambault in the Superior Court of the District of Richelieu awarded $247.57 to a night-watchman in a building yard in Sorel in payment for 660 hours of overtime work at the rate of 37½ cents per hour, being one and one-half times the minimum rate prescribed for watchmen in Minimum Wage Order 4. The Court held, and the defendant admitted, that the plaintiff came under Order 4 since the collective agreement for the building trades in Sorel sets no rate for night-watchmen. The plaintiff was engaged at $15 per week, the wage prescribed for a 60-hour week. He claimed a total of $478.30 on the ground that, in addi-

tion to overtime, he had been promised a sum greater than $15 for the normal week. At the same time, the defendant argued that he was not entitled to any extra remuneration whatever since he had been paid the wage at which he had been engaged. The Court held, on the one hand, that for the regular week he was entitled only to the rate at which he was hired since this was the legal minimum, but that, on the other, he must be paid for his overtime hours since such payment was required by law and any agreement to the contrary was void. *Potvin v. J.-L. Guay et Frères Ltée,* (1942) Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure 155.

Apprenticeship Period must be Continuous to Qualify Workman as Carpenter under Quebec Collective Agreement Act

On March 7, Mr. Justice Langlais in Quebec Superior Court awarded $34.74 to one Higgins, a carpenter's helper, being the difference between the wages he received and those prescribed for his type of work by an agreement under the Quebec Collective Agreement Act. On his behalf, as well as that of a fellow worker, one Gingras, the plaintiff, the Quebec Joint Committee for the Construction Industry, claimed a total of $175.02 on the ground that they should have received a rate for qualified carpenters. Gingras had received the rate for carpenter's helper.

Article 35 of the Act provides:—

> In municipalities where the certificate of competency is not obligatory, the employee shall have the right to avail himself of the recourses provided by this Act or by the decree, if, according to the custom of the trade, industry, business or occupation, he is a skilled workman or in the apprenticeship stage.
>
> For the purposes of this section, the maximum duration of apprenticeship shall be four years.

In the municipality in question no certificate is necessary and the plaintiff submitted that the two workmen had the necessary experience to be regarded as qualified carpenters. The Court found in the case of Higgins, however, that his experience in the trade, amounting to three years, had been spread over a period of 13 years. In the present instance, moreover, he had not worked independently but as an assistant to and under the direction of other carpenters. The case of Gingras was found to be similar. It was held that, on the basis of the definitions given in the best dictionaries and of common sense, the learning years must be consecutive to be considered as a true apprenticeship qualifying a workman as a skilled tradesman. *Comité Conjoint de l'Industrie de la Construction de Québec v. Frechette,* (1942) Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure 178.

Assembling of Turbines in Public Water-Works not Construction Work under Quebec Collective Agreement Act

On February 17, Mr. Justice Denis in Montreal Superior Court dismissed an action for unpaid wages which was brought against the City of Montreal by the Montreal Joint Committee for the Building Trades on behalf of a workman in a municipal water-pumping station. The claim was for $129.60, the difference between the wages actually received and those payable under an agreement which had been generalized under the Quebec Collective Agreement Act for the building trades in Montreal.

The employee in question had worked at assembling, sand-papering and painting turbines and pumps. The agreement concerned applies to "all construction work and building operations, including work done by qualified workmen in public buildings . . ." The Court held that the work done in the present case did not come within these terms. *Comité Paritaire des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal v. Cité de Montréal,* (1942) Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure 151.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INFORMATION tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 13,037 establishments showed that employment slightly gained at the beginning of April, when the reported staffs aggregated 1,652,810 persons, compared with 1,651,757 in the preceding month. There was further important expansion in manufacturing, together with moderate gains in transportation, communications, services and retail trade. On the other hand, large seasonal losses were indicated in logging, and mining and construction also showed curtailment. The increase on the whole was small, but was particularly interesting in that it was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of earlier years of the record.

The index (based on the 1926 average as 100 rose from 165·1 at March 1 to 165·2 at April 1; at that date in the more recent years of the record, it was as follows:—1941, 141·3; 1940, 111·9; 1939, 104·9; 1938, 105·0; 1937, 103·0 and 1936, 97·4.

The co-operating establishments in the eight leading industrial groups reported that on or about April 1, they had paid their employees the sum of $46,959,087 for services rendered in the week preceding. This was an increase of $845,331, or 1·8 p.c., as compared with the sum disbursed in weekly earnings at March 1, namely, $46,113,756. The per capita average in these industries as at the beginning of April was $28.41, compared with $27.92 at March 1. If the figures for financial institutions are added, the statistics show that the 1,716,261 persons in recorded employment at April 1 were paid the sum of $48,855,431. This was a per capita weekly average of $28.47, being 48 cents higher than the per capita average indicated at the beginning of March.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of May, 1942, the percentage of unemployment among trade union members stood at 3·3 in contrast with percentages of 4·5 at the beginning of April and 5·5 at the beginning of May, 1941. The percentage for May was based on returns compiled from 2,196 local labour organizations with a total membership of 348,389 persons.

Report of the Employment and Claims Offices.—Reports received from Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during April, 1942, showed a fairly substantial gain in the average daily placements over those of the preceding month, but a decline from April last year of somewhat greater magnitude. All industrial divisions, except logging, showed improvement over March, the most noteworthy increases being in services, manufacturing and construction, while marked losses in construction, services and agriculture were responsible for the loss recorded from April a year ago. Vacancies in April, 1942, numbered 43,534, applications, 54,297, and placements in regular and casual employment, 31,529.

Prices and the Cost of Living.—The official index of the cost of living calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices in the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 116·1 at the beginning of May as compared with 115·9 for April; 109·4 for May, 1941; 104·9 for May, 1940; and 100·8 for August, 1939, the last pre-war month. The slight advance recorded at the beginning of May was due mainly to an advance in the index of the food group, other group changes being fractional. The advance between August, 1939, and May, 1942, was 15·2 per cent as compared with an increase of 28·2 per cent between July, 1914, and April, 1917, the comparable period in the last war. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number on the base of 1926 as 100 was 95·2 for May, 1942, as compared with 95·0 for April;

88·5 for May, 1941; 82·2 for May, 1940, and 72·3 for August, 1939. The increase in the index between August, 1939, and May, 1941, was 31·7 per cent and between July, 1914, and April, 1917, was 71·9 per cent.

Business Statistics. — The latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 653.

The index of the physical volume of business reflecting activity in the production and distribution of goods was about three per cent higher for April, 1942, than for the preceding month and about 10 per cent higher than for April, 1941. For the first four months of the present year the index averaged 137·9, an advance of 8·5 per cent above the average of 127·1 for the similar period of 1941. The general index of employment averaged 21·2 per cent higher in the same comparison.

Greater activity, reflecting the increased war demands, was indicated by the figures for April, for mineral production, manufacturing, and electric power output both as compared with the previous month and with April, 1941, while for the construction industry considerable decline was recorded in both comparisons.

Cumulative totals for the first four months of the current year as compared with the same period in 1941, show the production of coal 12·3 per cent higher while the receipts of gold at the mint were 6·4 per cent lower. Flour production was 19·6 per cent higher, cigarettes released 23·6 per cent higher, production of boots and shoes about 13 per cent higher, steel production 36·9 per cent, and electric power production 19·6 per cent higher. The production of newsprint was 9·5 per cent greater while the exports of lumber declined 16 per cent. In the same comparison also the value of construction contracts declined 27·6 per cent.

In the distribution of goods car loadings advanced 12·4 per cent in the four months comparison, the value of exports 62·4 per cent, imports 36·4 per cent and the value of retail sales 21·6 per cent.

Strikes and Lockouts.—In May the number of strikes and lockouts recorded was 32, involving 6,904 workers and causing 18,047 man working days time loss, as compared with 17 disputes in April, involving 6,838 workers with a time loss of 20,403 days. In May most of the time loss was due to strikes of coal miners at Florence and Sydney Mines, N.S., meat packers at Kitchener, Ont., and bank clerks at Montreal, P.Q. Most of the other disputes involved comparatively small numbers of workers for short periods. In April the important disputes involved coal miners at Florence and Joggins, N.S., machinists at Trenton, N.S., and bakers at Montreal, P.Q.

During May, 1941, there were 34 disputes involving 5,975 workers with time loss of 22,397 days. The important disputes involved steel rolling mill workers at Montreal, P.Q., metal workers at Toronto, Ont., and coal miners at Sydney Mines, N.S., and at Minto, N.B.

Of the 32 disputes during May of this year, 27 were terminated, six in favour of the employer, five in favour of the workers, two in compromise settlements, while 14 were indefinite in result. Five disputes, involving 373 workers were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Nine applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month of May. One board submitted its report. The constitution of six boards established in April was completed. One dispute was referred to an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner for investigation and a Commissioner submitted his report on the investigation of another dispute. Three board applications were rejected and two disputes were recorded as settled.

Full particulars with regard to recent proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be found in the section beginning on page 660.

Training of Army Tradesmen Under War Emergency Training Program

In a statement issued recently by the Supervisor of Training, Department of Labour, the following summary of the activities of the Training Branch, in the training of army tradesmen was given:

In the early summer of 1940, when the War Emergency Training Program was first commenced, requests were made in Halifax and on the Pacific Coast for the provision of facilities to train certain types of tradesmen in the local units of the Active Army. The training was on a comparatively small scale and up to the end of 1940 only a few hundred enlisted men had participated.

Toward the end of the year, a formal request was made from Military Headquarters to the Department of Labour for training of Army Tradesmen on a much larger scale and arrangements were worked out by which the first groups were admitted to training in

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

		1942			1941		
		May	April	March	May	April	March
Employment Index	(1)		**165·2**	**165·1**	**145·5**	**141·3**	**135·3**
Unemployment percentage (trade union members)	(2)	3·3	4·5	4·0	5·5	6·6	6·9
Prices, wholesale, Index	(1)	**95·2**	**95·0**	**95·1**	**88·5**	**86·6**	**85·9**
Cost of living Index	(2)	**116·1**	**115·9**	**115·9**	**109·4**	**108·6**	**108·2**
Retail sales unadjusted index	(2)		154·8	144·6	142·9	135·6	119·2
Retail sales adjusted index	(6) (2)		155·7	161·4	134·5	135·1	129·3
Wholesale sales	(2)		154·5	155·1	148·6	141·6	125·1
Common stocks index	(2)	†62·5	61·1	62·3	63·9	65·8	66·8
Preferred stocks index	(2)		94·5	95·6	96·3	97·9	98·7
Bond yields, Dominion, index	(2)	†99·3	99·6	99·6	101·1	100·6	100·5
Physical Volume of Business Index	(6) (2)		**140·4**	**136·2**	**132·9**	**127·9**	**124·0**
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	(2)		152·7	144·8	143·3	139·5	133·5
Mineral production	(2)		130·4	119·2	140·8	121·8	122·8
Manufacturing	(2)		159·7	150·2	140·8	140·3	137·3
Construction	(2)		145·0	153·2	182·0	181·5	139·0
Electric power	(2)		144·3	141·7	129·1	126·1	115·8
DISTRIBUTION	(2)		118·5	120·7	112·6	108·1	107·6
Trade employment	(2)			118·2	121·6	120·5	117·9
Carloadings	(2)		140·3	136·2	136·5	127·2	122·9
Imports	(2)		187·5	191·3	145·9	150·0	153·6
Exports, excluding gold	(2)		221·9	230·7	196·3	169·2	147·4
PRODUCERS' GOODS	(2)		162·0	157·7	152·7	139·5	140·1
CONSUMERS' GOODS	(2)		119·8	115·3	115·9	113·5	110·8
Trade, external, aggregate	(7) $		311,943,659	321,835,895	290,758,609	224,661,513	210,940,609
Imports, merchandise, for consumption	(7) $		141,946,063	144,886,122	128,095,970	106,268,419	107,982,222
Exports, Canadian produce	(7) $	234,180,000	168,349,708	175,481,759	161,639,089	116,932,587	101,918,653
Customs duty collected	$		13,335,098	13,465,781	12,520,481	13,243,432	14,364,899
Bank debits to individual accounts	$		3,733,218,977	4,176,830,029	3,265,871,770	2,984,165,460	2,838,145,853
Bank notes in circulation	(8) $		480,877,819	482,454,936	361,822,103	364,896,139	359,965,464
Bank deposits in savings	$		1,537,144,724	1,549,628,551	1,695,182,121	1,707,557,890	1,702,704,381
Bank loans, commercial, etc.	$		1,155,818,008	1,212,990,336	1,031,765,466	1,012,157,670	1,015,263,785
Railway—							
Car loadings, revenue freight cars	(9)	261,392	256,673	252,180	245,526	233,151	230,543
Canadian National Railways, revenues	$	29,687,000	28,316,000	28,706,000	26,721,000	24,649,000	23,528,000
Operating expenses	$			19,498,684	16,452,831	15,422,154	16,109,606
Canadian Pacific Railway, traffic earnings	$		20,621,507	20,746,000	19,276,671	16,654,790	16,619,976
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines	$		17,065,360	16,960,522	15,094,852	13,505,625	13,373,900
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles				4,580,226,000	4,386,613,000	3,818,466,805	4,001,416,000
Building permits	$	8,556,122	11,295,975	6,972,081	17,099,935	15,971,760	8,552,431
Contracts awarded	(10) $	23,895,000	22,512,100	17,850,400	40,875,600	23,567,200	13,991,900
Mineral production—							
Pig iron	tons		160,408	167,116	113,624	103,326	102,038
Steel ingots and castings	tons		264,988	265,903	206,110	200,680	195,481
Ferro-alloys	tons		18,128	20,261	15,117	16,161	15,201
Gold	ounces		420,795	439,203	449,185	439,556	446,529
Coal	tons		1,511,872	1,600,269	1,198,255	1,232,801	1,546,530
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.		288,034,268	283,217,525	375,373,644	341,124,112	306,444,230
Flour production	bbls.		1,960,900	1,806,854	2,121,397	1,660,897	1,476,673
Footwear production	pairs		2,774,128	2,921,536	2,843,157	2,691,248	2,524,243
Output of central electric stations	k.w.h.		3,082,740,000	3,220,953,000	2,805,394,000	2,693,353,000	2,631,869,000
Sales of insurance	$		35,678,000	35,375,000	35,670,000	34,999,000	33,340,000
Newsprint production	tons		277,740	295,840	284,770	279,996	275,770
Automobile prod., cars, trucks, etc.				20,188	26,585	27,584	26,044

* Many of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† Week ended May 28, 1942.

(1) Base, 1926=100. (2) Base, 1935-1939=100. (3) Figures are for the end of the preceding month.

(6) Adjusted, where necessary for seasonal variation. (7) Excluding gold. (8) Notes in the hands of the public.

(9) Figures for four weeks ended May 30, 1942, and corresponding previous periods.

(10) MacLean's Building Review.

January, 1941. The men referred for training were all enlisted men and selected by Military Headquarters in each district by trade training officers attached to the district staff. Training was given in the Technical Schools and other training centres in all Military districts and covered what was called phase two of the Army trade training with the normal period of instruction lasting about three months. From these schools tradesmen went for the more advanced training either to the Army trade school or to some of the Ordnance schools or work shops. At the beginning of 1941, a certain percentage of the men who entered the classes had had some previous trade experience, but as the year advanced, practically all of the men who entered the classes were entirely new to the trade training. The training given covered a wide variety of occupations including the following: clerks, cooks, coppersmiths, plumbers and steam fitters, tinsmiths, concretors, carpenters, blacksmiths, electricians, instrument makers, motor mechanics, driver mechanics, fitters, artificers, radio mechanics.

So far as possible, training was given on practical work projects. For example, quite a few buildings were constructed for the use of the Army or for training purposes utilizing the services of such tradesmen as concretors, bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, plumbers and tinsmiths.

In other classes the Army Tradesmen made their own tools for future use in the Army or turned out specific articles for the various units.

The men under training received their usual pay and allowances from the Army while the War Emergency Training Program paid the entire cost of instruction.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1942, training had been given to 18,000 tradesmen.

Appointments To National War Labour Board

Announcement was recently made by the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, that Mr. R. H. Neilson had been appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the National War Labour Board, consequent upon the return to Canadian Industries Limited of the former incumbent of the position, Mr. E. R. Complin. Mr. Neilson has been Secretary of the National Board since its inception and was formerly on the staff of the Department of Labour. Mr. J. F. Compton has been appointed Acting Secretary. All communications to the National Board should be addressed to the Chief Executive Officer.

Controller of Man-Power Records

The Civil Service Commission has appointed Mr. Harry Hereford, Ottawa, to be Controller of National Selective Service, Man-power Records, Department of Labour. Since 1930, Mr. Hereford has acted as Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief and previously filled the position of Industrial Engineer in the Department of Labour.

Farm Labour Program in Ontario

In the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, pages 443-446, a detailed article appears entitled "Wartime Farm Labour Program in Ontario" which reviews measures taken in 1941 to meet the shortage of farm labour in Ontario in that year and outlines plans to meet a similar situation this year.

On May 11, an Order in Council, P.C. 3903 was passed permitting the Dominion Government "to assist the Province of Ontario to execute a plan for recruiting, transporting to, and placing upon farms within the Province, during the fiscal year 1942-43, labourers, male and female suitable for farm work, who are available in other provinces and in the urban centres of said Province, to the end that a threatened curtailment in agricultural production essential to the national war effort may be averted."

The Order in Council authorized the Dominion Government to enter into an agreement with the Province of Ontario and that as part of the Activities under the plan it is proposed "to employ certain of the persons of the Japanese race moved from the restricted areas of Canada as labourers on sugar beet farms and at other agricultural work in the Province of Ontario."

To finance the plan, $100,000 has been allotted the Department of Labour, it being stipulated in the Order in Council that an amount not in excess of $15,000 be expended from the appropriation "to provide necessary housing accommodation, policing, and all other care" of Japanese moved into the province and employed under the terms of the agreement. Towards this latter cost the Province is not liable to contribute.

In the House of Commons on June 9, while speaking on the subject of the supply of farm labour, the Minister of Labour, Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, referred to this plan and said:

"With respect to farm labour this summer, I might say that last year we had an agreement with Ontario, in view of the threatened shortage of labour in agriculture; the dominion government matched dollar for

dollar with the province, up to an expenditure of $60,000 by the dominion, to provide farm labour, and under this scheme 23,000 persons were recruited for farms in Ontario. I think it is agreed that while there may have been difficulties, there was no acute shortage of labour in Ontario to harvest the crops. I discussed the question with the Minister of Agriculture last February, and we immediately set in motion a policy somewhat similar to that which we adopted with respect to Ontario last year. This year we are prepared to match dollar for dollar with Ontario up to an amount of $100,000, and we are hopeful that with the same enthusiasm and ingenuity, the farm labour problem will be solved in Ontario again this year. I have enough faith in the vim and vigour of the Ontario government, working in co-operation with our own, to believe that we shall be able to meet the farm labour problem in Ontario satisfactorily this summer. Similar offers have been made to all the other provincial governments, but apparently they wish to handle the matter themselves, and after all, that is sound policy, for the best kind of government in some things is the one which is closest to the people. Up to date we have had no request for similar assistance to that which we are giving to Ontario."

Personnel Administration Courses in Canadian Universities

In the May issue of the Labour Gazette, page 505, reference was made to the participation of the Universities of Toronto and Queen's in the establishment of government sponsored personnel administration courses. Since that time, McGill University, Montreal, has also agreed to offer similar courses, the dates of the courses being June 15 to 27 and August 17 to 29.

Minimum Working Hours Established in Great Britain

According to a Canadian Press report the British Ministry of Labour issued an order on May 21 establishing minimum working weeks of 52 hours in industries and 46 hours in offices, with maximum annual vacations of two weeks.

Ministry of Labour officials said the order could not be made compulsory, but that the specified hours would be a determining factor in granting deferments from military service and authorizing employment of available labour.

"Henceforth, these hours will be the guide in decisions whether firms should be granted additional staff or be permitted to retain the staffs they already have.

"If a plant is not working its staff fifty-two hours weekly it may be required to show why some of its people should not be put to work somewhere else. If it is giving over a fortnight vacation, the Ministry may decide it could spare some workers."

The Ministry reported that some industries are still working "peacetime hours" while others have imposed even longer war work weeks than the new minimum, so it had been decided to "level things up."

Organization of Labour Supply in Great Britain

The Seventh Report of the British House of Commons Select Committee on National Expenditure for the 1941-42 session, issued on March 26, contains a critical analysis of the present policy regarding the organization of labour supply for war purposes and deals with the following specific problems: the distribution of manpower between industry and the fighting services; the recruitment of labour into the munitions industry, with special attention being given to the employment of women and such problems arising therefrom as the simplification of engineering processes, the employment of women on a part-time basis, and the provision of transport, housing, shopping and nursery facilities; the training of workmen, especially in government training centres; and the organization of departmental machinery for the administration of the various programs in effect. (Summaries of other reports of the Select Committee will be found in the Labour Gazette, February, 1942, pp. 188-91; February, 1941, pp. 114-16; April, 1941, pp. 411-19.)

The general conclusion is that at present there is not sufficient co-ordination of the different schemes and it is suggested that greater attention should be given to the problem as a whole as distinct from special aspects of it which have become acute. In particular it is recommended that administrative responsibility should be more centralized. The existence of organizations such as labour branches of the production Departments which handle from a special point of view problems already dealt with by Ministry of Labour and National Service, leads, it is felt, both to overlapping and to incomplete coverage of the field.

New Regulation of Hours for Women and Young Persons in Great Britain

The Hours of Day Work in Factories (Women and Young Persons) Order issued January 23, 1942, under the Defence (General) Regulations exempts employers who receive the District Factory Inspector's permission to avail themselves of the Order from the pro-

visions of the Factories Act relating to hours and holidays for women and young persons.

At the outset of the war, exemptions from these provisions of the Act were granted only to individual firms. Later emergency orders were made applicable to whole industries such as the general emergency order for engineering and certain other classes of works issued in June, 1940. To avail themselves of any of these orders, either individual or general, employers had to secure the permission of the District Factory Inspector, and were usually required to comply with alternative conditions of work laid down in the orders. Now an order has been made applicable to day work in all factories. It does not apply to shift workers.

A schedule affixed to the Hours of Day Work Order lays down the following conditions of work for women and for young persons under 18 years of age to be observed by employers covered by the Order. They include a maximum work-week to be set by the Inspector somewhere between 48 and 55 hours and maximum daily hours of 10½ on week days and from 5 to 8 on Saturdays as the Inspector may determine. These hours are exclusive of intervals for meals and rest. The period of employment may not exceed 12 hours in any day and must be between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. on week-days unless an order is in force specifying an earlier hour than 7 a.m. at which work may commence. On Saturdays work must cease by 1 p.m. or at any later hour up to 5 p.m. specified by the Inspector. Sunday work is forbidden.

A woman or young person may not be employed more than 4½ hours without an interval of at least ½ hour for a meal or rest, but if a 10-minute break is allowed in the course of a spell, it may be lengthened to 5 hours. The total time for intervals must be at least 1¼ hours if the working day exceeds 10 hours.

Young persons under 16 may not work more than 48 hours a week, nine hours a week-day or five hours on Saturday. Their period of employment must not exceed 11 hours and must be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. on week-days and 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays unless another order permits work to start at an earlier hour. Young persons employed for a five-day week may work a 10-hour day and may have a period of employment on any one day in the week up to 11½ hours.

The hours permitted under this Order are considerably longer than those prescribed in the Factories Act which calls for a 44-hour week for young persons under 16, and a 48-hour week and nine-hour day for women and young persons over 16 with provision for a limited amount of overtime in a year. The provisions of the Order relating to spells and intervals are identical with the Factories Act.

Employment of School Children in Agriculture in Great Britain

Defence regulations prescribing uniform conditions of employment in agriculture for school children in Great Britain were issued early in May. They supersede the varying by-laws on the subject passed by local education authorities under the Children and Young Persons Act.

The regulations permit children over 12 to be exempted from attendance at school for 20 half-days in any year if the permission of the parent or guardian has been obtained. In cases of emergency to meet urgent seasonal needs, inspectors are empowered to grant exemptions beyond the prescribed limit. Local education authorities are urged to fix the school holidays at times most suited to local agricultural needs.

The regulations lay down conditions of employment which govern both holiday and term-time work. A seven-hour day, 36-hour week and 4-hour spells are the maxima allowed with a break of at least one hour required at the end of a spell. Wages at not less than the statutory rates must be paid. Suitable arrangements for supervision and transportation of the children must be made. Medical certificates of fitness may be required by the local education authority.

The Board of Education in a circular issued May 5 in connection with the regulations asked war agricultural executive committees to discourage the employment of children under 14 until all other sources of labour were exhausted. It suggested that they co-operate with local education authorities, women's institutes and other local interests in setting up district committees to determine the needs of the farms, maintain contact with the schools and supervise the conditions of work.

The circular suggested that children under 14 should work half-days only and that an interval of at least 1½ hours should be allowed between work and school. It also recommended that arrangements be made to provide employed children with a midday meal at school canteens or British Restaurants.

Strike Avoided in North Wales Coalfields as Union Achieves Recognition

On April 20 a court of inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, achieved a settlement of a dispute between the North Wales Mineworkers' Association and the Point of Ayr Colliery which had led to a threat of a strike involving

8,000 men in the North Wales coalfield. The colliery is the last one in the country where a company union survives after the general strike of 1926 and the difficulty arose in connection with the attempt of the Mineworkers' Association to obtain recognition on equal terms with the company union. Matters came to a head when, after 47 miners had been discharged due to a temporary shutdown of part of the mine in December, only three members of the Association were reinstated.

Strike notices to become operative in two weeks were given on March 29. Conciliators from the Mines Department effected a temporary settlement a few hours before these notices fell due. The Association agreed to withdraw the notices on condition that the company should meet its demand for recognition, or failing that, that a court of inquiry should be set up, the recommendation of the court to be binding on both parties.

The company's proposals proved unsatisfactory to the Association and as a result a court of inquiry consisting of Sir John Forster was appointed. At the end of the third day a settlement was reached on the following terms: (1) that contributions from members of the Association should be collected on the colliery premises in the usual trade union manner; (2) that complaints of members should be handled through the officials of the Association; (3) that there should be no discrimination against members of the Association; and (4) that the Association and the company union should have separate notice boards on the colliery premises and that neither should hold propaganda meetings on the premises.

Control of Wages and Profits in Australia

Profits and wages are being controlled in Australia under the National Security (Economic Organization) Regulations which were issued under the National Security Act, 1939-1940, on February 19 and amended on February 24 and March 9. (See LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1942, page 131). The regulations limit profits, control interest rates, prohibit certain transactions in real property and stocks and stabilize wages. Prices were already controlled under the National Security (Prices) Regulations, August 22, 1940, as amended, which replaced Regulations first issued shortly after the outbreak of war. The Economic Organization Regulations were submitted to a committee of the House of Representatives and as a result of its recommendations the sections relating to profits, interest rates and transfer of property were changed (amendment of March 9). These sections now contain the following provisions: (1) Effective on a date to be fixed by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament but not to be earlier than July 1, profits will be limited to 4 per cent of capital. (2) Real property and stocks and debentures may not be sold or otherwise disposed of except by permission of the Government and the Government may fix the prices at which stocks and debentures may be sold. In this way, it is hoped to eliminate many forms of speculation and concentrate capital transfers on immediate war needs. (3) The Commonwealth Bank has power to fix interest rates except the rates paid by the Commonwealth.

Another section stabilizes wages. No employee, including a director of a company receiving remuneration of any kind, may be paid a rate different from that prescribed by any award, order or determination of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or other arbitration authority which was in effect on February 10, or, if there is no such award, a rate different from that actually in effect on that date. However, employees who were already receiving a rate higher than that in an award will not suffer any reduction. No arbitration authority may alter any rate in effect on February 10 except to remove anomalies. Existing arbitration awards and agreements commonly provide for cost-of-living adjustments, and such adjustments are not interfered with by the present regulations. Increases resulting from promotions or from schemes whereby the employee's wages advance periodically to a maximum also continue to be permitted.

A further clause prohibits employers or employees from absenting themselves from work without reasonable cause, proof of which lies upon the absentee.

Australian Regulations on Replacement of Men by Women in Industry

The increasing absorption of women into men's jobs in Australia has brought about the regulation of the wages of women replacing men and the removal of some of the restrictions to which the employment of women in factories has been subject in the past. Regulations on these matters were issued on March 25, 1942, under the National Security Act, 1939-1940. These superseded preliminary regulations, passed on March 2, which provided, first, that any woman could be employed in the factories of the Department of Munitions or Aircraft Production or, with the approval of the Director-General of Munitions or Aircraft Production, in other factories, on

any work customarily performed by men or which is normally reserved to men by agreement or by an award, order or determination of any authority, and second, that such women would be subject to conditions respecting wages and other matters to be set forth in regulations and in the meantime to such wages and conditions as the Ministers of Munitions and Aircraft Production might determine.

The new regulations repeat the provision about the employment of women in Government and other factories, and they further provide that notwithstanding any State law women may on the approval of the Minister of Labour, be employed in any factory engaged in war production. In the latter case their employment will be subject to such conditions of safety, health and welfare as the Minister may stipulate.

The main purpose of the regulations, however, is to set forth a policy regarding the employment of women on men's work and especially regarding the wages they are to receive, and to establish an administrative authority to put this policy into effect. The Minister of Labour may appoint a Women's Employment Board, consisting of a chairman and one representative each of employers and employees. Any employer who wishes to employ women on work for which a rate for men, but no rate for women, has been set by an industrial award, order, determination or agreement, must apply to the Board. The Board will determine whether women may be employed on the work in question, whether they should first be employed on probation, and what percentage of the men's rate they should receive. In determining the wage rate the efficiency of women in performing the work will be taken into account, but in no case may the rate be less than 60 per cent nor more than 100 per cent of the men's rate. Any woman who has been employed on men's work may apply to the Board to have her rate determined, but in no case may the rate be reduced. When women are employed in the factories of the Departments of Munitions and Aircraft Production or in another factory with the approval of the Minister of either of these Departments, the secretary of the Department must notify the Board, and this notification will be treated as an application. Any rate established by the Board will be retroactive to the date on which the woman in question commenced work. A decision of the Board has the same effect in all respects as an award or order of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and supersedes any conflicting decision of any Commonwealth or State arbitration authority. The Chairman of the Board has the same authority as the Commonwealth Court in regard to summoning witnesses or taking evidence.

Any establishment where women are replacing men may be inspected by a representative of the appropriate trade union, and in cases where women are employed on the approval of the Minister of Labour the Minister must first consult the union.

Plan of U. S. War Man-power Commission to Stop "Labour Pirating"

On May 28, Mr. Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the U. S. War Man-power Commission, announced that one or more directives would shortly be issued to compel employers in war industries to hire new employees only through, or with the approval of, the United States Employment Service and to force workers "to secure any new job requiring a critical skill through the United States Employment Service or in accordance with methods approved by it."

The Commission's immediate objective, it was explained, is to stop "labour pirating" so as to help stabilize both labour and wages, but the overall objective, as indicated in a later statement issued by Mr. McNutt, is to insure the most efficient use of the nation's civilian man-power in the prosecution of the war.

In his second statement Mr. McNutt said that if employers failed to stop pirating workers from each other they would be reported to the government contracting and priorities agencies for "appropriate action," and that if workers "refused to accept suitable employment in a war industry without reasonable cause," they would be reported to the Selective Service System "for consideration in connection with any request for deferment on occupational grounds."

Several labour organizations have protested the Commission's plans, chiefly on the ground that they were announced without being passed upon by the labour members of the Management-Labour Policy Committee.

U. S. Survey of Occupations Suitable for Women

The results of a survey made by the United States Employment Service covering 1,859 jobs in war plants and 937 in non-war plants, indicate that many women are successfully performing the duties of men in a wide variety of trades and industries. The results of this study have been published in a booklet entitled *Occupations Suitable for Women*.

Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the United States War Man-power Commission, commenting on the survey said that "women have shown that they can do, or learn to do, almost any kind of work. Thousands already are working in jobs which have customarily been filled by men and the development of our man-power mobilization program may require a more general use of those who have the physical strength and other characteristics necessary to do the work."

Equal Pay for Equal Work Law in Michigan

A State law embodying the principle of equal pay for equal work done by men and women was upheld in a recent court award in Michigan. The Court granted 29 women employed by General Motors Corporation a total of $55,690 representing the difference between the hourly rate of 76 cents paid to women and the rate of 97 cents received by men on the same work.

The case arose under a law passed in 1931 forbidding employers to discriminate between the sexes in the matter of wages. The validity of the law was upheld by the Michigan Supreme Court in passing on a preliminary decision in the present case and the United States Supreme Court refused a review.

Meeting of Emergency and Reconstruction Committee of I. L. O. in London

The emergency committee of the International Labour Organization, which was appointed by the Labour Conference in New York last autumn to give effect to resolutions on post-war emergency and reconstruction held a meeting in London on April 23-25.

According to a *London Times* report, its principal decision was to set up an international advisory committee of eminent men who will be chosen for their ability to frame social and political programs on the basis of research by economic and financial experts. Much information is already in the possession of the I.L.O., and in the United Kingdom, as well as in other countries, there is active study of world conditions and of measures of reconstruction that will be necessary after the war, on the international as well as the national plane.

The I.L.O. advisory committee will draw together the results of this work and examine them as well as the policies that may develop from the standpoint of the social aims of the I.L.O. There is no suggestion that the I.L.O. should itself be responsible for the application of all these policies, though some would fall within its sphere, but that it should consistently apply to all proposals the test of how far they will add to the well-being and standard of life of the masses of the people. The I.L.O. aims at being well equipped with factual knowledge and concrete proposals for taking its place in world reconstruction conferences and discussions.

Conference of I. L. O. Joint Maritime Commission

Shipowners and seamen from at least twelve of the United Nations met in London in the latter part of June to discuss war-time conditions as they affect merchant seamen. The meeting which brought them together was a session of the Joint Maritime Commission of the International Labour Office and included shipowners and seamen's leaders from Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia, India, Belgium, China, Free France, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden.

The Joint Maritime Commission discussed questions affecting the life and well-being of seamen afloat and ashore, and had before it a series of documents prepared by the International Labour Office dealing with life-saving appliances, organization of welfare arrangements in ports, compensation for unemployment and loss of effects due to torpedoing of ships, allowances for the families of seamen captured by the enemy, manning pools, etc.

The Commission was set up by the I.L.O. over twenty years ago in order to secure the direct participation by shipowners and seamen in the framing of international regulations on conditions of employment of officers and men of the merchant navies of the world. The work of the Commission and of the International Labour Conference during the last twenty years has resulted in the adoption of 16 international Conventions or Treaties (in addition to a number of Recommendations) which have been ratified by 39 countries. Some of these Conventions, e.g., one adopted in 1920 on unemployment indemnities in case of shipwreck, have proved of inestimable value to seamen under war conditions.

Canada has ratified six of these Treaties. The part of the International Seamen's Code that the Dominion Government has thus agreed to apply covers the following provisions: prohibition of employment on vessels of children under fourteen; payment of unemployment indemnities to shipwrecked sailors; fixing at eighteen the minimum age of trimmers or stokers; examination of physical fitness of seafarers under eighteen; supervision and enforcement of seamen's articles of agreement; and, lastly, marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by water.

54865—2½

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

IN the month of May nine applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour, as follows:—

1. From employees in the Electric Light and Power Department of the City of Calgary, Alta., members of Local 348, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The dispute, which had arisen out of the employees' request for the payment of wartime cost-of-living bonuses or equivalent increases in basic wage rates, was said to affect 64 workers directly and 350 indirectly. Owing to the fact that the Province of Alberta had repealed its enabling legislation, the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were not applicable to the dispute and a board could not be established.

2. From employees in the Ordnance Plant of the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Burnaby, B.C., members of Local 2655, Steel Workers Organizing Committee. The dispute, which had arisen out of the employees' request for union recognition and a collective bargaining agreement providing for increased wages, changes in classifications of labour and in hours of work and improved working conditions, was said to affect 425 workers directly and 460 indirectly.

3. From the Wabash Railroad Company. The dispute, affecting engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen in the company's employ in Canada, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, was said to have arisen out of a disagreement as to the disposition of differences between the company and its Canadian employees which are found to be incapable of settlement by means of the grievance procedure embodied in existing agreements between the parties concerned. Approximately 250 workers were said to be directly affected and 500 indirectly.

4. From employees of Brunner Mond, Canada, Limited, Amherstburg, Ont., members of Local 89, United Automobile Workers of America. The dispute, which had arisen out of the employees' request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect 480 workers directly.

5. From employees of the Dominion Wire, Rope and Cable Company, Limited, Lachine, P.Q., members of Lodge 1288, International Association of Machinists. The dispute, which had arisen out of the employees' request for union recognition and a new collective agreement providing for increased wages, holidays with pay, changes in hours of work and improved working conditions, was said to affect 115 workers directly.

6. From employees of the Distillers Corporation, Limited, Ville Lasalle, P.Q., members of the Federation of Commercial and Industrial Employees. Approximately 300 employees were said to be directly affected by the dispute, which had arisen out of their request for union recognition, changes in classifications, seniority rights, grievance procedure, wage adjustments, wartime cost-of-living bonuses, payment for overtime and for work performed on legal holidays, and the cessation by the employing company of alleged unfair labour practices.

7. From employees of McLennan Foundry and Machine Works, Limited, Campbellton, N.B., members of Lodge 1456, International Association of Machinists. The dispute, arising out of the employees' request for union recognition was said to affect 128 workers directly.

8. From employees of West Coast Shipbuilders, Vancouver, B.C., members of Local 1, Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of Canada. The dispute, which had arisen out of the employees' request for a closed shop union agreement, was said to affect 1,400 workers directly and 6,500 indirectly.

9. From employees of the Quebec Asbestos Corporation, Limited, East Broughton, P.Q., members of the National Catholic Union of Asbestos Workers of East Broughton. The dispute, which had arisen out of the employees' request for union recognition and a collective agreement providing for increased wages and the payment of wartime cost-of-living bonuses, was said to affect 130 workers directly.

Boards Fully Constituted

During the month of May the Minister of Labour completed the constitution of the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established in April to deal with disputes involving the McCord Radiator and Manufacturing Company, Gar Wood Industries of Canada, Limited, the Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada, Limited, the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, and the Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited, and their respective employees, members of Local 195, United

Automobile Workers of America (Labour Gazette, May, 1942, pages 513-514). The personnel of each of the boards is as follows: His Honour Judge A. J. Gordon, Windsor, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members; Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. W. H. Furlong, K.C., also of Windsor, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

The constitution of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in April to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, and employees in its Turcot Works, Montreal, members of Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists (Labour Gazette, May, 1942, page 514), was completed during the month of May. The personnel of the board is as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice Paul Mercier, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. James Somerville, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. D. A. Paterson, appointed on the nomination of the employer. All three reside in Montreal.

Dispute Referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner

On May 30 Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dismissal of certain employees of Viau and Son, Limited, St. Jerome, P.Q., allegedly on account of their membership in the International Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America.

Report of Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner

On May 20 a report was received from Mr. Louis Fine, Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of a dispute between the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, and its employees, members of Local 12291, District 50, United Mine Workers of America, which had arisen out of the alleged unjust dismissal of a union member (Labour Gazette, May, 1942, page 513). The Commissioner persuaded both parties to bind themselves in advance to accept his decision as arbitrator, and the employees withdrew their application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. As arbitrator, Mr. Fine ruled that the company, on grounds of clemency, should reinstate the dismissed workman in his former employment without loss of seniority, but without retroactive pay.

Other Settlement

The application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Gregg Manufacturing Company, Limited, Winnipeg, and its employees (Labour Gazette, November, 1941, page 1342) was withdrawn during the month of May. Since the principal matters in dispute had reference to the employees' earnings, the question was referred to the Manitoba Regional War Labour Board for decision.

Other Applications Rejected

The Minister of Labour has decided against the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Coal Valley Mining Company, Limited, Coal Valley, Alta., and certain of its employees, members of a trusteeship (Labour Gazette, April, 1942, page 391). The application did not meet the requirements of the statute in certain respects.

The application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation received in April from certain beef butchers in the employ of Canada Packers, Limited, Montreal (Labour Gazette, May, 1942, page 513), did not meet the requirements of the statute in certain respects. An officer of the Department of Labour subsequently ascertained that the employees concerned, who were said to have been discharged following their refusal to work overtime at regular rates of pay, had obtained employment elsewhere.

Report of Board in Dispute between Sorg Pulp Company, Limited, Port Mellon, B.C., and Its Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Sorg Pulp Company, Limited, Port Mellon, B.C., and its employees, members of Local 297, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Labour Gazette, May, 1942, page 514) has submitted its findings to the Minister of Labour.

The personnel of the board was as follows: His Honour Judge J. O. Wilson, Ashcroft, B.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. Percy R. Bengough, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Brigadier General J. A. Clark, K.C., also of Vancouver, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

The report of the board is signed by the chairman and Mr. Bengough. A minority report was presented by General Clark.

The texts of the board's report and General Clark's minority report are printed below.

Report of Board

To the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Re: Dispute between Sorg Pulp Company, Limited, and its employees employed at the plant at Port Mellon, B.C., members in good standing of Local No. 297 of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

MATTERS IN DISPUTE REFERRED TO THE BOARD

1. The refusal of the Company to recognize and deal with the above-described Union as the agency of the employees of the Company at Port Mellon for the purpose of collective bargaining.

2. General conditions around the plant and townsite.

1. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by you was composed of Brig. Gen. J. A. Clark, nominated by the employer; Percy R. Bengough, nominated by the Union, and His Honour Judge J. O. Wilson, chairman, agreed upon by the other nominees.

2. The Board held sittings as follows:—

At Vancouver, April 23rd and 24th;
At Port Mellon, May 4th, 5th and 6th;
At Vancouver, May 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th.

3. The Company was represented by Mr. R. H. Tupper; the Union by Mr. Killen.

4. Verbal and documentary evidence was submitted by both parties. Spoken and written arguments were delivered.

5. The Company operates at Port Mellon a mill producing sulphate (kraft) pulp. It acquired this mill, as a going concern, in July, 1941. The Union was organized at about the same time. While, as above said, the mill was a going concern, it was an inefficient production plant and large expenditures have been incurred for its rehabilitation and improvement. Even larger expenditures are planned by the Company and a general scheme of development is under way.

6. Port Mellon is what is known as a "company town". The majority of the employees live, if bachelors, in Company bunkhouses, and, if married, in houses owned by the Company and rented to the employees.

7. The Union commenced organization at Port Mellon practically contemporaneously with the acquisition of the plant by the Company. On March 3 the Union had a membership of 200, a substantial majority of the Company's employees. On May 5, when this Board sat at Port Mellon, the Union had 125 members in good standing. The number of persons employed by the Company and eligible for Union membership on that date was 230. In addition, the Company employs 27 other persons, members of the office and supervising staff, not eligible for Union membership.

8. The Company's product, sulphate pulp, is dried and baled and sent to a factory in Ohio, owned by the same principals who own the Port Mellon plant, for manufacture into paper.

9. There was considerable evidence presented as to the second matter referred to the Board, viz., general conditions around the plant and townsite, and the Board inspected the plant and townsite. Unsatisfactory conditions were found as follows:—

(*a*) Showers and toilets are required in the recovery room in the plant.
(*b*) The older bunkhouses are unsatisfactory and should be replaced.
(*c*) Some of the married quarters are unsatisfactory and should be replaced.
(*d*) There is a general untidiness and lack of sanitation about the plant and the townsite.

10. The Company has made and is carrying on a steady improvement in these conditions, and is faced with considerable difficulty in getting materials and labour for these purposes. The general slovenliness and lack of sanitation referred to are not altogether the fault of the Company, the employees being just as much to blame. Representatives of the Union and the Company agreed that their differences about conditions were subsidiary to the question of union recognition, and that once the air was cleared by a settlement of that question, their differences as to conditions at the plant and townsite could probably be cleared up. The Board, therefore, in this connection recommends only that the Company should use the utmost diligence in rectifying the conditions above noted, and that the employees should co-operate by taking a greater interest in the maintenance and sanitation of the premises occupied by them.

11. The Union has, since July, 1941, sought recognition by the Company as the representative of the employees, for the purpose of collective bargaining. There have been numerous meetings between representatives of the Company and the Union. However, the

parties have beeen for some time at arm's length in that the Company while willing to treat with committees simply as employees, refused to treat with them as representatives of the Union. The employee committees, on the other hand, refused to discuss their differences with the Company's representatives unless they were recognized as representatives of the Union. The result has been a practical stalemate in all proper management-worker relationship, resulting in a general bad feeling at the plant.

12. Before the Board, representatives of both the Company and the employees agreed that the logical consequence of recognition of the Union as the agency of the employees for the purpose of collective bargaining would be a foregathering of the parties for the purpose of executing a written contract covering their relations. The Company strongly objects to being compelled to execute such a contract.

13. The Company raised, but did not strongly press, some specific reasons for opposing union recognition. The Union was objected to as being a member of an international organization, controlled from the United States. Evidence was given purporting to show that the Company, operating under a financial handicap as compared with other British Columbia pulp companies, could not bear the added financial burden which might be created by the imposition of Union working conditions. It was also argued that, since the Regional War Labour Board had assumed control of wages and working hours, there were no essential management-worker relations to be regulated by a Union contract. However, the main contention of this Company was that in the absence of direct statutory authority it should not be required to negotiate and contract with a Union against its will. The deliberations of the Board thereafter were, therefore, on the general principle involved rather than on the particular situation at Port Mellon.

14. It appears that the International Union of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, of which Union No. 297 is a local branch, has contracts with 80 per cent of Canadian pulp and paper mills. It also has contracts with two pulp and paper mills in British Columbia employing the greater number of persons in this province engaged in that business.

15. The Board, having in mind the principles set out in P.C. 2685, and having read with approval the principles enunciated in the Report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation *re* Great Lakes Shipping Companies, as reported at page 95 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1941, recommends that the Company recognize the Union as the representative of the employees for the purpose of collective bargaining, and enter into negotiations with a view to concluding a written contract.

16. The Board has seen a copy of the form of contract submitted by the Union to the Company for execution. The Board recommends that the initial contract concluded between the Union and the Company should not include paragraph 3 of Section 2, requiring the Company to discharge persons who drop their membership in the Union.

17. The representative of the Company, at the conclusion of the hearing of evidence, argued that the Board had no right to make a recommendation in regard to union recognition. His ground for this contention was that the matter of union recognition was not a "dispute" within the meaning of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The contention was rejected by the Board, General Clark dissenting.

18. General Clark also dissents on the question of union recognition and will file a minority report.

19. Efforts were made at conciliation throughout the sittings, but the parties were so wholly at variance on the question of union recognition that no agreement could be reached. Despite this fundamental difference of opinion, the whole proceedings were conducted on a high plane and without acrimony, and it is hoped this attitude will continue in future relations between the Company and the Union.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. O. Wilson,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) Percy R. Bengough,
Member.

Vancouver, B.C.,
May 15, 1942.

Minority Report

To the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Report of Brigadier General J. A. Clark re dispute between Sorg Pulp Company, Limited, and its employees

I have had an opportunity of perusing the report of the chairman, His Honour Judge J. O. Wilson, and Mr. Percy Bengough. I find myself in disagreement with certain portions of the report.

Paragraph 9 of the majority report would indicate that there was a dispute regarding showers and toilets, bunk-houses, married quarters and sanitation. It is true that these conditions were referred to in evidence and observed by the Board, but there was no dispute with regard to them.

In his opening address Mr. Killen, representing the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, stated that union recognition was the issue to be considered by this Board. In a written brief submitted after the evidence was concluded Mr. Killen stated:—

"The issue to be acted upon by the Board is whether or not the Sorg Pulp Company should recognize the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers as the agency representing the company's employees for the purpose of collective bargaining."

The Sorg Pulp Company did not submit any other problem for the consideration of the Board. Thus the issue is a simple one, viz.: Is this Board prepared to recommend union recognition by the Company, same to be implemented by an agreement reduced to writing covering the terms of recognition? I refer to an agreement reduced to writing advisedly, because the union representative stated frankly that an agreement is expected.

The Company has been aware of the existence of the Union in its plant, has placed no obstacle in the way of its organization, and has permitted it to function free from any control by the management. Mr. Turner, the managing director of the Company, stated that he has negotiated without objection with officers of the Union, and it is common ground that Mr. Killen, the Union representative, has spent considerable time during the past nine months at Vancouver and Port Mellon negotiating with officials of the Company. He admits that he has had most courteous treatment from the Company at all times. Thus it is apparent that if the men wish to be represented by officers of the Union in their negotiations with the management, they may select officers of the Union for that purpose and in my opinion the management must deal with them. A misunderstanding has existed in the past due to the fact that the representatives have been selected by the Union as distinguished from the general body of employees, and the management, having declined to recognize the Union, refused to treat with the Union appointees as representatives of the employees. This difficulty will be overcome the moment the employees make the selection.

The Union is not satisfied with this prospect. It insists upon recognition and a written contract. In my judgment, the issue of union recognition taken as the sole question for consideration is not capable of being determined by this Board. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act makes no provision for arbitration on this subject. The Act permits an arbitration on disputes affecting work done, or to be done, or as to the privileges, rights and duties of employer or employees, wages, hours of employment, sex, age, qualification or status of employees, conditions of employment, the employment of children, the dismissal of or refusal to employ any particular person or persons, the interpretation of an agreement and a number of other matters, none of which is in point in this arbitration.*

The question of union recognition is not referred to as a subject matter of "dispute", nor is it included by inference in any of the subjects referred to. At first blush one might suggest that it is embraced under the heading "privileges". That, however, is quickly disposed of when it is recalled that the privilege of the employees to organize has been recognized and organization has proceeded freely without interference by the company. The Act also recognizes that the employer has privileges. One of these is liberty of contract, that is, the right to say with whom he will make agreements. That right is not taken away by this Act and it is a fair deduction that parliament intended to preserve the liberty of the subject because had it made union recognition the subject matter of a "dispute" it would involve interference with the liberty enjoyed by a free people for centuries past of exercising their own judgment with regard to parties with whom they will make agreements.

I do not suggest that union recognition cannot be considered by a Board constituted under the Act. If there are matters in dispute such as wages, hours of work, conditions of employment, employment of children, or the interpretation of an agreement, and the Board concluded that the only practical way of resolving the dispute was by recognition of a union, it would be justified (as in the case of the Great Lakes Shipping Companies) in so recommending, but when parties agree, as in this instance, that the only question at issue is union recognition, then they admit that

**Editor's Note.*—It is the opinion of the law officers of the Crown that the question of union recognition is a matter affecting the privileges, rights and duties of employers or employees, that a dispute as to union recognition is a "dispute" within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation can properly be established to deal with a dispute in which the question of union recognition is the sole matter at issue.

there is no dispute capable of being dealt with under the terms of the Act.

Reference has been made to the fact that the submission to this Board states:—

"The primary cause of this dispute is the refusal of the company to recognize and deal with . . . the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers as the agency representing their employees."

It has been argued that the Minister having constituted the Board, it is bound by his decision and must proceed to determine the question of union recognition. It is true that these words appear in the submission, but they are the words used by the Union in its application for the appointment of a Board. These words alone would not justify the Minister in appointing the Board. The further statement by the Union in its application that "there are other miscellaneous matters . . . including general conditions around the plant and townsite which are a current cause of dispute" did justify the appointment of the Board. The Board having heard no evidence of a dispute regarding "general conditions around the plant and townsite" is obliged, in my opinion, to conclude that there is no dispute before it.

I have not overlooked the provision of Section 7 of the statute to the effect that the decision of the Minister as to the granting of a Board is final and when granted shall be deemed to be authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Act. I have no doubt that the Board is properly authorized and constituted. I do not suggest that the Minister was in error in granting it. He was justified in so doing by the allegation that conditions around the plant were a current cause of dispute.

The action of the Minister in constituting the Board has not given it power to determine a dispute other than those recited in Section 2(*d*) of the Act. He has no power to do so. He is obliged to obey the law as is His Majesty's most humble subject. He cannot add to or detract from his powers. The fact that the proceedings of the Board are not subject to challenge and cannot be reviewed by a Court accentuates the duty and obligation of the Board to act within the powers given it by Parliament.

Even assuming that the Board has power to consider the question of union recognition as the sole question of dispute, I would refuse the application because I believe that no person should be obliged to enter into a contract against his will unless the law requires him to do so. Parliament has refrained from requiring employers and employees to enter into written agreements or to contract regarding the subject matters dealt with by the Act. If union recognition is justified in this particular case, involving as it does the sole issue between the parties, it becomes impossible to conceive of a case in which it should be refused. The question as to whether union recognition should be granted whenever demanded is a question of policy to be determined by Parliament.

The only effective method of improving conditions at Port Mellon in my opinion is to create and develop a spirit of co-operation and mutual goodwill between employer and employees. There are conditions which require improvement. They were observed by the Board and are admitted by the Company. These improvements can be expedited and should be expedited. I am strongly of opinion, however, that the desired results will not come through a recommendation of this Board which is in effect compulsion and interference with liberties enjoyed by free men generally.

It should be noted that compulsion and interference is not confined to the Company. It will extend to the employee as well. For example, the agreement submitted by the Union to the Company contains the following clause:

"Any employee who is now a member in good standing or who becomes or is reinstated as a member of the Signatory Union shall as a condition of continued employment maintain such membership in good standing throughout the term of this Agreement, subject to such procedure as may be mutually satisfactory to the International President of the Signatory Union and the Resident Manager."

True, the Chairman and Mr. Bengough do not recommend inclusion of that clause in the initial contract. It is obvious, however, that such a clause will be the constant aim of the Union. Without it, and with wages and hours of work beyond the control of the parties, it is difficult to visualize what is left as the possible subject matter of a written agreement.

In the light of this, I am doubly convinced that the employer will be well advised to meet the representatives selected by the employees on all reasonable occasions and that the interests of the employees will be best served by dropping the idea of compulsion in securing a signed agreement, the adoption of a co-operative spirit and the selection of the best possible representatives to conduct their negotiations.

(Sgd.) J. A. Clark.

Vancouver, B.C.,
May 15, 1942.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of six cases heard recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1941, page 236, and in previous issues, and the seventh report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October 1, 1936, to September 30, 1939, was recently issued as Bulletin No. 14 in the Industrial Relations Series published by the Department of Labour.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war of 1914-18. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following Railway Brotherhoods: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 495—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—This case dealt with the claim of a trainman for time lost on account of being held out of service following the investigation of an alleged infraction of General Train and Interlocking Rule 104 which provides that: "Except where switch tenders are stationed, conductors are responsible for the position of all switches used by them and their trainmen. This will not relieve trainmen of responsibility for the proper position of switches used by their train."

The employees contended that under the rule "conductors are responsible for the position of the switches used by them, and their trainmen; the rule further provides that this will not relieve trainmen of their responsibility for the proper position of switches used by their train, which in this particular case we contend the head-end trainman was responsible for, and under the rule, the first sentence is mandatory so far as the conductor is concerned; he is being paid a higher rate of pay to supervise all switching, to see that all cars set out at intermediate points are properly secured, derails replaced, and all switches lined for their normal positions, therefore it was his duty as conductor to check the position of the switch used by his head-end trainman, especially in this case where the switching was performed 50 car-lengths away from the switch used by one of his trainmen."

The employees further claim that "in this particular case the conductor and the trainman were not responsible for the head-end trainman leaving the switch open, or for it being run through; that responsibility rests with the head-end trainman and the engine crew; we do, however, admit the conductor, under Rule 104, was the man responsible for checking the position of that switch when passing over it in pulling out of the yard, for which the conductor was given thirty (30) demerit marks.

"We also contend the rule does not provide or contemplate dividing the responsibility of the conductor with the rear-end trainman on a 30-20 basis in the case described."

The employees further contended that the trainman was held off and caused to lose time unnecessarily, "which is not in keeping with the note under Article 10 of the Trainmen's Schedule."

The Company claimed that the literal application of Rule 104 in connection with the Innisfail occurrence in so far as the claimant trainman was concerned required him to observe and check the position of the switch as his train passed over it. The Company quoted from the investigation evidence to the effect that the trainman stated that he did not look south after taking up his position and that he could not say how the north switch at Innisfail was lined or "what position the target was in."

Representatives of the parties appeared before the Board and presented additional evidence and information orally.

The Board's decision was that the circumstances in the case did not warrant the claimant trainman being held off-duty with a consequent loss of 307 miles, and sustained the claim of the employees to the extent of the payment to the trainman for the time lost.

Case No. 496—The Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegrapers.— Controversy re-

specting the appointment of a Ticket Clerk at Sussex, N.B.

On December 6, 1940, it was necessary to create a new position of Ticket Clerk working under the supervision of the Agent at Sussex, N.B., and an employee carried on the seniority list of an organization other than the Order of Railroda Telegraphers was assigned to the position.

The employees contended that in accordance with the provisions of the Schedule of Rules and Wages for Telegraphers and Assistants, Atlantic and Central Regions, effective September 1, 1927, this position should have been filled by an employee from the seniority list of the Telegraphers, Moncton Division.

The Company contended that the schedule agreement had not been violated and that it was the company's privilege in the case concerned to appoint a man belonging to the Clerks and Other Classes of Employees seniority group as the work to be performed at Sussex was similar to that carried out in the same capacity at many other stations.

Oral evidence was presented to the Board by both parties to the dispute in support of their respective contentions.

The Board's decision sustained the employees' contention.

Case No. 497—The Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—Controversy with regard to the application of Article 6, Clause (*c*) of the Conductors' and Trainmen's Schedule relative to the tonnage handled eastbound from Field, B.C.

In the joint statement of facts it was shown that unassigned crews are required to handle tonnage Field to Lake Louise which is a helper district, in excess of the tonnage one single engine of the same class can bring to the foot of the grade.

The employees contended that the general application of Article 6, and the letter and example embodied in the Schedule under date of October 3, 1913, had been violated out of Field, B.C.

The Company contended that the tonnage handled by a locomotive eastbound into Field from the British Columbia District does not in any way govern the tonnage that can or should be handled east on the Laggan Subdivision; that Article 6, and the letter and example under date of October 3, 1913, apply to intermediate points on a Subdivision to trains en route, and not to trains leaving a terminal; and that the Company has the right to handle with assisting engines the tonnage the road engine can handle eastbound from Stephen over the Laggan Subdivision.

In the Board's decision, the claim of the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 498—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors and The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—This case concerned the claim of a conductor and crew for minimum day in through freight service, in addition to miles made in unassigned work train service.

The mileage claimed by the crew following a service out of Hanna to Munson and return, was reduced 53 miles because of payment on the basis of through freight rates and conditions for the entire trip, with work en route, the difference being due to only actual mileage paid on the return movement Munson to Hanna, 41·1 miles and 6 miles preparatory time allowed which was not claimed by the crew. The employees contended that a minimum day in through freight service should be allowed, in addition to mileage and/or hours made in unassigned work train service, in accordance with schedule provisions.

The Railways claimed that where an unassigned crew ordered for a work extra is called upon to handle revenue loads in addition to performing work service they have claimed, it has been the practice to pay for such service on the basis of through freight rates and conditions for the entire trip, with work en route.

Representatives of the Railways and employees appeared before the Board and presented additional oral evidence in support of their respective contentions.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Case 499—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and The Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—Controversy regarding application of Article 5, Conductors' Schedule, and Article 5, Rule 6 Trainmen's Schedule—"Deadheading".

In this case, the employees stated that the crew deadheading submitted a deadhead ticket covering miles made by working crew, except preparatory time and time at final destination terminal. Claim was reduced from 161 to 131 miles. Time deducted from deadhead crew was earned and paid working crew account being used in switching service at Saskatoon Terminal, an intermediate terminal for crews employed on the Asquith Subdivision.

The employees contended that the exceptions mentioned in the ruling following Article 5, Rule 5, Conductors' Schedule, and Article 5, Rule 6, Trainmen's Schedule, are not applicable in this instance, as they specifically refer to initial and final terminal payments. It was therefore claimed that any time or miles earned or paid working crew after time set for departure of train on which the deadhead crew are to travel, until arrival

at final destination, should be paid crew deadheading.

The Railways contended that Schedule Rules do not provide for switching, or work en route, accruing to the deadhead crew, where any such payments are earned by the working crew, and it was therefore requested that the claim be declined.

The Board's decision sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 500—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—This case dealt with the controversy respecting payment to a conductor of a minimum day or 100 miles for "deadheading".

On October 9, 1941, the claimant conductor "deadheaded" on a passenger train from Melfort to Prince Albert, returning from relieving an assigned way freight conductor who was unfit for duty, for which trip he claimed 100 miles at passenger rate. He was paid 62 miles at passenger rate, this being the actual mileage from Melfort to Prince Albert.

The employees contended that the Company calling a conductor or trainman to "deadhead" is requiring service and the employee should be paid on the basis of a minimum day or 100 miles.

The Railways claimed that deadheading should be paid on the basis of actual miles travelled, regardless of whether or not the deadheading is coupled with service performed the same day or less than 100 miles. The Company further pointed out that the conductor was paid on this basis and therefore requested that the employees claim be denied.

The Board's decision denied the claim of the employees.

Survey of Conditions in New York State Laundries following Minimum Wage Order

The Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage of the New York Department of Labor has recently made a study of the operation of the 1938 minimum wage order covering laundries in the State. The investigation revealed that hours in the industry have been regularized and that there has been an upward trend in wages for all types of laundry workers since the order was made. This trend was particularly significant because it was contrary to the current trend of wages in many other industries employing a substantial number of women. The report points out that "the fear that the minimum wage might tend to become the maximum has not materialized."

The significant feature of the laundry order was not the setting of a minimum hourly rate of 35 cents in cities with a population over 18,000, but the provision that a minimum weekly wage of $14 must be paid to all persons who worked 40 hours or less. Payment at the rate of time and one-half for hours over 45 a week was also required. The effect of these provisions was to stabilize the work-week of laundry workers.

> In establishments where long hours had previously been the custom, adjustment was most frequently made by reducing the hours of the women workers so as to avoid the payment of overtime rates. In some instances, this arrangement made it necessary for the laundry to hire additional workers. In establishments where women had not been given a full week of employment prior to the Order, the adjustment most commonly followed was the shifting of workers from one occupation to another, thereby increasing the number of hours worked.

It was also found necessary to educate the public away from the traditional idea that Monday was washday and thus spread the work over the whole week. On the subject of hours the report concluded that "the Order....resulted in an increase in the proportion of women whose working hours averaged between 40 and 45 per week and a decline in the proportion of women with excessively short and excessively long hours." Moreover there was the additional advantage of increased efficiency in running the plant regularly instead of intermittently.

The effect of the Order on earnings was also significant.

> The study showed that in 1937-38 the "average" woman earned $13.98 a week . . . . In 1939-40 her average earnings amounted to $15.15, an increase of 8 per cent. . . . Both the women with low earnings and those whose earnings were relatively high had more money in their pay envelopes following the promulgation of the Order.

Average annual earnings also increased from $726.87 in 1937-38 to $787.42 in 1939-40. The report stressed the fact that "not only were the women in each size and type of laundry in the lower income brackets favourably affected by the order, but the women in these laundries who were receiving more than the minimum wage also received an increase." This point was illustrated by an analysis of the increase in earnings for each occupation in the laundry industry. All demonstrated the upward trend, but it was less pronounced for the two highest paid occupations—supervisor and mender.

The Order "resulted in greater employment for the regular women workers" but there was a "slight decrease in the number of workers employed in the industry."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1942

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for May, 1942, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*May, 1942	32	6,904	18,047
*April, 1942	17	6,838	20,403
May, 1941	34	5,975	22,397

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While there was a considerable increase in the number of disputes during May over the preceding month, the increase in the number of workers involved was slight and there was an appreciable decrease in time loss, many of the strikes being terminated in a short time. The important disputes involved coal miners at Florence and Sydney Mines, N.S., meat packing workers at Kitchener, Ont., and bank clerks at Montreal, P.Q. In April the important disputes involved coal miners at Florence and Joggins, N.S., machinists at Trenton, N.S., and bakers at Montreal, P.Q.

In May, 1941, most of the time loss was due to strikes of steel rolling mill workers at Montreal, P.Q., metal products factory workers at Toronto, Ont., and coal miners at Sydney Mines, N.S., and Minto, N.B.

Four disputes, involving 936 workers, were carried over from April and 28 commenced during May. Of these 32 disputes 27 were terminated during the month. Six resulted in favour of the employer, five in favour of the workers, two in compromise settlements, while 14 were indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were five strikes or lockouts reported as in progress, namely: beverage plant workers, Toronto, Ont., meat packing workers, Kitchener, Ont., paper mill workers, Mont Rolland, P.Q., steel factory workers, Windsor, Ont., and plumbers and steamfitters, Kitchener, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to three disputes of this nature, namely: truck drivers and helpers, Toronto, Ont., Oct. 7, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1941, one employer; biscuit and candy workers, Vancouver, B.C., March 10, 1942, to April 14, 1942, one employer; bakers, etc., Montreal, P.Q., March 8, 1942, to April 15, 1942, 11 employers.

A minor dispute involved nine employees in a meat packing plant at Winnipeg in a stoppage of work for two hours on May 2, when a foreman resigned owing to an altercation over a vote as to union recognition. Work was resumed when the foreman was re-engaged.

A minor dispute involved six shipping pier workers for coal mines at North Sydney for six hours on May 7, the men having demanded the employment of two additional workers. The mines being on strike the shipping crew was reduced.

A minor dispute involved 18 truck drivers on a construction job at Shelburne, N.S., on May 13, to obtain an increase in wages. Work was resumed after about three hours, the increase being refused.

A dispute as to an increase in wages on May 27 involved eight labourers in an abrasive manufacturing plant at Niagara Falls, Ont.

A dispute as to hours is reported to have caused a cessation of work by six planers in a metal factory at Montreal on May 19. Complete reports have not been received.

A cessation of work by a number of machinists, pipe fitters, etc., at a shipyard in Quebec, P.Q., on May 26 has been reported but particulars have not been received. The cause appears to have been a proposed change in the work. The men resumed work in a short time.

Disputes in Progress Prior to May

COAL MINERS, INVERSIDE, N.S.—This strike on April 24, at a new mine being developed, was in protest against a delay in completing the wash house, owing to bad weather and waiting for materials. The miners refused to work until it was completed but when arrangements were made to proceed with its construction they resumed work on May 6.

COAL MINERS, FLORENCE, N.S.—This strike, the second against the suspension for six days of eight miners who had left work be-

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1942*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to May, 1942				
MINING—				
Coal miners, Inverside, N.S.	1	25	125	Commenced April 24, 1942; against delay in completion of wash house; terminated May 6; negotiations; compromise.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	727	5,800	Commenced April 29, 1942; against suspension of workers; terminated May 9; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Knitting mill workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	*(a)* 19	150	Commenced April 29, 1942; for increased wages; terminated May 9; conciliation (provincial) and return of workers; wage scale to be referred to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
FINANCE—				
Bank clerks, Montreal, P.Q.	1	107-224	1,000	Commenced April 30, 1942; for union recognition and increased wages; terminated May 23; return of workers; in favour of employer.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during May, 1942				
MINING—				
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	780	1,560	Commenced May 8; *re* payment for loading after mechanical breakdown; terminated May 9; negotiations and return of workers pending reference to Adjustment Board; indefinite.
Coal miners (winch boys), South Wellington, B.C.	1	*(b)* 14	20	Commenced May 18; for increased wages; terminated May 19; return of workers pending reference to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Coal miners, Nanaimo, B.C.	1	150	200	Commenced May 20; for increased wages; terminated May 21; return of workers pending reference to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Coal miners, Princeton, B.C.	1	12	24	Commenced May 18; for wages and cost of living bonus as in neighbouring mine; terminated May 20; wage scale to be referred to National War Labour Board; in favour of workers.
Quarry workers, Broughton Station, P.Q.	1	47	120	Commenced May 18; for increased wages; terminated May 20; (conciliation, federal); work resumed pending reference to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Tobacco and Liquors—				
Beverage plant workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	80	120	Commenced May 29; against dismissal of certain workers; unterminated.
Animal Foods—				
Meat packing workers, Kitchener, Ont.	1	200	3,600	Commenced May 11; against dismissal of two workers; unterminated.
Fish cannery workers, Black's Harbour, N.B.	1	75	75	Commenced May 14; for increased wages; terminated May 14; negotiations and return of workers pending eference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Cotton factory workers, Cornwall, Ont.	1	56	28	Commenced May 13; *re* seniority right in promotion; terminated May 13; negotiations and return of workers; compromise.
Cotton factory workers, Cornwall, Ont.	1	21	21	Commenced May 19; *re* transfer of employee and seniority; terminated May 19; conciliation (federal); in favour of employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1942—*Con.*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during May, 1942—*Continued*				
MANUFACTUING—*Con.*				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.				
Textile workers (wool and cotton), Lachute Mills, P.Q.	1	600	35	Commenced May 21; for adjustment of back pay; terminated May 21; negotiations; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Pulp and Paper—				
Paper mill workers, Lachute Mills, P.Q.	1	110	110	Commenced May 21; against dismissal of workers; terminated May 21; return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
Paper mill workers, Mt. Rolland, P.Q.	1	75	35	Commenced May 30; for union recognition and *re* overtime work; unterminated.
Other Wood Products—				
Plywood factory workers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	240	45	Commenced May 4; for observance of seniority in reducing staff; terminated May 4; negotiations and return of workers pending reference to Provincial Board of Arbitration; indefinite.
Wood factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	60	15	Commenced May 26; for increased wages; terminated May 26; negotiations; work resumed pending decision of Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Metal Products—				
Steel factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	300	36	Commenced May 1; for increased wages; terminated May 1; negotiations and return of workers; wage scale to be referred to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Wire factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	118	100	Commenced May 8; for increased wages; terminated May 9; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Truck and body factory workers, Brantford, Ont.	1	370	740	Commenced May 9; against retirement of superintendent; terminated May 12; conciliation (federal); in favour of employer.
Foundry workers, Plessisville, P.Q.	1	200	100	Commenced May 7; for union recognition and against dismissal of worker; terminated May 7; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
Steel workers, Trenton, N.S.	1	1,900	3,400	Commenced May 28; for increased wages; terminated May 30; return of workers pending decision of Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Steel factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	12	12	Commenced May 30; for increased wages; unterminated.
Miscellaneous—				
Building products factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	61	30	Commenced May 7; for reinstatement of workers and union recognition; terminated May 7; conciliation (provincial); work resumed pending reference to Provincial Board of Conciliation; indefinite.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Building and Structures—				
Labourers, Peterborough, Ont.	1	45	25	Commenced May 12; for increased wages; terminated May 12; negotiations and return of workers; in favour of employer.
Truck drivers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	45	12	Commenced May 14; for increased rates of pay; terminated May 14; negotiations and return of workers; in favour of employer.
Truck drivers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	35	85	Commenced May 21; for increased rates of pay; terminated May 23; negotiations; in favour of workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1942*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during May, 1942—*Concluded*				
CONSTRUCTION—*Con.*				
Buildings, etc.—Con.				
Plumbers and steamfitters, Kitchener, Ont.	1	6	12	Commenced May 29; refusal to work with a non-union worker; unterminated.
Canal, Harbour and Waterway—				
Dredging crews, Valleyfield, P.Q.	1	300	300	Commenced May 26; for increased wages; terminated May 26; negotiations; in favour of workers.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Hospital maids, Hamilton, Ont.	1	56	112	Commenced May 13; for increased wages; terminated May 15; negotiations; in favour of workers.

* Preliminary data, based where possible on direct reports from parties involved, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for annual review.

† In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(a) 150 indirectly involved. *(b)* 310 indirectly involved.

fore the completion of the shift, was terminated when the miners resumed work on May 11, the suspended miners being reinstated on May 18. The district executive appealed the suspension to the Miners' Adjustment Board in accordance with the agreement in effect, to obtain payment for the period of suspension. The two strikes had closed down the mine since April 20, except for April 28.

BANK EMPLOYEES, MONTREAL, P. Q.—A strike of employees in 17 branches of one bank in Montreal, including clerks, stenographers, messengers, etc., began on April 30, to secure recognition of a local of the Office and Professional Workers' Organizing Committee and an increase in salaries. It was stated that an application for the increase had been made in December, 1941, to the Regional War Labour Board, on the ground that the salary scale was lower than in other banks but no decision had been rendered; also that there had been discrimination against union employees. The union reported that the strike involved 200 males and 24 females. The bank stated to the press that only 107 were absent on the second day of the strike and after that employees began to return to work. On April 29, under an arrangement made through the federal Department of Labour the general manager of the bank had discussed the situation with the Secretary of the Canadian Congress of Labour, with which the union is affiliated. On May 7 a committee of the union met the Regional War Labour Board to support their application for an increase in salary and for the cost of living bonus paid by other banks. On May 15 it was reported that all but 39 had returned to work and later that these had received notice of dismissal. On May 23 the strike was declared off by the union.

Disputes Commencing During May

COAL MINERS, PRINCETON, B. C.—Employees in one mine ceased work on May 18 to secure wages with cost of living bonus equal to those paid in a neighboring mine. The mine had recently completed the development stage and an application for the bonus had previously been made by the employing company to the National War Labour Board. A cost of living bonus was approved to cover the increase in the cost of living during the period of development. When the employer again applied, the mine having reached the production stage, the Board approved the same wage scale and cost of living bonus as in the neighboring mine. On March 9, a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been established to deal with a dispute as to recognition of the United Mine Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1942, pp. 391-392), following a reference of the dispute to the western representative of the Department as an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner. Following sittings of the Board negotiations for an agreement as to wages and working conditions were entered into, the wage scale to be subject to the approval of the National War Labour Board.

MEAT PACKING WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.—A number of employees in one establishment

ceased work on the afternoon of May 11 in protest against the dismissal of two employees, the employer refusing to discuss the case with the employees' committee. On the recommendation of a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour the employees, members of the Packing House Workers' Organizing Committee, voted to resume work on the following day, the dispute to be taken up with a committee of the city council. When the employees reported for work on the next morning the plant was closed and at the meeting in the afternoon with the civic committee a settlement was not reached, the management refusing the union's proposal for arbitration. As the plant was closed the strikers alleged they were locked out and the plant was picketed. The Minister of Labour for Ontario, the Honourable Peter Heenan, took up the dispute with the management but a settlement was not reached. Owing to interference with truck loads of meat one man was charged with malicious damage and taking a car without the permission of the owner. The company announced that the plant would be reopened as soon as possible after the interruption and the employees would be notified to return as required. By May 18 it was reported that 100 had resumed work. On May 15 a delegation of employees with the Mayor of Kitchener interviewed the Minister of Labour and requested the appointment of a board of arbitration. On May 19 it was reported that a striker had been charged with disorderly conduct for throwing eggs. On May 27 in court this was dismissed and the other charge mentioned above was withdrawn. Toward the end of the month the union requested the federal government to take over the plant and appoint a controller.

Fish Cannery Workers, Black's Harbour, N.B.—Employees requested an increase in wages and the management agreed to take it up with the Regional War Labour Board. A small number of employees, however, ceased work for a day, but returned on being assured as to the proposals made.

Cotton Factory Workers, Cornwall, Ont.—A small number of employees in one department ceased work on May 13 owing to a dispute as to the seniority of an employee promoted. The local union president succeeded in bringing about a resumption of work after one-half day, it being agreed that seniority would be determined according to company records but that the two in dispute would be employed at the same remuneration. On May 19 a small number of workers in another department ceased work owing to a dispute as to the seniority of two men in re-arranging work. Work was resumed next day, pending conciliation by the Labour Department. The ruling of the management was accepted.

Paper Mill Workers, Mont Rolland, P.Q.—Employees on one shift in a paper mill ceased work at 9 p.m. on Saturday, May 30, instead of at midnight, owing to a dispute as to overtime and to obtain recognition of the International Union of Paper Makers. On March 25 an application for a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been made and an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner was appointed on April 2, with a view to bringing about negotiations for the settlement of the dispute as to union recognition and an agreement. On June 1 a strike occurred in another plant of the Company, at St. Jerome, but an agreement between the company and the union was reached on June 5.

Plywood Factory Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—A stoppage of work for one hour on April 17, reported in the Labour Gazette for May, was followed by similar short stoppages of one-half hour in the morning and one hour in the afternoon of May 4, to hold meetings of the employees in protest against the cancellation of the third shift, thereby laying off about 200 men. The management had for some years dealt with an employees' conference committee and in April it was arranged that an application for a cost of living bonus would be made to the Regional War Labour Board. When the third shift was cancelled, owing to shortage of logs, a large number of the employees are reported to have joined a local of the International Woodworkers of America and demanded the observance of seniority in reducing staff and recognition of the union instead of the employees' committee. The union applied for conciliation under the British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. On May 21 it was announced that a vote, taken by a provincial official under the act, showed 327 in favour of representation by the union and 86 against. The total number of employees before the lay-off was 732. On May 15 it was reported that the company was re-employing the senior men laid off.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Kitchener, Ont.—Six employees in one shop ceased work on May 29, refusing to work with a non-union worker. Work was resumed on June 2, when the non-union worker was dismissed. The union did not sponsor the strike.

Hospital Maids, Hamilton, Ont.—A number of maids in one hospital ceased work on May 15 to secure increases in wages of $5 per month. The civic authorities were unable to agree to this as the money had not been provided in the civic budget, but approval was obtained from the provincial authorities and work was resumed after two days. The work of those on strike was performed by nurses off duty and by women volunteers pending settlement.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March, 1941, issue, in the review of "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other Countries, 1940". The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July 25, 1940, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 760.

The number of disputes beginning in March was 62, and 4 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 66 disputes in progress during the month; 15,200 workers were involved in the disputes in progress during the month and the time loss was 43,000 working days.

Of the 62 disputes beginning in March, 14 arose out of demands for increased wages and 24 over other wage questions; 5 over working hours; 5 over questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons; 12 over other questions as to working arrangements; and two over questions of trade union principle. Final settlements were reached in 40 disputes, of which 7 were settled in favour of workers, 23 in favour of employers and 10 resulted in compromises; in 21 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

A number of strikes in coal mines occurred during May following demands for increased wages. At May 24, an unofficial survey gave an estimated number of 15,000 coal miners involved in various parts of the country. The chief grievance was that they were being paid less than industrial workers engaged in war production. On May 25, about half the strikers had returned to work pending negotiations.

The Bahamas

Unskilled labourers engaged in construction work at Nassau went on strike June 1, demanding higher wages. Garrison troops were called to restore order on the next day and the 1,500 workers were back at work on June 5.

New Zealand

A strike of meat processing workers at Westfield (Auckland) occurred March 12, over a trade union question. On the following days employees of other similar establishments also went on strike and by March 18, 2,300 were involved. On March 23, 213 strikers were sentenced to one month's imprisonment, but were later released on probation. On March 25, the dispute was settled, the workers to be re-engaged without discrimination.

United States

Preliminary figures show the number of strikes beginning in April as 310, involving 55,000 workers in new strikes. The time loss for all disputes in progress during the month was 375,000 working days.

The number of strikes beginning in the year 1941 (revised figures) was 4,288, involving 2,362,620 workers, with a time loss of 23,047,556 man working days. Half of the number of strikes occurred over questions of union organization, 36 per cent over wages and hours and the remainder over various other questions. Results of strikes show 42 per cent ended with substantial gains to workers, 36 per cent in partial gains or compromises and 15 per cent in little or no gains to workers, the others being in settlement of jurisdictional and rival union disputes or of indeterminate result or result not reported.

A strike of 8,000 elevator operators and apartment house service workers in New York City on May 1, was settled after 13 hours when the wage demands were referred to the National War Labour Board.

The first prosecution under the U.S. Fair Labor Standards Act for the employment of a boy under 18 in an explosives plant resulted in the defendant company agreeing to a judgment enjoining the employment of persons under 18 in its plant. The manufacture of explosives was declared to be a hazardous occupation within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act in May, 1939. The company concerned manufactures incendiary bombs, ground signals and ship signals. After an explosion, it was found that a boy 16 had been employed as a helper in the bomb room of the plant.

"RATIONING" OF MAN-POWER ON PRIORITY BASIS IN CANADA

"Control of Employment Regulations" Established by Order in Council

REVOKING a previous Order in Council —P.C. 2250 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1942, page 421, May, 1942, page 552)—the Government on June 12 issued Order in Council P.C. 5038 which provides for a more effective utilization of labour in the war effort by controlling and directing it through the public employment offices.

The chief effect of the new Order in Council is that while previously the set-up of the National Selective Service program precluded physically fit men of military age from entering certain restricted occupations without a permit, now no person, man or woman, can take a job anywhere without the approval of a Selective Service officer. Exempted from the operation of this Order are employment in agriculture, fishing and hunting, employment subject to the provisions of the Essential Work (Scientific and Technical Personnel) Regulations, employment in domestic service, and employment under the Government of any province.

Statement of Director

The basis and purposes of the Order were contained in a statement issued at a press conference on June 17 by Mr. Elliott M. Little, Director of National Selective Service. This statement is as follows:

"The steadily growing shortage of labour, especially in certain sections of the country, coupled wiith excessive mobility, has made it necessary to set up additional controls over the disposition and movement of our man-power. This new order gives us additional control, with sufficient flexibility to enable us to meet the varying needs of different areas.

"In channelling *all* employment through the Employment Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, we are only extending the procedure prescribed in the original Selective Service Regulations announced on March 24 last. Those original regulations provided that a physically fit man of military age could not enter certain occupations without a permit from a Selective Service Officer.

"Now, we say that no man or woman may take any job anywhere, with a few exceptions, without the approval of a Selective Service officer. It includes executives and messengers. This is not 'freezing' because a man or woman still has the right to seek a job and an employer has the right to seek an employee; but the man or woman can't take a job and the employer can't hire anyone without the approval of the local office. It enables us to *control* the movement of labour and guide it where it can contribute most to winning this fight we're in. We've got to the stage where we must carefully measure out our man-power on a priority basis just as materials have to be rationed.

"The new angle in the order, apart from its broad application, is that employers are now required to notify the employment offices of vacancies *as they occur* and of prospective layoffs or additions required for their staffs, as soon as they can foresee such need arising.

"The Director of National Selective Service was given broad powers by the governor in council in the Control of Employment Regulations 1942. Subject to the advice of the National Selective Service Advisory Board and approval of the Minister of Labour, the Director may issue such orders as we are announcing to-day.

"We, in turn, are passing authority on to the local officers because this whole question of the most efficient distribution of our man-power is primarily a local problem; that is, it must be handled locally but within general lines laid down nationally. While we in Ottawa will lay down general principles, their application and interpretation will be varied within limits by the local officers to meet local conditions. The labour situation in Halifax and Vancouver, for example, is a lot different from that in Winnipeg or Calgary.

"We have a running registration of unemployed males now. With employers obtaining all help through the government employment offices from now on, we will be in a position to piece together demand and supply.

"For the time being, at least, we plan to handle this movement of labour through the Employment Offices, of which there are at the moment 115. More are being opened as the need becomes apparent. The new order also provides that any specified agency may be designated as a local employment office where necessary. We have already so designated the Civil Service Commission and the regional directors of the War Emergency Training Program. This, I suppose, might include employment offices operated by some large emloyers or by some trade unions.

"While this order places a tremendous new load on the Employment Offices, I am confident that the staffs will rise to the new responsibility with the additional help which has been provided during the last three weeks, and which will be provided from time

to time as the need arises. There should be little delay in the handling of applications. The sympathetic co-operation of employers and job seekers will be necessary, especially while the offices are adjusting themselves to the new load."

Text of Order in Council

The following is the text of Order in Council P.C. 5038:

Whereas the Minister of Labour reports that it is essential, for the most effective utilization of labour in the war effort and for the reduction of excessive labour turnover, to provide for the greater use by employers and employees of public employment offices;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, with the concurrence of the National Selective Service Advisory Board, and under authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and the National Resources Mobilization Act, Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940, is pleased to make the following regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly:—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Control of Employment Regulations, 1942.

2. As used in these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,

(*a*) "Agriculture" means the production of field crops, fruits, vegetables, honey, poultry, eggs, live stock, milk, butter or cheese;

(*b*) "Employment" means any service as an employee, including employment under the Government of Canada, but not including employment in agriculture, or employment subject to the provisions of the Essential Work (Scientific and Technical Personnel) Regulations, 1942, or employment under the Government of any Province;

(*c*) "Local Office" means a local employment and claims office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission or any other agency designated by the Director of National Selective Service as a local office for the purposes of these regulations.

3. Subject to the approval of the Minister of Labour, the Director of National Selective Service, with the concurrence of the National Selective Service Advisory Board, shall have power to issue orders prescribing that, in respect of all or any class of employees in any locality, industry or occupation, and subject to such conditions, qualifications and exceptions as he deems necessary to carry out the purposes of these regulations, no employer shall take any person into employment except by notifying a local office of the vacancy to be filled and engaging for that vacancy a person referred to him for such vacancy by a local office, or a person whose engagement for such vacancy is approved by a local office. Such orders shall become effective upon publication in the *Canada Gazette*.

4. (1) In any prosecution under these regulations, the complaint shall be made or the information laid within one year from the time when the matter of the complaint or information arose.

(2) Sections sixty-nine and seventy of the Criminal Code shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the provisions of these regulations.

5. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of any order made under authority of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon indictment or summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding $500 or to both such imprisonment and such fine.

His Excellency in Council, on the same recommendation, is further pleased to revoke and doth hereby revoke Order in Council P.C. 2250 of 21st March, 1942, effective upon publication of the Control of Employment Regulations, 1942, in the *Canada Gazette*.

Text of First Order

The text of the first Order issued under the authority of the Control of Employment Regulations (P.C. 5038) is as follows:

Under authority of the Control of Employment Regulations, 1942 (P.C. 5038 of 12th June, 1942), the Director of National Selective Service, with the concurrence of the National Selective Service Advisory Board and the approval of the Minister of Labour, hereby makes the following order:

1. As used in this order—

(*a*) "Employment" means any service as an employee, including employment under the Government of Canada, but not including

(i) employment in agriculture as defined in the Control of Employment Regulations, 1942, fishing, hunting, or trapping, or

(ii) employment subject to the provisions of the Essential Work (Scientific and Technical Personnel) Regulations, 1942, or

(iii) employment directly by the Crown in the right of any province, or

(iv) employment in domestic service in a private home, or

(v) employment of students for work to be done after attendance at day classes or on holidays during the school or college term but not during the long summer vacation, or

(vi) part-time subsidiary employment which is not the employee's principal means of livelihood, or

(vii) casual or irregular employment for not more than three days in any calendar week for the same employer.

(*b*) "Local office" means an Employment and Claims Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission or any other agency designated by the Director of National Selective Service as a local office for the purposes of this order.

2. (1) Except as otherwise herein provided, no employer shall take any person into employment except by notifying a local office of the vacancy to be filled and engaging for that vacancy either a person referred to him for such vacancy by a local office or a person whose engagement for such vacancy is approved by a local office.

(2) Whenever an employer learns that he requires or will require to engage any additional employees or to lay off any employees, he shall forthwith notify such vacancies or layoffs to a local office.

(3) Any employer who has notified a local office of a vacancy to be filled may apply to the National Selective Service Officer in such office for approval of the engagement for that vacancy of a person other than one referred to him by such office. Subject to such instructions as the Director of National Selective Service may from time to time issue, such National Selective Service Officer may give or refuse such approval after taking into consideration whether such person is able and available to fill any other known vacancy in which his services might be more essential for the maintenance or increase of the production of munitions of war or other essential supplies.

(4) A National Selective Service Officer, upon not less than ten days' notice, may at any time revoke any approval granted by him.

3. If a National Selective Service Officer refuses or revokes his approval of the engagement of any person by an employer, such person or such employer or the representative of any interested trade union or similar organization may, within ten days of such refusal or notice of such revocation, appeal therefrom by notice in writing to the Divisional Registrar of the Administrative Division in which such person would have been or was employed by such employer, and the National War Services Board for such Administrative Division or part thereof in which such person would have been or was so employed shall forthwith hear and determine such appeal and such decision shall be final and conclusive.

4. The provisions of section 2 hereof shall not apply to the re-employment of any person by an employer—

(*a*) within a period of not more than fourteen consecutive days immediately following the day on which he was last employed by that employer, or

(*b*) immediately following the end of a period of sickness or disability, if his employment with that employear was terminated by reason of such sickness or disability, or

(*c*) on his resumption of work on the termination of any stoppage of work by reason of an industrial dispute, or

(*d*) in accordance with the terms of a collective labour agreement which provides preference in employment and re-employment according to length of service or seniority, or

(*e*) upon such employee's reinstatement pursuant to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 4758 of 27th June, 1941, or any Act of Parliament after the termination of his service in His Majesty's Forces.

Dated at Ottawa this sixteenth day of June, nineteen hundred and forty-two.

Approved:

(Signed) Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour.

(Signed) E. M. Little,
Director of National Selective Service

STATEMENT OF MINISTER OF LABOUR ON SITUATION IN PACIFIC COAST SHIPYARDS

ON June 16, the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, stated that the seven-day week plan for continuous production of ships in Pacific Coast yards was already proving its worth, and he was resolved that the plan should be brought into full operation. The Minister visited the Pacific Coast in March and discussed the features of his plan with the different shipyard managements and with the union representatives in all the yards. He left the Coast with the understanding that his proposal was likely to be accepted by all parties and he was later advised that it had been endorsed by the shipyard operators and that nine of the eleven unions affected had accepted. These nine unions which subsequently signed agreements supplementary to existing agreements for adoption of the plan represented 96 per cent of the shipyard employees on the Coast. Two unions, the machinists and blacksmiths, with less than 1,000 members, declined to accept.

In his statement, Mr. Mitchell pointed out that he had made every effort to induce the machinists to sign a supplementary agreement so that the plan would be effective in every department of the yards. Despite the Minister's efforts and appeals from their international officers this union has stood in the way of an all-out application of the plan, the statement declared. A movement for the substitution of an alternative scheme has developed.

The Minister said that he had examined the results of the operations of the yards under his proposal and found that even without the co-operation of the machinists and blacksmiths very substantial increases in production had been achieved. In the month of May as compared with April there were increases of 19 per cent in the number of men employed; 20 per cent in the number of rivets driven and 21 per cent in the tonnage of steel plate consumed. Had the machinists and blacksmiths shared in the effort, the Minister pointed out, no doubt the measure of progress would have been considerably greater. It was patent, he said, that seven days' operation would produce more ships than the 6-day week some groups were now considering and that he planned to take the managements and unions that had signed the supplementary agreements at their word and proceed with the enforcement of the plan throughout the yards.

In favour of the 6-day week now being considered in some quarters it has been said that shortage of materials, lack of an adequate supply of skilled workers and supervisors made

the seven-day-week plan impracticable. The Minister stated that he had conferred with several of his colleagues and with the Director of National Selective Service and wished to assure all concerned that such difficulties would not be allowed to stand in the way. "With the Japanese attacks on Alaska and further evidence that the war is approaching nearer to our West Coast, the needs of the shipyards are paramount," Mr. Mitchell said. "Men and materials will be secured even at the expense of production in other industries."

"While the Japanese are attempting to establish bases in Alaska and to cripple our west coast and will work seven days a week to gain their objective, while the United States Government is working on the Alaska Highway seven days a week and ancillary roads, pipe lines and port facilities in British Columbia are being rushed to completion to meet the Japanese menace, while this tremendous effort is seriously hampered by the lack of transportation, can any Canadian be satisfied with anything less than a seven-day week in the shipyards of British Columbia?

"Make no mistake about it, Japan's invasion of the Aleutian Islands is undertaken to provide advance striking bases. The eventual objective is to bomb Pacific Coast cities, shipyards and airplane factories.

"Right now, the Japs are less than eight hours bomber distance from British Columbia ports. They will try to work steadily closer.

"Defence of Alaska depends on ships—cargo ships. Transportation is the greatest single problem faced in building the Alaskan defences that stand between the people of British Columbia, their families, their homes and the utterly ruthless Japanese. The United States Government is racing against time to build in Alaska this year the great defence system that was originally planned for completion in 1946.

"It is ships that will decide whether or not history will say of Alaska's and British Columbia's defence, 'Too little and too late!'

"The rise in production already recorded under the plan of continuous production is not theory. It is real and measurable. It will be more when all trades are working on the maximum production plan. It cannot be maintained on a six-day week basis.

"With the Japanese at our very doors on the West Coast, can we possibly think of closing down our shipyards twenty-four hours each week?

"If we cut our working week by one day, it means we will build fifteen or sixteen fewer ships a year than if we work the seventh day.

"Remember this: One of those extra ships may carry the bombs and supplies to Alaska that will keep the Japs from bombing British Columbia homes, and killing or maiming our people, among them the wives and children of shipyard workers. Should they for a moment consider depriving the people of the Pacific Coast and their own families of this production and this protection?

"There is actually no alternative than to use every available hour and every day in the week. France fell because she failed to work and fight. In this hour when our very lives are menaced, will we be guilty of the same fatal folly?"

The Minister concluded: "There can only be one answer—the shipyards must operate every day of the week so long as this emergency exists."

Mr. Mitchell said he expected that on the following Sunday all British Columbia shipyard employees who were scheduled to work on that day would be at their stations.

Lighting in British War Factories

By the Factories (Standards of Lighting) Regulations issued on February 1, 1941, under the Factory Act, 1937, special standards of lighting are required in factories in Great Britain where persons are regularly employed for more than 48 hours per week or are working on shifts. The Act itself provides that effective provision must be made for securing and maintaining sufficient lighting in every part of a factory where people are working or passing. The Regulations require a minimum illumination of six-foot candles at three feet above floor level where work is being done and one-half-foot candle at floor level where people pass. (A foot candle is the illumination at a point one foot away from a standard candle.) For special work more light may be needed, 15 to 25 candle-power being recommended for fine machine work. Steps should also be taken to prevent the formation of shadows.

These Regulations were based on the recommendations made in a report presented in August, 1940, to the Minister of Labour and National Service by a Departmental Committee on Lighting in Factories. The Committee found that two main features characterize industrial work in war factories. First, heavy strain is imposed on the worker because of the high pressure at which work is done and second, since night work has increased greatly, the time spent under artificial light is much longer than usual even in factories which provide adequate natural light. No precise evidence was found to show that continuous work under artificial light has had effects on health or safety, but the prevalence of such conditions was felt to justify the maintenance of a higher standard of illumination than had been recommended by the Committee in earlier reports.

PRICE CONTROL IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1942

Rationing—Conservation and Distribution of Supplies—Economies—Local Price Schedules Issued

DURING May the Wartime Prices and Trade Board cut the sugar ration and rationed tea and coffee; adjusted many industries, notably in the metals field, to the stringent supply situations caused by the war; promoted economies in other industries to get as large a quantity of civilian goods as possible out of labour and materials left over after essential war needs were met; and dealt with some very difficult price problems.

Rationing

Of all the activities of the Board in the month of May, those which most closely affected the largest number of persons were the ration orders.

Because sugar, tea and coffee are imports and must be brought across the seas at great risk to merchant shipping and seamen's lives, and also because every inch of available shipping space is needed for more essential commodities, it was agreed that supplies of sugar, tea and coffee already in the country must be made to last as long as possible.

Sugar.—Sugar was already on an honour ration basis which allowed three-quarters of a pound per person per week. The main feature of the May order was to cut this amount to half a pound. The former sugar order was revoked and the new order, amending and clarifying it, contained, besides the provision for cutting the ration amount, the following regulations:—

Household consumers may buy sugar only when they have less than two weeks' supply on hand and they may buy only two weeks' supply at any one time. Householders remote from retail stores are not bound by this buying provision but must consume whatever they have on hand only at the ration rate.

Householders wishing to make jams or jellies may have an extra supply equal to three-quarters of a pound of sugar per pound of fruit purchased for this purpose. For home-canning they may have half a pound of sugar per pound of fruit. No extra sugar is allowed for curing or preserving meats.

A boarding house must not buy and use sugar in excess of the quantity and rate indicated by the total ration of persons living in the house.

Notice was given that, effective July 1, industrial users of sugar, who by a previous order were rationed to 80 per cent of their 1941 consumption, will be cut to 70 per cent. The Sugar Administrator was, however, given power to make special supplies of sugar available for industrial preserving of fruits and vegetables produced in Canada.

By a special provision 42 per cent of the weight of sweetened condensed milk is to be taken as sugar in computing industrial sugar consumption. Other special provisions cover export of sugar products, exempting exports to Empire countries.

In hotels and restaurants no sugar is to be served unless asked for by the customer; no sugar container is to be left on a table; no sugar shakers are to be used; no more than three lumps or two teaspoons are to be served with a beverage and no more than two teaspoons with a serving of food.

As this article goes to print the sugar ration is being put on a coupon basis, partly to ensure complete fairness in distribution of a commodity so widely used, but more as a precautionary measure so that the Board will have rationing machinery set up and functioning, ready for any emergency which the uncertainties of war may bring.

Tea and Coffee.—The tea and coffee ration was initiated on the honour system and to date there are no plans for changing this method.

Householders are asked to use only half as much tea and three-quarters as much coffee as they have used in the past. They may buy tea or coffee only when they have less than two weeks' ration on hand and they may buy only two weeks' ration at any one time. As in the case of sugar, the buying provision does not apply in remote areas but the ration does.

Operators of establishments may have one month's supply on hand but must cut customer's allowance to one tea bag—of not more than 60 grains avoirdupois—and one cup of coffee per serving. Restaurants accustomed to serve extra free cups of tea and coffee may discontinue the practice without decreasing the cost of the meal.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, normal consumption is taken to be two ounces of tea and twelve ounces of coffee per person per week and a household is taken to comprise not more than four persons.

Supply

Metal.—The urgent need for metal for war purposes was reflected in no less than nine of the orders issued during May by the Metals Administration.

The supply and distribution of steel drums was regulated due to military need for steel. Manufacture of metal Venetian blinds was discontinued. Use of copper and brass for plumbing fixtures was limited to a definite list of essential items. The nation's supply of Britannia metal was brought under control in an order requiring anyone possessing a stock of it to report his inventory to the Board. The same order forbade buying and selling the metal except with written permission from the Administrator. Use of tinplate was forbidden in packing certain sea foods; and use of any metal was prohibited for packaging sweet syrups, molasses, cooking oils or salad oils except in two specified large sizes. To get the last ounce of value out of available farm machinery and ensure that none will be tied up idle, exhibiting it at fairs was forbidden.

Textiles.—The scarcity of coarse textiles such as jute, formerly imported, was reflected in an order designed to conserve available supplies by regulating the size of containers for certain cereals. The order covered not only burlap and jute but their substitutes, cotton and kraft and coated paper.

Paper and Paper Products.—This need for substitutes and consequent inroad upon paper supplies was evidenced in four orders for conservation of paper and paper products. Wartime Salvage Limited was given central control over the collecting, grading, inspection, buying, distributing and processing of all waste paper. It was realized that a good deal of paper goes into floor and counter bins whose sole value is the aid they give to merchandizing. With supplies low and buying power high merchandizing is of course the least of trade worries. Manufacture was therefore limited to bins essential as shipping containers, which incidentally might or might not be used also for display purposes.

To ensure the fairest possible distribution and prevent tying up unnecessary quantities of paper in heavy inventories, buyers of book, writing, bond, ledger or white specialty papers were forbidden to have on hand more than a ninety-day working supply and buyers of heavy cardboard containers were limited to six months' supply. Also the manufacture of paper bags for groceries and boxes for envelopes was limited to a defined list of styles and sizes.

Hides and Horsehair.—Because of submarines in the Atlantic and resultant difficulty of importing hides from South America, it is necessary to make the most of horsehides and horsehair in the country. Control was established by ordering that horsehair could be sold only to and bought only from the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, which was set up some months ago to act for the Board in such matters. This was supplemented by an order of the Furniture Administration simplifying the manufacture of paint and varnish brushes and setting a schedule of prices for them.

Rubber.—To aid the rubber situation processors were prohibited by the Used Goods Administration from making more tire reliners and patches than they made last year and manufacturers', jobbers' and dealers' prices were set by schedule. With the same end in view, the Alcoholic Beverages Administration limited deliveries of draught beer, ale, stout and porter in Ontario and Quebec; and the Services Administration put a stop to wasteful delivery practices affecting tobacco and candy in the Hull-Ottawa area.

Miscellaneous.—Because of import difficulties and consequent shortage of silage molasses, the Feeds Administration set prices and undertook control of distribution.

Examining possibilities for limitation of not-so-essental articles, the Administrator of Sundry Items restricted varieties of golf clubs; golf and tennis balls; tennis, badminton and ping pong racquets; football, baseball, basketball, boxing and hockey equipment; skis, toboggans and hockey sticks.

Economies

To conserve both labour and materials the Board's division of simplified practice studied economies in manufacturing, packaging and delivery and fourteen orders, issued mostly by the Furniture and Textile Administrations, resulted from their efforts.

Furniture.—There will be no increase in the number of furniture designs manufactured, new ones being put out only when old ones are dropped. School furniture will be made only from Canadian hardwoods (except oak) and will be finished only in "school brown." A list was drawn up of specified designs and sizes of office equipment to be sold to the Dominion Government. An order limited the number of designs in which caskets may be manufactured. The manufacture of brooms made of broom corn was restricted to a specified list of varieties.

Clothing.—The manner was defined in which work clothing, leather garments and cotton sportswear are to be cut and assembled; certain materials and appendages were prohibited; even the number of labels was specified. Manufacture of handbags was limited as to design. An order on fur garments simplified designs, limited material and determined the number of styles to be made. No boxes

will be allowed for city deliveries of fur garments. The manufacture of men's felt hats (both fur and wool) was limited as to colour range, linings, bands, brims, labels and quantity and practically rationed by pro-rating deliveries on those of the two previous years.

The objective of the simplification program is to get as much civilian production as possible out of the materials and labour that are left after essential war needs have been filled. This was particularly apparent in three orders which simplified and standardized manufacture of water lift pumps, cast iron soil pipes and vitreous china sanitary plumbing.

Price Schedules

In order to ensure for civilian use a continuing adequate supply of certain commodities, certain over-all and certain local price schedules were issued. The local ones were usually occasioned by the fact that local conditions during the basic period caused freezing of local prices which were out of line with the general price ceiling; or by the fact that local labour or other conditions made it unlikely that production would continue under the ceiling; or by the fact that a tangled local price situation needed to be clarified.

Over-all price schedules issued during the month covered beef, bananas, brooms, cod oil, animal fats, silage molasses and men's furnishings. On bananas both wholesale and retail prices were specified. On animal fats manufacturers' and processors' prices were set and both were required to inform the Fats and Oils Administrator regarding production and distribution of their product. On men's furnishings, manufacturing and retail prices were set for nationally advertised men's and boys' trade-marked shirts, pyjamas and flat underwear. The manufacturer was allowed 12 per cent in excess of his January-February, 1941, prices but no increase over his legal maximum price except by permission of the Administrator; and was required to continue the same quality, size, weight, price ranges and volumes as in corresponding 1941 seasons. Retail prices also were set by schedule.

Local price adjustments affected butter, crushed stone, cheese boxes, coal, red and white cedar posts, Idaho white pine, pulpwood and freight rates on the Great Lakes. The butter order clarified a previous order which set prices for central and western Canada but left the Maritimes in some doubt. Crushed stone prices were set in two districts in Quebec Province to ensure continued production. Three orders set local coal prices in Ontario. On cedar posts producer and wholesaler prices were set for certain districts and retailers were allowed a 35 per cent mark-up on their delivered cost price. Pulpwood prices were set to clarify the situation because, pulpwood production being seasonal, there was some confusion in relation to the basic period; and the period in which contracts are made, well in advance of cutting operations, was about to begin. The schedule of lake freight rates affected the following cargoes: coal, newsprint, pulpwood, iron ore, grain and miscellaneous commodities in bulk.

Beef.—The very difficult beef situation, which had been increasingly disturbing throughout the spring, came to a head in May with severe shortages threatening.

Chief cause of this was heavy export to American markets under a trade agreement negotiated some years ago between the two countries. Under this, Canadian exporters enjoy a yearly quota of 193,000 head of beef cattle over 700 pounds at half the regular three-cents-a-pound duty rate, and governed by a quarterly quota of not more than 51,720 head. American prices usually have been sufficiently greater than Canadian to make it profitable to export while the reduced duty rate has been in effect and quotas unfilled. During the spring of this year Canadian winter-fed cattle commanded a price on American markets with which Canadian processors could not compete while continuing to sell to Canadian retailers at prices which would allow the latter to hold their prices under the ceiling, established in the basic period last fall when lower-priced grass-fed cattle were being marketed.

The Board had been unable to deal effectively with the threatened supply shortage until an Order in Council was passed giving it powers to control export of beef cattle whenever shortage in domestic supply of beef called for such action. This Order in Council was passed on May 20 and the Board announced a comprehensive plan of action on May 29. This included setting up the Wartime Food Corporation, Limited, which will operate in the domestic market to acquire cattle from exporters in sufficient numbers to maintain domestic supplies of beef. The Corporation will re-sell such cattle in the domestic market at prices consistent with wholesale beef prices established under the price ceiling policy. It will be operating in the market by July 1, when the next quarterly export quota for shipments to the United States becomes available.

Canadian cattle exporters will be licensed under the Corporation. The latter will not interfere unduly with normal trade practices, but will divert sufficient cattle from the export

market in any one quarter to ensure adequate domestic supplies. For these cattle the Food Corporation will pay Canadian exporters the full price they would have obtained had the cattle gone into the export trade.

In establishing maximum wholesale prices for beef in the fifteen zones across Canada, the Board took cognizance of seasonal price variations as between grass-fed cattle marketed in the fall and the more costly winter-fed cattle marketed in the spring. The range of prices now in effect is the highest that will prevail at any period of the year. From spring to fall the trend will be downward.

In establishing maximum prices for wholesalers and packers in the various zones, all kinds of beef were grouped into two major classes: yearlings, steers, heifers and fed calves; and cow and bull beef. The new prices were made applicable to the highest quality in each class, other qualities to find their own levels in relation thereto. The retail selling price for all cuts and portions from a carcass, side or quarter was set at the laid-down cost of same plus normal mark-up, retail prices and mark-ups being subject to periodic examination by the Board.

In a few exceptional cases the all-over price ceiling was adjusted. Two orders in this connection were of local application and ten were general. The local orders affected Hudson Bay posts and Oka cheese.

Hudson Bay Posts.—Hudson Bay posts are supplied a year to a year and a half in advance and their maximum retail selling prices in the basic period therefore did not reflect increased replacement costs up to and during the basic period. They were allowed new maximum prices reflecting replacement costs at market prices in effect during the water navigation season to the Northwest Territories in the spring and summer of 1942.

Oka Cheese.—Although the majority of retailers in Canada increased the price of Oka cheese just prior to or during the basic period, a group in Ontario failed to do so and found themselves unable to restock at the new prices and continue to sell at the old. They were therefore allowed to bring their prices into line with the rest.

General Orders.—The general orders which adjusted the ceiling affected timber, upholstered furniture, cotton wipers, canvas fronts and canned salmon. On fir, larch, hemlock, spruce, cedar and ponderosa pine produced in the prairie provinces, manufacturing and wholesale prices were set by schedule and retailers were allowed certain increases over prices formerly set by the Timber Controller. On upholstered furniture manufacturers were allowed an increase of 3 per cent over their August, 1941, prices. The Cotton Administration allowed an increase of one cent per pound in manufacturing and wholesale prices of cotton wipers. Because of substantial increases in the cost of producing the material used in canvas fronts, manufacturers were allowed a 10 per cent increase over their basic period price. Because established maximum retail prices for canned salmon were based on the cost of the 1940 pack, the wholesale price was permitted to rise fifty fifty cents per case above the basic price and the retail price was allowed to rise from a half cent to a cent per can.

In most cases where an increase in cost of labour and materials threatens to push first the manufacturing, then the wholesale and then the retail price above the ceiling, the Board has co-operated with the industry to meet the problem in the following way.

Officials of the Administration concerned meet with representatives of the industry. First they make sure that every possible economy has been effected. If, as frequently happens, this is not enough, the only way to keep faith with the ceiling policy is to reduce profits. The Administration then arbitrates between producers, manufacturers, jobbers, wholesalers and retailers to apportion the "squeeze".

This was done during May in respect to furniture, fall and winter clothing, overcoating, wool rugs and work clothing. On furniture the manufacturer was allowed to increase his price by half the increase in his production cost, the retailer absorbing the higher price to him and the consumer paying the same as before. The fall and winter clothing affected was in the women's and children's line and manufacturers were permitted to add 5 per cent to the maximum price they had established in the basic period. The Wool Administration solved the overcoating problem by approving a five-cents-per-yard increase on cheaper lines, and a ten-cents-per-yard increase on more expensive lines, applicable to manufacturers' prices only. The rug question also fell to the lot of the Wool Administration, which allowed an increase up to 50 per cent over the August-September manufacturers' prices of last year, but no retail increase. On canvas, canton, jersey and leather palm work gloves of cotton fabric the Work Clothing Administration approved manufacturers' prices 4 per cent in excess of those of June last year. The wholesaler was permitted to raise his price by half of his cost increase and the retailer was obliged to absorb this amount and maintain his basic price.

It should be remembered that in no case did the manufacturer's increase cover his entire loss. Everyone along the line absorbed as much of the increased cost as he could without imperilling production or the total financial structure.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

Statistical Summary for May, 1942

A total of 14,755 individuals were receiving training on May 31 in the 127 technical and vocational schools and training centres at which War Emergency Training Classes were being conducted. This total represents a very slight reduction from the total reported in training on April 30. There were 4,952 persons being trained in industrial pre-employment classes at the end of May as compared with 4,928 at the end of the preceding month. In the part-time industrial classes being conducted in schools, there was an enrolment of 1,436 trainees on May 31 as compared with 1,607 on April 30. A total of 4,846 men were receiving instruction in the pre-enlistment R.C.A.F. classes, this total representing a small reduction as compared with the numbers being trained on April 30. There was practically no change in the numbers receiving training in Navy and Army classes, with 2,632 trainees being enrolled in such classes as at May 31. Vocational training was being given to 94 men who had been honourably discharged from His Majesty's Forces.

During the month of May, 1942, a total of 5,888 new trainees were enrolled in the schools. Of these 3,113 entered industrial pre-employment classes, while 766 persons entered the part-time industrial classes. The R.C.A.F. pre-enlistment classes received 1,180 new trainees, while 772 commenced training in the Navy and Army classes. Under the Rehabilitation plan, 57 new trainees were enrolled during the month.

While 3,930 trainees are shown in Table 1 as being placed from industrial pre-employment classes, it should be noted that this total includes 1,575 graduates from Quebec schools who, though actually placed in previous months, were not so reported until after May 1, 1942.

Of those training in the industrial pre-employment classes, 34 left to enlist in various units of the Armed Forces, while 1,314 men from the R.C.A.F. classes completed their training and enlisted with the Air Force.

The number of women in training although included in the totals given in Table 1, are also shown separately in Table 1A. During May 1,526 women commenced training in pre-employment industrial classes, 1,232 women were placed during the month and 1,475 were still training as at May 31, 1942.

The numbers training in part-time industrial classes conducted at centres other than schools are given below. Totals are also shown with regard to classes being held in approved plant schools.

Plant Schools

Since the inauguration of the policy of aiding firms engaged in War Industry in the establishment of plant schools, for the training of new employees or the up-grading of old employees, some twenty-six firms have been granted certificates as "Approved Plant Schools" by the Department. Training in these schools covers a variety of instruction in many industries including shipbuilding, general machine shop, rubber manufacturing, textiles and aircraft construction. Skills are being developed in trainees in the production of a wide variety of items including the building of merchant and naval vessels and the manufacturing of smoke bombs, land mines, bomb tails, parts for automotive equipment, tires, ground sheets, gas masks, gun carriages, in fact nearly every item forming a part of war equipment.

Job Instructor Training Program

Since the inauguration of the Job Instructor Training Program, which is designed to

(*Continued on page 689*)

TRAINING IN INDUSTRY—MAY, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

	Numbers in Training as at May 31		
	Part-time Classes	Plant Schools	Total in Training
Nova Scotia	70	.....	70
New Brunswick	.....	10	10
Quebec	.....	21	21
Ontario	157	382	539
Manitoba	.....	12	12
British Columbia	143	.....	143
Totals	370	425	795

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TABLE 1.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—NUMBERS PROVIDED TRAINING AND NUMBERS PLACED FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO MAY 31ST, 1942, AND IN MAY, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training				Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment, R.C.A.F. and Rehabilitation Classes							
					(2) Placed in Employment		Enlisted		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/42 to May 31/42	At first of May	Enrolled In May	At End of May	From April 1/42 to May 31/42	In May	From April 1/42 to May 31/42	In May	From April 1/42 to May 31/42	In May	From April 1/42 to May 31/42	In May
DOMINION SUMMARY												
Pre-employment Classes	11,689	4,928	3,113	4,952	6,691	3,930	70	34	613	306	1,088	497
Part-time Classes (1)	3,331	1,607	766	1,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	7,840	5,179	1,180	4,846	4	1	2,566	1,314	52	26	356	160
Navy and Army Classes	4,576	2,606	772	2,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	285	138	57	94	111	57	3	1	18	16	60	27
Total	27,721	14,458	5,888	13,960	6,806	3,988	2,639	1,349	683	348	1,504	681
NOVA SCOTIA												
Pre-Employment Classes	212	87	45	126	78	3	1	1	.....	.....	7	2
R.C.A.F. Classes	78	37	9	26	.....	.....	44	19	.....	.....	8	1
Army Classes	189	147	21	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	482	274	75	241	78	3	45	20	.....	.....	15	3
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Pre-Employment Classes	161	52	63	58	73	39	7	1	14	11	9	6
R.C.A.F. Classes	349	253	8	217	.....	.....	92	25	.....	.....	26	8
Army Classes	296	133	32	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	809	439	105	385	73	39	99	26	14	11	35	14
QUEBEC												
Pre-Employment Classes	2,022	1,015	427	1,033	1,971	1,741	4	3	392	155	231	92
Part-time Classes (1)	622	408	88	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	898	587	143	564	2	.....	290	151	12	2	29	12
Navy and Army Classes	683	410	78	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	95	40	23	28	30	14	.....	.....	8	8	28	12
Total	4,320	2,460	759	2,195	2,003	1,755	294	154	412	165	288	116

ONTARIO												
Pre-Employment Classes	6,756	2,559	1,832	2,443	3,691	1,705	33	20	103	68	621	275
Part-time Classes (1)	1,765	718	510	904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	2,638	1,689	385	1,706	.....	.....	817	321	14	7	99	40
Navy and Army Classes	1,699	955	265	1,054	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	44	11	15	17	21	6	.....	.....	1	.....	7	3
Total	12,902	5,932	3,007	6,124	3,712	1,711	850	341	118	75	727	318
MANITOBA												
Pre-Employment Classes	273	108	104	144	86	29	1	.....	40	31	13	9
R.C.A.F. Classes	735	558	122	494	.....	.....	202	160	13	12	28	14
Army Classes	216	165	6	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	73	47	6	24	28	17	2	.....	6	5	12	7
Total	1,297	878	238	779	114	46	205	160	59	48	53	30
SASKATCHEWAN												
Pre-Employment Classes	372	225	72	164	161	105	3	1	20	17	25	11
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,274	799	281	689	1	1	484	337	6	.....	94	53
Army Classes	203	165	3	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,849	1,189	356	980	162	106	487	338	26	17	119	64
ALBERTA												
Pre-Employment Classes	661	387	125	377	167	80	20	7	35	16	75	38
R.C.A.F. Classes	936	629	122	575	1	.....	325	160	5	4	29	12
Navy and Army Classes	536	292	123	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	50	24	8	14	23	13	1	1	.....	.....	13	5
Total	2,183	1,332	378	1,301	191	93	346	168	40	20	117	55
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
Pre-Employment Classes	1,232	495	445	607	464	228	1	1	9	8	107	64
Part-time Classes (1)	944	481	168	382	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	932	627	110	575	.....	.....	312	141	2	1	43	20
Army Classes	754	339	244	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	17	12	3	5	9	7	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Total	3,879	1,954	970	1,955	473	235	313	142	14	12	150	84

(1) Trainees in Part-time Classes consist mostly of employed persons who are being given training at the request of employers in war production who wish to up-grade their employees.
(2) Includes those graduates who, though actually placed prior to May 1, 1942, were not so reported until after May 1, 1942.

TABLE 1A.—NUMBERS OF WOMEN TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—WOMEN PROVIDED TRAINING AND WOMEN PLACED FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO MAY 31ST, 1942, AND IN MAY, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

	Numbers of Women in Training				Placements and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment Classes					
					Placed in Employment		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/42 to May 31/42	At First of May	Enrolled in May	At End of May	From April 1/42 to May 31/42	In May	From April 1/42 to May 31/42	In May	From April 1/42 to May 31/42	In May
DOMINION SUMMARY										
Pre-Employment Classes	4,090	1,341	1,526	1,475	2,274	1,232	47	31	351	199
Part-time Classes	364	269	44	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	4,454	1,610	1,570	1,575	2,274	1,232	47	31	351	199
QUEBEC										
Pre-Employment Classes	32	12	20	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Part-time Classes	124	111	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	156	123	33	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
ONTARIO										
Pre-Employment Classes	3,170	981	1,076	904	2,063	1,089	35	31	270	135
Part-time Classes	233	151	31	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3,403	1,132	1,107	1,004	2,063	1,089	35	31	270	135
SASKATCHEWAN										
Pre-Employment Classes	71	28	33	32	34	28	3	.....	3	2
Part-time Classes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	71	28	33	32	34	28	3	.....	3	2
ALBERTA										
Pre-Employment Classes	145	39	68	95	32	6	9	.....	7	6
Part-time Classes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	145	39	68	95	32	6	9	.....	7	6
BRITISH COLUMBIA										
Pre-Employment Classes	672	281	329	415	145	109	.....	.....	68	53
Part-time Classes	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	679	288	329	415	145	109	.....	.....	68	53

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—MONTH OF MAY, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training by Trade Categories as at May 31st											Total in Industrial Pre-Employment Classes
	Aircraft Production (trade not specified)	Carpentry and Wood-Working	Drafting	Electricity and Radio Mechanics	Fine Instruments	Industrial Chemistry	Machine Shop	Riveting	Sheet Metal Work	Welding	Other Trades	
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	13	12	.....	48	29	10	14	.....	126
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	1	.....	58
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	683	98	66	103	41	1,033
Ontario	233	.....	98	42	61	22	1,786	.....	48	95	58	2,443
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	23	13	.....	144
Saskatchewan	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	164
Alberta	105	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	36	2	.....	377
British Columbia	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	418	34	.....	607
Totals	406	34	98	97	73	22	3,133	127	601	262	99	4,952

TABLE 3.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRAINEES IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO MAY 31, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals		Grand Total New Trainees
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Nova Scotia	3	.....	26	.....	28	.....	6	.....	2	.....	65	.....	65
New Brunswick	29	.....	17	.....	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	63
Quebec	448	3	279	6	192	2	73	.....	17	.....	1,009	11	1,020
Ontario	735	699	271	1,008	383	430	216	155	70	10	1,695	2,302	3,997
Manitoba	79	.....	30	.....	27	.....	17	.....	10	.....	163	.....	163
Saskatchewan	29	13	48	27	38	6	21	.....	14	.....	150	46	196
Alberta	25	18	49	69	51	18	36	1	22	1	183	107	290
British Columbia	55	242	59	345	105	19	79	.....	29	.....	327	606	933
Totals	1,423	975	779	1,455	833	475	456	156	164	11	3,655	3,072	6,727

TABLE 4.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF VETERANS OF 1914-18 WAR AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF PRESENT WAR ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO MAY 31, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF MAY, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1/42 to May 31 1942	In May	From April 1/42 to May 31 1942	In May	From April 1/42 to May 31 1942	In May	From April 1/42 to May 31 1942	In May	From April 1/42 to May 31 1942	In May	From April 1/42 to May 31 1942	In May
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	9	8	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	14	11
New Brunswick	3	3	12	12	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	17	17
Quebec	5	2	53	24	5	2	4	3	1	1	68	32
Ontario	2	1	15	13	3	.....	17	5	5	2	42	21
Manitoba	.....	.....	5	2	3	.....	7	4	3	3	18	9
Saskatchewan	2	.....	13	3	9	1	8	2	5	3	37	9
Alberta	1	1	11	.....	3	1	15	4	7	3	37	9
British Columbia	.....	.....	9	3	1	1	30	9	15	5	55	18
Total	13	7	127	65	26	7	86	30	36	17	288	126

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TABLE 5.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.—NUMBERS OF ENLISTED MEN IN TRAINING AS ARMY TRADESMEN BY TRADE CATEGORIES AS AT MAY 31, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Auto Mechanics	Driver Mechanics	Black-smiths	Carpenters	Clerks	Draughts-men	Electricians and Radio Mechanics	Fitters and Artificers	Tin and Copper-smiths	Plumbers	Welders	Other Trades	Total
Nova Scotia	31	...	...	...	...	16	18	21	...	...	...	...	86
New Brunswick	20	...	...	19	14	2	12	26	...	...	9	(1) 5	107
Quebec	89	...	...	25	97	...	52	88	...	...	36	...	387
Ontario	126	...	13	25	196	7	84	181	3	...	16	(2) 70	721
Manitoba	40	...	5	17	13	...	4	21	...	...	...	(1) 17	117
Saskatchewan	59	...	13	12	...	...	16	27	...	...	...	...	127
Alberta	74	...	30	27	30	...	34	23	12	...	...	...	230
British Columbia	116	15	...	27	49	...	23	64	...	...	...	(3) 92	386
TOTAL	555	15	61	152	399	25	243	451	15	...	61	184	2,161

(1) Cooks. (2) Cooks 57, Instrument Mechanics 13. (3) Cooks 49, Concretors 18, Instrument Mechanics 25.

increase the ability of supervisors in war plants to train the thousands of new workers who are being inducted into War Industries, a number of Institutes for War Production Trainees have been held in various centres across Canada, including Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Similar institutes are being organized in the same and other centres in accordance with the demand for trainers from interested firms. To date 68 trainers have received certificates as "War Production Trainers" and programs for the development of Job Instructors, i.e. superintendents, foremen, charge hands and others trained in the correct methods of job instruction, have been started or have been scheduled to start at an early date. Since the program in connection with the holding of Institutes for trainers was instituted late in May, no statistics are yet available to indicate the expansion of the program in the plants for whom the trainers were developed.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Wartime Salaries Order Amended—Pensions for Seamen and Pilots—Alberta Factories Act and Wages Security Act—Motion Picture Projectionists and Chauffeurs in Alberta—Safety Regulations in Alberta—First-Aid in British Columbia—Minimum Wage Order and Mothers' Allowances in Quebec

THE Wartime Salaries Order has been amended to define more precisely "employers engaged in war industry" who are permitted in certain cases to grant salary increases. The regulations governing the payment of pensions to seamen for death or disability due to enemy action have been revised. A Superannuation Fund for pilots is provided for in the New Westminster Pilotage District.

In Alberta proclamations have extended the coverage of the Factories Act to dry cleaning establishments and brought the clause of the Mining Industry Wages Security Act into force which requires employers under the Act to file a statement of wages paid or payable. Two licensed projectionists are no longer required to be on duty in motion picture houses using more than one machine. Safety regulations have been made relating to oil and gas well-drilling plants, trench construction and repairs, explosives and the control of dust. In British Columbia First-Aid requirements have been revised. In Quebec a minimum wage order applying to lumber workers has been renewed and regulations under the Needy Mothers' Assistance Act have been amended.

Dominion

Canada Shipping Act

Two new by-laws for the pilotage district of New Westminster, British Columbia, were gazetted May 30.

The first one declares that anyone desiring temporarily to cease acting as a pilot must apply to the Pilotage Authority which may refuse or grant permission at its discretion.

The second provides for the establishment of the New Westminster Pilotage District Superannuation Fund. It will be built up by the Pilotage Authority setting aside each month from the gross revenue accruing from the pilotage dues an amount to be determined yearly by the Authority after consultation with the Pilot's Committee.

A pilot who has served at least five years during which he made contributions to the fund will, at the time his licence expires or is cancelled due to age or physical or mental incapacity, receive monthly pension payments for life. The amount of the payments will depend on the length of service but in no case may they exceed $1,200 in any year.

The widow of a pilot eligible for pension will, until her re-marriage, receive a pension equal to not more than one-half of the amount her husband would have received if alive. Any children surviving after the widow's death will receive equal shares of the amount of the widow's pension until they are 18 years of age, but in no case may they each receive more than $300 a year.

Provision is made for the refund of contributions to pilots who are ineligible for pensions at the time of retirement. Special consideration is given to pilots who retire due to a shipping casualty as defined in the Canada Shipping Act.

Wartime Salaries Order

P.C. 4346, May 26, 1942, amends the Wartime Salaries Order (P.C. 1549, February 27, 1942, LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1942, pp. 283-287). The amendment is designed to clarify the meaning of clause 5 which permits employers engaged in war production to grant, with the permission of the Minister of National Revenue, a salary increase in certain specified cases on the ground that such increase is important to the war effort.

The amendment defines more precisely the term "employer engaged in war industry." The term means, in general, an employer engaged in the production, repairing or servicing of implements or munitions of war, ships or aircraft. It also includes an employer engaged mainly in supplying parts, materials, equipment or services for use in munitions of war, ships or aircraft and one doing construction work for war purposes. It does not include an employer engaged in supplying, producing, repairing or servicing goods, material, equipment or services of general use such as are common in times of peace.

In particular, war industries are businesses established since September 1, 1939, or businesses which have substantially expanded, converted or altered their operations at the request of the Department of Munitions and Supply to produce, service or repair implements or munitions of war or to supply materials or equipment for such operations.

The four specified cases in which a salary increase may be granted remain unchanged, nor is there any alteration in the clause requiring employers to obtain permission from the Minister of National Revenue before paying a salary increase.

Pensions for Seamen

The regulations providing for pensions to Canadian seamen or their dependents in cases of disability or death of the seamen resulting from enemy action have been revised by P.C. 104/3546 of April 30.

Under previous orders (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1202; 1941, p. 650) Canadian seamen serving on Canadian ships or ships of British or foreign registry certified to be engaged on essential war work, and Canadian salt-water fishermen are compensated for loss of personal effects or of remuneration due to capture or internment, are given free medical treatment for injuries and receive pensions for death or disability resulting from enemy action or counter-action: (P.C. 3358 as amended, P.C. 3359 as amended; P.C. 3492; and P.C. 12/4209 as amended).

Under the revised regulations pensions may also be granted to seamen who suffer disability or death by reason of extraordinary marine risks arising out of the war, and to seamen killed or injured while in a port outside Canada or while proceeding by land, sea or air outside of Canada to or from their ships.

The new regulations also empower the Canadian Pension Commission to presume death for the purposes of these regulations in cases where the available evidence raises no reasonable doubt, in the opinion of the Commission, that the death has occurred.

Provincial

Alberta Factories Act

Dry Cleaning Works have been brought within the scope of the Factories Act by a proclamation issued May 5, 1942, and gazetted May 15.

Alberta Mining Industry Wages Security Act

By a proclamation issued April 14 and gazetted April 30, section 3 of this Act has been declared in force from May 1, 1942. This section requires employers in designated industries to submit to the Minister charged with administration of the Act on May 15 of each year a statement of the wages paid or payable by them in the preceding twelve months. They may also be required by the Minister to furnish a statement of their assets and liabilities. An employer proposing to engage in one of the designated industries must submit a statement of assets and liabilities and any other information required by the Minister.

The Act applies to mines and, if the Lieutenant-Governor in Council so stipulates, it may be applied to lumber camps, quarries, gas and oil wells and works in connection with the mining or processing of salt or tar sands.

Alberta Public Service Vehicles Act

By an order gazetted May 15, the clause in the regulations relating to medical certificates for chauffeurs (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1940, p. 446) has beeen reworded so that the issuance of a public service vehicle certificate is now contingent on the presentation of a satisfactory medical certificate testifying to the chauffeur's physical fitness.

Alberta Theatres Act

The shortage of labour has induced Alberta to relax its regulations requiring two licensed projectionists to be on duty in motion-picture houses where more than one standard projector is being operated. The amending regulations, gazetted and effective May 15, also reduce the period of apprenticeship preceding application for a third-class projectionist's licence from twelve months to six, and permit the employment of one apprentice for every full shift instead of only one to a theatre as before.

Theatres operating only one projector must have one qualified projectionist on duty. Theatres operating more than one machine have been divided into four classes according to their seating capacity and the size of the community in which they are located. Those which seat not more than 500 persons must have a third-class licensed projectionist on duty if situated in a community of less than 3,000 population, and must have a second-class projectionist and an apprentice on duty if the population exceeds 3,000. Theatres seating over 500 persons are required to have on duty a second-class projectionist and an apprentice in centres under 3,000 in population,

but in communities over 3,000 they must employ a first-class projectionist and another licensed projectionist of any class.

Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act Safety Regulations

New safety regulations issued by the Workmen's Compensation Board for oil and gas well-drilling plants, for trench construction or repairs, for the handling of explosives, and the control of dust were gazetted April 30 and will become effective thirty days after that date.

The first set of regulations applies to the drilling, cleaning, repairing, operation and maintenance of oil and gas well-drilling plants, rigs and equipment, and replaces regulations issued in 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1928, p. 974). Detailed specifications for buildings, machinery and equipment are laid down to minimize the hazards in such plants. Certain working conditions are also specified.

Workers must, where necessary, be provided with safety belts and lines which are periodically inspected and tested. If there is danger of material and equipment being dropped from above, hard hats must be supplied to workmen.

For work in storage tanks or confined spaces, air line respirators or gas masks are required unless all injurious gas has first been removed. A worker in a tank provided only with manholes in the top must be secured by a rope from the outside and be attended by another workman on watch outside the tank. Short alternating shifts are recommended for work in a confined space where atmospheric conditions are nauseating.

Smoking is forbidden within a hundred feet of any receptacle containing petroleum or natural gas products, and within 75 feet of a petroleum or natural gas well. Vapour-proof flashlights and lanterns must be used

The new regulations applying to the excavation of trenches lay down specifications for the shoring and bracing of sides, the provision of ladders, and the sinking of shafts. They replace regulations issued in 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1928, p. 974).

Before workers may enter a sewer or underground manhole, tests for gas must be made, and, if possible, the gas should be removed. If there is any doubt as to the safety of the working conditions, gas masks, safety belts and life lines must be worn by workmen. All underground manholes and sewers where excavating or repair work is being done must be electrically lit, and inspectors should be provided with battery-operated electric lamps. If oil or other combustible material is found in a trench, work must be stopped until it is removed.

Operators engaged in sinking shafts for sewer construction are to be governed by the Safety Regulations covering water-well operations (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 676). Certain additional conditions are laid down regarding the operation of hoists in shafts.

The new set of regulations governing the storage, handling and firing of explosives apply to all operations or industries not covered by the Coal-Mines Regulation Act.

Every employer must secure a permit from the Workmen's Compensation Board before purchasing explosives to be handled by workers covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act. All workmen engaged in handling and firing explosives must hold a certificate of efficiency issued by the Board or by the Department of Mines. Smoking by workmen while handling or transporting explosives is forbidden.

The Explosives Act of Canada and regulations made under it are to govern the storage and transport, other than by rail, of explosives in Alberta. Certain additional requirements in regard to storage and transport are set forth in the regulations. Fire extinguishers and red flags must be carried on all vehicles transporting explosives, and extra passengers are prohibited.

Detailed regulations regarding the firing of explosives by various methods, the procedure for dealing with misfires, the testing of circuits and precautions to be taken for the protection of workmen, the public and property are included.

The new regulations for the control of dust call for approved ventilating systems for all dust-producing operations covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act. If it is impracticable to remove the dust by ventilation, respirators must be provided by the employer and worn by the workmen. Regular cleaning of places where dust accumulates is required either by approved vacuum methods or by wet sweeping.

All abrasive blasting and similar operations must be carried on inside a "blasting enclosure". Workers in such enclosures must be supplied with a helmet approved by the

Board, and furnished with a pure, warmed air supply through the helmet. Where air laden with silica dust is discharged outside the factory, care must be taken not to create a health hazard or to permit the air to be returned to the factory.

British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act

New First-Aid requirements effective from May 31, 1942, have been issued by the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board. They replace ones issued in 1922.

Employers are divided into classes according to the nature of the industry in which they are engaged and the number of the workers employed by them. Different first-aid kits are specified for each class.

All employers with from 50 to 100 workers must employ one worker possessing an unexpired Certificate of Competency in First-Aid to be in charge of the first-aid kit. Those with more than 100 employees must also provide a first-aid room. When a business is located five miles or more from a doctor or hospital, it is required to have a certificated first-aid person if at least 15 workers are employed, and shall have a first-aid room if there are 50 or more workers. An Industrial First-Aid Certificate is satisfactory to the Board. The first-aid attendant must keep a record of all circumstances respecting an accident.

If workers are employed in areas adjacent to a central camp, the first-aid facilities shall be kept at the camp but first-aid attendants shall be so located that an injured workman may be reached by one within 10 minutes of an accident.

Every employer must provide proper care and attention to an injured workman, and have suitable transportation available with a competent attendant to take injured workmen to the nearest doctor or hospital when necessary.

Employers who comply with the First-Aid Service Requirements and Accident Prevention Regulations are eligible for the preferred rate of assessment for workmen's compensation which is one-half of one per cent lower than the regular rate. The cost of installing and replenishing first-aid boxes must be borne by the employer.

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

By a notice gazetted May 23, Order 39 relating to workers engaged in forest operations (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 556) has been renewed until May 3, 1943.

Quebec Needy Mothers' Assistance Act

The regulations under this Act have been amended to provide an additional monthly allowance of $5 for a beneficiary whose husband is totally disabled and lives with her, provided the total allowance would not then exceed the fixed maximum which has been raised from $45 to $50. This change, effective from April 1, 1942, is in accordance with the 1940 and 1942 amendments in the Act extending its coverage to mothers whose husbands are totally disabled.

The original regulations issued in 1938 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1236) were replaced on August 1, 1940. In the 1940 regulations, the sections dealing with the basis, readjustment, time and mode of payment of allowances were substantially altered while the procedure regarding the submission, examination, proof, hearing and deciding of applications was changed very slightly. In particular, monthly allowances were cut from $40 for a woman with two dependent children under 16 to $25 for a mother with one dependent child if she resided in a centre with a population exceeding 10,000 and to $20 if she lived elsewhere. The allowance of $5 for each additional child in excess of two was changed to $2.50 for each additional child in excess of one in accordance with the 1940 amendment in the Act making eligible for an allowance the mother of one child. The maximum monthly allowance was cut from $60 to $45. A later regulation, effective from April 1, 1941, raised the allowance for each child under 16 in excess of one from $2.50 to $5.

Under the rules as laid down in 1940 a mother may earn up to $300 a year without any reduction in her allowance. If a mother is unable to work, she may be granted an additional $5 per month provided the total is within the fixed amount. No allowance may be paid for more than one month during which the mother is receiving relief allowances or other forms of public assistance from a city, town or municipality.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN ONTARIO AND MANITOBA IN 1942

Ontario

THE Ontario Legislature, in session from February 11 to April 15 enacted legislation limiting the duration of interim injunctions in labour disputes and providing for the establishment of day nurseries. Laws relating to workmen's compensation, regulation of factories, weekly rest-days and labour contract were amended.

Interim Injunctions in Labour Disputes

A section added to the Judicature Act provides that an ex parte interim injunction to restrain any person from doing any act in connection with a labour dispute shall not be for a longer period than four days. "Labour dispute" is defined as "any dispute or difference between an employer and one or more employees as to matters or things affecting or relating to work done or to be done by such employee or employees or as to the privileges, rights, duties or condition of employment of such employee or employees."

Day Nurseries

New clauses in the Department of Public Welfare Act authorize the Department to establish and assist in establishing day nurseries for the care and feeding of young children and to make regulations governing such nurseries and providing for licensing them.

Workmen's Compensation

A number of amendments in the Workmen's Compensation Act are designed to clarify the law and the practice of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The section authorizing an extra payment of $125 for expenses of, or connected with, transportation of the body of a workman from the place where death occurred to the place of interment in Ontario, was amended to enable such sum to be paid for necessary expenses whenever, owing to circumstances, the body of a workman is transferred for a considerable distance for burial.

The sections dealing with compensation for permanent disability were redrawn to make it clear that the Board is to estimate impairment of earning capacity from the nature and degree of the injury rather than from the difference in average earnings before and after the accident but may use the latter method if it deems it more equitable. The Board is to fix a sum as compensation proportionate to such impairment, but not exceeding the proportion of 66 2/3 per cent of the workman's average earnings during the previous 12 months if he has been so long employed or, if not, then for any shorter period during which he has been in the employ of his employer. Compensation is to be a weekly or other periodical payment during the lifetime of the workman, or for such period as the Board may fix, and is payable even if the workman is not disabled for seven days from earning full wages. A new clause confirms the practice of the Board of compiling a rating schedule of percentages of impairment of earning capacity for specified injuries or mutilations. As formerly a lump sum may be paid in lieu of periodical payments where the impairment of earning capacity does not exceed 10 per cent.

The provision is deleted which barred a workman from compensation for an industrial disease unless the disease was due to the nature of the employment in which he was engaged at any time within twelve months previous to the date of his disablement. Minor amendments in the definition of "silicosis" were made to conform to the established practice of the Board. The section in the schedule of industrial diseases which deals with cancer caused by working with pitch and tar was amended to specify the types of cancer and the industries in which they commonly occur.

All decisions made at any time by the Board are confirmed but this provision is not to impair the Board's right to review decisions already made. Matters now pending determination before the Board are to be dealt with in accordance with the Act as amended.

The Board may now invest its funds only in securities issued or guaranteed by the Province of Ontario and, to a limited extent, in debentures issued under the Tile Drainage Act.

Factories

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act was amended to limit the time allowed an employer to comply with written orders of the inspector for the remedying of dangerous or unhealthy conditions in any factory or in connection with any elevator or hoist in any establishment under the Act. An employer must now comply with such an order within thirty days or such period as the inspector deems necessary. The penalty for failure to do so has been raised and now ranges from $50 to $500 instead of $20 to $200 as formerly. The alternative penalty of 12 months' imprisonment is unchanged.

The sections of the Act relating to safety devices on elevators are revised and definite standards laid down for their construction and operation. As formerly, the minimum age for

elevator operators is 18 years and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations governing the construction, inspection and use of elevator and hoists.

The sections of the Act authorizing municipal councils to make by-laws requiring the early closing of shops were amended to permit closing at 6 p.m. instead of 7 p.m.

Wages

An amendment in the Master and Servant Act raises the maximum amount of wages which may be recovered under an order of a justice of the peace, from $100 to $200.

A section added to the Mechanics' Lien Act provides that sums received by a building contractor or sub-contractor on account of the contract price shall constitute a trust fund for the benefit of the owner, contractor, sub-contractors, Workmen's Compensation Board, workmen and persons who have supplied material and the builder or contractor will be the trustee of the fund. A contractor who commits a breach of this trust will, therefore, be guilty of a criminal offence.

Mines

Under a new rule in the Mining Act no person may build or maintain a fire underground without proper authority and suitable instructions and then only after the necessary fire-fighting equipment has been provided.

Weekly Rest-day

The One Day's Rest in Seven Act, which provides for a weekly rest-day for hotel and restaurant employees in cities and towns of 10,000 population and over, was amended to abolish the exception formerly made of any class of employees in which there are not more than two. But, as before, watchmen, janitors, superintendents, foremen and persons who are not employed for more than five hours a day are outside the Act.

Exemption of Tools From Seizure

An amendment in the Execution Act raises from $200 to $600 the value of the tools, implements and other chattels which are exempt from seizure for debt if they are used by the debtor in his business.

Credit Unions

Under an amendment in the Credit Union Act, 1940, provision is made for the incorporation of any ten or more credit unions in a league whose objects include the encouragement of educational and advisory work.

The objects for which credit unions may be incorporated now include the making of loans to other credit unions, depositing moneys with and making loans to any league incorporated under the Act, up to 25 per cent of the assets of the credit union, and investing moneys, up to 25 per cent of its capital, in the shares of any credit union or league.

The section was repealed which forbade officers, directors and other members participating in the management to withdraw or transfer their shares.

Manitoba

The Manitoba Legislature which met on December 9, 1941, and was prorogued on March 31, 1942, amended laws relating to fair wages on public and private works, minimum wages, conciliation and investigation in industrial disputes, workmen's compensation, weekly rest-day and the regulation of elevators and hoists.

Wages

Amendments were made in the Fair Wage Act, Part I of which has provided for the regulation of wages on provincial public works and on private construction works of the value of $100 or more and Part II of which, like the Industrial Standards Acts in other provinces, permits minimum wages and maximum hours to be fixed by Order in Council in specified industries, if they are agreed upon by a sufficient proportion of employers and employees in the industry concerned.

Changes in Part I include bringing within its scope the work of delivering by truck materials for use in any construction work.

Contracts for private construction work costing less than $100 in the Greater Winnipeg Water District are no longer exempt under Part I but the $100 exemption still applies to private works in cities and towns having a population exceeding 2,000 and in any other portion of the Province to which the Act may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Maintenance work done by or under the immediate direction of the owner of the property by a regular maintenance staff is still exempt in all districts if the work is not undertaken with a view to the sale or rental of the property. Every contract for private work must now contain a clause setting forth substantially the terms of the fair wage order and a stipulation that no mechanic, workman or labourer may be employed on the work on terms and conditions other than those specified. This provision formerly applied only to public works. The Minister of Labour now has the duty, formerly assigned to the Minister of Public Works, of requiring the employer to

submit monthly reports showing rates of wages, amounts paid and amounts due and unpaid to workmen and labourers, and this provision is made applicable to private as well as public works.

Added to the industries to which Part II may be applied by Order in Council are laundering, trucking and cartage.

The constitution of a special board, which the Minister may authorize to inquire into conditions in any industry within Part II and to recommend a schedule of wages and hours for that industry, is now laid down in the Act. Such board is to consist of a chairman, who may be an officer of the Department of Labour, and a number of other persons representing equally employers and employees. Each member, other than the chairman, is to hold office for two years and thereafter until his successor is appointed but he may be reappointed for a further term. A schedule may now provide for and authorize any regulation or the doing of any thing, not inconsistent with the Act, which is necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act but which is not otherwise provided for. The section providing a penalty for the contravention of a schedule by an employer was amended to make it clear that it applies to any provision of the schedule. This amendment was made in consequence of a magistrate's ruling that the section, as it stood, covered only the wage sections and did not impose a penalty for failure to charge minimum prices fixed in the barbers' schedule.

The Minimum Wage Act is amended to exclude from its operation employees covered by the Fair Wage Act and to revise the sections dealing with the constitution of the Minimum Wage Board. A person in the public service may be named as chairman of the Board. The term of office of the four members of the Board other than the chairman is two years, unless they are sooner removed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but each is to hold office until his successor is appointed and he may be re-appointed for a further term. In making the first appointments the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint one representative of employers and one of employees for one year.

Minimum wage orders are now to be made by Order in Council and not directly by the Minimum Wage Board. The Board, of its own initiative, however, or on the authorization of the Minister, may make written proposals for such regulations, which may be given effect to, with or without change, by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Employment on statutory holidays and payment for such employment are added to the matters which may be regulated.

The provision enabling the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on recommendation of the Board, to extend the operation of the Act to sections of the Province outside of cities and to make orders applicable to such sections was replaced by a provision that any regulation may be general in its application or limited to any locality or localities. Statistical information which was formerly to be procured by the Department of Labour, as requested by the Board, may now be collected by either the Board or the Minister of Labour. The Board may, of its own initiative, and must at the request of the Minister, make inquiries into labour conditions. Formerly such investigations were left entirely to the Board's discretion.

Special permits for exemption from an order or for overtime or for the employment of part-time, handicapped or inexperienced workers are now to be issued by the Minister, instead of by the Board or by an officer of the Department of Labour, as formerly, subject to such conditions as to time, payment and rates of wages and other matters as the Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may prescribe. Application for permits must be made in writing. Employers' registers may now be inspected by officers of the Department of Labour as well as by representatives of the Board.

An amendment in the Wages Recovery Act clarifies the procedure to be followed by a justice of the peace in issuing certificates of judgment for the payment of wages exceeding $20.

Conciliation and Investigation in Labour Disputes

The section of the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act which governs application for a board of conciliation by employees who are members of a trade union, was revised and now enables such application and the declaration accompanying it to be signed by two of the officers of the trade union authorized by a resolution passed by a majority of the employees directly affected, who are members of the union, at a properly called meeting of which all of them had at least three days' notice. The resolution must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. Alternatively, the application may be signed, as formerly, by such officers authorized in writing by a majority of the union member employees directly affected.

A Bill which failed to pass would have further amended this Act to declare it lawful for employees to conduct collective bargaining through a negotiating committee or trade union appointed by a majority vote of the employees affected or any class of them and would have provided a fine not exceeding $500

for any employer refusing so to bargain. The existing Act declares it lawful for employees to bargain through their organizations or representatives, if the representatives are British subjects.

Workmen's Compensation

A section added to the Workmen's Compensation Act enables the Workmen's Compensation Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to make arrangements with the Board of Saskatchewan or of Ontario, or with both, for compensation for industrial diseases for workmen employed in industries whose operations extend across the provincial boundary. A 1930 amendment in the Act made similar provision in respect of accidents and an agreement was entered into with Saskatchewan in the same year. The Saskatchewan Act was recently the subject of an amendment similar to the one in Manitoba. (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, p. 591).

Weekly Rest-day

An amendment in the One Day's Rest in Seven Act, which provides for a weekly rest-day for most classes of industrial employees in cities and also in other parts of the province if so provided by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, brings the Act into line with the reorganization of the Department of Labour by giving to the Deputy Minister of Labour the power to grant exemption formerly given to the Chief Inspector.

Hours of Labour of Drivers of Public Service Vehicles

The section of the Highway Traffic Act dealing with hours of employment of drivers of public service vehicles and commercial trucks was revised and now prohibits such a driver being on duty in driving or in any capacity for more than 10 hours in any 24 consecutive hours. In an emergency due to breakdown of the vehicle, he may remain on duty for not more than two hours longer. Formerly, hours were limited to nine for driving or 10 in any capacity but no limit was placed on emergency overtime. As heretofore, the driver may not be on duty for more than six days a week and all provisions of the section apply equally to an owner who is also the driver of the vehicle. The maximum penalty for contravention of these provisions is $200 and costs. Formerly, a penalty ranging from $25 to $50 was to be imposed for a first offence and $50 to $200 for a subsequent offence.

Moving-Picture Machine Operators

An amendment in the Amusements Act provides that the chairman of the board of examiners of moving-picture machine operators shall be an official of the Department of Labour instead of the Deputy Minister of Labour. A proposed amendment, struck out by the Legislature, would have enabled the Board to make regulations concerning hours of labour and holidays of employees.

Licensing of Electricians

Amendments in the Electricians' Licence Act include a definition of "electrical equipment", a change in the clauses dealing with application of the Act, to bring them into conformity with the code of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, and a revision of the section setting up the examining board, to make it clear that it is to have one representative of employers and one of employees with a representative of the Department of Labour as chairman. Power is given to the board to grant provisional licences in special cases where a journeyman's licence could not be granted but circumstances require that a person should be licensed for the class of work. Regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may now provide for the establishment of standards of construction, installation, maintenance or repair of electrical equipment or work and for inspection in districts where there is now no regular inspection service. The minimum fine for carrying on the business of an electrical contractor or doing electrical work without a licence is reduced from $50 to $25, the maximum remaining at $200. No person may install electrical equipment not approved by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association. A new provision enables a person infringing the Act through ignorance or inadvertence to remedy the breach before a prosecution is ordered.

Elevators and Hoists

An amendment in the Elevator and Hoist Act provides that the Elevator and Hoist Board shall consist of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees under the chairmanship of an official of the Department of Labour, each member to hold office for two years unless sooner removed. Regulations dealing with remuneration of members and enforcement of its rules may no longer be made by the Board.

Early Closing of Shops

Sections added to the St. Boniface Charter enable the City Council to pass a by-law permitting any shop affected by a general early closing by-law under the Shops Regulation Act to observe early closing on a day other than that fixed by the general by-law. A further amendment declares that the power to license

and regulate shall be deemed to include the power to prescribe times and places for carrying on trades, to prevent the issuing of licences to females or to minors under a specified age or their employment in a licensed trade, and to forbid a licensee to employ unlicensed persons.

Committee on Old Age Pensions

On December 15, 1941 a Special Committee of the Legislature was appointed to study the Old Age Pensions Act and the regulations affecting it. The Committee's Report, presented on March 26, 1942, recommended that the Government make strong representations to the Government of Canada that the maximum old age or blind pension should be increased from $240 to $360 per annum, subject to reductions by the amount of the pensioner's income in excess of $125 a year; that the maximum income which a pensioner may receive without losing his eligibility for pension should be raised from $365 to $425 a year; that pay assigned to his parents by a man enlisted in His Majesty's Forces should not be considered as income for pension purposes, whether or not it is augmented by a dependant's allowance to either parent; that the time during which an applicant for pension is required to have actually lodged within Canada be reduced from 5,844 days to 5,114 days; that pensions commence from the date of application, if all qualifications are in order; that the regulation governing computation of income be amended to provide that medical, hospital and other extraordinary expenses paid for a pensioner by his family or paid out of his income shall not be counted as income; that the Provincial Government take immediate steps to ensure that the above recommendations become effective at the earliest possible date and make every effort to bring them into operation; that the Provincial Government approach the Governments of the other provinces to ensure that they join in urging the Dominion Government to make amendments to carry the above recommendations into effect. The Legislature concurred in the report on March 31, 1942.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

THE fortieth annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held in London, Ontario, on May 25, delegates from industrial centres in all parts of the province being in attendance.

Following an address of welcome by Mr. A. E. Bettam, President of the London Trades and Labour Council, the President of the Association, Mr. Wilfrid Bircher, expressed the organization's appreciation of the cordial welcome extended. He referred to the illness of Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and paid tribute to the invaluable service which he has rendered the workers' cause and stated that he felt sure all present shared in the wishes of the officers of the Association that he would soon be sufficiently restored to health to resume his duties. Due to his illness, Mr. Moore was unable to attend the convention as a delegate.

The President then extended a special welcome to the younger delegates present and stated: ". . . . . I appeal to you to lend every effort and accept every opportunity presented to you to play your part. In fact it is the duty of every trade unionist to co-operate and support any and every legitimate medium—convention or conference—of labour which aims, as the Labour Educational Association of Ontario does, to further the aims and objects of the movement to which we belong and when it so happens that our efforts are challenged or that our methods and policies are criticized it is the bounden duty of those who are in a position to do so, to offset this and correct any misunderstanding which in many cases is the result of ignorance of the policies and activities of the labour movement. Let us all do our part in this and thereby further the interests of organized labour."

In a telegram, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, and a former President of the Association, greeted the delegates and commended the purposes and activities of the organization.

One of the main topics discussed at the convention was the Government's Wage Control Policy. The discussion on this subject was lead by Mr. E. Ingles, Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Mr. Fred Molineux, representative of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America. Mr. Ingles drew attention to the pledges of co-operation extended by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada immediately following the outbreak of war and dealt with the progressive steps leading to the passing of Order in Council P.C. 8253, establishing a Wages Stabilization Policy administered by a National War Labour Board and Regional Boards. He outlined the effects of wage control regulations upon wage

earners and the varied interpretations of these by different authorities which had resulted in "confusion confounded."

Mr. Molineux dealt particularly with the administrative aspect of the wage control policy and gave a comprehensive outline of the position of workers under P.C. 8253 and advised as to the procedure to be followed where workers desired to secure adjustments in wage scales.

The discussion on the topic "Labour—Management Co-operation" was lead by Mr. John Noble, representative of the American Federation of Labour. Mr. Noble urged that workers guard against accepting proposals which might detrimentally affect their rights in respect of freedom of organization and collective bargaining. As a result of the ensuing general discussion, the convention instructed the Secretary-Treasurer to communicate with the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada outlining the views expressed on the question with a view to having a pronouncement of policy made at the forthcoming convention of the Congress.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: W. Bircher, Hamilton, President; M. H. Nicols, Toronto, Vice-President; E. Ingles, London, Secretary-Treasurer. Executive Board: F. Ackerknecht, Kitchener; Mrs. E. Finkle, Toronto; F. W. McRae, Ottawa; W. S. Legg, London; J. F. Cauley, Hamilton; W. Buhler, St. Catharines; A. V. Sallaway, St. Thomas; George Lauder, Windsor; Roy A. dePlanche, Thorold. By virtue of a provision in the Constitution, immediate Past President Peter Grant, St. Catharines, continues for a further term as a member of the Executive Board.

Kitchener was chosen as the next convention city.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA

Annual Reports of Provincial Boards

THE Workmen's Compensation Boards of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have issued their annual reports for 1941, a brief summary of each appearing below.

New Brunswick

The twenty-third annual report of the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board contains a provisional statement of income and expenditure for the year 1941. The total income for this period is estimated at $1,147,878.63, and the expenditure at $926,-798.90, leaving an estimated credit balance of $221,079.73. To this is added the cumulative credit balance of $744,776.42 carried forward from the year 1940, which leaves an estimated surplus of $965,856.15.

Accident Statistics.—Complete accident statistics for the year 1940 appear in this report. The cost of compensation amounted to $753,-776.89 when a total of 10,940 compensable accidents were reported to the Board. Of these, 22 were fatal; 1 resulted in permanent total disability; 274 in permanent partial disability; 7,257 in temporary total disability; and 3,386 required medical aid only. Non-compensable accidents reported to the Board numbered 1,046.

The following classifications enumerate the causes of accidents reported to the Board: Prime movers, 201; working machines, 526; hoisting apparatus, 376; dangerous substances, 272; stepping on or striking against objects, 1,221; falling objects, 2,044; handling objects, 1,448; tools, 2,065; runaways and animals, 94; moving trains, vehicles, etc., 401; fall of persons, 1,712; all other causes, 1,382.

Factory Inspection.—Included in the report of the Workmen's Compensation Board is the statement of the New Brunswick Factory Inspector for the year ending December 31, 1941. During 1941 there was a considerable increase in the number of applications for new and renewal licences, 143 of the former and 1,094 of the latter, being issued. The report of the Inspector states that during 1941 factories in the province were feeling the effects of the war as indicated in enlarged plants, increased staffs and the installation of additional equipment. Because of the difficulty realized in securing experienced men, it was found that a great many of the accidents which occurred were due to inexperienced men handling equipment with which they were not familiar.

Nova Scotia

As indicated in the report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia for the year 1941, there was a total income for all industries, actual and estimated, of $2,405,366.57, an increase of approximately $287,000 over the previous year. Expenditure, actually incurred and estimated, for the year, amounted to $2,494,093.81. Rates for the various groups in all classes of industries

within the scope of Part 1 of the Act vary from time to time as the accumulated experience for each group or class changes. The average rate of assessment for all years was $2.14 per hundred dollars of payroll; for 1940 it was $2.88, and for 1941, $2.60. The ratio of administration expense to the compensation cost of accidents for all years was 7·35 per cent.

Accident Statistics.—A large increase in the number of accidents occurred in Nova Scotia in 1941. With 12,500 accidents reported to the Board in 1939 and 14,699 in 1940, the figure reached a new high of 16,819 in 1941. It was pointed out in the report that particularly in wartime, industries could not afford to have their workers injured and "money spent for the promotion of safety should not be considered an expense but rather an investment in human life". There was a total of 16,025 compensable accidents reported to the Board, of which 13,529 claims were finally disposed of. Of these 61 were fatal; 139 resulted in permanent disability; and 13,329 resulted in temporary disability (7,928, compensation; 5,401, medical aid only). The number of claims partially disposed of was 2,496, this figure including 4 death cases. Non-compensable accidents, other than fatal, numbered 792, and fatal, 2. Detailed statistics are also given of accidents and claims for the year 1940, and final financial statements for that year.

The report shows that during 1941 an actual and estimated amount of $195,251.22 was expended for medical aid. It is also stated that the number of disabled workmen and dependents becoming charges on the pension fund is steadily increasing, i.e., the number of widows being cared for at the close of 1941 was 711 as against 693 in the previous year, and the number of disabled workmen was 1,820 as compared with 1,729 in 1940.

JOINT PRODUCTION COMMITTEES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DURING the past number of months the Governments of Great Britain and the United States have actively promoted the formation of joint committees of labour and management in war plants to act in an advisory capacity in matters relating to production, and a great many such committees have recently been set up. Joint works councils have, of course, been in existence for many years in some plants in both countries but, as a rule, their functions were not so definitely directed towards production problems as is the case with the present type of committee. The present committees are clearly restricted in their activities to giving advice on the technical problems involved in the attempt to increase production and they are specifically prohibited from dealing with normal trade union matters such as the negotiation of wages. Their purpose is merely to provide a channel through which the ideas of the man at the machine for improving the operation of his machine can reach the management, and to eliminate the discontent which arises among workers when unavoidable stoppages and bottlenecks are not explained to them or when they feel that their ideas are not being given thorough consideration.

This clear delineation of functions has precluded the possibility of any conflict between the committees and the established trade unions, and in fact the unions in both countries have played a prominent part in establishing such committees as have already been formed. At the same time, interference with the responsibilities of management is also avoided by the fact that the committees are purely advisory in nature and have no executive powers. In both Britain and the United States management was in general unsympathetic at first, but with the realization that the activities of the committees are confined to giving advice and that those committees which have already been established are performing a useful service, this suspicion has tended to disappear.

Great Britain

On February 26, 1942, an agreement was signed by the British Ministry of Supply and the trade unions concerned for the establishment of "Joint Production Consultative and Advisory Committees" in all Royal Ordnance Factories. An almost identical agreement was signed on March 18 between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the various unions representing workers in private engineering firms. Similar committees seem also to have been established in the Aircraft Ministry's shadow factories.

These agreements represent the culmination of a movement which has been gaining strength in Great Britain as the war progressed. The first suggestion came from the shop stewards in the aircraft industry during the armament boom of 1938. The Government

has generally been sympathetic and in the last six months has actively promoted the establishment of committees.

Both agreements prohibit the committees from dealing with trade union matters and give the following examples of questions which may properly be discussed: (*a*) maximum utilization of existing machinery, (*b*) upkeep of fixtures, jigs, tools and gauges, (*c*) improvement of methods of production, (*d*) efficient use of the maximum number of working hours, (*e*) elimination of defective work and waste, (*f*) efficient use of material supplies, and (*g*) efficient use of safety precautions and devices. The rights of the trade unions are also protected by the manner in which the committees have been constituted. It has been noted that they were set up by agreement with the unions concerned. Moreover, only organized workers are eligible for membership on the workers' sides and the elections are conducted by the unions in the Ordnance Factories and jointly by the management and unions in private firms. At the same time, however, the committees, in keeping with the purpose for which they are set up, are made as widely representative as possible in that all employees, whether union members or not, may vote, and any person in the plant may be co-opted in a consultative capacity.

Each committee consists of management and workers' sides, and there is an equal number, not exceeding ten each, of management and worker representatives. The management representatives are appointed. Each side has its own secretary. Meetings of the whole committee must be held fortnightly, and, to expedite business, each side meets weekly. Special meetings may be held at the request of either side.

United States

Labour-management committees in the United States are in all fundamental respects similar to the joint production advisory and consultative committees in Great Britain, as regards both the form of their organization and the nature of their activities. The same emphasis is placed on the purely advisory functions of the committees and their complete exclusion from all matters affecting the contract of employment. Government representatives have been sent out to give advice on the establishment of committees and to see that these principles are not departed from. A central clearing-house for information is maintained at Washington. Committees in possession of suggestions which they consider particularly useful many send them to Washington where they are scrutinized by experts who, if they consider it desirable, will forward them to other plants throughout the country.

As in Britain, committees to stimulate production were first suggested by trade unionists but is is only recently that they have been widely accepted by management. On March 2, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, announced the inauguration of a War Production Drive. He proposed that the campaign be carried on through labour-management committees and he advocated that such committees be set up in all the war plants in the country. The presidents of both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations endorsed the proposal.

On May 11, it was announced that 700 committees had been formed. The first major corporation to establish committees was Westinghouse which on March 14 agreed with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers to set them up in all its plants. Other producers of electrical goods, including some of the plants of the Crossley and General Electric Corporations, have followed suit. Committees have also been set up in many aircraft plants, including Douglas Aircraft and Curtiss-Wright, and in several automobile plants engaged in producing tanks and other vehicles for war purposes. Iron and steel plants are also prominent in the list. Pennsylvania, with 130 committees on May 11, led all states; Ohio had 88, New York 79 and New Jersey 47.

The British Ministry of Labour and National Service has published Volume XXV in its series entitled *How Factory Accidents Happen* (price 6d. net at His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, England). The bulletin describes the manner in which certain accidents happened which were reported to Factory Inspectors. In a foreword to this issue of the series it is explained that the quarterly appearance of this publication had to be abandoned after September, 1939; however, it has been recommenced in view of many inquiries from those disturbed by the rapid growth of industrial accidents during the months of war. The present volume aims, in particular, at illustrating the types of accidents which are most common in wartime.

ACTIVITIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Unemployment Insurance Fund Over Fifty Million — Benefit Payments Nearing $100,000 Mark at End of May — Report of Employment and Claims Offices—Employment Conditions at End of May

AT the end of May, 1942, the Unemployment Insurance Fund amounted to $50,707,657.22, classified as to sources as follows:—

Unemployment Insurance Stamps	$24,902,570 44
Meter Credits	8,306,578 65
Bulk Payments	8,689,699 39
Government's Contribution	8,376,161 44
Interest on Investments	426,840 00
Contributions—Miscellaneous	5,770 41
Contributions—P.C. 7633	36 89
Total Receipts	50,707,657 22

Unemployment Benefit

By the end of May, the total amount paid by the Unemployment Insurance Commission to unemployed insured workers was $93,788.45. At the end of April the total payment amounted to $41,558.01. The benefit paid during the month of May, therefore, was $52,230.44. Payment of benefit commenced the latter part of February, 1942.

Report of Employment and Claims Offices for April, 1942

The volume of business transacted by Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during April, 1942, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a gain of nearly 26 per cent, in comparison with that of the previous month, but a loss of 37 per cent, when compared with the records covering the corresponding period a year ago. Noteworthy advances over March were reported in services, manufacturing and construction, and much smaller increases in agriculture, transportation, trade, mining and finance. Logging, only, showed a nominal contraction. In comparison with April, 1941, heavy reductions were reported in construction and services, a more moderate decrease in agriculture and smaller declines in transportation and logging. Gains were reported in manufacturing, trade, mining and finance, the most marked of these being in manufacturing.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1940, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered each month at employment offices throughout Canada. It will be seen from the graph that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements was upward during April, the levels at the close of the month standing at 80·2 and 58·1, respectively, in comparison with ratios of 61·5 and 46·9 in March, 1942, and with 68·6 and 62·7 in April last year.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Commission throughout Canada during April, 1942, was 1,742, as compared with 1,316 during the preceding month, and with 2,195 in April last year.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,172, in comparison with 2,140 in March, 1942, and with 3,200 during April, 1941.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Commission during April, 1942, was 1,262, of which 883 were in regular employment and 379 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,003 during the preceding month. Placements in April last year averaged 2,008 daily, consisting of 1,243 placements in regular and 765 in casual employment.

During the month of April, 1942, the offices of the Commission referred 35,007 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 31,529 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 22,063, of which 17,225 were male and 4,838 female, with placements in casual work totalling 9,466. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 28,097 for men and 15,437 for women, a total of 43,534, and applications for work numbered 54,297, of which 38,465 were from men and 15,832 from women. Reports for March, 1942, showed 34,200 positions available, 55,617 applications made and 26,062 placements effected, while in April, 1941, there were recorded 52,665 vacancies, 76,795 applications for work and 48,177 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by employment offices, each year, from January, 1932, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940	320,090	155,016	475,106
1941	316,168	191,595	507,763
1942 (4 months)	68,869	32,933	101,802

NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The demand for workers, as shown by orders listed at Employment and Claims Offices in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island during April, was nearly 3 per cent greater than in the preceding month and 26 per cent above the corresponding month last year. There was, however, a decline in placements of over 2 per cent when compared with March, but a gain of 17 per cent in comparison with April, 1941. The increase over April last year was mainly due to additional placements in manufacturing and construction, although this advance was partly offset by a fairly large reduction in services. Changes in other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were:—Construction 1,081; services 1,009; manufacturing 499 and trade 100. During the month 1,727 men and 259 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

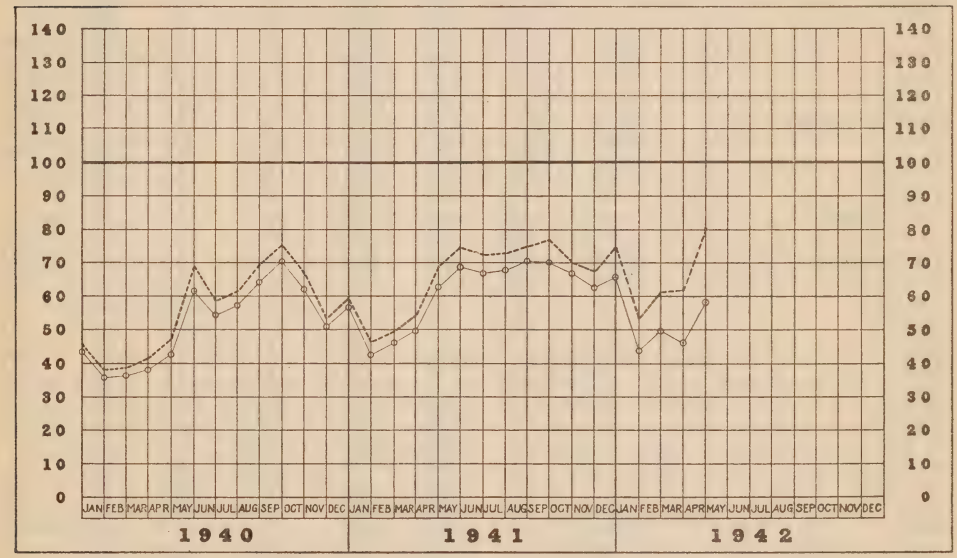
Employment and Claims Offices in New Brunswick were notified in April of 55 per cent more vacancies than in the preceding month, but nearly 8 per cent fewer than during the corresponding period last year. Placements were 44 per cent higher than in March, but 22 per cent below those of April, 1941. The most marked change in placements from last April was a decline in services, only moderate improvement or slight curtailment being shown in all remaining industrial divisions. Industries in which employment was found for more than 100 workers included:—Services 474; construction 231 and transportation 108. There were 441 men and 70 women placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

During April vacancies offered through Employment and Claims Offices in the Province of Quebec were 39 per cent above those of March, 1942, but 62 per cent lower than in April, 1941. There was also an advance in placements of 54 per cent when compared with March, but a loss of 74 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month a year ago. Heavy reductions in placements from last April reported in construction, services, logging and transportation were responsible for the decrease recorded, although small reductions, too, were shown in agriculture, manufacturing and trade. No noticeable gains were registered in any group. Placements by industrial divisions included:—Manufacturing 1,381; services 1,261; construction 1,258 and trade 238. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,577 of men and 911 of women.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o—o



REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1942

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Prince Edward Island	**58**	**21**	**86**	**43**	**27**	**2**	**107**	.....
Charlottetown	58	21	86	43	27	2	107	.....
Nova Scotia	**3,117**	**362**	**3,336**	**2,817**	**1,959**	**852**	**691**	**953**
Amherst	82	0	82	82	82	0	8	.....
Halifax	804	170	974	674	370	300	307	338
Kentville	90	63	89	54	29	25	58	87
New Glasgow	923	0	948	925	634	291	68	411
Sydney	1,001	127	989	866	628	236	162	117
Truro	23	0	26	23	23	0	5	.....
Yarmouth	194	2	228	193	193	0	83	.....
New Brunswick	**1,226**	**223**	**1,330**	**1,005**	**511**	**461**	**500**	**247**
Campbellton	53	12	94	43	4	39	70	.....
Chatham	68	0	68	68	10	58	36	65
Edmundston	17	14	24	8	6	0	64	.....
Moncton	568	78	613	494	294	169	157	93
Saint John	520	119	531	392	197	195	173	89
Quebec	**7,547**	**4,564**	**10,480**	**5,589**	**3,488**	**845**	**7,980**	**10,551**
Chicoutimi	724	1,592	402	377	301	6	180	472
Drummondville	171	8	186	134	134	0	355	.....
Granby	93	280	179	83	37	0	259	.....
Hull	195	36	333	117	113	0	240	523
Joliette	30	8	49	29	20	0	35	.....
Lachine	144	22	196	107	107	0	76	.....
Levis	27	19	54	10	8	2	51	76
Montreal	3,148	1,248	4,923	2,476	1,045	621	3,680	6,629
Pointes-aux-Trembles	3	2	8	3	2	0	8	.....
Quebec	757	332	1,621	758	598	28	1,471	916
Rouyn	155	49	167	100	83	17	69	438
St-Hyacinthe	189	40	248	134	129	0	110	.....
St. Jean	119	23	125	106	73	3	83	.....
St. Jerome	57	0	60	20	18	0	50	.....
Shawinigan Falls	167	38	262	187	187	0	97	.....
Sherbrooke	447	108	585	412	251	101	248	230
Sorel	8	0	2	8	8	0	4	.....
Thetford Mines	55	30	172	47	18	0	156	140
Three Rivers	136	0	438	161	102	59	416	857
Val d'Or	76	84	99	63	63	0	88	127
Valleyfield	100	53	67	37	34	0	37	.....
Verdun	601	495	147	168	115	0	165	143
Victoriaville	145	97	157	52	42	8	102	.....
Ontario	**17,576**	**5,122**	**21,055**	**15,161**	**9,735**	**4,161**	**10,983**	**9,554**
Barrie	74	12	77	49	45	4	15	331
Belleville	205	42	211	149	115	34	102	128
Brantford	271	25	315	366	226	34	115	126
Brockville	114	114	97	94	75	0	76	.....
Chatham	172	18	167	158	131	27	107	65
Cornwall	301	42	392	324	260	17	153	.....
Fort Frances	8	18	57	10	9	0	62	.....
Fort William	737	287	521	440	384	56	73	190
Galt	173	7	200	200	139	15	39	144
Guelph	394	109	437	385	333	22	100	93
Hamilton	1,594	376	1,653	1,322	779	543	823	1,006
Kenora	36	2	88	32	20	13	71	42
Kingston	455	68	483	391	308	83	253	735
Kirkland Lake	194	64	319	366	173	5	198	.....
Kitchener	609	74	541	576	434	142	44	193
Lindsay	127	0	123	127	126	1	91	129
London	1,034	411	843	887	344	309	373	261
New Toronto	186	72	191	120	97	23	79	85
Niagara Falls	392	309	320	256	206	33	213	231
North Bay	222	76	442	359	276	81	199	125
Orillia	110	131	57	30	24	4	107	.....
Oshawa	555	54	885	481	295	186	422	463
Ottawa	816	352	1,199	500	177	308	673	788
Owen Sound	80	19	84	74	67	7	56	126
Pembroke	227	13	402	229	214	15	192	134
Peterborough	284	194	240	263	221	42	291	168
Port Arthur	921	277	823	864	619	46	171	658
St. Catharines	815	180	755	895	580	139	202	278
St. Thomas	203	42	233	211	95	87	64	112
Sarnia	279	14	346	278	129	149	125	199
Sault Ste. Marie	434	112	390	351	261	81	53	147
Simcoe	102	42	126	93	82	11	64	59
Stratford	183	55	264	238	151	51	136	109
Sudbury	381	197	490	355	269	65	200	226
Timmins	383	130	457	276	177	99	404	276
Toronto	3,152	696	4,944	2,307	1,195	1,112	3,458	1,375
Welland	443	328	242	245	186	0	95	99
Windsor	703	87	1,449	711	373	308	1,025	264
Woodstock	207	73	192	149	140	9	59	189

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1942—Conc.

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Manitoba	**3,334**	**951**	**6,187**	**2,759**	**1,569**	**986**	**5,420**	**1,966**
Brandon	363	140	305	211	167	43	360	235
Dauphin	130	14	123	115	92	23	61	147
Flin Flon	89	7	67	77	33	22	7	.....
Portage la Prairie	121	40	104	90	79	11	38	75
Winnipeg	2,631	750	5,588	2,266	1,198	887	4,954	1,509
Saskatchewan	**1,874**	**675**	**2,279**	**1,494**	**829**	**586**	**1,377**	**1,357**
Moose Jaw	299	95	286	225	146	50	136	298
North Battleford	20	15	14	19	12	4	14	27
Prince Albert	115	39	136	109	45	51	58	84
Regina	688	280	828	543	271	265	632	351
Saskatoon	532	190	773	366	192	174	439	299
Swift Current	55	10	54	49	46	3	11	122
Weyburn	116	34	116	114	78	38	4	97
Yorkton	49	12	72	69	39	1	83	79
Alberta	**2,887**	**555**	**3,819**	**2,643**	**1,821**	**507**	**2,592**	**2,436**
Calgary	1,495	196	1,650	1,498	891	323	825	839
Drumheller	5	0	38	5	5	0	37	34
Edmonton	958	210	1,795	880	729	134	1,613	829
Lethbridge	279	96	233	155	123	26	101	548
Medicine Hat	150	53	103	105	73	24	16	186
British Columbia	**5,915**	**2,588**	**5,725**	**3,496**	**2,124**	**1,066**	**3,370**	**1,374**
Kamloops	120	0	167	117	109	8	58	83
Kelowna	19	9	47	38	10	0	33	.....
Nanaimo	102	13	115	81	57	21	130	77
Nelson	154	56	107	75	72	0	41	10
New Westminster	275	110	290	195	96	60	247	94
Prince Rupert	446	76	275	278	271	1	24	95
Vancouver	3,685	2,071	3,603	1,942	959	756	2,343	467
Victoria	1,114	253	1,121	770	550	220	494	548
Canada	**43,534**	**15,061**	**54,297**	**35,007**	**22,063**	**9,466**	**33,020**	***29,828**
Men	28,097	9,687	38,465	22,953	17,225	3,618	24,879	24,798
Women	15,437	5,374	15,832	12,054	4,838	5,848	8,141	5,030

* 1,390 placements effected by offices now closed.

ONTARIO

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment and Claims Offices in Ontario during April, were 27 per cent higher than in March, but fractionally below those of April, 1941. Placements were 19 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but 16 per cent fewer than during the corresponding period last year. Although additional placements over April a year ago were registered in all groups, except construction, services and agriculture, these increases were not sufficient to offset the declines previously mentioned, the two highest of which were in construction and services. Placements by industrial divisions included: Manufacturing 4,618; services 4,484; construction 1,873; logging 999; trade 751; transportation 476; agriculture 474 and mining 140. There were 7,416 men and 2,319 women placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Orders listed at Employment and Claims Offices in Manitoba during April called for 19 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 26 per cent more than in the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of 22 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a loss of nearly 6 per cent in comparison with April, 1941. Declines in construction and agriculture, which were responsible for the adverse change recorded, were largely offset by gains in all other groups, the largest being in logging, manufacturing and trade. Industries in which most of the placements were effected included:—Services 1,087; logging 440; manufacturing 348; agriculture 240; construction 174 and trade 163. During the month 1,239 men and 330 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment, as shown by calls received at Employment and Claims Offices in Saskatchewan during April, were 27 per cent higher than in March, but nearly 6 per cent below those of April, 1941. Placements were 50 per cent in excess of those of the preceding month, but 26 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. The only changes of importance in placements from April last year were declines in agriculture and services. There was, however, a

moderate increase in trade. Placements under services numbered 701, agriculture 363, trade 126 and construction 104. There were 647 men and 182 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ALBERTA

There was a gain of 28 per cent in vacancies offered through Employment and Claims Offices in Alberta when compared with the preceding month, but a loss of nearly 10 per cent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. Placements also were 42 per cent above those of March, but 22 per cent below April, 1941. Placements in agriculture, services and construction were less numerous than those of the corresponding month a year ago, the greatest decline being shown in agriculture, but of the advances reported in all remaining industries, none was outstanding, the majority of placements recorded being in the following industries:—Services 732; agriculture 558; construction 392; manufacturing 265; logging 124 and trade 116. During the month 1,540 men and 281 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of April, positions offered through the Employment and Claims Offices in British Columbia were 30 per cent higher than in March and 75 per cent in excess of April, 1941. Placements, however, declined nearly 4 per cent from those of the previous month and almost 5 per cent from the corresponding period a year ago. Reductions in placements from April last year, reported in construction, services and agriculture were largely offset by improvement in all other industries, the highest of which was in manufacturing. Divisions in which the majority of placements were effected included:—Services 1,340; manufacturing 799 and construction 684. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,638 of men and 486 of women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of April, 1942, the offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission effected 22,063 placements in regular employment, 1,863 of which were of persons to whom was granted the reduced transportation rate, 1,168 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 695 to other provinces. The rate given, which is 2·5 cents per mile for coach tickets, tax extra, where the fare is at least $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the employment offices who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec transfers at the reduced rate during April numbered 305, all of which were labourers bound for construction work in the district about Chicoutimi, the despatching points and numbers sent out being as follows:—Hull, 4; Montreal, 144; Quebec, 124; Rivière-du-Loup, 15; Sherbrooke, 4, and Val d'Or, 14. Business transacted by Ontario offices involved the issue of 815 certificates, 723 provincial and 92 interprovincial. Of the former, Cornwall sent to Pembroke, 8 construction labourers, and to St. Catharines, 4 foundry labourers; Kirkland Lake forwarded to Timmins 15 bushmen and to Welland 6 rolling mill hands, 3 inspectors, 2 bricklayers, 2 steel workers, one truck driver, one electrician's helper and 19 labourers; North Bay sent to St. Catharines 18 labourers; to Sudbury one cook and to Timmins 4 bushmen and one cook; Pembroke sent to Toronto 8 carpenters and to Sudbury 2 cookees, 3 millhands, 2 teamsters and one foreman. In addition, within the zone covered by its respective office, there proceeded from Fort William 138 bushmen, 23 river drivers, 6 cookees, 2 clerks, one cook and one foreman, and from Port Arthur 251 bushmen, 46 river drivers, 23 camp builders, 19 cooks, 15 cookees, 6 clerks, 5 carpenters, 5 foremen, 3 drillers, 2 blacksmiths, one teamster, and 49 labourers for the Hydro Electric and from Sudbury, 14 bushmen, 7 mill hands, 2 cookees, one cook, one waitress and one construction labourer. Interprovincial transfers were granted chiefly to men proceeding to Chicoutimi—one bricklayer going from Cornwall, 26 labourers from North Bay and 36 rock drillers, one well driller and 3 construction labourers from Kirkland Lake. Besides these, the last named office also sent 2 miners to Sherbrooke, London forwarded 6 bricklayers to Halifax and Sudbury despatched 17 construction labourers to Montreal. The movement of labour in Manitoba emanated entirely from Winnipeg and comprised the despatch of 488 workers—16 going to provincial situations and 472 to interprovincial. Within the province, 2 muckers journeyed to Flin Flon and 8 bushmen, 5 farm hands and one saw mill labourer to points within the Winnipeg zone. Workers travelling to locations outside the province were destined for the Port Arthur district and consisted of 398 bushmen, 15 cookees, 6 miners, 5 cooks, 4 carpenters, 2 muckers, 2 truck drivers, one tractor operator, one painter, one waiter, one tinsmith, one handyman, and 35 labourers for the Hydro Electric. In Saskatchewan, only 5 certificates were issued, 2 for farmhands going from Saskatoon to points within the jurisdiction of that office and 3 for bushmen from Saskatoon to Prince Rupert.

Taking advantage of the reduced rate in Alberta were 250 persons, 122 proceeding to provincial points and 128 to interprovincial, all of whom, with the exception of 7, were despatched by the Edmonton office. Of these, 119 journeyed to various sections of the Edmonton zone, there being 30 bushmen, 15 cooks, 11 fishermen, 6 muckers, 6 millhands, 4 stewards, 4 carpenters, 4 cookees, 2 deckhands, 2 stenographers, 2 miners, one electrician, one millwright, one fireman, one office assistant, one engineer, one prospector, one pumpman, one welder, one clerk, one cat skinner, one blacksmith, one kitchenmaid, one stevedore, one hoistman, one sawyer, one freight hand, one waitress, one farm hand, one purser and 14 labourers, while the number carried to Prince Rupert included: 48 bushmen, 27 millhands, 13 lumber pilers, 8 cooks, 7 cookees, 5 chainmen, 3 teamsters, 4 carpenters, 2 carpenter's helpers, 2 planer feeders, one fireman, one tractor driver, one farm hand, one blacksmith and one handyman for a saw mill. The remaining 7 persons to whom certificates were issued went from Calgary and were as follows: to points within its own territory, two muckers; to Edmonton, one clerk of works; to Prince Rupert, one rigger; to Vancouver, one improver and one boilermaker and to Niagara Falls, one millhand.

Of the 1,863 persons transferred at the reduced rate during April, 1,253 journeyed over the Canadian National Railways, 502 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 95 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 13 over the Northern Alberta Railway.

Employment Conditions at the End of May

Placement activities as reported by Employment and Claims Offices during the month of April, 1942, together with statistical summaries for that period are covered by an earlier section of this report. Later reports received from offices indicate that conditions at the end of May were as follows:—

Spring planting in Prince Edward Island and the Maritimes was well under way, although a shortage of farm labour was reported in all districts. The lobster season had opened and extra hands were being employed by fish packing plants operating at capacity. Logging concerns and incidental lumber milling companies were busy. Mines worked steadily and nearly all manufacturing plants operated on full time. Construction was active, except in a few cases, where building material was hard to obtain, National Defence projects, some of which were well advanced constituting the greater share of the work under way. Transportation was heavy and trade good. A steady demand existed for household workers in the women's division.

Ploughing and seeding in the province of Quebec were nearing completion, so that orders for farm help were fewer, but still difficult to fill. River driving was in progress and lack of experienced hands greatly handicapped bush operations. Skilled workers in mining also were in demand. Many manufacturing concerns were working to capacity, the metal trades being particularly busy; however, a fairly marked slackening was in evidence in the paper mills, some of which were working at only 70 per cent of possible production; elsewhere in industry, where staffs had been reduced, it was generally accounted for by shortage of material. An increased call was noticed for young factory hands, the majority of whom were uninterested, owing to the low salaries offered, consequently women were being employed in ever increasing numbers. Construction was active and consisted of work on wartime projects, dams, wharves, power line and plant erection; shipbuilding, likewise, was increasing in volume and here first-class tradesmen were needed. Transportation was brisk and trade favourable, but there was a definite shortage of available help for hotels, restaurants and domestic service.

Tobacco planting was in progress in Ontario throughout Brant and Norfolk counties. This was rather earlier than in previous years owing to the rapid growth of young plants under glass. There was also a steady increase in acreage under cultivation of soya beans. Spring grain was in excellent condition and while wet weather had been very prevalent, growth of crops was satisfactory. Farm help, however, remained scarce. In logging an acute shortage of labour existed, changes in crews continually taking place, as employees left to secure, elsewhere, more remunerative work; sawmills, however, were operating at capacity with all the men necessary. Although there was no surplus of experienced miners and additional men could easily be placed, many mines were able to fill requirements through a general movement of men from one mine to another. At Fort Frances, two peat-moss mines were taking on extra help, with plenty available. Manufacturing concerns were busy and while labour was not plentiful, nearly all industries were able to maintain normal production. Experienced men were needed for wood and iron shipbuilding, also skilled machinists, moulders, lathe operators, tool grinders and foundry help. Manufac-

turers engaged in restricted industry were finding it difficult to obtain employees and vacancies also existed for help with food, chemical and textile firms. Calls for female workers were increasing, particularly for machine shop work, for war industries and for textile mills. Considerable effort, therefore, was being made by technical schools to induce men and women of all ages to enroll for sponsored courses. Additions and alterations to plants engaged in war work were increasing and it was difficult to obtain skilled tradesmen especially electricians; deliveries of materials, however, still remained slow on some construction jobs. Numerous houses in various centres were in the course of erection for the Wartime Housing Commission. Railway and highway work was fairly well confined to maintenance, although extra gang labourers were rather scarce. The movement of grain and fruit by rail and lake continued heavy. Trade was good. Orders for domestic help remained unfilled, as women and girls preferred factory work.

With the greater percentage of sowing completed in the Prairie Provinces, requests for farm hands were fewer in number, although a steady demand still existed. A shortage of bushmen was apparent in Manitoba, while in Alberta, logging camps had been handicapped by flood conditions. Coal operators reported a substantial increase in orders, which resulted in the calling back to work of a number of miners. A light turnover existed in oil well labour and several new wells were being spudded in the Lethbridge district; activity, also, was being experienced near Fort McMurray, in respect to tar sand output, which appeared due for considerable increase in production. Clothing establishments, packing houses and soft drink factories were asking for additional help during the rush season and woollen mills, too, were very busy. Shortage of material, however, handicapped the iron industry, but requests were received for certified mechanics, machinists and steam engineers. Apart from dam and airport construction, projects for National Defence and the erection of residences, there were fewer calls for building labourers. Railway section men were requested, but applicants were somewhat reluctant to accept the wages offered. A number of vacancies existed for cooks and deck hands for the Northern transportation companies. Trade was steady. In the domestic section calls for female help for city and country were far in excess of supply.

Requests for orchard and farm help in British Columbia were becoming greater, with the number of suitable applicants decreasing, thus fruit growers were making arrangements to employ high school students during the summer vacation. It is estimated that the shortage of general farm hands in the Fraser valley exceeds 250 and some concern is felt regarding the harvesting of the large berry crop, which will require approximately 5,000 persons. Dairymen in that district also were needing men badly and it was reported that some of them were selling their herds for beef. Recent rains and warm weather had greatly benefited various districts; alfalfa in some localities being two feet high, while in others, considerable damage to vegetable acreage, as well as to property, had resulted from flood waters. The movement of labour to logging centres appeared normal, although there was a shortage of men; in consequence, yarding operations in some camps were hampered and machines lay idle. Sawmill operators, also, were seeking additional help; there was too, a sharp demand for miners and muckers for both base metal and gold. An upward trend was shown in calls for skilled artisans and common labourers in shipyards, with a continued scarcity reported of ships' platers and first-class welders, men being reluctant to accept labourers' jobs at the rate offered, preferring rather to wait and obtain employment as iron workers' helpers at a higher wage. Construction was under way, although here again lack of men was hampering progress, carpenters, electricians, etc., being required. Trade was brisk and female applicants not interested in household service.

The National Child Labour Committee, New York, has issued a bulletin entitled *Child Workers in Wartime*. It discusses the trend of child labour in the United States during 1941 and 1942 under the stimulus of war production among the subjects covered are: the increase in child labour, both legal and illegal; the exodus of boys and girls from high schools for jobs; whether the war effort requires child workers in industry or not; proposals to lower legislative standards; and projects, desirable and undesirable, for recruiting children and young people for agricultural work.

Copies of the report (10 cents each) may be obtained from the National Child Labour Committee, 319 Fourth Avenue, New York City, New York.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Industrial Situation as Indicated in Reports of Employers, Trade Unions and Value of Building Permits

IN view of the transference of the functions of the Employment Service of Canada to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, information formerly presented in this article concerning applications, vacancies and placements made by the offices of the Employment Service will now be found in another article entitled "Activities of Unemployment Insurance Commission," under the heading "Report of Employment and Claims Offices for April, 1942." In this section information is given concerning the number of applications for work, existing vacancies and the number of placements made through the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The latest available information concerning the employment situation in Canada is also given in another section, under the heading "Employment conditions at the end of May."

The accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting April 1, was 13,037, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,652,810, compared with 1,651,067 (revised) in the preceding month.

The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for April was 2,196, having an aggregate membership of 348,389 persons, 3·3 per cent of whom were without employment on May 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

Recorded in the concluding section of this article and indicative of the employment situation in the building trades are the detailed statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics each month showing the value of building permits granted and the value of building materials.

The Employment Situation at the Beginning of April, 1942, as Reported by Employers

The upward movement indicated in manufacturing almost without interruption since the outbreak of war continued in force at the beginning of April; there were also general increases in employment in transportation, communications, services and retail trade. On the other hand, seasonal declines on a large scale were shown in logging; mining was also seasonally slacker and there was a considerable falling-off in construction. On the whole, employment showed a slight increase, whose significance was heightened by the fact that it was contra-seasonal. The 13,037 establishments furnishing returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, reported a staff of 1,652,810 men and women, or 1,053 more than at March 1. The index number (1926=100) rose from 165·1 at that date, to 165·2 at the beginning of April. This was the maximum for April in the years since 1920. The latest figure was, however, slightly lower than the indexes indicated in the last quarter of 1941, being also fractionally less than at January 1 and February 1, 1942; with these exceptions, it was the highest on record. The April 1, 1941, figure had been 141·3.

In the experience of the years since 1920, employment on the whole has shown curtailment at the beginning of April, due in the main to the completion of the winter's operations in logging camps before the commencement of spring-time activity in many other lines of business. The latest advance in the all-industries index, as already stated, was contra-seasonal, with the result that the seasonally-adjusted index number, which had stood at 172·1 at March 1, rose to 175·0 at the beginning of April. This was a new all-time high.

The manufacturers co-operating in the survey for the first of April reported a personnel of 1,038,501; this was an increase of 19,218 persons from March 1, which brought the volume of employment in manufacturing to a new maximum. The greatest gains at April 1 were reported in the manufacture of iron and steel, chemical, textile, lumber and miscellaneous manufactured products, while vegetable food, tobacco and pulp and paper

plants were quieter. The losses were largely of a seasonal character.

The firms classified in the eight leading industrial groups—manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade—reported that on or about April 1, they had paid their employees $46,959,087 for services rendered in the week preceding. This was an increase of $845,331, or 1·8 per cent as compared with the sum of $46,113,756 disbursed by the same employers at March 1. The statistics including the figures for financial institutions show that the 1,716,261 persons in recorded employment at April 1 received a total payroll of $48,855,431 for services rendered in one week. This was a per capita average of $28.47, being 48 cents higher than the weekly average indicated at the beginning of March.

The 12,600 employers furnishing statistics for April 1, 1941, had reported an aggregate working force of 1,405,425 persons. The index had then stood at 141·3, while the figures for

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



the beginning of April in recent years of the record have been as follows:—1940, 111·9; 1939, 104·9; 1938, 105·0; 1937, 103·0 and 1936, 97·4. The 1926 average is used as the base in calculating these index numbers.

The Course of Wartime Employment

As stated in recent reports on employment and earnings, the value of any comparison of the volume in employment as presently existing with that indicated at the opening of the war has largely been nullified by the seasonal movements in industry from the early autumn to the late winter; industrial activity ordinarily reaches its peak for the year about September 1 or October 1, after which fairly continuous seasonal curtailment usually reduces employment in the first three or four months of the year to its lowest point in the twelve months. In view of these facts, the present comparison of the situation indicated at April 1, 1942, with that at September 1, 1939, is greatly abbreviated.

In the first thirty-one months of the war, employment in the Dominion has shown an extremely important growth; the interruptions in the generally upward movement have been wholly due to seasonal contractions in the industries particularly subject to such influences. These factors have recently reduced employment in a number of industries in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes,

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Persons Employed at April 1 and at Mar. 1, 1942, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about April 1 and Mar. 1.

(Preliminary figures.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	April 1	Mar. 1	April 1	Mar. 1	April 1	Mar. 1
(a) *Provinces*			$	$	$	$
Maritime Provinces	**116,439**	**119,245**	**3,073,456**	**3,091,507**	**26·40**	**25·93**
Prince Edward Island	1,787	2,193	40,066	44,104	22·42	20·11
Nova Scotia	70,634	69,745	1,930,995	1,903,231	27·34	27·29
New Brunswick	44,018	47,307	1,102,395	1,144,172	25·04	24·19
Quebec	**516,086**	**521,247**	**13,613,694**	**13,402,462**	**26·38**	**25·71**
Ontario	**709,567**	**708,051**	**21,137,760**	**20,760,414**	**29·79**	**29·32**
Prairie Provinces	**172,158**	**170,637**	**4,912,240**	**4,835,884**	**28·53**	**28·34**
Manitoba	82,311	81,261	2,337,623	2,296,323	28·40	28·26
Saskatchewan	31,255	30,115	851,195	831,043	27·23	27·60
Alberta	58,592	59,261	1,723,422	1,708,518	29·41	28·83
British Columbia	**138,560**	**132,577**	**4,221,937**	**4,023,489**	**30·47**	**30·35**
Canada	**1,652,810**	**1,651,757**	**46,959,087**	**46,113,756**	**28·41**	**27·92**
(b) *Cities*						
Montreal	243,290	237,964	6,719,886	6,457,278	27·62	27·14
Quebec City	29,034	27,852	651,383	632,642*	22·44	22·71*
Toronto	224,651	221,458	6,645,367	6,462,334	29·58	29·18
Ottawa	20,635	20,609	519,205	513,356	25·16	24·91
Hamilton	59,272	58,976	1,861,174	1,823,597	31·40	30·92
Windsor	36,264	35,507	1,416,900	1,377,082	39·07	38·78
Winnipeg	53,122	53,107	1,428,627	1,402,674	26·89	26·41
Vancouver	62,946	60,330	1,852,541	1,767,434	29·43	29·30
(c) *Industries*						
Manufacturing	1,038,501	1,019,283	30,050,974	29,133,269	28·94	28·58
Durable Goods[1]	540,234	524,181	17,227,237	16,519,305	31·89	31·51
Non-durable Goods	480,648	477,547	12,215,397	12,014,581	25·41	25·16
Electric Light and Power	17,619	17,555	608,340	599,383	34·53	34·14
Logging	61,931	76,631	1,254,854	1,453,973	20·26	18·97
Mining	81,762	82,447	2,870,888	2,872,099	35·11	34·84
Communications	27,189	26,761	761,839	740,877	28·02	27·68
Transportation	124,721	122,836	4,319,807	4,263,958	34·64	34·71
Construction and Maintenance	123,204	130,369	3,269,160	3,295,757	26·53	25·28
Services	38,491	37,673	653,740	639,919	16·98	16·99
Trade	157,011	155,757	3,777,825	3,713,904	24·06	23·84
Eight Leading Industries	**1,652,810**	**1,651,757**	**46,959,087**	**46,113,756**	**28·41**	**27·92**
Finance	63,451	63,363	1,896,344	1,893,527	29·89	29·88
Total—Nine Leading Industries	**1,716,261**	**1,715,120**	**48,855,431**	**48,007,283**	**28·47**	**27·99**

[1] This classification comprises the following:—Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Table 111, with the exception of electric light and power.

* Revised.

but nevertheless, from September 1, 1939, to April 1, 1942, the general index has risen by 38·1 per cent. The magnitude of the gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ per cent in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 28 per cent.

The manufacturing industries have, for obvious reasons, shown a greater response to war-time demands than any other class. From September 1, 1939, to April 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 72·9 per cent, while the general gain in the non-manufacturing groups, despite important seasonal curtailment in some branches notably (construction), was three per cent.

Particularly impressive expansion has been reported in the durable goods industries, in which the index number has advanced from 100·4 at September 1, 1939, to 232·3 at April 1, 1942, or by 131·4 per cent. The number of persons employed in this category constituted almost 53 per cent of all those reported in manufacturing at April 1, 1942, a proportion greatly in excess of that of 40 per cent engaged in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities. Employment in the non-durable goods class has also shown large gains during the period of the war, the index rising from 126·6 at September 1, 1939, to 174·4 at April 1, 1942. This was an expansion of 37·8 per cent. Activity in these industries is unusually relatively quiet during the winter, owing to seasonal slackening in certain divisions, notably the food group. In spite of this factor (which also operates in the case of some lines in the durable goods category) employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was considerably more active at the latest date than it was at September 1, 1939.

In spite of the large seasonal losses recently recorded in construction and some other classes, employment in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was, as already stated, three per cent higher than at September 1, 1939. Seasonal changes in these classes are largely responsible for the decline in this rate of increase from 14·6 per cent at September 1, 1941, over September 1, 1939, when the seasonal factor did not complicate the comparisons. The following are the percentage increases in the index numbers in the indicated industries in the first thirty-one months of the war; logging, 246·1 per cent, mining, 4·2 per cent, communications, 16·6 per cent, transportation, 10 per cent, services, 13·9 per cent and trade, 13·4 per cent. In building, a contra-seasonal increase of 16 per cent as compared with September 1, 1939, largely resulted from wartime requirements. On the other hand, railway and highway construction showed declines of a seasonal character in this comparison; that in the highway division was, however, also due to the

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100.)

—	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1927	97·4	97·8	.....	.....	.....	94·6	100·4	94·1	.....	.....	.....	96·1
Apr. 1, 1928	102·3	98·5	.....	.....	.....	99·2	106·0	101·9	.....	.....	.....	100·0
Apr. 1, 1929	110·4	107·5	.....	.....	.....	101·1	117·4	113·9	.....	.....	.....	106·0
Apr. 1, 1930	107·8	107·8	.....	.....	.....	103·7	112·7	103·2	.....	.....	.....	106·0
Apr. 1, 1931	99·7	102·3	.....	.....	.....	98·5	102·4	97·7	.....	.....	.....	92·4
Apr. 1, 1932	87·5	88·3	.....	.....	.....	85·0	91·1	86·1	.....	.....	.....	80·9
Apr. 1, 1933	76·0	78·3	.....	.....	.....	73·1	78·3	78·3	.....	.....	.....	68·8
Apr. 1, 1934	91·3	95·1	.....	.....	.....	85·1	98·7	83·3	.....	.....	.....	86·6
Apr. 1, 1935	93·4	95·8	.....	.....	.....	85·9	100·7	86·9	.....	.....	.....	91·8
Apr. 1, 1936	97·4	101·8	.....	.....	.....	91·4	103·4	90·5	.....	.....	.....	95·9
Apr. 1, 1937	103·0	105·4	.....	.....	.....	102·2	108·8	89·4	.....	.....	.....	97·5
Apr. 1, 1938	105·0	103·6	80·0	115·6	90·5	107·4	109·6	89·4	89·2	87·4	91·0	100·2
Apr. 1, 1939	104·9	99·7	88·3	114·7	82·3	109·4	108·0	91·7	88·9	91·9	95·8	100·5
Apr. 1, 1940	111·9	111·8	94·0	123·7	98·4	112·2	118·8	96·7	94·8	94·4	101·2	102·8
Apr. 1, 1941	141·3	135·6	93·4	151·2	119·4	143·1	152·0	116·7	113·3	106·6	128·5	129·4
Jan. 1, 1942	165·8	183·9	118·9	204·5	162·2	175·0	172·7	131·4	127·2	119·6	145·7	142·6
Feb. 1, 1942	165·4	178·8	115·1	202·4	153·4	176·7	173·3	126·8	123·3	109·9	143·2	140·5
Mar. 1, 1942	165·1	159·3	112·9	172·8	145·4	178·6	174·4	126·1	123·9	108·8	141·0	143·1
Apr. 1, 1942	165·2	155·6	92·0	175·0	135·3	176·8	174·8	127·2	125·5	112·9	139·4	149·6
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1942.	100·0	7·1	0·1	4·3	2·7	31·2	42·9	10·4	5·0	1·9	3·5	8·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

present policy of postponing all but essential work until the conclusion of the war, while in 1939 a considerable program of road work had been undertaken for the relief of unemployment.

Statistics of Earnings

With the present tabulation, the Bureau's current record of payrolls goes into its second year, the first statistics of the kind in the Dominion having been collected with the employment data for April 1, 1941. However, the information received in the first two tabulations was incomplete, mainly because a considerable number of employers found it impossible to furnish the additional statistics without a period of preparation. The payroll figures obtained in the first two surveys are therefore not wholly com-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	April 1 1942	Mar. 1 1942	April 1 1941
Manufacturing	**62·8**	**199·4**	**195·7**	**158·2**
Animal products—edible	1·9	162·3	162·0	153·2
Fur and products	0·2	117·2	113·1	113·0
Leather and products	1·8	142·7	142·4	132·9
Boots and shoes	1·1	133·2	133·4	127·7
Lumber products	3·7	113·9	109·7	102·4
Rough and dressed lumber	2·2	101·2	97·5	91·9
Furniture	0·6	114·6	115·1	109·2
Other lumber products	0·9	160·8	150·3	134·9
Musical instruments	0·2	91·2	89·0	85·7
Plant products—edible	2·7	136·2	140·1	126·0
Pulp and paper products	5·0	132·8	133·6	122·5
Pulp and paper	2·3	123·2	122·5	112·2
Paper products	0·9	188·9	189·0	159·2
Printing and publishing	1·8	126·2	129·2	123·2
Rubber products	1·0	127·2	128·6	128·6
Textile products	8·9	169·0	166·3	158·4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·3	177·8	175·2	167·3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·6	129·6	129·7	123·8
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·8	206·3	193·9	185·0
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·7	580·4	585·3	571·6
Hosiery and knit goods	1·4	145·4	145·2	140·9
Garments and personal furnishings	3·2	171·6	166·9	157·2
Other textile products	1·0	173·2	172·1	163·5
Tobacco	0·8	166·0	182·3	139·9
Beverages	0·7	222·3	222·3	196·5
Chemicals and allied products	4·3	571·5	552·6	288·3
Clay, glass and stone products	0·9	128·5	126·7	119·7
Electric light and power	1·1	138·4	137·9	140·1
Electrical apparatus	2·0	238·6	233·2	196·7
Iron and steel products	22·9	279·0	270·3	190·8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·9	244·2	241·7	206·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·6	251·7	251·4	206·8
Agricultural implements	0·6	118·5	115·9	104·5
Land vehicles	8·8	230·4	224·7	172·7
Automobiles and parts	2·5	280·7	278·9	252·0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2·1	760·6	695·7	364·6
Heating appliances	0·3	160·4	160·8	155·6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·1	279·2	272·7	218·1
Foundry and machine shop products	0·9	285·6	269·3	217·5
Other iron and steel products	5·6	436·1	419·6	216·1
Non-ferrous metal products	3·0	331·8	326·3	255·3
Non-metallic mineral products	0·9	190·8	191·2	167·1
Miscellaneous	0·8	326·1	291·7	191·2
Logging	**3·8**	**208·7**	**258·3**	**166·2**
Mining	**4·9**	**175·0**	**176·4**	**174·1**
Coal	1·6	97·4	100·2	96·0
Metallic ores	2·7	357·3	357·4	363·6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0·6	153·6	152·1	132·4
Communications	**1·6**	**101·8**	**100·2**	**93·4**
Telegraphs	0·4	117·3	116·6	102·7
Telephones	1·2	97·5	95·7	90·8
Transportation	**7·6**	**99·0**	**97·5**	**94·3**
Street railways and cartage	2·2	146·2	145·3	138·9
Steam railways	4·4	91·6	90·7	82·9
Shipping and stevedoring	1·0	74·2	70·0	85·6
Construction and Maintenance	**7·5**	**98·0**	**103·7**	**100·2**
Building	3·5	131·3	133·6	122·2
Highway	2·1	89·0	92·5	105·6
Railway	1·9	72·6	83·8	73·1
Services	**2·3**	**172·8**	**169·1**	**158·3**
Hotels and restaurants	1·4	164·5	162·9	151·9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·9	187·1	179·9	169·5
Trade	**9·5**	**153·0**	**151·7**	**149·1**
Retail	7·2	159·8	157·7	156·1
Wholesale	2·3	134·7	136·0	130·9
All Industries	**100·0**	**165·2**	**165·1**	**141·3**

[1] The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

parable with those since tabulated, and have been disregarded. Comparisons with the corresponding period of last year will accordingly be made commencing only with the report for June 1. The statistics of the present report are subject to revision.

The 13,037 establishments furnishing information at the beginning of April reported the distribution of $46,959,087, in weekly salaries and wages to the 1,652,810 men and women on their staffs at that date. These same employers had reported 1,651,757 workers at the first of March, whose earnings in the week preceding had amounted to $46,-113,756. There was accordingly a gain of 0·1 per cent in the number of their employees at April 1, together with an increase of $845,331, or 1·8 per cent, in the aggregate payroll. The per capita average, at $28.41, was higher by 49 cents than the average of $27.92 paid at March 1. These two figures are the highest in the period of observation, considerably exceeding the previous maximum of $27.65 reported at February 1.

In the last report on employment and payrolls, the earnings of the 1,651,067 employees of the 12,923 establishments whose returns were then tabulated were given as $46,-093,114, paid on or about March 1 for services rendered in the last week in February. The per capita average based on these totals was also $27.92. The present report shows slight alterations in some of the figures previously issued, mainly as a result of the inclusion of late returns.

Table I contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups, while in Table III appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion. The statistics are subject to revision.

Index Numbers of Earnings.—Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of earnings, the statistics of payrolls reported at June 1 as having been paid for services rendered in the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in salaries and wages by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total number of wage-earners engaged in industries other than agriculture, governmental, educational, domestic and personal service in the Dominion. The presentation of the payroll data in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are very considerably affected by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The recent movements of employment and earnings for the eight leading industries and in manufacturing as a whole, are shown for the Dominion in the following table; the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

The increase of 8 per cent in recorded employment since June 1 of last year has been accompanied by a gain of 21·6 per cent in the aggregate salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. The latest index of payrolls, at 121·6, is the maximum in the period of observation, slightly exceeding the previous high figure of 119·5 at December 1. The all-industries per capita average rose from $27.92 at March 1, to $28.41 at April 1. This increase partly resulted from the changes in employment

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPUIA WEEKLY EARNINGS

1941	All Industries			Manufacturing		
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
			$			$
June 1	100·0	100·0	25 25	100·0	100·0	25 57
July 1	102·9	103·9	25 49	102·6	103·6	25 82
Aug. 1	105·0	106·9	25 69	105·2	107·3	26 06
Sept. 1	106·4	109·8	26 04	108·0	110·8	26 22
Oct. 1	108·4	113·3	26 37	110·1	115·4	26 80
Nov. 1	109·6	117·3	27 02	111·6	120·4	27 59
Dec. 1	110·4	119·5	27 32	112·1	123·4	28 15
1942						
Jan. 1	108·4	112·3	26 13	111·4	114·6	26 32
Feb. 1	108·2	118·5	27 65	113·8	126·3	28 39
Mar. 1	108·0	119·4	27 92	116·5	130·2	28 58
Apr. 1	108·0	121·6	28 41	118·7	134·3	28 94

recently indicated; the losses recorded have taken place mainly in the industries in which the earnings are below average, while the indicated gains have been chiefly in the industries in which the earnings are relatively high. To some extent the increase in the per capita figure may therefore be of a seasonal character, although overtime work has been a factor in many cases. The changes recorded in the cost-of-living index in the first few months of 1942 have not sufficed to alter the rate of cost-of-living bonus as established late in 1941.

In the manufacturing division, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have shown especially large advances in the period for which data have been prepared. A rise of 18·7 per cent in employment since June 1, 1941, has been accompanied by a gain of 34·3 per cent in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The per capita figure, at $28.94 paid on or about April 1, is the highest yet recorded, representing an increase of $3.37 since June 1, 1941, in the weekly average. This increase, which is particularly impressive in view of the continued dilution of labour, partly represents the payment of higher wage rates over the ten months, and a more extensive use of the cost-of-living bonus, but is also partly accounted for by growing activity in the heavy manufacturing industries, together with overtime work. As already stated, the recent losses in employment in certain classes of manufactures, as in a number of non-manufacturing divisions, have taken place mainly in groups in which the average earnings are ordinarily lower than in the heavy manufacturing industries, a change in the composition of the total working force which has tended to raise the per capita average. Accordingly, it may be concluded that the more recently recorded increases in the per capita average for manufacturing as well as in the more general figures, are to some extent seasonal in character.

Earnings by Industries

Manufacturing.—The employees on the payrolls of the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion, numbering 1,038,501, were paid $30,050,974 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 1,019,283 persons at the beginning of March, when they had reported the distribution of $29,133,269 in weekly earnings to their staffs. The increase of 1·9 per cent in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 3·2 per cent in the aggregate payrolls. The per capita weekly average accordingly also showed a considerable gain, rising from $28.58 received on or about March 1, to $28.94 at April 1. The latter is the highest per capita figure yet recorded in manufacturing as a whole.

A further important increase was indicated in the production of durable goods, in which the reported payrolls showed a relatively larger gain, employment in this class advancing by 3·1 per cent, while the weekly payrolls rose by 4·3 per cent since March 1. Where the index in the former has risen by 26·2 per cent since June 1, 1941, that of earnings has advanced by 46·1 per cent; this growth is partly due to overtime payments. In the non-durable products group, there was an increase of 0·6 per cent from March, while the earnings rose by 1·7 per cent. The index of employment in this class has risen by 12·4 per cent from June 1, 1941, while the increase in the payrolls has amounted to 22·5 per cent.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, largely petroleum products, with those in iron and steel plants coming in second place. The earnings in the pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and beverage industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of females are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the female employees tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In comparing the earnings reported in various industries, it must be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is a factor of importance, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

Logging.—Employment in logging showed a further seasonal decrease, amounting to 19·2 per cent, while the aggregate payrolls declined by 13·7 per cent. As a result of these changes the per capita weekly average showed a gain, rising from $18.97 paid at March 1, to $20.26 paid at April 1. The difference is largely due to the retention of the more highly paid workers as operations in many camps drew to a close. It must again be mentioned that the figures of payrolls given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

Mining.—There was a reduction of 0·8 per cent in employment in mining, in which the reported aggregate of earnings decreased by less than a tenth of one per cent. The statistics show that 81,762 persons were paid $2,870,888 at April 1; this was a per capita figure of $35.11. The average pay envelope of those employed at March 1 had contained $34.84.

Communications.—In communications there was an increase of 1·6 per cent in employment, while the reported payrolls rose by 2·8 per cent. Accordingly, the average earnings showed a further advance, rising from $27.68 stated at March 1, to $28.02 paid at April 1.

Transportation.—The transportation industries reported an aggregate working force of 124,721 men and women at April 1, when the weekly earnings distributed amounted to $4,319,807. The former figure was higher by 1·5 per cent than that at March 1, while the payrolls increased by 1·3 per cent. The average earnings were rather lower, the per capita figure being $34.64, compared with the revised average of $34.71 paid at March 1.

Construction.—Further seasonal losses were indicated in construction, in which the personnel declined by 5·5 per cent, and the aggregate payrolls in the group as a whole by 0·8 per cent. There were contractions in employment in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; the weekly payrolls reported in building were rather higher, but those in highway and railway work were lower. The per capita average earnings gained in each of the three divisions, with the release of workers in the lower-paid groups; in the industry as a whole, the average earnings rose from $25.28 at March 1 to $26.53 at April 1.

Services.—The service establishments furnishing returns reported 2·2 per cent more employees, with an increase of much the same size in the reported payrolls. The average earnings, therefore, showed practically no change, being $16.98 at April 1, as compared with $16.99 at March 1. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 60 per cent of those reported in the service industry.

There was a gain of 0·8 per cent in the employees indicated in trade, in which the aggregate payrolls distributed were greater by 1·7 per cent. The per capita earnings were therefore somewhat higher, rising from $23.84 at March 1, to $24.06 at April 1.

In the financial group, 63,451 men and women were reported to have been paid $1,896,344 at April 1, a per capita average of $29.89. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 63,363, and the weekly earnings were given as $1,893,527, an average of $29.88 per person. The inclusion of the data for financial organizations raised the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to $27.99 at March 1, and $28.47 at April 1. Without the statistics for the financial group, the weekly average at the former date was $27.92, and at the latter, $28.41.

Earnings by Provinces

Firms in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick reported reductions in employment and in the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed. However, the general per capita averages in these provinces were higher. There was also a falling-off in the number employed in Quebec and Alberta, but the reported aggregates of salaries and wages were greater than at March 1, accordingly, the average earnings in each showed an increase. In the remaining provinces, the indicated staffs and the disbursements in weekly payrolls were higher at April 1. In Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, the contents of the average pay envelope were rather greater at April 1 than at March 1, but in Saskatchewan there was a decline in the per capita figure.

Preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in the economic areas are given in Table 1. Manufacturing again reported increased employment in each of the areas, accompanied by proportionately larger advances in the weekly wage payments, so that the average per capita earnings generally advanced. Except in the Maritime Provinces, the number of employees and the total payrolls in transportation also showed gains; improvement was general in trade. Logging, except in British Columbia, reported seasonal curtailment in the personnel and in the wage disbursements. The trends of employment and earnings in the remaining non-manufacturing classes in the various areas were mixed.

Earnings by Cities

The total payrolls disbursed at April 1 by the firms co-operating in the eight leading cities for which statistics are tabulated were higher than at March 1. In seven of these, the per capita figures were also greater, Quebec being the exception. As in the provinces,

the general trends in manufacturing were upward, while there was variation in the movements in other industrial divisions within the cities.

Table I gives statistics of employment and earnings for leading industries in the eight cities whose returns are segregated each month.

Employment by Economic Areas

Industrial activity increased in five provinces at April 1, the trend being upward in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The largest gains were in British Columbia. In Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta, however, the tendency was downward. The general level of employment was higher than in any other spring for which data are on record.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a seasonal decrease in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. A falling-off was indicated in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, while improvement was noted in Nova Scotia. The 936 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 119,245 persons at March 1, to 116,439 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a decided seasonal contraction, over 3,000 men being released from bush work; transportation and railway construction and maintenance also showed curtailment. On the other hand, manufacturing reported substantial gains, mainly in the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical and iron and steel divisions. Mining, building and highway construction and maintenance, and retail trade also showed advances. Employment generally was decidedly brisker than at the beginning of April, 1941, when an advance had been noted; statements for April 1 of last year were received from 886 firms employing 101,415 workers, 558 more than at March 1, 1941.

Quebec.—Manufacturing, communications, transportation, services and trade recorded heightened activity in Quebec; the unusually large gains in manufacturing extended to many industrial divisions, being most pronounced in the iron and steel, chemical and textile groups. Tobacco plants, however, were slacker. There were large seasonal losses in logging, and construction also released employees. The general tendency in Quebec was downward, according to data tabulated from 3,282 establishments with 516,086 employees, as against 521,247 at March 1. The index, at 176·8 at April 1, 1942, was many points higher than at the same date of last year, when increased activity had been indicated. The trend has been retrogressive in eighteen of the twenty-one preceding Aprils for which information is available; the decline at the latest date was therefore seasonal in character.

At April 1, 1941, statistics had been furnished by 3,117 employers, whose payrolls had included 413,456 men and women.

Ontario.—Employment showed a further moderate advance in Ontario, where 5,624 firms had enlarged their forces by 1,516 workers since the preceding report, bringing them to 709,567 at April 1. A gain had also been registered by the 5,399 establishments making returns for the same date in 1941; their staffs had aggregated 615,118. The index of employment then stood at 152·0, compared with 174·8 at the latest date. The experience since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in seventeen of the twenty-one previous years for which data are available; the advance at the date under review was therefore contra-seasonal.

Manufacturing reported heightened activity as compared with the preceding month, the most marked improvement being in iron and steel plants. The trend was also favourable in the lumber, chemical, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other divisions. On the other hand, food, printing and publishing, rubber and tobacco factories were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, railway construction and maintenance and retail trade showed some expansion. Logging, however, released a large number of men as the season's operations drew to a close, and building and highway construction were also quieter.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in the Prairie Provinces as a whole advanced moderately at April 1; the gain was contra-seasonal. The Prairie index, at 127·2 at the latest date, was 10½ points above that at April 1, 1941, previously the maximum for April. Firms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported improvement at the beginning of April of the present year, while a falling-off was shown in Alberta. An analysis of the returns by industry shows that most of the increase in the Prairie Provinces as a whole was in construction and manufacturing. Smaller gains were indicated in transportation and services, while logging and coal-mining were slacker. The working forces of the 1,817 co-operating employers aggregated 172,158 persons, compared with 170,637 at March 1.

The establishments furnishing information on employment at the same date of last year had numbered 1,789, with a personnel of 157,538.

British Columbia.—Further expansion of a seasonal character was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 1,377 firms with 138,560 employees, or 5,983 more than in their last report. The increase exceeded the average at April 1 in previous years of the record, but was smaller than that gain reported at the same date of last spring. The indicated volume of employment was greater than at April 1 of 1941, or of any other year of the record. There was a large advance at the date under review in manufacturing; this took place mainly in the iron and steel division, but lumber mills were also busier. Logging, construction and trade also afforded more employment.

At the beginning of April of last year, the 1,305 co-operating establishments had reported 117,898 employees.

Table II gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Industrial activity increased in each of the eight centres for which employment data are segregated, viz., Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The largest proportionate gains were in Quebec City and Vancouver, while those in Ottawa and Winnipeg were nominal. Employment in each of these cities reached a new all-time high at the beginning of April.

Montreal.—There was a further upward movement in Montreal, according to 1,903 firms who reported 243,290 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 237,964 at March 1. This increase, which was seasonal in character, was above the average for April 1 in earlier years of the record, although it was exceeded by the gain indicated at the same date in 1937 and in 1941. Manufacturing generally showed marked improvement at April 1, 1942, from the preceding month; textile and iron and steel plants reported the greatest expansion. Transportation, services and trade also afforded rather more employment, while construction was quieter. The 1,807 establishments from which returns were received for April 1, 1941, had reported 200,508 employees, compared with 194,723 in the preceding month; the index then was some 26 points lower than that of 160·3 at the beginning of April, 1942, when a new maximum was established.

Quebec.—Manufacturing, services and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec City, the advance in manufacturing being outstandingly large. There was an increase of 1,182 persons in the working forces of the 225 employers making returns, who had 29,034 on their payrolls at April 1. A smaller gain had been indicated by the 216 firms co-operating at the beginning of April in 1941, whose staffs aggregated 20,839; the index was then decidedly lower than that 207·8 at the latest date.

Toronto.—Toronto firms reported considerable improvement over the preceding month. Expansion in activity is usually indicated at the beginning of April; the latest increase, however, was above normal for the time of year. Most of the betterment took place in manufacturing, but smaller gains were made in services, trade and transportation. Within the manufacturing division, there were pronounced increases in iron and steel and miscellaneous manufacturing plants, with smaller advances in electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metals and textiles. On the other hand, the food, printing and publishing and paper products and some other classes were slacker. The working forces of the 1,966 employers furnishing statistics totalled 224,651 persons, compared with 221,458 at March 1. Employment in Toronto in recent months has reached successive new all-time highs; the latest index was 174·8, compared with 172·3 at March 1. At the first of April, 1941, the figure had been 145·4. Data were then received from 1,870 firms, whose staffs had included 186,668 men and women.

Ottawa.—Little general change was indicated in Ottawa; there were moderate gains in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, and in trade, but construction was rather quieter. An aggregate staff of 20,635 workers was employed by the 249 establishments whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 20,609 in their last report. The index, at 156·6 was much higher than that of 142·3 at the same date of last year, when an increase had also been recorded. Statements had then been compiled from 237 firms with 18,709 workers.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing showed further expansion, particularly in the iron and steel division. Trade also afforded more employment. In construction, however, the trend was downward. Returns were tabulated from 344 employers with 59,272 persons on their paylists, or 296 more than at March 1. The level of employment reached a new maximum, the index rising from 180·6 at March 1, 1942, to 181·5 at the date under review. A greater gain had been indicated by the 334 establishments furnishing returns for April 1, 1941; their payrolls had included 49,341 men and women.

Windsor.—The movement in Windsor continued decidedly favourable, according to data received from 204 firms employing 36,264

workers, as against 35,507 at the beginning of March. Manufacturing was more active, especially in the iron and steel division, and trade showed some improvement. Employment generally was in greater volume than in any other month of the record. The 197 concerns reporting for April 1, 1941, had provided work for 30,391 persons.

Winnipeg.—Industrial activity showed little general change in Winnipeg, the staffs of the 560 establishments furnishing statistics aggregating 53,122, as compared with 53,107 in the preceding month. Manufacturing was brisker, particularly in the iron and steel division, and services showed a small gain. The other non-manufacturing classes, however, were rather slacker. An upward movement had been noted at April 1, 1941, when information had been received from 549 employers with a personnel of 47,868; the index was then decidedly lower, standing at 114·8, as compared with 127·4 at the same date under review. The latter figure is the highest for April in the period of observation.

Vancouver.—Improvement was recorded in Vancouver, according to 602 firms with a staff of 62,946, as compared with 60,330 in the preceding month. Many industrial divisions showed expansion, that in manufacturing being most pronounced; the greatest gains were made in iron and steel plants. Construction and trade also reported considerably heightened activity. A larger increase had been indicated at the beginning of April of last year, but employment in that city was then at a lower level. The index stood at 177·9 at the latest date, compared with 139·9 at April 1, 1941, when the 576 co-operating establishments had reported 47,570 men and women on their paylists.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Employment in manufacturing continued to expand. The gains were seasonal in character, but were on a scale considerably above the average in the experience of the years since 1920; the number of persons added to the reported working forces has only once been exceeded in the twenty-one earlier years of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,250 establishments which employed 1,038,501 operatives at the latest date, as compared with 1,019,283 at the beginning of March. The April 1 index (1926 = 100), stood at 199·4, as compared with the previous high of 195·7 at March 1, 1942, and 158·2 at April 1, 1941.

Since the advance at the date under review was above average, the seasonally adjusted index showed a further increase, rising from 199·9 at March 1, 1942, to 201·1 at the latest date. These two figures are the highest so far recorded.

The greatest additions to the personnel at the date under review were again reported in iron and steel products, which employed some 11,900 more workers than at March 1; the increases in shipbuilding, aircraft and firearm manufacturing were particularly large. There were also important gains in lumber, woollen, garment, chemical, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and machinery and other divisions. On the other hand, tobacco, vegetable food, printing and publishing and rubber plants were slacker. In some cases, the losses were seasonal.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at April 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100:—1942, 199·4; 1941, 158·2; 1940, 123·4; 1939, 107·1; 1938, 110·8; 1937, 110·8 and 1936, 101·1.

The 6,866 manufacturers furnishing statistics for April 1, 1941, had employed 821,669 workers, a substantial increase in comparison with their staffs in the preceding month.

Logging.—Continued and larger losses of a seasonal nature were noted in logging camps, 478 of which reduced their personnel from 76,631 men at March 1, to 61,931 at the date under review; the percentage decline was rather below average, according to the experience of preceding years of the record. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec, but the movement was also downward in Ontario and the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. The seasonal contractions reported at the same date of last year had involved the release of a smaller number of workers, but the index then stood at 166·2, many points below the April 1, 1942, figure of 208·7.

Mining.—Coal-mining showed a decrease on the whole; there was no general change in the metallic division, while a moderate gain was indicated in quarrying and in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals. Four hundred and twenty-four mine operators reported 81,762 employees, compared with 82,447 at the beginning of March. The level of employment in this group approximated that indicated at the same date in 1941, but was higher than at April 1 in any preceding year for which statistics are available.

Communications.—Information was received from 61 communications companies and branches employing 27,189 workers, or 428 more than in the preceding month. Telephones and telegraphs both reported increased activity. The index number stood at 101·8 at the latest date, or 8·4 points higher than at April 1, 1941, when the trend had also been favourable.

Transportation.—Employment in transportation advanced at the beginning of April, when the shipping, steam railway and street railway, cartage and storage divisions showed improvement. The working forces of the 557 co-operating employers aggregated 124,721 persons, compared with 122,836 in the preceding month. A larger increase, on the whole, had been noted at the beginning of April of last year, but the index was then nearly five points lower than the latest figure of 99·0.

Construction and maintenance industries reported a further seasonal decline at April 1, there being curtailment in the building, highway and railway branches. Statistics were tabulated from 1,459 contractors with 123,204 employees, or 7,165 fewer than in their last return. An upward movement had been indicated at the beginning of April of 1941, when the index of employment in construction was slightly higher than that of 98·0 at April 1, 1942.

Services.—Employment in hotels and restaurants showed continued activity, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also busier. The 614 firms co-operating in the service division reported 38,491 employees, compared with 37,673 at March 1. The trend had also been favourable at the beginning of April, 1941, when the index was some 14 points lower.

Trade.—There was a moderate increase in the aggregate forces of the 2,194 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 157,011 workers at April 1, as compared with 155,757 at the beginning of March. The advance which was seasonal in character, approximated the average for the time of year. The index, at 153·0, was rather higher than that of 149·1 at April 1, 1941, when greater improvement had been noted.

Finance.—At the beginning of April, 762 institutions reported staffs aggregating 63,451 persons, compared with the 63,363 in the preceding month; the index number was 122·9, as compared with 122·7 at March 1, and 115·7 at April 1, 1941. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the latest survey of employment to 1,716,261 in 13,799 establishments, and lowers the index of 165·2 in the industries above enumerated, to 163·1; when the number employed by the co-operating financial institutions was added to the general figures for March 1, the index was lowered from 165·1 to 163·0. The comparable figure for April 1, 1941, was 140·1, that in the eight industries above enumerated having been 141·3.

Table III gives index numbers by industries.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the close of April, 1942

Unemployment in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work outside their own trades, or who are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only, to the organization reporting.

There were 2,196 reports tabulated at the end of April. The organizations reporting had a combined membership of 348,389 persons, of whom 11,654 or a percentage of 3·3 were without work; most of these members had been laid off temporarily. The percentage of unemployment at the close of the previous month was 4·5 and at the end of April, a year ago, it was 5·5.

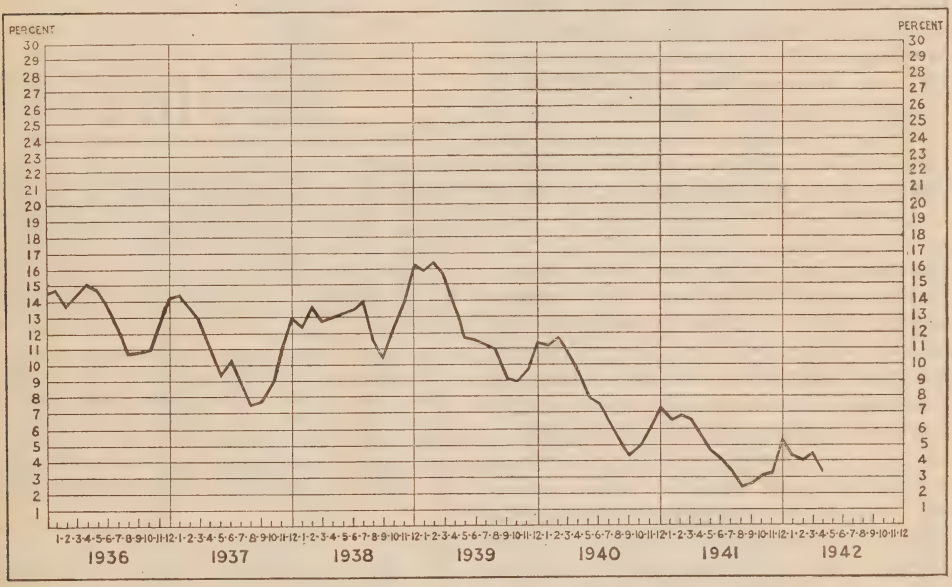
The substantial employment advance in April over the preceding month was due in part to the seasonal improvement of employment among members in the building and construction trades. As will be seen in Table II which accompanies this article the percentage of unemployment among these members in April was 12·5, a decrease of 3·8 per cent over the previous month. A substantial expansion in employment was also observed in the manufacturing industries, in which the unemployment percentage was reduced from 3·1 in March to 2·4 per cent in April, and in the transportation industries in which 1·5 per cent of the members were without work in April, in comparison with 2·7 in the preceding month. More favourable conditions prevailed also, among the smaller memberships; fishermen reported a noteworthy increase in work, the percentage of unemployment standing at 12·5, as against 21·6 in March. Among lumber workers and loggers the percentage of members out of work stood at 3·7; this was a moderate employment expansion over the preceding month.

In Table I, which shows the percentages of unemployment in trade unions by provinces, it will be observed that the figures ranged from 1·4 per cent of unemployed members in British Columbia to 6·1 per cent in Alberta. Noteworthy improvement was in evidence in Quebec, unemployment declining from 4·5 per cent in March to 3·0 per cent in April, while in Saskatchewan there was a substantial employment increase, the percentage of those

without work in April being 2·1, as against 3·8 per cent in the preceding month. Moderately better conditions also prevailed in Ontario and British Columbia. Fractional employment advances were apparent in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta, while in Manitoba the percentage of members out of work was 4·0, which was identical with that recorded in March. In comparison with the situation at the end of April, a year ago, there was marked improvement in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. In Quebec the percentage of unemployment declined from 8·0 in April, 1941, to 3·0 in the month under review, while in Alberta the percentage of unemployed members stood at 6·1 as against 12·6 in April a year ago. Conditions in British Columbia improved by over 4 per cent and fair employment advances were observed in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan; in New Brunswick and Manitoba there were fractional increases in work afforded. On the other hand, conditions in Ontario declined from 3·1 per cent of unemployment in April, a year ago, to 4·4 per cent at the end of April, 1942.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The percentages of unemployment in these cities, ranged from 1·0 per cent in Saint John to 6·4 per cent in Edmonton. In Montreal, Toronto and Edmonton there was appreciable improvement. In Montreal, the percentage of members who were without work stood at 2·0 as against 3·9 per cent in March, while in Toronto the percentage of unemployment was 4·1, compared with 5·9 per cent in the previous month; the comparative figures in Edmonton were 6·4 and 8·1 per cent, respectively. Fractional improvement was observed in Saint John and Vancouver. Employment in both of these cities remained high, there being less than 2 per cent of the members reported out of work in either case. Conditions were also very good in Halifax, although there was a fractional decline in work available. In Winnipeg the percentage of unemployed members stood at 4·4 and in Regina, it was 4·7. These percentages were fractionally higher than those registered in the preceding month. In comparison with the situation in April, a year ago, Halifax members reported an unemployment percentage of 1·3, which indicated a marked expansion in available work over April, 1941, when 5·7 per cent of these members were unemployed. Noteworthy improvement was apparent, likewise, in Montreal and Vancouver. In Saint John and Edmonton there were fractional employment increases while very slight contractions in work available were observed in Winnipeg. In Toronto the percentage of members out of work, in April, 1941, stood at 2·4, as against 4·1 per cent of unemployment in April, 1942. In Regina the unemploy-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



ment percentage increased from 2·7 in April, a year ago, to 4·7 in the month under review.

The chart which accompanies this article illustrates the trend of unemployment from January, 1936, to date. The curve of unemployment in April, 1942, rested at a moderately lower level than in the preceding month, thus denoting a moderate expansion in the volume of work available. The point of the curve was at a substantially lower level than that shown in April, 1941, however, thus reflecting a noteworthy expansion in employment during the period under survey.

There were 699 reports received from unions in the manufacturing industries. These organizations had a total membership of 173,124 persons, of whom, 4,163, or a percentage of 2·4 were without work compared with percentages of 3·1 in March and 2·7 in April, 1941. In comparison with the preceding month a very much higher employment level was in evidence among fur workers the percentage of unemployed members standing at 10·6 compared with 28·6 per cent in March. A moderate employment increase was noted among members in the iron and steel trades, there being but 3·0 per cent out of work in April as against 3·6 per cent in the previous month. Somewhat improved conditions were reflected among leather workers and general labourers, although in the latter group the percentage of unemployment remained high. Fractional increases in work were manifested, also, among papermakers, printing pressmen, woodworkers and garment workers. There was very little unemployment among the members in these groups. Textile and carpet workers were fractionally better employed while among bakers and confectioners the same fractional percentage of unemployment was shown as in March. As in the preceding month, cigar and tobacco, soft drink workers, electric current employees, hat, cap and glove workers, butchers, meat and fish packers, rubber workers, jewellery workers, mine mill and smeltermen and gas workers reported that their members were fully employed. On the other hand, among metal polishers the percentage of unemployment stood at 2·4 compared with 0·5 per cent in March. Among tailors, whose membership is not large, there was a substantial decline in available work, the percentage of unemployment standing at 21·3 as compared with 11·0 per cent in the previous month. In comparison with the situation at the close of April 1941, garment workers, leather workers and printing pressmen recorded much higher employment levels. While better conditions, although the changes were not outstanding, were apparent among bakers and confectioners, papermakers, woodworkers, textile and carpet workers and butchers, meat and fish packers.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	13·1
Average 1939.....	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	12·2
Average 1940.....	3·1	3·7	11·0	6·0	7·3	6·9	9·7	7·6	7·8
Average 1941.....	2·2	2·3	6·1	3·4	4·4	3·4	6·7	4·5	4·5
April 1931.....	7·2	9·8	14·9	15·2	14·4	14·6	20·3	17·8	14·9
April 1932.....	8·9	16·0	28·1	24·0	21·9	16·9	26·1	21·5	23·0
April 1933.....	21·3	15·1	25·7	26·5	20·9	17·5	28·1	22·6	24·5
April 1934.....	10·9	9·6	22·3	18·6	19·5	15·6	22·4	19·2	19·1
April 1935.....	5·2	13·1	20·7	16·6	14·5	9·8	20·8	19·7	17·0
April 1936.....	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
April 1937.....	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
April 1938.....	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1
April 1939.....	8·2	12·0	15·6	13·7	12·3	13·0	17·9	12·9	13·9
April 1940.....	4·0	4·1	12·3	8·2	8·3	8·3	16·5	8·8	9·6
April 1941.....	3·2	2·5	8·0	3·1	4·6	3·3	12·6	5·7	5·5
May 1941.....	2·5	2·8	7·3	1·5	5·3	1·8	12·0	4·2	4·6
June 1941.....	2·0	1·9	6·2	2·0	4·3	1·8	11·5	3·8	4·1
July 1941.....	2·0	1·5	4·1	2·7	4·1	1·5	6·9	4·8	3·5
Aug. 1941.....	1·8	1·7	3·7	1·6	2·3	2·1	2·1	1·9	2·4
Sept. 1941.....	1·8	1·8	3·7	2·1	2·8	1·6	1·9	2·5	2·7
Oct. 1941.....	1·6	1·2	4·7	2·0	2·7	3·2	3·7	3·1	3·1
Nov. 1941.....	1·3	1·4	5·1	1·7	5·4	3·7	2·4	4·0	3·3
Dec. 1941.....	1·0	2·1	5·7	6·0	6·2	4·2	3·8	5·3	5·2
Jan. 1942.....	1·3	1·9	5·4	4·4	6·3	3·8	3·3	3·6	4·3
Feb. 1942.....	1·6	2·0	4·4	4·6	4·1	4·6	4·1	2·7	4·0
March 1942.....	2·1	2·2	4·5	5·7	4·0	3·8	7·0	2·5	4·5
April 1942.....	1·9	1·6	3·0	4·4	4·0	2·1	6·1	1·4	3·3

On the other hand, employment declined moderately for general labours and fur workers. A pronounced contraction in activity was reflected in reports received from tailors' unions, unemployment standing at 21·3 per cent, compared with no unemployment in April, 1941.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Telegraph operation	Telephone operators	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Government	Miscellaneous	All occupations
April, 1931	2·4	37·3	13·0	11·1	11·1	10·3	17·9	6·8	....	28·8	13·2	21·0	13·3	2·1	8·3	8·3	5·6	41·9	0	32·8	40·5	9·8	33·0	10·6	1·3	7·0	0	2·1	6·8	·1	14·1	14·9
April, 1932	0	26·1	13·5	25·5	12·5	14·5	19·5	12·7	....	58·6	35·8	18·6	38·5	8·6	25·6	24·5	11·5	18·9	....	61·9	62·7	13·2	33·6	14·9	1·3	9·3	0	2·9	11·4	5·6	20·8	23·0
April, 1933	2·0	34·3	17·1	28·3	17·8	16·8	19·2	15·7	....	39·6	25·2	25·8	26·5	7·5	21·5	34·9	46·8	23·0	....	61·6	66·7	14·1	30·4	16·3	1·0	14·7	0	2·0	11·4	6·0	20·8	24·5
April, 1934	2·2	29·9	19·3	16·4	7·2	10·4	7·9	11·8	....	21·4	11·2	23·8	11·4	.4	11·2	19·5	33·3	10·2	....	65·2	61·3	11·4	40·4	11·9	.8	13·4	7·5	6·8	6·3	1·7	15·2	19·1
April, 1935	4·7	2·4	8·2	14·6	13·5	15·1	10·6	11·2	10·2	0	31·6	8·3	19·2	8·0	7·4	15·4	15·9	18·9	....	56·1	61·1	9·9	47·7	10·0	1·5	11·9	0	11·5	6·5	1·7	15·9	17·0
April, 1936	3·7	16·1	20·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	....	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·6	7·9	19·6	3·7	23·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	.8	8·1	8·3	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	13·1
April, 1938	.5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	39·7	8·2	31·9	10·5	1·9	6·6	0	0	4·2	1·4	6·6	13·9
April, 1939	16·6	30·7	14·2	11·8	7·7	7·4	8·1	6·3	2·6	8·1	4·8	13·1	2·7	8·3	26·1	17·4	3·3	41·7	1·6	39·6	40·0	9·5	31·9	10·5	2·7	5·7	0	5·5	3·4	2·0	4·7	9·6
April, 1940	18·2	11·8	13·9	7·3	4·3	4·1	2·6	6·6	7·7	5·0	5·2	.9	5·9	7·3	28·0	6·0	7·2	57·3	.9	33·5	30·2	6·5	25·7	6·9	.1	5·8	0	.1	3·4	2·4	4·6	5·5
April, 1941	14·0	7·4	13·1	8·1	1·8	1·3	.5	1·7	0	1·4	2·1	1·0	2·7	0	9·4	2·2	1·0	.7	0	16·4	15·2	3·6	22·8	3·4	.1	4·3	4·4	0	0·2	5·0	.6	4·1	4·6
May, 1941	12·5	3·8	11·5	3·1	2·7	1·1	1·3	.7	0	1·4	4·7	1·7	6·2	1·4	8·0	2·0	.1	.7	0	18·9	10·9	2·1	20·3	2·1	.1	4·4	4·4	0	0·2	5·0	.5	4·1	4·1
June, 1941	16·9	3·2	11·1	3·1	1·1	1·1	1·6	.5	0	.7	5·7	.1	7·0	12·9	10·5	1·2	.3	.8	1·4	15·5	7·9	2·1	16·6	1·7	.1	4·4	4·5	0	.1	1·2	.2	2·6	4·2
July, 1941	17·5	7	10·5	2·5	.3	1·2	.5	2·8	4·2	5·1	1·8	0	2·4	1·2	5·9	1·4	.5	.2	.4	11·3	7·3	1·8	14·9	1·4	.1	3·6	4·5	0	.1	1·1	.1	2·1	3·5
August, 1941	1·5	.6	4·4	1·4	.5	1·1	.5	2·6	4·3	1·1	.4	.2	1·0	.5	3·0	1·5	.1	.4	0	9·6	7·1	2·3	15·3	2·0	.1	3·7	3·7	0	1·0	2·7	1·5	2·4
September, 1941	10·4	6·5	4·2	1·6	.5	1·0	.5	2·3	0	1·2	.2	.1	1·2	0	9·3	1·1	0	.4	0	11·5	7·7	2·3	18·5	2·0	.1	3·6	3·6	0	.1	1·1	.1	1·8	3·3
October, 1941	6·3	6·5	4·1	2·4	.6	1·1	.6	2·1	0	.4	3·4	2·2	.1	4·1	5·7	15·3	1·1	0	.4	13·1	8·6	2·6	18·4	2·2	.1	3·5	3·6	0	.1	1·4	.1	2·4	3·3
November, 1941	14·5	6·9	2·1	2·7	1·5	.9	.5	1·7	0	1·6	6·2	0	8·4	5·9	14·3	.5	1·7	.1	.2	17·9	10·6	4·9	19·4	5·3	.1	3·4	3·5	0	.1	1·5	.5	2·3	5·2
December, 1941	17·7	30·3	2·1	4·7	.5	1·3	1·0	2·0	0	1·5	11·7	0	17·6	6·2	22·1	1·7	.1	.2	0	20·2	14·2	2·9	10·1	3·3	0	3·7	3·8	0	.1	1·8	1·9	1·7	4·3
January, 1942	13·6	11·1	2·2	3·1	.4	1·2	.6	2·1	0	1·3	2·7	0	3·1	5·6	25·8	1·7	.1	.2	0	20·0	15·5	2·9	13·9	3·0	.5	3·6	3·7	0	.1	1·7	2·0	1·5	4·0
February, 1942	8·4	5·6	2·5	2·3	.7	1·2	.6	2·3	0	1·9	.6	0	.9	.3	14·0	2·1	.4	8·1	0	23·6	16·3	2·7	13·9	3·0	.5	3·6	3·7	0	.1	.8	.4	1·2	4·5
March, 1942	21·6	7·4	5·3	3·1	.1	1·4	.5	2·6	0	.2	1·1	0	.9	0	12·7	3·6	.1	.2	0	21·0	12·5	1·5	7·4	1·6	0	2·7	2·7	0	0	.6	.1	1·1	3·3
April, 1942	12·5	3·7	5·5	2·4	.1	.9	.5	1·8	0	.2	1·1	0	1·6	0	6·9	3·0	.3	.2	0	21·0	12·5	1·5	7·4	1·6	0	2·7	2·7	0	0	.6	.1	1·1	3·3

Reports were tabulated from 54 unions of coal miners, having a total membership of 21,127 persons, of whom, 1,056, or a percentage of 5·0 were without work in comparison with 4·5 per cent in March, 1942, and 10·4 per cent in April, a year ago. Compared with the preceding month, appreciable expansion in available work was observed in British Columbia, there being very little unemployment. Very slight contractions in work were observed in Nova Scotia and Alberta. In the former province the unemployment percentage increased from 1·4 per cent in March to 2·3 per cent at the close of April, while in Alberta, in this period, the percentage advanced from 12·6 to 13·3. As in March, New Brunswick unions reported that the members were fully employed. In comparison with the situation in April, 1941, there were marked employment increases in both Alberta and British Columbia. In Alberta the percentage of those who were without work declined from 29·3, a year ago, to 13·3 per cent, in April, 1942, while in British Columbia the decline in this period was from 20·9 to 0·2 per cent. In New Brunswick, the union members were fully employed at both dates; in Nova Scotia there was a fractional decrease in work.

In the building and construction trades there were 240 reports tabulated. The combined membership of these returns was 33,949 persons, of whom 4,243, or a percentage of 12·5 per cent were unemployed, in comparison with 16·3 per cent in March and 15·2 per cent in April, 1941. In comparison with March, painters, decorators and paperhangers were much better employed; in that month, 10·2 per cent of the members were reported as being out of work, while in April this percentage declined to 2·5. Although conditions were still rather quiet among granite and stonecutters, the percentage reported as being unemployed standing at 20·8, these members recorded marked improvement in April over March, when 42·3 per cent were without work. Among the large membership, carpenters and joiners reflected pronounced betterment, unemployment dropping from 18·6 to 13·7 per cent. Although not many members were involved, a substantial improvement occurred among steam shovelmen, the percentage of unemployment declining in this group from 19·8 in March to 10·7 per cent. Although over 30 per cent of the membership of bricklayers, masons and plasterers were reported as being without work, the situation showed a slight improvement during April. Bridge and stuctural iron workers were also slightly better employed while plumbers and steamfitters, whose unemployment percentage stood at 7·7, showed a fractional advance in available work. On the other hand, although reporting very few as being out of work, electrical workers, indicated a very slight reduction in employment. Among tile layers, lathers and roofers the percentage of unemployed members increased from 32·8 in March, to 36·4 per cent in April. In comparison with the situation reported at the end of April, 1941, carpenters and joiners and granite and stonecutters indicated pronounced employment increases. Steam shovelmen, likewise, were better employed, although there were not many members involved in this change. The percentage of unemployment among bridge and structural iron workers stood at 5·6 as compared with 10·6 per cent in April, a year ago. Work available for hod carriers and building labourers declined slightly, while, although but few members were involved, tile layers, lathers and roofers recorded a rather marked employment recession, the percentage of those out of work in this group standing at 36·4 in comparison with 15·9 per cent in April, 1941.

There were 877 returns received from unions in the transportation industries. The total membership was given as 78,338, of whom 1,178, or a percentage of 1·5 were unemployed, in comparison with percentages of 2·7 in March and 3·6 in April, 1941. Among steam railwaymen, whose membership includes approximately 80 per cent of the entire group membership, employment advanced to a very high level, the percentage of those without work being 1·6, in comparison with 3·0 per cent in March. With the re-opening of the season, conditions among navigation workers showed appreciable improvement, as reflected in the unemployment decline from a percentage of 13·9 to 7·4. No change in the unemployment percentage was shown for street and electric railway employees, among whom there was very little unemployment. Teamsters and chauffeurs were reported as fully employed, compared with 1·7 per cent of the membership reported as out of work

in the previous month. In comparison with conditions in April, a year ago, navigation workers manifested marked betterment, while a much higher employment level was observed among steam railway employees. Fractional improvement only, was in evidence among teamsters and chauffeurs, while among street and electric railway employees there was a very slight employment recession.

Returns were received from 10 unions of retail shop clerks. The total membership was 3,179 persons. These were fully employed, as in the previous month, and in April, a year ago.

Reports were tabulated from 99 unions of civic employees, whose combined membership was 10,094 persons. Of these, 12, or a percentage of 0·1 were unemployed, in comparison with 0·4 per cent in March and 3·4 per cent in April, 1941.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades there were 150 reports tabulated. The total membership was 11,509 persons, of whom, 121, or a percentage of 1·1 were without work, compared with 1·2 per cent in the preceding month and 4·6 per cent in April, a year ago. A noteworthy employment advance over March was shown by theatre and stage employees, in which group the employment percentage was 2·7 as against 4·1 in that month. Among hotel and restaurant employees and barbers unemployment was but fractional. Very slight improvement was manifested among these workers, while among unclassified members the percentage of those who were without work remained, as in March, at 0·1. Stationary engineers and firemen reported that 1·4 per cent of their membership was unemployed, while in March this percentage was 1·3. In comparison with April, 1941, much higher employment levels prevailed for hotel and restaurant, theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen; among barbers and unclassified workers there were fractional employment increases.

Reports were received from 4 unions of fishermen. The total membership was 1,627, of whom 204, or a percentage of 12·5 were without work, compared with 21·6 per cent in March and 14·0 per cent in April, 1941.

Returns were tabulated from 3 unions of lumber workers and loggers. The combined membership was 2,593. Of these, 97, or a percentage of 3·7 were unemployed, compared with 7·4 per cent in both the previous month and April, a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the average percentage of union members who were unemployed each year from 1931 to 1941, inclusive, and also, the percentage of unemployment for April of each year from 1931 to 1940, inclusive, and for each month from April, 1941, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the months included in table I.

Building Permits Issued in Canada during April, 1942

The April report of building permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics includes returns from 171 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 161 reported detailed operations. The remaining 10 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of April while 33 municipalities had failed to report at the close of May 12.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of April is $10,975,550. Revised values for the month of March include returns from 202 municipalities and aggregate $6,972,081. Reports were received from 55 of the 58 original municipalities and show a value of $8,865,937 for April. The corresponding revised value for March includes 58 returns and is $5,707,622, while the April, 1941, value was $12,552,258.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the four elapsed months of the current year is $28,790,003. The value of the 58 municipalities for the same period is $22,563,360, while their corresponding value in 1941 was $27,221,698.

During the month of April new construction of all types amounted to 79·5 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 42·0.

TABLE I.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, APRIL, 1942

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	10,975,550	2,800	229,902	126,903	2,886,044
New construction	8,628,614	.....	174,465	42,385	2,380,593
Additions, alterations, repairs	2,346,936	2,800	55,437	84,518	505,451
Residential	5,505,525	2,200	150,777	44,438	1,301,596
New construction	4,613,917	.....	114,165	12,350	1,057,265
Additions, alterations, repairs	891,608	2,200	36,612	32,088	244,331
Institutional	1,208,825	.....	1,300	.....	31,100
New construction	1,090,816	.....	1,300	.....	.....
Additions, alterations, repairs	118,009	.....	.....	.....	31,100
Commercial	2,874,308	600	65,525	81,535	1,414,580
New construction	2,334,178	.....	59,000	30,635	1,305,180
Additions, alterations, repairs	540,130	600	6,525	51,500	109,400
Industrial	1,269,270	.....	12,300	250	108,200
New construction	569,850	.....	.....	.....	11,500
Additions, alterations, repairs	699,420	.....	12,300	250	96,700
Other Building	117,622	.....	.....	680	30,568
New construction	19,853	.....	.....	.....	6,648
Additions, alterations, repairs	97,769	.....	.....	680	23,920

Classification of Permits	Provinces (Con.)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	4,604,379	252,622	137,060	1,436,602	1,299,238
New construction	3,495,405	153,882	104,050	1,321,385	956,449
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,108,974	98,740	33,010	115,217	342,789
Residential	2,494,064	184,797	68,307	647,606	611,740
New construction	2,135,277	140,082	49,865	559,424	545,489
Additions, alterations, repairs	358,787	44,715	18,442	88,182	66,251
Institutional	62,285	24,000	30,334	711,656	348,150
New construction	10,110	.....	27,000	705,706	346,700
Additions, alterations, repairs	52,175	24,000	3,334	5,950	1,450
Commercial	1,114,750	43,725	32,130	57,370	64,093
New construction	852,623	13,700	22,600	36,390	14,650
Additions, alterations, repairs	262,127	30,025	9,530	20,980	49,443
Industrial	863,620	.....	5,700	16,000	263,200
New construction	494,250	.....	4,000	16,000	44,100
Additions, alterations, repairs	369,370	.....	1,700	.....	219,100
Other Building	69,660	100	589	3,970	12,055
New construction	3,145	100	585	3,865	5,510
Additions, alterations, repairs	66,515	.....	4	105	6,545

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1942. (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials	Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials
	April	First 4 months	First 4 months	First 4 months		April	First 4 months	First 4 months	First 4 months
	$	$				$	$		
1942	10,975,550	28,790,003	[1] 54·3	[3]	1933	1,595,502	4,661,323	11·2	75·2
1941	15,971,760	34,868,729	[1] 65·7	100·0	1932	4,370,863	13,823,875	33·3	78·8
1940	10,927,440	23,767,484	[1] 57·2	94·7	1931	13,495,165	38,241,259	92·1	83·6
1939	5,960,638	12,953,605	31·2	87·5	1930	16,978,076	46,471,338	111·9	95·7
1938	4,890,677	12,675,777	30·8	90·7	1929	29,656,709	72,606,937	174·8	99·4
1937	6,106,693	16,634,685	40·0	95·1	1928	18,606,167	51,769,505	124·6	95·8
1936	3,237,366	8,829,837	21·3	84·3	1927	17,312,470	42,340,823	101·9	96·1
1935	6,300,046	14,807,316	35·6	81·2	1926	19,044,499	41,538,073	100·0	101·3
1934	2,269,157	4,980,156	12·0	82·5					

[1] Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities. [2] Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN APRIL, 1942, AND IN APRIL, 1941

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—	
	April 1942	April 1941
	$	$
Prince Edward Island—		
Charlottetown	2,800	1,450
Nova Scotia—		
*Halifax	129,495	655,269
New Glasgow	3,800	5,155
*Sydney	30,850	14,290
New Brunswick—		
Fredericton	52,480	2,925
*Moncton	23,530	27,520
*Saint John	30,133	35,092
Quebec—		
*Montreal (*Maisonneuve)	2,068,761	1,321,493
*Quebec	80,610	83,310
Shawinigan Falls	No Report	113,600
*Sherbrooke	51,390	118,500
*Trois-Rivieres	26,430	304,240
*Westmount	18,900	9,190
Ontario—		
Belleville	14,880	73,765
*Brantford	9,515	48,445
Chatham	32,020	42,700
*Fort William	76,483	1,435,310
Galt	65,500	14,618
*Guelph	9,710	31,195
*Hamilton	518,871	264,014
*Kingston	161,241	150,881
*Kitchener	97,638	132,514
*London	76,970	99,420
Oshawa	No Report	77,695
*Ottawa	755,200	698,704
Owen Sound	20,550	65,675
*Peterborough,	38,344	555,411
*Port Arthur	57,280	751,852
*St. Catharines	44,200	125,757
*St. Thomas	13,220	34,189
Ontario—Conc.		
Sarnia	14,455	233,225
Sault Ste. Marie	54,739	218,811
*Stratford	4,010	8,455
*Toronto	655,578	910,581
East York Twp.	198,681	221,275
*Windsor	114,015	188,456
Riverside	8,675	45,200
Woodstock	28,512	40,842
York Twp.	215,350	260,650
Manitoba—		
*Brandon	8,795	13,785
St. Boniface	9,862	108,965
*Winnipeg	214,850	549,700
Saskatchewan—		
*Moose Jaw	5,792	27,655
*Regina	86,784	115,140
*Saskatoon	18,315	48,075
Alberta—		
*Calgary	1,022,075	334,570
*Edmonton	304,400	351,130
Lethbridge	82,090	74,235
Medicine Hat	26,737	18,335
British Columbia—		
Nanaimo	10,620	23,600
*New Westminster	46,805	95,465
Prince Rupert	No Report	6,335
*Vancouver	1,035,055	929,900
North Vancouver	60,275	39,450
Vernon	11,800	10,745
*Victoria	54,486	250,574
Total 58 Municipalities	[1]8,865,937	12,552,258
Total 35 Municipalities	7,889,731	10,720,082

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.
[1] 55 municipalities only, reporting.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, April, 1942, summarizes the February-March employment situation in Great Britain as follows:

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at March 16, 1942 (exclusive of men numbering 25,973 who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment), was 67,437, showing a decrease of 5,983 as compared with the corresponding total for February 16. Those registered as on short-time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 4,167, a decrease of 6,497 as compared with February 16. At the latter date, however, employment had been affected by severe weather conditions, which had temporarily restricted outdoor work. Those registered as unemployed casual workers numbered 5,627, a decrease of 3,036 since February 16.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at March 16 were 54,209 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those numbering 1,709 who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 4,069 temporarily stopped, and 253 unemployed casual workers. Of the 54,209 wholly unemployed 1,607 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with February 16, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 5,973, those temporarily stopped a decrease of 2,534, and unemployed casual workers a decrease of 59.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for March 16 was 94,368, as compared

with 115,640 at February 16, and 316,975 at March 17, 1941.

United States

According to a press release issued on May 29 by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labour, there was a gain of 381,000 in total civil non-agricultural employment from mid-March to mid-April raising the April total to 40,773,000. Exceeding all previous April employment levels, the total was 2,545,000 greater than in April, 1941.

Increased employment on contract construction, largely on Federal projects, accounted for 137,000 of the increase over the month interval. Other major groups reporting gains were manufacturing; transportation and public utilities; finance, service, and miscellaneous; and Federal, State, and local government services. Employment in the mining group showed no change from the March level, gains in quarrying and metal mining offsetting the decreases reported in coal mining and crude petroleum production. The combined reports from wholesale and retail trade establishments indicated a net contraseasonal decline of 53,000 over the preceding month, due in part to the direct and indirect government restrictions affecting the sales of automobiles, tires, electrical appliances and other commodities.

Approximately one-half of the gain of more than 2,500,000 non-agricultural workers over the year occurs in manufacturing industries. With but one exception (wholesale and retail trade), all other major groups showed employment gains over April of last year. Substantial declines in the wholesale and retail automotive and the retail furniture groups contributed to the decline of 134,000 in trade employment over the year. All major retail groups reported fewer employees than in April, 1941, with the exception of the groups of retail food stores. This year pro-Easter shopping occurred too early in April to affect employment in retail stores in the pay period ending nearest the 15th, while last year, Easter buying was concentrated in the middle week of the month and accounted largely for a substantial employment gain.

The increase of 0·5 per cent in factory employment between March and April was about twice as large as the normally expected expansion while the corresponding increase in weekly pay rolls, 1·9 per cent or nearly $6,600,000, was in contrast to a typical decrease of 0·8 per cent ($2,800,000) for this month. The durable goods group showed a gain of 1·3 per cent (72,700) in employment while the nondurable goods group reported a reduction of 0·4 per cent (21,300).

Many industries continued to show employment declines as a result of shortages of materials and lay-offs pending plant conversion to war production. Among such durable goods industries were automobiles, hardware, plumbers' supplies, stamped and enamelled ware, tin cans, business machines, jewellery, and silverware and plated ware. Sharp increases, however, in such important war industries as shipbuilding, aircraft, foundries and machine-shops, engines, electrical machinery, and machine tools offset these declines sufficiently to cause a net gain in the durable goods group and in all manufacturing industries combined.

In the nondurable goods group, substantial seasonal increases were reported for the beverage, canning, ice cream, beet sugar, and butter industries and smaller gains for cane sugar refining and knitted outerwear. Contraseasonal gains were shown in the cotton goods, silk and rayon, and woollen and worsted goods industries. Declines in other nondurable goods industries, however, notably cottonseed oil, cake and meal; millinery; carpets and rugs; rubber goods; fertilizers; fur-felt hats, and hosiery more than offset these gains to cause a net decline in the group as a whole.

The April index of factory employment stood at 135·7 (1923-25=100) a rise of 10·7 per cent since April of last year, and the corresponding pay-roll index was 186·4, an increase of 38·4 per cent since last year. As has been indicated in preceding reports, factory pay rolls have advanced much more sharply than employment in recent months due to increased working hours in many industries, overtime premiums, and wage-rate increases.

Fewer factory workers were affected by wage-rate increases in April than in any month since March of last year. Wage-rate increases between March 16 and April 15, 1942, were reported by 590 manufacturing establishments out of a reporting sample of about 30,000. They averaged 8·1 per cent and affected about 110,000 workers out of a total of 6,000,000 employed by the covered plants.

Employment in anthracite mining declined 1·1 per cent and bituminous coal mining employment fell 0·5 per cent. Metal mining as a whole showed an employment increase of 0·7 per cent and employment in quarrying and nonmetallic mining showed a less than seasonal increase of 5·7 per cent. In crude petroleum production employment declined by 1 per cent.

Employment by street railways and buses again showed an increase of about 1 per cent, reflecting the demand for additional trans-

portation facilities. Increases of a seasonal character were reported by hotels, laundries, private building contractors, and dyeing and cleaning establishments. Brokerage firms reported fewer employees.

Retail establishments reported a net contraseasonal decline of 0·5 per cent in the number of workers due primarily to reductions in the automotive and furniture groups reflecting the effect of the war program on the sales of automobiles, tires, gasoline, and electrical appliances and radios. Wholesale firms reported a larger-than-seasonal employment decline of 1·6 per cent, due partially to reduced employment in the automotive and electrical groups.

Federally-financed construction showed a more-than-seasonal expansion during the month ending April 15, adding 177,000 workers and $35,649,000 in pay rolls. These represented increases of 15 and 18 per cent respectively over the preceding month, and of 63 and 93 per cent respectively over the past year. In April, all Federally-financed construction employed 1,372,000 persons and paid out a total of $234,328,000 in pay rolls.

War construction, not including housing, required 88 per cent of the employment and 89 per cent of the pay rolls. Expansion during April was concentrated mainly on the construction of cantonments, ordnance plants, air corps stations, new ships, air ports, and streets and roads.

Non-war construction other than housing, showed slight increases in employment and pay rolls during the month of April, but aggregated only 124,000 employees and $19,154,000 in pay rolls, less than 10 per cent of the total construction requirements.

Public housing employment has declined steadily since July, 1941 showing a net decrease of 42 per cent since April a year ago, from 72,900 to 42,600 persons. On the other hand, the war public works program including the construction of schools, hospitals, waterworks, and sanitary and recreational facilities servicing war-housing areas, has been expanding gradually since the inception of the program in October, 1941.

Employment in the executive branch of the Federal Government exceeded the 2,000,000 mark during the month of April, with the addition of 10,300 persons inside the District of Columbia and 97,800 outside the District. Both employment and pay rolls increased 6 per cent during the current month, but over the past year employment increased 63 per cent and pay rolls 73 per cent. The April pay rolls for the executive service were $327,119,000.

The expansion of war industries has been accompanied by drastic contraction of work-relief projects. During April, WPA personnel declined 96,800 persons, and during the past year 755,000. These represented decreases of 10 and 47 per cent respectively. The contraction has affected personnel on war projects of the WPA somewhat less than on others—4 per cent during the past month and 33 per cent during the past year.

The NYA dropped 10,100 persons from its student-work program and 15,300 persons from its out-of-school work program during April. Over the past year NYA personnel has contracted over 50 per cent.

Personnel on the CCC program likewise dropped sharply during April with the declines distributed among the different groups as follows: enrollees, 18,000 persons or 18 per cent; nurses, 8 or 16 per cent; educational advisers, 93 or 12 per cent; supervisory and technical, 1,080 or 6 per cent. Over the past year total CCC personnel has declined 64 per cent and total pay rolls 59 per cent.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

PRIOR to the establishment of Wartime Wage Control under P.C. 8253, inspection and enforcement of fair wages and labour conditions on Government contracts was provided under P.C. 5522 of July 22, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1941, page 869), which empowered the Minister of Labour "to appoint any provincial official or any other person authorized to inspect labour conditions pursuant to the law of any province as his duly authorized representative for the enforcement of the fair wages and labour conditions on Dominion contracts". It also established a penalty for any person who obstructs such a representative in the pursuit of his duties.

P.C. 1774 of March 9, 1942, replaces the foregoing Order and gives recognition to the jurisdiction of the National War Labour Board which was charged in P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941, with the administration of the fair wage and labour conditions on Government contracts, as well as the administration of the wages and cost-of-living bonus provisions of that Order. P.C. 1774 also contemplates the extension of the appointment of representatives of the Minister of Labour to include provincial wage commissions, parity committees, or other agencies whose inspection function would usefully serve the National or a Regional War Labour Board with respect to

the enforcement of those matters with which such Boards are charged.

Accordingly the National War Labour Board is now furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wage Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Orders in Council of April 9, 1924, and of December 31, 1934. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which was applicable to contracts for building construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On May 30, 1941, an Order in Council, P.C. 3884, was passed rescinding the schedule of minimum wage rates set out in the "B" conditions which had been in effect since December, 1934, and establishing increased rates of 35 cents and 25 cents respectively for male and female workers over eighteen years of age. It also made provision for a system of permits to employ beginners and handicapped workers at sub-standard rates, and provided penalties for non-compliance with the prescribed rates.

On October 4, 1941, P.C. 3884 was revoked by the passage of Order in Council P.C. 7679 and minimum rates were prescribed for all employees of Government contractors and subcontractors. (The full text of this Order in Council appears at pages 1226 and 1237 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October.)

The four major changes made by the new Order are: (1) the application of the minimum rate of *all* employees of contractors and subcontractors throughout an establishment of which any part may be engaged on Government orders, and not only as previously to those employees actually engaged in Government work; (2) the addition of a new minimum wage rate of 20 cents an hour for employees under 18 years of age whose rates previously had been set by provincial regulation, (3) the authorization of special beginners' rates; and (4) the exemption from the necessity of obtaining beginners' permits unless the number of beginners exceeds a quota of 20 per cent of the total number of employees in any establishment.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were suspended in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. This clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

> "All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other persons doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages:
>
> The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide of except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance, or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreements with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In

the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in a sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded During May

During the month of May the National War Labour Board prepared, on request, 149

fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

Particulars of the contracts which have been entered into recently by the various Government departments (other than the Department of Munitions and Supply) appear in the following table.

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE.—For the contracts in the following table marked "A1" a schedule of wage rates and other labour conditions was provided. For those contracts marked "A2" no wage schedule was provided but a General Clause was furnished calling for the payment of fair wages and the observance of the usual working hours.

Department	Description of Contract	Location	Name of Contractor	Date of Contract	Amount of Contract	Labour Conditions
Transport.....	Construction of waterworks booster station.	Mount Hope, Ont.	The Frid Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	May 4, 1942	$13,900 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional development of aerodrome	Windsor Mills, Que.	Raymond, McDonell & Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.	May 5, 1942	43,690 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Construction of a water supply main	Granum, Alta...	Poole Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.	May 11, 1942	12,965 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Construction of a water supply main	Saguenay, P.Q..	Collet Freres Limitee, Montreal, Que.	May 16, 1942	5,859 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Construction of a water supply main	Shepard, Alta...	Doncaster Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.	May 20, 1942	5,904 60	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional development of aerodrome	Pendleton, Ont.	Dibblee Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	May 22, 1942	92,758 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Construction of a hospital building.	Calgary, Alta...	P. W. Graham & Sons, Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask.	April 27, 1942	525,675 00 (and unit prices)	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Installation of fire mains to temporary office buildings Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.	Ottawa, Ont....	Erskine, Smith and Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.	April 21, 1942	17,278 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Construction of a reinforced concrete reservoir and the installation of cast iron water mains and valves at the Westminster Hospital.	London, Ont....	Putherbough Construction Company, Limited, London, Ont.	April 29, 1942	(Unit prices; approx.) 18,490 20	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Installation of automatic sprinklers and fire alarm systems in temporary office buildings, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.	Ottawa, Ont....	Automatic Sprinkler company of Canada, Limited, and Dominion Electric Protection Co., Montreal, Que.	April 24, 1942	95,988 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Repairs to the break-water.	Souris, P.E.I....	J. H. Phillips & Son, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	April 16, 1942	(unit prices; approx.) 29,905 90	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Construction of Dominion Government Temporary Office Building No. 7.	Ottawa, Ont....	H. A. Wickett Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	April 29, 1942	138,957 00 (and unit prices)	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Extension to French Cable Wharf.	Dartmouth, N.S.	Diamond Construction Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.	May 20, 1942	(Unit prices; approx.) 34,095 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Additions and alterations to Rockhead Hospital.	Halifax, N.S...	Arthur E. Farley, Ottawa, Ont.	April 4, 1942	24,480 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Redredging—Lake approach, bay approach, channel.	Burlington Channel, Ontario.	J. P. Porter & Sons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	April 28, 1942	67,050 00 (approx.)	"A2"—Gener Clause.
Public Works..	Dredging berth in front of South Landing Wharf.	Esquimalt, B.C.	McKenzie Barge & Derrick Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	May 26, 1942	32,200 00 (approx.)	"A2"—Genera Clause.
Public Works..	Redredging Lake approach; redredging an area between the piers.	Toronto, Ont. (Western Channel).	J. P. Porter & Sons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	May 7, 1942	23,100 00 (approx.)	"A2"—General Clause.
Public Works..	Dredging an area at the Derrick or Landing Wharf and Dry Dock entrance.	Esquimalt, B.C.	McKenzie Barge & Derrick Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	May 14, 1942	30,250 00	"A2"—General Clause.
Public Works..	Machining operations at the Dry Dock.	Esquimalt, B.C.	Hafer Machine Co. Ltd., Victoria, B.C.	May 23, 1942	(Unit prices; approx.) 7,844 95	"A2"—General Clause.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Supply of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Cloth, Scarlet Serge	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Cloth, Blue Beaver	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Caps, Fur	Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, Que.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	P.A. Alain, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Uniform Cap Manufacturing Co., Ottawa, Ont. Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.
Mail Bag Fittings	United-Carr Fastener Co. of Canada, Hamilton, Ont. Bell Thread Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Hamilton Cotton Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Letter Pouches and Mail Bags	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Parcel Scales, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Box Locks	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION WORKS IN MANITOBA

A NEW schedule of minimum hourly wage rates and maximum hours issued under the Fair Wage Act, was approved on May 21, 1942, by the Minister of Labour and gazetted on May 23. A note has been affixed to the schedule declaring that all increases in it are to be construed as a cost of living bonus. It is applicable to all classes of workmen employed in the construction of certain public and private works and is to be effective from June 1, 1942 to May 1, 1943, or until a further order is issued by the Minister.

The Fair Wage Act applies to "any public work or public works authorized by the Minister of Public Works for the execution of which a contract has or contracts have been entered into between the Minister of Public Works and an employer." The schedule also must be observed by employers engaged in Manitoba on Dominion Government contracts for the construction of public works, including highway, road, bridge or drainage construction works, if the provincial wage schedule is higher than the rates specified in the contract.

Private works to which the Act applies include the building, construction, remodelling, demolition or repairing of any building or construction work within the Greater Winnipeg Water District. They also include any such work in a city or town over 2,000 in population or in any portion of the province to which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may extend the provisions of the Act, provided that the total cost for such work, irrespective of the number of contracts made, exceeds $100. They do not include repair or maintenance work done by a regular maintenance staff on any property by or under the immediate direction or control of the owner, occupant or tenant of the property as long as such work is not undertaken with a view to the sale or rental of the property.

The new schedule is given below along with the 1941 schedule. Earlier schedules may be found in the LABOUR GAZETTE for each year from 1917 to 1940 inclusive. The 1942 schedule is the first one in which a different set of maximum hours has been prescribed for each of the two zones into which the province has been divided.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE

Occupation	Minimum Rate per Hour				Maximum Hours per Week	
	A—Greater Winnipeg Water District Area, for Private Work, and for Govt. work, Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles		B—Other than Area described in "A" (applies to private work when population exceeds 2,000)		Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles[1]	Outside of 30 mile radius
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941-42	1942
1. Asbestos Workers—						
(a) Journeymen	.80	.85	.80	.85	44	50
(b) Improvers	.65	.65	.65	.65	44	50
2. Asphalters—						
(a) Finishers	.63	.63	.58	.58	44	50
(b) Rakers	.58½	.58½	.54	.54	44	50
(c) Tampers	.50	.50	.45	.45	44	50
3. Blacksmiths	.70	.75	.65	.70	44	50
4. Boiler Makers on Construction or Erection Work	.85	.90	.85	.90	44	50
Helpers	.55	.60	.55	.60	44	50
5. Bricklayers[2]	1.15	1.20	1.00	1.05	44	50
Helpers[3] (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar)	.52½	.57½	.45	.50	48	54
6. Bridge and Structural Steel and Iron Workers	.90	.95	.90	.95	44	50
7. Carpenters and Millwrights[2,4]	.95	1.00	.80	.85	44	50
8. Cement Finishers (in warehouses or large floor area jobs)	.65	.70	.60	.65	48	54
9. Electrical Workers[4] (inside wiremen, licensed journeymen)	.95	.95	.80	.80	44	50
10. Elevator Constructors	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05	44	50
Helpers	.70	.74	.70	.74	44	50
11. Labourers—						
(a) Skilled (comprising placing or assisting mechanics in the placing of cut stone, architectural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate and shingles, plaster castings, ornamental bronze and iron, interior joinery, laying drain tiles, attending concrete mixers, bending and placing reinforcing material, movable scaffolding and runways)	.50	.55	.45	.50	48	54
(b) Unskilled	.45	.45-.50	.40	.40-.45	48	54
12. Lathers (Metal, Wood)—						
(a) Metal Lathers	.80	.85	.75	.80	44	50
(b) Wood Lathers	.70	.75	.65	.70	44	50
13. Linoleum Floor Layers	.60	.65	.55	.60	48	50
14. Marble Setters	1.10	1.15	.95	1.00	44	50
Helpers[5]	.52½	.57½	.45	.50	48	50
15. Mastic Floor Kettlemen	.45	.50	.45	.50	48	50
16. Mastic Floor Rubbers and Finishers	.55	.60	.55	.60	48	50
17. Mastic Floor Spreaders and Layers	.85	.90	.85	.90	48	50
18. Operating Engineers and Firemen on Construction—						
Class A: Engineers in charge of hoisting engines of three drums or more operating any type of machine, or operating trenching machines, clamshells or orange peels, regardless of capacity, or operating steam shovels or draglines of one yard capacity or over, or operating drop hammer pile drivers; in all cases irrespective of motive power	1.00	1.05	.80	.85	48	50
Class B: Engineers in charge of hoisting engines having only two drums or of single drum, used in handling building material, or steam shovels and draglines not specified in "A"; irrespective of motive power	.95	1.00	.75	.80	48	50
Class C: Engineers in charge of any steam operated machine not specified in "A" or "B"; or in charge of a steam boiler if its operation necessitates a licensed engineer under Steam-Boiler Act; or air compressor delivering air for the operation of riveting guns on steel erection work, or pumps in caissons, or concrete mixers rf over ½ yard capacity; irrespective of motive power	.85	.90	.70	.75	48	50
Class D: Men firing boilers of machines classified in "A", "B" or "C", or assisting engineers in charge of same	.60	.65	.50	.55	48	50
Class E: Operators of gas or electric engines for machines not specified in "A", "B" or "C", of a type usually operated by skilled labourers	.50	.55	.40	.45	48	50
19. Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Glaziers	.75	.80	.70	.75	44	50
20. Plasterers	1.15	1.20	1.00	1.05	44	50
Helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material, including the making of putty and operation of machinery)	.52½	.57½	.45	.50	48	54
21. Plumbers	1.05	1.10	.95	1.00	44	50
Helpers[5]	.52½	.57½	.45	.50	48	54
22. Roofers (Felt and Gravel)	.60	.65	.55	.60	48	50
Mop Handlers	.45	.50	.40	.45	48	50
23. Sheet Metal Workers	.75	.80	.70	.75	44	50
24. Shinglers	.80	.85	.70	.75	44	50

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE

Occupation	Minimum Rate per Hour				Maximum Hours per Week	
	A—Greater Winnipeg Water District Area, for Private Work, and for Govt. work, Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles		B—Other than Area described in "A" (applies to private work when population exceeds 2,000)		Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles[1]	Outside of 30 mile radius
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941-42	1942
25. Steamfitters	1.05	1.10	.95	1.00	44	.....
Helpers[5]	.52½	.57½	.45	.50	48	54
26. Stone cutters	.95	1.00	.85	.90	44	50
27. Stonemasons	1.15	1.20	1.00	1.05	44	50
Helpers[3] (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar)	.52½	.57½	.45	.50	48	54
28. (a) Teamsters	.45	.50	.40	.45	48	54
(b) Teamsters with Teams (if employed on construction or demolition of the building by the owner, contractor or sub-contractor)	.90	.90	.85	.85	48	.....
29. Terrazo Workers—						
(a) Layers	.75	.80	.72½	.75	44	50
(b) Machine Rubbers (Dry)	.60	.65	.52½	.55	48	50
(c) Machine Rubbers (Wet) and Helpers	.55	.60	.50	.55	48	50
30. Tile Setters (including all clay product tile and vitrolite glass)	1.10	1.15	.95	1.00	44	50
Helpers[5]	.52½	.57½	.45	.50	48	54
31. Tile Setters (asphalt and other composition tile)	.85	.90	.70	.75	44	50
32. Timber and Crib Men working on grain elevators or bridges doing the "crib work" on grain elevators or rough timber work on bridges	.65	.70	.55	.60	48	54
33. Truck Drivers (while in charge of truck)	.50	.55	.45	.50	48	54
34. Trucks only (when used on construction work and paid at an hourly rate) when truck is hauling not more than 1 cubic yard	.55	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
For each additional 1/10 cubic yard	.04½	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....
35. Watchmen	.35	22.50 per week	.35	.....	.....	.....
36. Welders and Burners (acetylene or electric)	.75	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
37. Welders and Burners on Steel Erection[6]	.85	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....

Overtime:—

Time worked in excess of the maximum hours as stipulated in the schedule shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half, including Saturday afternoon. All hours worked on Sunday to be paid at the rate of double time, except in cases of emergency when time ond one-half shall be paid.[7]

Rule:—

All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the City schedule rate, except where other definite agreements are made.

[1] In 1941 these hours also applied to the rest of the province outside the 30-mile radius. [2] Subject to existing agreements between Builders' Exchange and Bricklayers' Union or Carpenter' Union, Local 343. [3] In 1941 rates were also set for helpers attending on or at scaffold: 45 cents in Area A, 40 cents in Area B. [4] In 1941 rates for carpenters' apprentices between ages of 17 and 24 indentured for 4-year period: were 30 cents per hour for first 6 months with 5 cent increase every 6 months up to and including seventh period, totalling 3½ years, and 10 cent increase for last 6 months, making the rate 70 cents per hour. In 1942 the same rates are prescribed for electrical apprentices and initial rate for carpenters' apprentices has been raised to 35 cents.

[5] All men assigned to help tradesmen. [6] In 1941 a rate of 52½ cents for a 44-hour week was set throughout the province for Reinforcing Steel Rodmen when exclusively hired for or occupied on the work of bending, placing, tieing and similar skilled work in connection with reinforcing steel work. [7] In 1941 the special provisions regarding Saturday and Sunday were not in effect.

PUBLIC ROAD AND BRIDGE WORKS

The following schedule shall apply f rom and after June 1st, 1942, on "public works" outside of the Greater Winnipeg Water District Area in all parts of Manitoba for highway, road, bridge or drainage construction work where a contract has been entered into by the Honourable Minister of Public Works:

Occupation	Minimum Rate per Hour		Maximum Hours per Week	
	1941	1942	1941	1942
Teamsters	.35	.40	48	54
Labourers	.35	.40	48	54
Teamsters and Two Horse Team	.60	.60	48	54
Teamsters and Four Horse Team	.85	.85	48	54
Grader and Tractor Operators (excepting permanent municipal employees)	.60	.65	48	54
Truck Drivers (regardless of basis for payment of truck)	.45	.50	48	54
Truck only—				
When truck is hauling not more than 1 cubic yard	.55	.55	.....	.....
For each additional 1/10 cubic yard load	.04½	.04½	.....	.....
Timber Men (timber work where use of hammers, saws, axes and augers only are required)	.55	.60	48	48

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec are summarized in a separate article following this.

Manufacturing: Animal Foods

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CANADA PACKERS LTD. AND THE EMPLOYEES' PLANT COUNCIL OF CANADA PACKERS, TORONTO.

Agreement in effect from March 3, 1942, for the duration of the war and one year after the war has ended, and thereafter from year to year (ending October 31) until notice.

Provision is made for the setting up of an employees' plant council by annual elections, and of a joint board consisting of six representatives of the company and six of the employees' plant council.

Regular hours are not stipulated but it is provided that overtime at the rate of time and one half be paid to all hourly paid employees for work over 10 hours in any day and 6 hours on Saturday; time and one half also for work on Sundays and eight specified holidays. For weekly paid employees, those working over 54 hours in any week to receive equivalent time off or be paid for such hours at their regular wage rate. The wage scale in effect at the time the agreement was made is to remain in effect subject to modification permitted by the National War Labour Board.

Seniority rights, vacation with pay and the adjustment of grievances are provided for.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CANADA PACKERS LTD. AND THE UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 162, AFFILIATED WITH THE PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS' ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.

Agreement in effect from March 4, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency; no discrimination against any employee for being or not being a union member. Hours not more than 48 per week for all except truck drivers whose hours are 54 per week. A schedule of hours for all employees to be drawn up. Overtime to be paid at time and one half for all work over the schedule except truck drivers who shall be paid time and one half for all time over 50 hours per week. Time and one half for work on eight specified holidays. The company desires that its policy shall be to pay the highest rate of wages which the circumstances of the business from time to time permit, provided such rates are compatible with orders issued by the Dominion Government.

Seniority rights, vacation with pay and the adjustment of grievances are provided for.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

SAULT STE MARIE, ONTARIO.—ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LODGE 485.

Agreement in effect from October 1, 1941, to September 30, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The company recognizes the Shop Committee of the union as the sole bargaining agency for employees covered by this agreement. Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week. Overtime; time and one half. The wage schedule to continue in effect until any change is permitted by the Regional War Labour Board. One apprentice allowed to five journeymen and apprentices to serve four years. Wages for apprentices are from 25 cents per hour during first six months to 60 cents during eighth six months. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes and grievances.

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA.—DOMINION WHEEL AND FOUNDRIES LTD. AND INTERNATIONAL MOULDERS' AND FOUNDRY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 174.

Agreement reached following strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, page 157, and later negotiations. Agreement in effect from March 2, 1942, to March 2, 1943 and thereafter subject to notice. No discrimination against any employee on account of union activity.

Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 45-hour week. Overtime rates to be paid for all work over 9 hours in any one day. Rates of pay to be maintained as outlined in the federal government Order in Council P.C. 8253, with cost-of-living bonus governed by changes in the index number of the cost-of-living. Wage schedules are to be prepared and are to form a supplement to this agreement. Seniority rights and settlement of grievances are provided for.

Construction: Building and Structures

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—HAMILTON MASTER PLUMBERS AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL 67.

Agreement in effect from July 2, 1941, for the duration of the war. Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, Monday to Friday, a 40-hour week. Overtime is payable at time and one-half until midnight; work after midnight and all work on Saturdays, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time. Changes may be made in working hours and overtime to meet war conditions. Minimum wage rate for journeymen: 95 cents, with semi-annual adjustments with changes in the cost-of-living; fifth year junior mechanics to be paid 70 per cent of journeymen's wage. Apprentices to be employed in accordance with the Ontario Apprenticeship Act. One junior mechanic allowed to each branch of the trade on each job, and one extra where six journeymen employed, with one for each additional five journeymen. A joint conference board to be formed for the settlement of disputes.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—ELECTRICAL. CONTRACTORS OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, B-773.

This agreement which came into effect May 1, 1941, and runs from year to year, subject to notice, is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 278. The hourly wage rate is $1.15, with a 40 hour week.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS, LOCAL 170 (ASBESTOS WORKERS).

By an amendment, dated November 1, 1941, to the agreement for plumbers (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1569) asbestos workers and their helpers are brought under the agreement. They must be union members and journeymen asbestos workers are to be paid $1 per hour, asbestos workers' helpers 60 cents.

Construction: Shipbuilding

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY AND THE BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 1.

Agreement in effect from March 16, 1942, for the duration of the war and thereafter until completion of wartime contracts. This agreement is similar to the agrement between this same local union and another shipyard of this same company (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 279, with the amendments which were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, page 700 and April, 1942, page 481) with certain differences in the hours.

Hours: 8 per day, 44 per week for day work. In shift work, the second shift to be from 4.30 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. with a 20-minute lunch period; for which 9 hours' pay allowed; the third shift to be from 12.30 a.m. to 8 a.m. with a 20-minute lunch period, for which 9 hours' pay allowed; 40 hours to constitute a week's work for second and third shifts.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY AND THE BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS' UNION OF CANADA, LOCAL NO. 1.

This agreement is in effect from November 10, 1941, for the duration of the war and wartime contracts. It is similar to the one between this same union and another shipyard, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, page 106, with these exceptions: There are differences in the times of beginning and ending shifts, although the total daily and weekly hours are the same. The basic wage rates are the same (90 cents for blacksmiths and 65 cents for blacksmiths' helpers). It is, however provided that from September 23, 1941, until altered pursuant to the terms of Order in Council P.C. 8253, the basic wages to be increased by a flat bonus of 7 cents per hour. The above rates are subject to adjustment in accordance with cost-of-living based on principles of Order in Council P.C. 8253 to be paid in accordance with the interpretations of the National War Labour Board.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act," the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A parity committee (formerly called a joint committee) must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A parity committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were

summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August, 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the amendment of ten agreements, as noted below. A request for the extension of a new agreement for building trades at Montreal was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of May 23. Requests for the amendment of the following agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* as follows: municipal employees (outside services), in the issue of May 2; the shoe industry throughout the province, in the issue of May 9; barbers at Rouyn and Noranda, the paper box (corrugated paper) industry throughout the province, in the issue of May 16; barbers and hairdressers at Quebec and building trades at Sorel, in the issue of May 23; building trades at Sorel, at St. John and Iberville (two requests) at St. Jerome, at Quebec, at Chicoutimi, at Hull, at Joliette, at Three Rivers, at Sherbrooke, at St. Hyacinthe, at Val d'Or and Amos, and at Montreal, in the issue of May 30.

In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during May, approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of four parity committees, and others approving the levying of assessments or amending previous Orders in Council in this connection by fourteen parity committees.

Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

See below under "Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc."

Manufacturing: Metal Products

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE INDUSTRY, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated April 30, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 9, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1424) by providing for a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with 1941 Orders in Council P.C. 8253 and P.C. 9514 of the federal government.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, Etc.

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated April 30, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 9, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1940, page 731, June, 1939, page 628, September, page 951, February, 1940, page 172, and September, 1941, page 1159) by providing for a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with 1941 Orders in Council P.C. 8253 and P.C. 9514 of the federal government.

PAINT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated April 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 2, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 282, January, 1942, page 110 and March, page 353) to May 1, 1942.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE INDUSTRY, MONTREAL

See above under "Manufacturing: Metal Products".

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated May 21, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 30 extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941 page 1159 and December, page 1573) to June 30, 1942.

BUILDING TRADES, SOREL

An Order in Council, dated May 27, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 30, amends the terms of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, page 1172, November, 1938, page 1299, December, 1940, page 1311 and March, 1941, page 334) by including in the agreement the manufacture of doors and window frames, and provides an hourly wage rate of 40 cents for painters in the employ of manufacturers of doors and window frames, and 35 cents for labourers employed by such manufacturers, including yardmen, horse and truck drivers, deliveries and transport employees.

BUILDING TRADES, JOLIETTE

An Order in Council, dated May 27, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 30, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 498, and March, 1941, page 334). In the original agreement it was provided that overtime be paid at time and one half. The amendment states that all hours outside the hours stipulated are to be considered overtime and paid at time and one half. (The hours stipulated are 8 per day, between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m., a 48 hour week.)

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND AND COASTAL NAVIGATION)

An Order in Council, dated April 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 2, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 629; February, 1940, page 173; April, page 391; June, page 610; February, 1941, page 184; April, page 473; June, page 705; July, page 854; August, page 1013; September, page 1162; November, page 1425; February, 1942, page 234, and March, page 353) to May 31, 1942.

Trade

Hardware and Paint Stores, Quebec

An Order in Council, dated May 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 23, amends the previous Orders in Council for these stores (Labour Gazette, April, 1940, page 391; December, page 1312; January, 1941, page 70; June, page 705) by providing for a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with the federal government 1941 Orders in Council P.C. 8253 and P.C. 9514.

Clerks and Accountants, Jonquiere, Kenogami, Arvida and St. Joseph D'Alma

An Order in Council, dated April 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 2, amends the previous Orders in Council (Labour Gazette, July, 1939, page 730; January, 1940, page 69; October, page 1076; November, page 1203; December, page 1312; February, 1941, page 184; March, page 234) by providing for a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with the federal government 1941 Orders in Council P.C. 8253 and P.C. 9514.

WOMEN IN WAR INDUSTRIES

Women in War Industries is the title of a report recently published by the Industrial Relations Section, Department of Economics and Social Institutions, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

As stated in a foreword to the report, it is intended to summarize the principal personnel problems facing industry in connection with the greater employment of women in industry and to evaluate the methods which have been used to meet these problems in the United States and Great Britain.

In a summary of the findings given in the report, the following items are given as a check list of activities to be given consideration by any company facing the prospect of new or increased employment of women in production work:—

1. A preliminary survey of the whole plant to determine on what jobs women can be placed at once, and which jobs they could handle if a much wider substitution of women proves necessary.

2. Advance discussion concerning the introduction of women with supervisors and union leaders.

3. The extent of job re-engineering required where women may be substituted for men.

4. The need for any changes in the physical plant, including relocation and changes in production departments, additional rest rooms, new or increased lunch-room space, and additional first-aid rooms.

5. The available pre-employment training facilities and the extent to which these can be used to advantage.

6. New recruiting methods. Should the company itself develop new sources of labour supply or depend more upon the public employment offices?

7. Revisions in employment policies affecting women. Are requirements as to age, education, and marital status limiting unnecessarily the choice of women applicants? Are a woman's home responsibilities considered in accepting her for employment?

8. Revisions in employment procedures. Do job specifications and application forms fit the new requirements, and are interview questions, tests, and physical examinations adapted to the employment of women on new types of work?

9. Induction procedures. Do they give sufficient attention to the adjustment of women to industry, and emphasize the importance of the individual's work to war production?

10. New training problems. Does the job training require strengthening in any department, and should the upgrading training program be extended to women?

11. If the personnel staff is expanding, is there need for special training for men and women new to personnel work? Could the company co-operate with educational institutions to develop satisfactory short-time training in this field?

12. Determination of the most satisfactory daily and weekly hours of work for women in the light of available reported experience and opinion, and in accordance with the company's own experience. Is a third or fourth crew needed to limit women's hours to the accepted optimum?

13. Separate absence, turnover, accident, and production records for men and women.

14. Exit interviews and interviews with employees with poor attendance records. Can these interviews be used to better advantage to determine the basic causes of high absenteeism and labour turnover?

15. Factors involved in shift schedules for women. Will rotation or non-rotation be most satisfactory to the majority of your employees? Can mothers of young children and employees whose transportation is most difficult at night be given special consideration in shift assignments?

16. The need of at least a 30-minute lunch period and the value of additional regular rest periods.

17. Women's wage rates. Weigh both internal and external wage conditions and trends in developing a wage policy in regard to women who are being placed on men's work. If previously established differentials are to be maintained, consider the possibility of upgrading the older women employees to the new and better paid jobs.

18. Special safety efforts in connection with new women employees. Can accidents among this group be prevented or reduced through improved safety instruction, better safety devices, and stricter clothing rules?

19. An adequate medical service. Is there provision for thorough physical examinations for women? Is a nurse in attendance on all shifts on which women are employed? Is someone responsible for continuous observation of working conditions with particular concern for any new industrial disease hazards?

20. Co-operation with community agencies on outside problems which affect the employees' productivity. Can management increase the efficiency of its employees by co-operating with civic agencies, labour unions, and other companies in improving transportation, housing and recreational facilities?

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, MAY, 1942

Cost-of-Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE index number of the cost-of-living in Canada calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base period 1935 to 1939 as 100 advanced from 115·9 at the beginning of April to 116·1 at the beginning of May. The increase was due mainly to higher prices for certain foods but there were fractional increases also in the clothing and rent groups, while the home furnishings group was slightly lower. The increase in the food group was due to advances in the prices of meats, vegetables, and fruits. Egg prices averaged slightly lower. The increase in the index since August, 1939, down to May 1, 1941, was 15·2 per cent as compared with an increase of 28·2 per cent between July, 1914, and April, 1917, the similar period during the last war.

After adjustment to the base 100·0 for August, 1939 as required by Order in Council P.C. 8253 of October, 1941, the index was 115·2 at May 1 as compared with 115·0 at April 1, 114·5 at January 2, and 114·6 at October 1, 1941.

Foods advanced 25·2 per cent between August, 1939 and May, 1942; clothing 19·8 per cent; home furnishings and services 16·9 per cent; fuel and light 14 per cent; rent 7·2 per cent and the miscellaneous group 5·7 per cent.

The control of prices under an Order in Council of November 1, 1941, P.C. 8527, became effective on December 1, 1941, the Order having been amended to change the effective date from November 17 to December 1. The text of P.C. 8527 which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for November, 1941, on page 1371 provided that no person should sell any goods or supply services at prices higher than during the period September 15 to October 11, except under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In each issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE the activities of the Board in the operation of the price control policy are summarized. Prices of fresh fruits and vegetables and certain kinds of fresh, cured and canned fish were exempted by the Board from the provisions of the maximum prices regulations. The order does not apply to sales by farmers and fishermen to dealers or processors of live stock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm-made cheese, honey, maple syrup and fish, but does apply to sales by such dealers and processors and to sales by farmers and fishermen to consumers. Onions were placed under a price ceiling in January the basic period being the week ended January 10, and potatoes in March with the basic period February 2-7.

The index number of the cost-of-living was constructed on the basis of a survey of expenditure of 1,439 families of wage-earners and salaried workers with earnings between $450 and $2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was $1,453.90 divided as follows: food (31·3 per cent), $443; shelter (19·1 per cent), $269.50; fuel and light (6·4 per cent), $90.50; clothing (11·7 per cent), $165.80; home furnishings (8·9 per cent), $125.70; miscellaneous (22·6 per cent), $319.40.

The last named group includes health (4·3 per cent), $60.80; personal care (1·7 per cent), $23.90; transportation (5·6 per cent), $79.30; recreation (5·8 per cent), $82.10; life insurance (5·2 per cent), $73.30. Other expenditure not directly represented in the index was $40.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of retail prices of commodities included in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services. The figures at certain dates since August, 1939, are: August, 1939, 100·0; September, 100·0; October, 103·8; November, 104·3; December, 104·3; January, 1940, 104·2; February, 104·3; March, 105·5; April, 105·5; May, 105·3; June, 105·3; July, 106·4; August, 106·8; September, 107·9; October, 108·4; November, 109·7; December, 110·0; January, 1941, 110·4; February, 110·1; March, 110·2; April, 110·7; May, 110·9; June, 112·7; July, 114·9; August, 117·7; September, 119·4; October, 120·1; November, 121·4; December, 120·6; January, 1942, 119·9; February, 120·3; March, 120·6; April, 120·6; May, 120·9.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of the cost-of-living and wholesale prices since the beginning of the present war compared with the trend in the period of 1914-1922.

Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926 as 100 was 95·2 for May as compared with 95·0 for April; 88·5 for May, 1941; 82·2 for May, 1940; and 72·3 for August, 1939, the last prewar month. Four of the eight main groups in the classification according to chief component materials advanced during the month. These are the Vegetable Products group, the Animal Products group, the Wood and Wood Products group, and the Non-Metallic minerals group. Two of the main groups were unchanged and two were lower, the Chemicals and Allied Products group and the Iron and Iron Products group. The

increase in the general index between August, 1939, and May, 1942, was 31·7 per cent. Canadian farm products advanced 37·3 per cent in the same period, consumers' goods 30·8 per cent, and producers' goods 32·4 per cent. The increase in the general index between July, 1914, and April, 1917, was 71·9 per cent.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

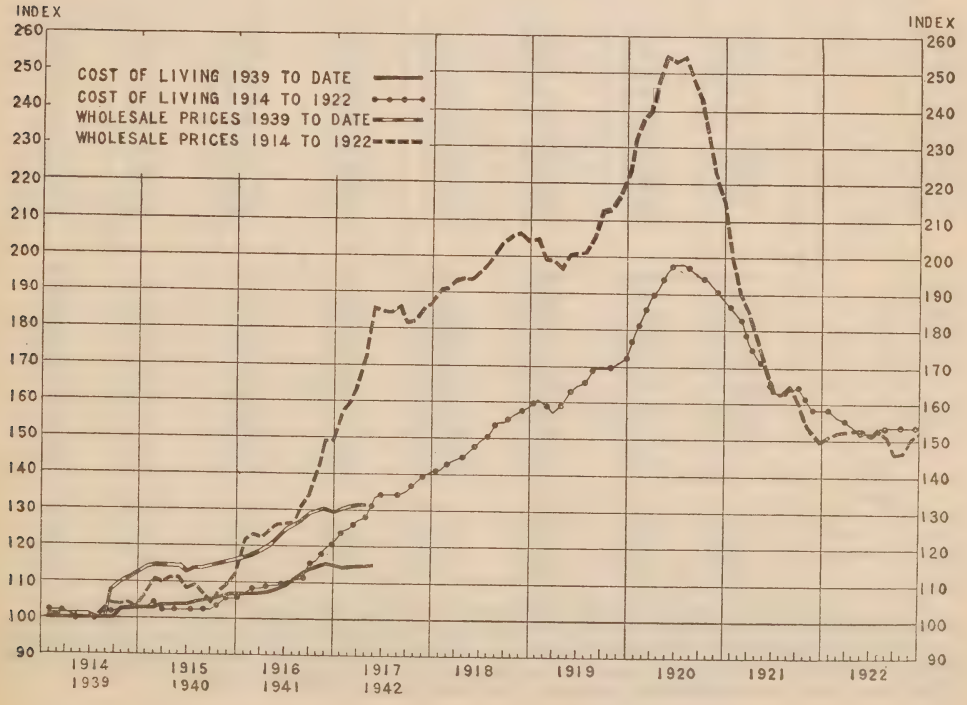
The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of seventy-six staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except the following, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers; milk, bread, shoulder of veal, leg roast of pork, unsliced bacon, dairy butter, evaporated apples, vinegar and coal oil. Information as to the prices of the foregoing, with the exception of milk and bread, is obtained by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The prices of milk, bread, fuel and the rates for rent are obtained by the Bureau of Statistics and by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

By Order in Council P.C. 8965, dated November 21, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1462), the price ceiling established by P.C. 8527 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1371) was extended to rentals charged for all real property, the order to be administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Under authority conferred by Order in Council P.C. 5003 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 995) the Board from time to time

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA 1914-1922 AND 1939-1942

BASE: PRICES IN JULY 1914 AND IN AUGUST 1939=100



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

PRICES AS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

—	Adjusted to base 100·0 for August, 1939	On base of average prices in 1935–1939 as 100*						
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
1913		79·7	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3	
1914		80·0	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3	
1915		81·6	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9	
1916		88·3	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5	
1917		104·5	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5	
1918		118·3	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4	
1919		130·0	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2	
1920		150·5	188·1	100·2	119·9	213·1	110·3	
1921		132·5	143·9	109·2	127·6	123·4	112·5	
1922		121·3	121·9	113·7	122·2	147·0	112·5	
1923		121·7	122·8	116·6	122·2	145·1	111·7	
1924		119·5	120·9	117·4	119·2	141·7	109·6	
1925		120·6	126·3	117·4	116·8	141·3	107·5	
1926		121·8	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1	
1927		119·9	130·8	114·5	114·4	135·6	105·1	
1928		120·5	131·5	117·3	113·2	135·5	104·8	
1929		121·7	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0	
1930		120·8	131·5	122·7	111·8	130·6	105·4	
1931		109·1	103·1	119·4	110·0	114·3	103·3	
1932		99·0	85·7	109·7	106·8	100·6	100·4	
1933		94·4	84·9	98·6	102·5	93·3	98·2	
1934		95·6	92·7	93·2	102·1	97·1	97·8	
1935		96·2	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7
1936		98·1	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1
1937		101·2	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1
1938		102·2	103·8	103·1	97·7	100·9	102·4	101·2
1939								
August 1	100·0	100·8	99·3	103·8	99·0	100·1	100·9	101·3
September 1	100·0	100·8	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3
October 2	102·7	103·5	106·3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7
November 1	103·0	103·8	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9
December 1	103·0	103·8	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0
Year		101·5	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4
1940								
January 2	103·0	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8
February 1	103·0	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9
March 1	103·8	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9
April 1	103·8	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8
May 1	104·1	104·9	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8
June 1	104·1	104·9	103·8	106·9	106·0	109·1	106·5	101·8
July 2	104·8	105·6	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2
August 1	105·1	105·9	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0
September 2	105·6	106·4	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·8
October 1	106·2	107·0	106·1	107·7	108·0	113·5	109·7	102·8
November 1	106·9	107·8	108·7	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·0	102·8
December 2	107·1	108·0	109·1	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·7	102·8
Year		105·6	105·6	106·3	107·1	109·2	107·2	102·3
1941								
January 2	107·4	108·3	109·7	107·7	108·6	113·7	110·8	103·1
February 1	107·3	108·2	108·8	107·7	108·7	114·1	111·5	103·1
March 1	107·3	108·2	109·0	107·7	108·9	114·2	111·6	102·9
April 1	107·7	108·6	110·1	107·7	108·9	114·3	111·7	102·9
May 1	108·5	109·4	109·7	109·7	109·2	114·5	111·8	105·1
June 2	109·6	110·5	112·5	109·7	110·2	114·9	112·1	105·6
July 2	111·0	111·9	116·6	109·7	110·5	115·1	113·0	105·6
August 1	112·8	113·7	121·3	109·7	110·5	115·7	114·3	106·1
September 2	113·8	114·7	123·3	109·7	110·9	117·4	115·8	106·4
October 1	114·6	115·5	123·2	111·2	112·1	119·6	117·3	106·5
November 1	115·4	116·3	125·4	111·2	112·7	120·0	117·9	106·7
December 1	114·9	115·8	123·8	111·2	112·7	119·9	117·9	106·7
Year		111·7	116·1	109·4	110·3	116·1	113·8	105·1
1942								
January 2	114·5	115·4	122·3	111·2	112·9	119·9	118·0	106·8
February 2	114·8	115·7	123·1	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
March 2	115·0	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
April 1	115·0	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·1	107·1
May, 1	115·2	116·1	124·3	111·3	112·9	119·9	118·0	107·1

*** For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.**

The cost of living bonus provided for by P.C. 8253 must be based on the index shown in the left-hand column. For each rise of one point in the index the amount of the bonus or its increase shall be:—(1) twenty-five cents per week for all adult male employees, and for all other employees employed at basic wage rates of twenty-five dollars or more per week, and (2) one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under twenty-one years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than twenty-five dollars per week.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA, FOR CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS AND FUEL AT CERTAIN DATES 1914 TO 1942

Commodities	Unit	May 1914	May 1915	May 1917	May 1918	May 1920	May 1922	May 1926	May 1929	May 1933	May 1937	May 1939	May 1941	April 1942	May 1942
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	lb.	24·1	23·8	30·0	36·7	39·3	29·8	29·4	36·3	21·6	26·9	27·9	32·3	34·3	34·7
Beef, round steak	lb.	.....	21·1	27·4	33·5	33·8	24·9	23·9	31·2	17·5	22·3	23·8	28·1	30·5	31·0
Beef, rib roast	lb.	.....	19·2	24·9	30·8	31·2	22·8	22·1	28·8	16·5	19·7	21·1	27·3*a*	29·7*a*	29·9*a*
Beef, shoulder	lb.	16·2	16·4	21·5	26·3	25·2	16·7	16·0	22·5	11·8	14·8	16·1	19·4*b*	21·8*b*	22·3*b*
Beef, stewing	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	13·0	12·4	18·0	9·6	12·2	13·4	15·9	18·1	18·4
Veal, forequarter	lb.	17·1	17·1	22·5	27·4	26·4	19·0	18·8	24·0	12·1	14·2	15·9	19·0	21·3	24·4
Mutton, hindquarter	lb.	20·8	21·4	28·2	34·9	36·2	28·7	30·4	31·5	21·4	24·0	24·5	30·6*c*	32·7*c*	33·2*c*
Pork, fresh, from ham	lb.	19·9	18·9	29·3	37·1	39·1	30·0	29·7	30·2	15·1	21·3	23·5	23·0	29·6	29·9
Pork, salt mess	lb.	18·5	17·6	27·8	34·2	35·8	26·1	27·7	27·1	14·6	19·9	21·0	20·2	24·0	24·0
Bacon, not sliced	lb.	25·7	24·9	37·3	50·0	54·4	40·8	42·0	38·2	19·9	28·6	30·5	29·0	39·9	39·0
Bacon, sliced	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	58·4	45·1	46·1	42·7	22·9	32·1	33·7	32·8	43·2	43·3
Fish, salt cod	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·4	21·5	20·9	21·4	17·4	17·7	18·0	20·1	25·1	25·5
Fish, finnan haddie	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	19·7	20·5	20·9	16·3	17·0	17·3	19·8	23·8	24·3
Lard	lb.	18·6	17·6	30·1	36·0	38·5	22·0	24·6	21·9	12·8	16·8	12·0	10·2	16·1	16·2
Eggs, fresh	doz.	25·8	23·7	40·8	43·9	53·1	32·7	34·9	35·0	19·2	25·5	26·1*d*	26·4*d*	36·5*d*	35·3*d*
Eggs, cooking	doz.	25·1	22·6	34·5	34·8	48·3	30·5	31·0	30·7	15·4	21·4	22·0	23·0*f*	32·4*f*	31·6*f*
Milk	qt.	8·9	9·1	10·0	12·0	15·0	12·1	11·8	12·2	9·1	10·8	10·9	11·5	11·8	11·8
Butter, dairy	lb.	27·6	32·4	42·0	48·1	65·5	38·7	40·0	44·2	24·0	27·2	23·3	32·9	35·7	35·7
Butter, creamery	lb.	32·7	37·3	47·7	53·4	72·5	45·5	43·6	48·4	27·0	30·8	26·1	34·9	39·1	39·3
Cheese, Canadian, mild	lb.	19·8	22·3	31·7	30·3	37·8	27·9	32·1*h*	33·9*h*	19·8*h*	22·6*h*	22·0*h*	24·4	36·5	35·9
Bread, white	lb.	4·3	4·9	7·4	7·8	9·2	7·0	7·6	7·7	5·5	7·0	6·6	6·7	6·8	6·8
Flour	lb.	3·2	4·4	7·7	6·8	8·0	4·9	5·3	4·9	2·7	4·6	2·9	3·7	3·6	3·6
Rolled oats, bulk	lb.	4·3	5·3	6·1	8·0	8·3	5·5	5·8	6·3	4·6	5·8	5·0	5·2	5·7	5·7
Rice	lb.	5·8	5·9	7·3	11·0	17·1	9·5	11·0	10·4	7·9	8·2	8·1	9·4	10·8	10·9
Tomatoes, canned, 2½'s	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·6	19·2	16·3	15·5	11·7	13·3	10·5	13·7	13·9	13·9
Peas, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	14·8	20·2	21·2	19·1	17·6	16·0	11·7	12·2	10·4	12·1	12·4	12·6
Corn, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	16·5	23·9	21·5	17·1	16·3	15·9	11·5	12·4	10·4	12·7	13·4	13·4
Beans, dry	lb.	6·0	7·1	14·5	17·1	11·9	8·8	7·9	12·0	3·8	7·9	5·0	6·2	6·6	6·6
Onions	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·5	13·9	5·5	8·6	3·9	4·3	5·0	6·0	6·9	7·2
Potatoes	75 lb.	91·6	77·5	315·0	155·0	512·3	114·7	297·7	102·5	78·9	141·8	129·7	104·6	180·1	183·4
Potatoes	15 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	106·9	28·2	66·3	25·5	19·4	33·1	30·3	25·5	40·0	40·9
Apples, evaporated	lb.	12·9	11·6	15·3	22·4	29·2	23·5	20·1	21·3	14·9	15·7	15·3	14·8	15·1	14·9
Prunes, medium	lb.	12·9	13·8	14·8	17·7	27·6	19·2	15·8	13·5	11·2	11·7	10·7	11·6	12·7	12·7
Raisins, seedless, 16 oz.	pkg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·0	27·7	18·3	15·6	17·1	16·9	16·7	16·7	17·2	17·2
Currants, bulk	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	31·0	23·8	18·7	19·6	16·3	15·3	14·9	14·9	15·1	15·1
Peaches, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	41·4	35·3	28·9	26·3	20·3	19·2	16·3	15·6	16·0	16·1
Corn syrup, 5 lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	70·2	52·1	45·1	42·6	39·5	44·0	42·7	46·2	59·6	59·6
Sugar, granulated	lb.	5·5	8·0	10·0	10·8	21·7	8·0	7·9	7·3	7·8	6·5	6·4	8·5	8·6	8·6
Sugar, yellow	lb.	5·1	7·3	9·3	10·1	20·4	7·6	7·5	6·9	7·6	6·3	6·3	8·3	8·4	8·4
Tea, black	lb.	36·2	37·2	45·5	56·9	65·9	54·4	71·8	70·6	41·7	52·4	58·5	70·9	84·0	84·4
Coffee	lb.	37·6	39·1	40·5	42·9	60·4	51·5	61·5	60·6	39·7	35·4	33·8	46·6	48·0	48·0
Cocoa, ½ lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·2	27·2	27·6	24·6	19·8	19·4	19·2	19·0	18·9
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Coal, anthracite, U.S.	ton	8·51	8·40	10·37	11·44	15·92	17·19	17·38	16·15	15·29	14·39	14·54	15·85	16·60	16·60
Coal, bituminous	ton	6·14	5·93	8·13	9·23	11·20	10·84	10·23	10·06	9·24	9·38	9·42	10·05	10·57	10·60
Coke	ton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·76	12·83	11·70	12·22	11·89	12·77	13·60	13·63
Wood, hard, long	cord	6·55	6·71	8·27	10·78	12·72	11·86	12·34	12·26	9·89	9·52	9·51	10·32	11·36	11·34
Wood, hard, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·56	14·33	14·45	14·64	11·86	11·31	11·60	12·42	13·63	13·51
Wood, soft, long	cord	5·07	4·96	6·01	7·95	9·71	9·29	8·97	8·82	7·37	7·24	7·14	7·63	8·35	8·30
Wood, soft, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·36	11·05	11·11	11·03	8·96	8·49	8·56	9·06	9·72	9·58

a Rolled. *b* Blade. *c* Lamb. *d* Grade A. *f* Grade B. *h* Kind most sold.

had fixed maximum rentals for housing accommodation in certain of the cities in the list on page 748. In these cities the maximum rentals already fixed continue unchanged, based in some cases on those in effect on January 2, 1940, and in the others on those in effect on January 2, 1941. The former are Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Thetford Mines, Kingston, Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria; the latter are Truro, Moncton, Brockville, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. In all other cases the maximum rental for any housing accommodation is the rental which was in effect on October 11, 1941. Provision is made under the orders of the Board for variation of the maximum rentals for any accommodation under certain special circumstances affecting the accommodation.

Retail Prices

Retail prices of meats at the beginning of May continued gradually upward. Marketings of cattle in April were lower than in April, 1941 but the total for 1942 to date exceeded the number for the similar period last year. In both the above comparisons the number of hog carcasses graded in 1942 exceeded the number in the comparable period

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal			Pork				Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Boneless fronts, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb	Fresh, loin, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast from ham, per lb.	Fresh, shoulder, per lb.	Salt, regular mess, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Medium, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**34·7**	**31·0**	**29·9**	**22·3**	**18·4**	**24·4**	**22·1**	**33·2**	**33·3**	**29·9**	**25·4**	**24·0**	**39·0**	**43·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**37·9**	**31·3**	**30·4**	**23·2**	**18·6**	**20·5**	**16·7**	**34·0**	**33·5**	**33·3**	**26·5**	**22·7**	**37·7**	**42·9**
1—Sydney	40·5	33	30·7	26·3	20·7	.....	18	34·7	36	35	29·3	23·3	37	43·3
2—New Glasgow	36·6	31·4	30·7	23·3	18·8	21·3	15	35	33·7	35	28·3	23·8	37	42·3
3—Amherst	40	33·3	33·3	25·5	18·2	.....	.....	.....	32·7	.....	23·8	21	.....	43·7
4—Halifax	35	28·4	26·9	20·2	18·5	19·7	17	31·3	31	30	24·5	21·8	39	41·9
5—Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	43·3
6—Truro	37·2	30·2	30·4	20·7	16·6	.....	.....	35	34·2	.....	26·8	23·5	.....	43·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**36·1**	**30·5**	**28·2**	**22·2**	**18·7**	.....	**17·0**	.....	**31·8**	**33·0**	**24·8**	**22·8**	**40·0**	**43·8**
New Brunswick (average)	**37·9**	**29·7**	**27·9**	**20·9**	**17·0**	**23·2**	**25·0**	**33·1**	**31·5**	**32·0**	**24·2**	**23·6**	**34·8**	**42·1**
8—Moncton	36·4	28·6	27·1	21·4	16·1	.....	25	33·3	32·5	32	27·2	23·3	33·5	44·2
9—Saint John	39·4	30·7	29·6	22·1	17·7	22	.....	31	31·9	.....	25·2	23·3	36	41·2
10—Fredericton	37·8	29·7	29·8	19·3	16	24·3	.....	35	30	.....	22·8	24·1	.....	43·5
11—Bathurst	.....	.....	25·0	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·7	23·7	.....	39·5
Quebec (average)	**32·8**	**31·2**	**26·6**	**21·3**	**15·1**	**22·0**	**21·8**	**31·2**	**27·9**	**27·4**	**22·9**	**23·1**	**36·5**	**40·8**
12—Quebec	32·9	31·6	23	21·8	12·7	21·4	18	28·9	23·2	23	22	22·7	.....	37·5
13—Three Rivers	32·7	30·3	25·4	20·1	16·4	21·8	23	30·2	26·1	28	23	21·6	40	44·9
14—Sherbrooke	36·5	34·1	29·5	24·2	17·1	25	18	34·3	30·1	30	22·9	23·2	33	36·5
15—Sorel	31·6	30·8	28	18·6	14·2	20·6	.....	.....	28·4	.....	20·7	22·1	.....	44·1
16—St. Hyacinthe	28·4	28·3	24·6	20·5	17	23	.....	31·9	25·9	.....	22	19·1	.....	44·4
17—St. Johns	37	31·3	30	22	14·8	21·7	.....	.....	34	.....	25	24·3	.....	41·2
18—Thetford Mines	26·2	30·3	21·6	20·5	14·5	.....	25	.....	23·4	22	21·8	22·6	.....	36·5
19—Montreal	36·3	33·2	29·4	21·4	15	20·9	25	32·8	30·2	34	23·9	25·9	.....	42·2
20—Hull	33·4	30·9	28·1	22·8	14·6	21·4	.....	28·8	30·2	.....	24·8	26·3	.....	39·9
Ontario (average)	**34·9**	**31·9**	**31·3**	**23·1**	**19·0**	**25·8**	**23·6**	**33·6**	**35·3**	**31·3**	**26·7**	**25·2**	**38·4**	**43·0**
21—Ottawa	36·5	32·7	33·1	23·8	18·9	22·8	.....	32·6	32·3	.....	25·5	25·4	.....	43·9
22—Brockville	38·3	34·3	33·3	23·3	20·4	.....	.....	33·3	32·7	.....	24	25·3	.....	41·9
23—Kingston	34·3	30·7	30·6	23·1	16·8	22	20	31·9	34·5	35	25·7	26	40	42
24—Belleville	30·8	30·6	29	21·2	15·7	26·3	.....	33·8	33·4	30	25·8	.....	35	42·4
25—Peterborough	35·1	31	31·7	23·3	18·5	28·8	28	33·7	36·2	28	26·4	26	.....	42·7
26—Oshawa	34·3	31·6	32	23·6	20·9	.....	25	34·3	36·2	29	27·6	23·3	42	43·5
27—Orillia	35	32	32	23	21·3	.....	.....	31·3	35	.....	27·7	25	.....	43·9
28—Toronto	37·3	33·3	35·7	24·9	21·3	26·6	18	34·7	36·1	32	25·3	27	39	45·6
29—Niagara Falls	35·9	32·7	32·3	24·3	17·1	26·5	.....	34	36·4	.....	26·5	25	.....	42·5
30—St. Catharines	37·2	33·9	34	25·5	16·9	22·7	.....	34·5	36·4	30	26·8	27·1	40	41·7
31—Hamilton	35·7	33·2	32·4	23·4	21·9	28·3	23	34·6	36·4	30	28·5	27	42	43·5
32—Brantford	34·7	31·5	30·5	23·8	17·2	26·2	25	33·9	36	29·5	28·4	.....	39	44·9
33—Galt	34·2	31·6	32·4	24	20·3	28·3	.....	34·3	36·8	.....	27·6	.....	.....	45·4
34—Guelph	33·5	31·5	30·2	22·1	21·1	26·4	.....	33·4	35·6	.....	27·3	28	.....	42·4
35—Kitchener	34·4	32·5	30·8	23·1	20·6	26·3	.....	36·4	36·8	.....	25·1	.....	.....	44·2
36—Woodstock	36·2	32·4	31·3	24·2	19·3	27·3	.....	34·3	37·7	.....	25·4	.....	.....	41·5
37—Stratford	35·5	32·7	33·6	24·3	22·8	.....	.....	33·8	35·5	.....	25·6	.....	.....	45·1
38—London	35·7	32·6	32·1	23·2	19·9	26·3	23	33·8	35·9	32	26·4	.....	35	42·7
39—St. Thomas	35·7	31·9	32·2	22·7	19·4	25·8	22·5	32·2	37	29	27·9	.....	40	43·3
40—Chatham	34·9	32·5	31·6	23·9	17	28·2	.....	33·7	36·3	.....	28·4	24·6	.....	42·5
41—Windsor	34·3	31·7	30·6	22·5	19·1	25·7	24	33·1	34·3	31	27·7	24·6	32	40·4
42—Sarnia	34·9	31·2	31·5	23·2	19·8	26	.....	33·1	33·6	.....	26·5	25	.....	43·1
43—Owen Sound	33·7	30·7	30·8	20·9	18·9	24·7	.....	31·2	33·6	.....	25·2	.....	.....	43·7
44—North Bay	37	33·2	32	23	19·3	24·7	.....	34·5	35·4	.....	28·6	25·9	.....	44
45—Sudbury	32·6	30·6	28·8	22·2	16·8	25·5	25	33	35·4	32	28	23·2	38	39·8
46—Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	35	.....	23·3	39	42
47—Timmins	30·4	28·3	28·7	21	17	23·6	23	32·5	34·1	35	26·4	25·7	39	40·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	35·1	32·3	27·7	23·3	17·3	.....	25	33	33·3	30	24·9	23·3	38	41·5
49—Port Arthur	34·2	31·4	29	21	18·2	24·3	23	33·8	35·3	32	26·8	24·1	.....	45·6
50—Fort William	35·2	31·7	28·3	21·4	17·5	25	25	34·3	35·4	33	27·5	23·9	.....	43·7
Manitoba (average)	**32·3**	**28·1**	**29·0**	**21·6**	**18·5**	**22·8**	**21·0**	**30·7**	**35·4**	**25·0**	**26·5**	**22·9**	.....	**44·7**
51—Winnipeg	33·5	28·7	28·4	21·2	19·4	22·5	22	31·5	36·5	.....	28·5	22·9	.....	43·9
52—Brandon	31	27·5	29·6	22	17·5	23	20	29·8	34·3	25	24·5	.....	.....	45·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**28·7**	**25·0**	**25·5**	**18·8**	**14·2**	**19·7**	**19·8**	**30·2**	**27·7**	**24·8**	**20·1**	**21·0**	**37·5**	**41·1**
53—Regina	32·3	27·2	26·5	18·8	16·8	21·5	22	29·7	30·3	27	21	23·3	.....	43·1
54—Prince Albert	21	19·3	20·7	.....	10·7	17	20	.....	21	20	15·3	19·3	.....	35·9
55—Saskatoon	29·3	25·5	25·6	18·3	14·7	20·5	17	29·1	30	25	21·5	20·5	35	42·1
56—Moose Jaw	32	27·9	29	19·4	14·6	.....	20	31·7	29·6	27	22·7	.....	40	43·1
Alberta (average)	**33·0**	**28·9**	**26·9**	**20·0**	**17·1**	**20·7**	**18·3**	**31·8**	**32·5**	**26·8**	**24·4**	**22·4**	**37·7**	**44·0**
57—Medicine Hat	36	31	.....	22·3	21·2	.....	.....	33	34·3	.....	23	23	.....	42·8
58—Drumheller	33·3	31	25·3	20	16·7	.....	20	.....	33·3	28	25·7	22·5	35	42·1
59—Edmonton	28·1	24·6	25	17·1	13·4	19·6	16	28·8	32	22	24·3	21·6	.....	41·5
60—Calgary	33·8	29·3	30·3	20·4	19·4	22·5	18	34·6	33·5	32	27·2	24·8	40	46·1
61—Lethbridge	33·6	28·6	27	20·1	14·7	20	19	30·7	29·2	25	21·8	20·3	38	47·3
British Columbia (average)	**37·8**	**33·2**	**33·5**	**23·2**	**23·0**	**27·8**	**26·6**	**35·9**	**35·4**	**31·4**	**26·8**	**25·4**	**43·7**	**48·3**
62—Fernie	35	30	32·7	20·7	19·3	25	.....	35	34	.....	26	23·2	.....	42
63—Nelson	36	33·2	33·7	25·7	24	.....	27	36·5	37·7	35	29·6	25·5	40	45·7
64—Trail	37·3	32·7	31·6	22·9	23	27·7	25	36·3	35·8	35	26·7	25·4	42	46·3
65—New Westminster	36·9	32·4	33·3	22·2	22·5	25·1	21	34·4	33·2	29	25·3	24·9	44	48·7
66—Vancouver	38·1	33·4	32·4	22·8	24·7	27·7	.....	35·4	33·8	27	26·7	26·1	42	51·3
67—Victoria	42·4	37·2	37·7	24·5	25·9	31	.....	37·4	36·3	28	27·5	26·9	43	50·2
68—Nanaimo	39	34	33·7	24·6	24·2	28·3	30	36·2	34·1	28	25·8	25	45	52
69—Prince Rupert	37·5	32·7	33	22	20	30	30	36·3	38·3	38	.....	26	50	**50**

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1942

Ham boiled, sliced, per lb.	Fish						Lard, pure, per lb. package	Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
	Cod steak, fresh, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Salmon, pink, per lb. tin			Grade A, medium or large, per doz.	Grade B, medium or large, per doz.		Dairy, prints, rolls, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
64·6	**22·0**	**31·7**	**20·5**	**25·5**	**24·3**	**21·5**	**16·2**	**19·4**	**35·3**	**31·6**	**11·8**	**35·7**	**39·3**	
64·9	**18·6**	**35·2**	**17·5**	**24·2**	**21·1**	**22·4**	**17·3**	**19·5**	**40·5**	**38·0**	**11·3**	**38·5**	**42·3**	
68·5	15	35	.....	22·2	19·5	20·5	17·1	19	42·8	.....	13–14	37	42·1	1
65	18·3	34·6	17·5	23·7	.....	24·8	17·5	19·5	39	.....	11	40	42·5	2
60·8	25	35	.....	23·9	19·3	23·3	18·0	19·9	40	.....	10b	.....	41·6	3
64·9	17·6	34·5	.....	24·4	.....	20·6	16·9	19·7	41·8	38	12	.....	42·4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	25·7	.....	22·2	16·8	19	38·3	.....	10	.....	42·5	5
65·3	17	37	.....	25·1	24·5	22·8	17·5	19·9	41·3	.....	11	.....	42·4	6
64·9	.....	**34·5**	.....	**23·1**	.....	**21·2**	**17·0**	**19·0**	**35·4**	**32·1**	**10–11**	**37·0**	**40·0**	7
64·3	**17·3**	**34·5**	**18·5**	**24·9**	**21·3**	**22·3**	**17·4**	**19·3**	**36·1**	**34·0**	**11·8**	**40·0**	**41·2**	
62·1	15·7	31·9	.....	24·3	19·7	23·3	17·3	19·9	36·5	.....	12	40	41·8	8
65·4	15	35·2	18·5	25·2	20·3	22·9	16·7	19·1	39·8	35·3	13	40	40·9	9
65·5	21·3	36·3	.....	25·2	24	21·6	17·9	19·6	35·2	32·8	12	.....	41·8	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	17·6	18·6	32·8	.....	10b	.....	40·1	11
65·6	**19·8**	**34·3**	**25·3**	**26·5**	**25·0**	**21·7**	**16·1**	**18·9**	**34·9**	**32·6**	**10·7**	**36·2**	**38·5**	
56·4	16	34	23	.....	22·8	21·2	15·8	18·9	35·9	32·9	12	35	38·9	12
65·9	16·5	36·5	26·5	.....	23·3	20·3	16·3	19·1	34·9	33·7	11	37	38	13
67·5	20	.....	.....	.....	29·3	23·1	16·9	19	36·9	35·4	11·1a	34	37·8	14
66·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·3	16·2	19	32·2	31·4	10	.....	39·4	15
64	24·3	35	.....	.....	.....	22·5	16·4	19·1	34·5	31·2	9	.....	38	16
67·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	15·6	19	34·7	30·8	10	.....	38·7	17
66·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	17·3	18·7	30·5	29·8	9	38	38·9	18
68·6	19·9	35·4	26·5	26·5	25·8	21·5	15·7	18·7	38·6	34·6	12–13	37	38·3	19
67	22	30·7	.....	.....	23·6	22·6	15·1	18·2	35·6	33·4	12	.....	38·5	20
64·2	**20·2**	**31·5**	**24·7**	**24·9**	**24·7**	**21·6**	**16·2**	**19·1**	**35·9**	**32·6**	**12·3**	**37·4**	**38·9**	
66·9	25	30·5	25	27·1	.....	21·5	16·2	18·9	37·7	35·7	12	.....	38·8	21
64·5	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	21·3	16	19·3	34·7	32·1	12	.....	38·1	22
61·7	19	30·6	24·3	.....	23	23	16·1	19	32·9	31·6	12	37	38·1	23
61·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·3	16·2	18·9	33·9	31·8	12	.....	38·8	24
62·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·4	16·1	18·9	33·4	30·5	12	36	38·9	25
65·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	16	19·4	37·6	.....	12	.....	39·5	26
61	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	21·5	16·2	19	30·6	28·4	12	.....	39·5	27
66	20·9	35·4	28·8	.....	28	20·3	16·4	19	37·6	33·8	13	39	39·1	28
63·4	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	20·8	15·6	19·5	35·5	33	12·5a	.....	39·7	29
62·6	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	15·3	19	37·6	.....	12·5a	36·5	39·3	30
65·2	23·3	36	30·5	.....	.....	21·9	15·7	19	37	34·3	12·5a	.....	39·3	31
64·1	18	33·5	27·5	.....	.....	22·7	15·2	19·1	35·1	34	12	38	38·8	32
66·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·1	16·3	19·1	35·4	33	12	.....	39·2	33
64·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·9	15·3	19·2	34·6	30·7	12	.....	38·9	34
64·6	.....	33·8	26·5	.....	.....	22·5	16·5	19·1	34·3	31·8	12	.....	39	35
63·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·1	15·9	18·7	33	.....	12	.....	38·7	36
64·8	.....	32·5	28	.....	.....	22·7	16·3	19·6	34·6	30·8	12	.....	38·7	37
64·9	18	28	24·7	24·5	.....	20·5	16·3	19·1	36·3	31	12	38	38·7	38
65·5	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	20·1	16·8	19·2	35·5	34	12	.....	39·7	39
64·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·6	15·6	19·2	32·3	29·3	12	.....	38·4	40
64·7	18	30·5	26·7	.....	26·7	19·4	15·7	18·9	35·9	.....	13	38	38·3	41
64·7	.....	.....	22	28	.....	21·8	17·3	19·2	35·8	33·7	12	.....	39·5	42
60·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	16	18·8	33·3	30·8	12	.....	38·6	43
63·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	16·5	19·4	38·5	.....	13	.....	39·2	44
63·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	16·9	19·3	39·5	36·1	13	.....	38·7	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	16	19·3	42·3	.....	12	37	38·5	46
64·3	15	28·8	20	22·8	.....	22·1	17·7	19·3	41·8	38·3	14	.....	38·6	47
62·9	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	20·3	16·3	19·3	39·5	.....	13	.....	39·1	48
66·7	.....	.....	22	.....	23·5	22	15·8	18·4	35·8	34·3	12	.....	38·2	49
66·7	.....	27	21	23·1	22·5	22·3	16·3	18·8	36·4	30	12	.....	38·5	50
66·0	**28·5**	**31·2**	**15·0**	.....	**25·8**	**21·5**	**15·8**	**20·3**	**34·1**	**30·5**	**11·5**	**33·0**	**37·1**	
65·9	32	30·6	15	.....	25·8	20·1	15·6	19·6	36·3	30·5	12	.....	36·9	51
66	25	31·7	.....	.....	.....	22·9	15·9	21	31·9	.....	11	33	37·3	52
62·6	**28·0**	**29·2**	**13·6**	**28·0**	**24·3**	**20·5**	**14·6**	**20·4**	**32·0**	**28·0**	**12·0**	**30·3**	**38·2**	
63·3	29·2	29·5	12·1	28	24·3	20·8	15·4	21·6	34·8	28	12	30	37·8	53
62	.....	28·3	14·5	.....	.....	19·3	14·3	19·4	29·8	27·4	12	28	39·8	54
60·1	25·4	29·2	12·6	.....	24·3	20·9	14·1	20·4	33·5	29·5	12	32	38·1	55
64·9	29·3	29·8	15	.....	.....	20·9	14·4	20·1	30	27	12	31	37·1	56
62·6	**26·8**	**30·6**	**15·4**	**28·3**	**26·6**	**21·0**	**14·9**	**19·7**	**32·1**	**26·7**	**11·6**	**27·8**	**37·8**	
61·3	28	30·7	14	.....	.....	19·5	15	19·5	30	23·3	12	.....	37·5	57
63·7	25	30	14	28·3	.....	21·9	14·9	20·5	32·4	27·3	10	.....	38·5	58
60·3	25·6	28·5	21	27·5	27	21·3	14·8	19·2	32·5	28·3	12	30	37·3	59
63·1	27·5	32·1	14·8	29·2	27	21·7	15	19·6	33·7	27·3	12	26·5	38	60
64·7	28	31·6	13	.....	25·7	20·4	14·7	19·9	32	27·4	12	27	37·9	61
66·7	**22·6**	**28·8**	**16·0**	**27·6**	**30·0**	**20·5**	**16·4**	**20·1**	**33·2**	**30·4**	**11·8**	**38·8**	**40·3**	
65·8	25·7	30	13	27·5	.....	22	15·3	21·3	32	30·4	11b	.....	38·9	62
70	26	31·6	20	27·7	30	.....	15	22	30	.....	12·5a	40	41·1	63
67·5	29·3	32	15	.....	.....	21·5	16·5	21·5	31·1	.....	12·5a	35	38·9	64
65·2	21·3	26·2	.....	.....	.....	19·1	16·2	19	33·2	.....	10	39	39·7	65
67·3	20·3	27·3	.....	.....	.....	19	15·9	18·5	33·3	.....	10	39	39·4	66
66·4	20·6	30·3	.....	.....	.....	20·5	16·9	18·9	33·9	.....	13	.....	39·8	67
68·3	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·3	19·7	33·5	.....	11a	41	42·5	68
63·1	15	25	.....	.....	.....	20·7	18·3	20·1	39	.....	14·3a	.....	42	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese, Canadian, mild, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, bulk, per lb	Cornflakes, 8 oz. package	Rice, first grade, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin	Canned Vegetables: Peas, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Corn, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Beans, baked, per 16 oz. tin	Beans, common dry, white, per lb.	Onions, cooking, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**35·9**	**6·8a**	**18·8**	**3·6**	**5·7**	**9·3**	**10·9**	**13·9**	**12·6**	**13·4**	**11·1**	**6·6**	**7·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**36·8**	**7·1**	**19·8**	**3·7**	**5·8**	**9·9**	**10·2**	**15·0**	**12·8**	**14·6**	**11·9**	**6·6**	**7·5**
1—Sydney	37·3	6·7-7·3	20	3·6	5·7	9·9	9·1	14·5	12·6	14·9	11·9	6·1	8·3
2—New Glasgow	36·8	6·7-7·3	20	3·7	6	10	10·5	14·8	12·4	14·6	12·1	6·5	7·2
3—Amherst	36·5	7·3	20	3·8	5·7	9·9	10	15	12·7	15	12	6·1	7·3
4—Halifax	37	6·7-8	20·1	3·6	5·9	9·7	10·8	15	12·6	14·5	12	7·1	7·7
5—Windsor	36	7·3c	19	3·8	5·8	9·5	10	15	13·4	14	11·3	6·9	7·4
6—Truro	37	6·7	19·9	3·8	5·9	10·1	10·7	15·4	13·1	14·5	12·3	6·6	7·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**34·5**	**7·3**	**19·9**	**3·7**	**6·2**	**9·9**	**10·3**	**14·6**	**13·9**	**14·5**	**10·9**	**6·5**	**8·7**
New Brunswick (average)	**36·5**	**7·5**	**19·4**	**3·6**	**5·8**	**9·8**	**10·4**	**14·8**	**12·9**	**14·1**	**11·6**	**6·6**	**7·7**
8—Moncton	36·1	8	20·3	3·7	5·8	10	10·5	14·9	13·4	15	11·7	6·8	7·8
9—Saint John	37·9	6·7-3	19·2	3·3	5·9	9·8	11	14·6	12·5	13·6	11·9	6·8	7·5
10—Fredericton	37	7·3	19	3·7	6	9·5	11·3	14·5	12·6	14·3	11·1	6·6	8·3
11—Bathurst	35	8c	18·9	3·7	5·6	9·8	8·8	15	13·1	13·4	11·7	6	7
Quebec (average)	**33·7**	**5·4**	**15·8**	**3·7**	**5·5**	**9·7**	**10·5**	**12·6**	**13·3**	**14·8**	**11·2**	**6·1**	**8·6**
12—Quebec	34·9	5–8b	17·9	3·6	5·6	9·7	11·4	13·1	12·8	15	11·8	6·4	8·1
13—Three Rivers	32·3	5·3	14·5	3·9	5·3	9·7	10·1	13·1	13	15	11	5·6	9
14—Sherbrooke	33·6	5·3	14·8	3·7	5·8	9·7	10·8	12·9	14·2	15·3	10·8	6·1	8·3
15—Sorel	32·8	4·7	14·7	3·4	5·2	9·8	9·9	12·5	12·3	15·4	11·3	6·5	8·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	32·3	4	16·1	3·7	6	9·9	10·5	12·3	13·3	14·2	11·3	6	8·9
17—St. Johns	34·5	5·3	17·1	3·8	5·6	9·7	11·3	12·4	15·7	15·1	11·7	5·7	10
18—Thetford Mines	33·6	5·3	14·9	3·9	5	9·7	9·1	12·5	12·9	14·3	11·6	5·5	7·7
19—Montreal	34·6	5·3-6·7	17	4	5·4	9·5	10·6	12·1	12·2	14·3	11	5·9	8·6
20—Hull	34·8	5·3-6·7	15·1	3·6	5·4	9·5	10·4	12·7	12·9	14·4	10·7	7·2	7·9
Ontario (average)	**36·9**	**6·3**	**17·2**	**3·5**	**5·5**	**9·1**	**11·1**	**13·4**	**12·1**	**12·8**	**10·8**	**6·2**	**7·6**
21—Ottawa	35·7	6·7	16·6	3·8	5·6	9·1	12	13·2	12·5	14·5	11·1	6·6	7·9
22—Brockville	34·6	6·3-6·7	14·4	3·7	5·4	8·9	11·1	13·5	13·3	13·5	10·7	6·4	.....
23—Kingston	35·1	5·3-6·7	15·8	3·7	5·2	9·2	10·5	13	12·3	13·2	10·5	6·8	7·6
24—Belleville	36·6	5·3-6·7	16·1	3·5	5·3	8·9	10·8	13·1	12·4	12·5	11·8	6·1	7
25—Peterborough	37·2	5·3-6·7	16·9	3·4	5·3	8·7	10·7	12·9	11·5	13·2	10·5	5·9	8·7
26—Oshawa	38·1	5·3-6·7	17·7	3·2	6	8·9	10	13·1	12	12·7	10·5	6·3	7·9
27—Orillia	36·5	6·7	16·3	3·4	5·1	8·9	10·9	13·6	11·7	12·7	12·2	6·1	7·4
28—Toronto	41·1	6·7	17·9	3·6	5·2	8·9	10·6	13	11·5	12·2	11	6·3	7·6
29—Niagara Falls	38	6	17·8	3·6	5·5	9·1	11·3	12·9	11·3	12·6	10·3	6·9	7
30—St. Catharines	37·9	6·7	17·4	3·5	5·4	9·1	10·7	12·7	11·7	12·3	10·4	7·1	7·5
31—Hamilton	38·7	6–6·7	17·2	3·4	5·4	8·8	11	12·9	11·8	12·5	10·5	5·9	7·5
32—Brantford	37·8	6–6·7	17·4	3·4	5·4	9·2	11·6	13·6	12·2	12·5	10·1	5·8	7·5
33—Galt	37·1	6·7	18·3	3·4	5·4	8·9	11·5	13·8	12·5	12·7	10·5	5·6	7·7
34—Guelph	38·3	6	18·1	3·3	5·7	9	11	13·6	11·5	12·5	9·6	5·7	7·3
35—Kitchener	38·9	6·7	17·7	3·4	5·7	8·9	11·8	14	12·7	13·2	10·9	6·5	7·7
36—Woodstock	34·5	6	16·6	3	5·3	8·9	11·9	13·7	11·9	12·5	9·7	6·3	7·1
37—Stratford	37	5·3	17·3	3·2	5·6	9·3	11·5	13·3	11·8	12·4	10·3	6·4	7·4
38—London	34·9	6·7	19	3·4	5·5	8·9	10·8	13·2	11·9	12·5	10·2	5·9	7·2
39—St. Thomas	38	5·3-6·7	20·1	3·7	5·7	9·3	11·2	13·3	12·2	12·4	11·1	6·1	7·1
40—Chatham	36·4	5·3	18·5	3·6	5·1	8·9	11·1	13·4	11·6	11·7	9	5·1	.....
41—Windsor	38	5·3-6·7	17·5	3·5	5	8·9	10·9	12·6	11·5	11·9	10·4	5·5	7·3
42—Sarnia	37·9	6	18·3	3·3	5·9	9·3	10·5	13·7	12·6	13·2	11·2	6·6	.....
43—Owen Sound	37·4	6c	16·7	3·2	5·6	9·5	9·9	13·3	12·7	13·3	10·7	6·3	7·2
44—North Bay	37·6	6–6·7	16·5	3·9	6·3	9·7	12·5	14·5	12·6	13·4	11·5	6·7	8·9
45—Sudbury	35·8	6·7	16·3	3·8	6·2	9·1	9·9	13·3	12·1	12·9	10·7	5·9	8·1
46—Cobalt	36	6·7	16	3·9	5·7	9·7	11·9	15	12·6	15	11·7	5·7	8
47—Timmins	35	7·3	18	3·8	5·8	9·8	11·1	14	12·7	13·2	11·9	5·9	8·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	37·1	6·7	16·1	3·5	5·7	9·4	11·7	14·3	12	13·5	12·5	7·6	7·3
49—Port Arthur	35·1	6–6·7	.....	3·6	5·7	9·4	10·6	12·6	11·5	11·5	10	6·2	7·6
50—Fort William	35·9	6–6·7	15·8	3·6	5·3	9	10·8	12·9	11·6	11·8	11·3	6·3	7·1
Manitoba (average)	**33·9**	**7·0**	**17·8**	**3·5**	**5·8**	**9·1**	**11·1**	**14·9**	**12·9**	**13·0**	**10·7**	**6·9**	**6·4**
51—Winnipeg	34·3	6·4–8	16·8	3·4	5·7	8·9	11·1	14·5	12·5	12·7	10·9	6·8	6·8
52—Brandon	33·5	6·4–7·1	18·8	3·6	5·9	9·2	11·1	15·3	13·3	13·3	10·4	7	6
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·3**	**6·9**	**21·9**	**3·5**	**5·8**	**8·9**	**11·0**	**15·1**	**13·2**	**13·1**	**10·5**	**6·7**	**5·9**
53—Regina	35·1	6·4–7·2	20·4	3·4	6·4	8·8	10·7	15	12·9	12·9	11·5	6·7	5·7
54—Prince Albert	33	6·4	22·1	3·6	.....	8·8	10·5	15·2	13·7	13·8	10	7·3	6·3
55—Saskatoon	34·6	7·2	22·8	3·6	5·4	8·9	12·1	15·1	13·4	13·1	10·9	6·6	6
56—Moose Jaw	34·5	7·2	22·2	3·3	5·7	9·1	10·6	14·9	12·9	12·6	9·7	6·1	5·4
Alberta (average)	**34·9**	**7·8**	**22·5**	**3·6**	**5·8**	**9·0**	**11·8**	**14·6**	**12·5**	**13·1**	**10·9**	**6·9**	**5·7**
57—Medicine Hat	36·3	8	23·6	3·5	5·6	9	12·5	14·8	12·6	13·1	10	6·4	4·8
58—Drumheller	35·1	7·1–8	22·5	3·6	6·3	9·3	12·5	14·8	12·8	13·9	10·7	7·1	6
59—Edmonton	33·1	7·2–8	21·1	4	5·9	8·7	11·2	14·1	12·4	12·8	11·4	7·4	6·5
60—Calgary	34·4	8	22	3·4	5·3	8·9	10·9	14·5	12·3	13·1	12·8	7	5·7
61—Lethbridge	35·8	8	23·3	3·6	.....	8·9	11·7	14·7	12·5	12·7	9·8	6·8	5·3
British Columbia (average)	**36·0**	**9·0**	**23·6**	**3·8**	**6·1**	**9·2**	**11·0**	**14·4**	**12·9**	**13·3**	**11·5**	**8·0**	**5·6**
62—Fernie	35·1	·8	23·7	3·7	.....	9	.....	14·5	13	13·3	12·4	8·3	5·1
63—Nelson	35·3	9	23·7	3·7	.....	8·8	12·4	14·6	13·8	13·8	10·6	9·1	5·5
64—Trail	35	9	23·1	3·7	6	9·3	10·9	14·2	13	14·3	11·9	8·3	5·2
65—New Westminster	34·6	9–9·6	22·9	3·8	6	8·9	10·3	13·9	12·7	12·6	11·5	6·9	5·5
66—Vancouver	35·1	9–9·6	22·7	3·7	5·9	9	10·5	13·5	12·3	12·6	11·3	6·9	5·3
67—Victoria	35·7	9	23·3	3·9	6·7	9·2	11·4	14·2	12·1	12·8	11·2	8	6·4
68—Nanaimo	40	9	24	3·8	6	9·5	10·5	14·5	12·5	13	11·1	8	5·5
69—Prince Rupert	36·8	9–10	25	4·1	.....	10	11	15·6	13·9	14·1	12·1	8·7	6·4

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in many cities. b. Including fancy bread.
c Grocers' quotations. d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1942

Potatoes (d)		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seedless, per 16 oz. package	Currants, in bulk, per lb.	Bananas, medium size, per lb.	Oranges, medium size, per dozen	Lemons, medium size, per doz.	Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar†	Peaches, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar†	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
Per 75 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, per lb.											
$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
1·834	**40·9**	**28·8**	**14·9**	**12·7**	**17·2**	**15·1**	**13·1**	**33·5**	**36·2**	†	**16·1**	†	**59·6**	
1·998	**44·2**	**26·7**	**14·8**	**13·8**	**16·7**	**14·9**	**11·8**	**39·6**	**43·2**	**37·2**	**16·3**	**34·4**	**65·4**	
2·191	47·9	.....	17	12·8	14·9	.....	14·1	39·8	49·8	36·5	16·1	34·7	66·1	1
2·093	45·5	.....	15	15·4	16·5	15	12	38·9	41·3	37·7	16·3	34·3	63·1	2
1·992	44·9	.....	.....	13·7	17·6	14·7	.....	39	42·9	37·1	15·6	34·3	.....	3
2·082	46	26·7	12·5	13·3	18·1	.....	11·2	40·8	39	36·5	16·8	34·6	68	4
1·617	37	.....	.....	.....	16	15	10·3	40·6	46·3	37·8	15·5	33·7	62·9	5
2·015	43·9	.....	.....	13·6	16·8	14·7	11·5	38·3	40	37·4	17·6	34·8	66·9	6
1·493	**34·9**	.....	.....	**14·1**	**17·6**	**15·3**	**12·5**	**41·3**	**55·2**	**37·8**	**17·5**	**34·4**	**61·8**	7
1·857	**40·3**	**23·8**	**15·5**	**12·9**	**16·3**	**14·5**	**11·5**	**38·9**	**40·9**	**37·2**	**15·9**	**34·7**	**61·9**	
2·050	45·4	.....	13	13·3	16·8	15	10·8	37·9	41	38·1	16·7	36·6	64	8
2·090	44·2	27·1	18	12·6	15·4	13·7	11·5	40·1	40·1	37·8	15·4	33·8	59·6	9
1·889	40·6	20·5	.....	12·7	16·2	14·8	12·2	39·2	43·7	36·7	15·8	34·5	63	10
1·400	31	.....	.....	.....	16·8	.....	11·3	38·3	38·8	36·2	15·8	34	60·8	11
1·861	**40·4**	**31·2**	**17·0**	**13·1**	**17·7**	**14·7**	**12·5**	**33·2**	**34·6**	**35·7**	**15·8**	**33·6**	**59·8**	
1·785	40·1	.....	.....	13·6	18·3	15·2	11·9	33·8	36·4	35·2	16·5	33·8	62·1	12
1·846	38·6	.....	16	12·9	16·9	14·7	12	31·6	35·5	36·3	16·3	32·6	62·5	13
2·007	43·9	.....	18	13·5	18·1	14·8	11·5	31·9	35·5	35·9	16·2	34·1	59·1	14
1·861	40·3	.....	.....	12·6	16	13·9	13·4	37	38·5	36·3	14·9	35·6	58·9	15
1·833	36·8	.....	.....	13·4	19·3	14·3	12·8	34·4	35·8	36·1	15·2	32·4	59·5	16
1·869	42·7	29·4	.....	13·3	18·3	14·7	14·3	35	35·7	35·7	16·5	32·9	61·7	17
1,460	32·7	.....	.....	13	18	14·2	11·1	33·1	36	34·5	16	36·2	59·1	18
2·054	45·2	32·3	17	12·6	17·9	13·9	13·4	31·5	28·4	34·1	15·2	32·4	57·6	19
2·037	42	32	.....	13	16·3	16·4	12	30·4	29·9	37·1	15·8	32·7	57·7	20
1·962	**43·4**	**31·1**	**13·8**	**12·6**	**17·0**	**15·4**	**12·3**	**33·3**	**34·9**	**35·9**	**15·5**	**31·7**	**58·2**	
2·038	47·2	37·1	.....	12	16·3	16·2	12·6	30·6	32·5	36·7	15·8	32·6	59·1	21
2·057	42·1	.....	.....	12·3	17·5	14·6	13·9	32·7	37·1	37·5	15·3	31·6	61·7	22
2·147	46·5	.....	15	12·9	16·7	14·9	12·3	33·3	34·3	35·9	15·5	30·9	58	23
2·100	46	.....	10	12·4	15·3	14·5	12·1	33·1	35·4	35·1	15·3	30·9	58·1	24
1·956	44·5	.....	.....	12·5	18·4	14·8	14·6	32	36·2	36·3	15·9	30·6	57·5	25
2·024	43·9	.....	.....	12·9	17·1	15	13·7	33·4	35·2	35·6	15·3	30·1	59·4	26
1·858	40·8	.....	.....	11·9	16·7	14·9	12·9	32·5	33·4	35·3	15·3	31·9	57·8	27
2·050	46·3	.....	.....	11·1	16·6	14·5	12·1	33·8	31·7	33·8	14·8	29·4	55·1	28
2·166	46·8	.....	.....	11·9	17·4	15·5	11·1	32·9	35·7	35·8	15	32·7	54·3	29
2·060	46·4	.....	.....	13·1	16	15·1	11·4	32·5	34·8	35·5	14·6	31·5	57·7	30
2·010	44·7	.....	.....	12·9	17	14·3	11·8	34·8	33·3	34·7	14·7	30·6	55·7	31
1·747	37·2	.....	.....	13·3	17·8	14·9	11·1	35·5	33·7	34·4	15·1	30·7	57·4	32
1·888	42·8	.....	.....	13·7	17·5	14·9	11·9	33·7	37·1	33·9	14·9	30·2	56·4	33
1·723	38·5	.....	.....	13·3	16·4	14·8	11·5	32·3	32·3	35·4	15	30·2	57·1	34
1·684	39·5	.....	.....	13·6	16·4	15·4	11·2	32·2	34·9	33·9	15·1	31·2	58·1	35
1·807	38·5	25	.....	12·5	16	14·9	11·7	34·1	34	37·3	15·3	30·1	58·3	36
1·778	39·5	.....	.....	12	16·7	14·8	11·4	33·3	34·8	35·8	16·2	31·9	58·3	37
1·961	43·8	.....	.....	12·3	16·4	14·6	11·7	35·1	33·3	35·1	15·5	31·1	57·5	38
2·053	45·3	.....	12·8	13·4	17	15·2	11·9	37	36·9	35·1	15·8	32·1	58·4	39
1·931	41·4	.....	.....	12·5	17·3	14·8	10·7	31·6	30·7	33·5	15·3	30·6	58·6	40
1·998	42·3	.....	.....	11·6	16·3	15·3	10·8	29·1	29·5	34·4	15·5	30·8	57·4	41
1·915	42·7	.....	.....	12·6	17·2	15·5	12·2	35·6	32·6	37·3	15·9	32·8	59·2	42
1·894	41·3	.....	.....	12·4	16·9	15·3	12·3	31·9	37	34·9	15·9	31·9	58·9	43
1·963	43·6	.....	.....	13	17·6	17·2	13·1	32·4	36·7	37·6	16·9	34·7	61·1	44
1·961	43·4	.....	.....	11·8	16·1	17·7	12·6	31	37·7	37·8	15·3	33·3	61·1	45
2·347	52·8	.....	17	14	18·7	16·3	.....	39·5	38·7	37·7	18·4	35·3	60·7	46
2·427	54·9	.....	15	12·2	18	17·7	13·6	33·5	34·9	37·4	16·6	34·3	61·6	47
2·186	48·3	.....	18	12·7	15·5	15·7	13·2	31·3	35·9	37	15·5	30·1	59·9	48
1·553	36·1	.....	12·5	12·1	18·1	17·9	12·6	34·3	39·4	39·5	14·7	34·5	54·6	49
1·513	33·8	.....	10	11·8	18·6	15·9	14	33·9	37·9	37·5	15·2	33·4	58·1	50
·955	**23·6**	.....	**15·0**	**13·0**	**17·1**	**15·7**	**15·1**	**32·7**	**35·3**	**70·2**	**16·1**	**56·2**	**58·0**	
·988	23·6	.....	.....	12·5	18·6	15·2	15·1	31·5	33·8	69·7	15·5	55·1	56·9	51
·921	23·5	.....	15	13·5	15·5	16·1	15	33·8	36·8	70·7	16·7	57·3	59·1	52
1·314	**30·2**	.....	**14·9**	**12·9**	**16·0**	**15·6**	**14·7**	**30·5**	**33·7**	**70·5**	**17·2**	**57·3**	**61·7**	
1·209	26·7	.....	.....	13·6	17·2	15	14·8	30·9	30·5	70·3	16·8	58·1	61·7	53
1·434	34·2	.....	16	12·6	16·9	16·7	14·9	32·1	36·3	72·2	18·4	59·1	64	54
1·467	32·4	.....	14·6	13·4	15·4	15·3	14·5	28·5	32·4	69·6	16·6	55·9	62	55
1·144	27·6	.....	14	11·9	14·6	15·5	14·7	30·5	35·4	70	17	56	59	56
1·376	**32·2**	.....	**15·5**	**12·6**	**18·4**	**15·0**	**16·3**	**28·6**	**33·9**	**68·0**	**17·5**	**55·5**	**60·8**	
1·355	35	.....	.....	12·1	18	15·5	15·6	29·1	33·5	67·3	17	56	60·1	57
1·617	37·1	.....	.....	13	18·6	15	17·9	30·3	36·7	69·3	18·3	58·1	64	58
·969	23·1	.....	15	12·8	18·2	15	16·1	30	32·9	66·2	17·1	53	58·9	59
1·634	36·6	.....	16	11·7	19·4	14·5	16	29·3	36·1	68·4	16·4	53·6	59·4	60
1·305	29·1	.....	.....	13·3	17·5	14·9	15·7	24·3	30·5	69	18·6	57	61·8	61
2·002	**46·4**	.....	**15·0**	**12·1**	**18·1**	**14·4**	**15·3**	**30·6**	**35·7**	**67·0**	**16·6**	**52·9**	**58·3**	
1·313	.....	.....	.....	13·2	17·7	15·6	15·7	.....	36·3	.....	18	.....	64·5	62
1·612	32·7	.....	.....	.....	17·7	15	16·7	35	40·3	68·7	18·5	57·6	64	63
1·670	38·4	.....	.....	12·8	18·9	14·7	15·5	29·2	37·8	70	18	58	58·2	64
2·080	46·9	.....	.....	12·2	17·4	13·6	14·5	27·7	32·3	64·9	15·1	49·8	55·4	65
2·138	47	.....	.....	10·9	17	13·4	14·5	27·8	29·9	63·5	15·3	48·9	52·2	66
2·341	53	.....	.....	11·5	18·5	13·4	15·3	30·7	34·7	64·5	15·2	51·1	53·4	67
2·391	54·2	.....	15	12·8	18·2	14·2	14·6	30·1	33·9	68·6	15·8	51·3	55·8	68
2·469	52·4	.....	.....	11·3	19·2	15	15·9	33·9	40	69	16·9	53·7	62·5	69

† Ontario and east, 32 oz. jar; Manitoba and west, 4 pound tin.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin.	Vinegar, in bulk, per qt.	Salt, fine, table, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, per ¼ lb. bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton	Bituminous coal, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	$
Dominion (average)	**8·6**	**8·4**	**48·0**	**84·4**	**18·9**	**16·2**	**4·3**	**12·8**	**5·6**	**16·601b**	**10·605**
Nova Scotia (average)	**8·4**	**8·2**	**56·9**	**84·8**	**19·1**	**12·0**	**4·7**	**13·0**	**5·8**	.....	**8·752**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·4	54·3	83·5	19·3	10	3·8	12·7	5·8	.....	7·37– 7·72s
2—New Glasgow	8·2	8·1	56·3	85·4	20·7	10	4·6	13·5	6	.....	7·05– 7·30s
3—Amherst	8·3	8·1	57·6	85	16·9	.....	5	12·6	5·8	.....	6·50–10·50
4—Halifax	8·6	8·3	57·5	85·8	21	16	4·9	13·8	5·7	.....	9·22–11·42
5—Windsor	8·2	8·1	59	85	17·3	.....	4	12·2	5·9	.....	.....
6—Truro	8·4	7·9	56·4	84·1	19·1	.....	5·6	13·1	5·8	.....	10·22
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**8·6**	**8·3**	**60·3**	**84·3**	**18·3**	**15·0**	**4·2**	**13·1**	**5·9**	**18·400**	**9·90–10·40**
New Brunswick (average)	**8·7**	**8·5**	**56·6**	**84·7**	**18·7**	**10·0**	**4·2**	**12·6**	**5·6**	**18·500**	**11·114**
8—Moncton	9	8·7	59·8	85	19·8	10	4·5	13·3	5·9	g	10·47–10·97g
9—Saint John	8·4	8·2	50·5	85	17·7	10	4·4	12·5	5·5	18·50	12·25–13·00
10—Fredericton	8·4	8·3	57·4	83·6	17·7	.....	4·1	12·6	5·8	.....	10·72–11·50
11—Bathurst	8·8	8·7	58·7	85	19·4	.....	3·8	12	5·3	.....	10·00
Quebec (average)	**8·1**	**7·8**	**46·5**	**87·2**	**20·0**	**15·4**	**4·3**	**11·8**	**5·6**	**16·489***	**9·811***
*12—Quebec	8·1	7·9	47·2	89·8	20·5	15	4·1	12·9	5·7	16·00	10·50
*13—Three Rivers	8·5	8	47·8	89·0	21·4	15	4·4	12·3	6	16·00	8·50– 8·75
*14—Sherbrooke	8	8	43·2	86·1	19·5	15	4·5	11·6	5·8	17·00	11·00
*15—Sorel	7·9	7·6	48·5	87·0	18·2	.....	3·8	10·6	5·3	16·50	9·05
*16—St. Hyacinthe	8	7·8	43·7	86·6	20·3	.....	4·5	11·3	5·3	15·75	.....
*17—St. Johns	7·9	7·7	41·4	87·2	19·6	.....	4·6	12·5	5·8	15·50	10·00–10·50
*18—Thetford Mines	8	7·6	51·5	84·8	20·2	15	4·3	12·2	5·8	18·50	.....
*19—Montreal	7·9	7·7	46·3	88	18·5	17	3·9	11·3	5·3	16·75	8·00– 8·50
*20—Hull	8·3	8	49	86·1	22	.....	4·2	11·6	5·5	16·40	11·00
Ontario (average)	**8·5**	**8·4**	**47·1**	**85·7**	**18·8**	**13·9**	**4·3**	**12·5**	**5·6**	**16·398**	**12·017**
21—Ottawa	8·3	8·1	46·9	83·3	17·7	13	4·2	11·9	5·8	16·75	11·00
22—Brockville	8·2	8	44	84	20·7	.....	4·3	11·3	5·4	16·00	9·00
23—Kingston	8·1	7·9	48·1	83·8	17·9	.....	4·6	12·5	5·6	16·00	9·00– 9·50
24—Belleville	8·6	8·4	48	85·6	17·5	10	4·5	12·3	5·9	16·00	10·00–13·00d
25—Peterborough	8·5	8·4	49	83·5	18·4	12	4·7	12·3	5·5	16·75	11·50–14·75d
26—Oshawa	8·7	8·4	52·7	85·9	19·3	12	4·3	12·4	5·9	16·00	9·50–14·00d
27—Orillia	8·3	8·2	48·1	85·5	19·5	.....	3·9	11·6	5·5	16·50	.....
28—Toronto	8·2	7·9	50	85·1	18·2	13	4·1	11·7	5·3	14·75	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	8·7	8·7	45·3	86·9	19·4	.....	4·1	12·9	5·7	14·50–14·75g	9·00–10·00g
30—St. Catharines	8·6	8·4	46·2	87·2	19·3	11·3	4·3	12·3	5·7	15·75g	10·00–13·75g
31—Hamilton	8·1	8·1	45·3	87·2	18·8	10	4·5	11·6	5·2	15·50	10·00–13·00d
32—Brantford	8·3	8·2	50·5	87·9	18·5	13	4·3	11·8	5·5	16·00g	10·50–13·25g
33—Galt	8·7	8·5	48·7	86·9	19·9	.....	4·1	12·3	5·5	16·00	10·50–13·50d
34—Guelph	8·3	8·4	46·1	85·4	18·1	.....	4·2	12·7	5·4	16·00	11·00–13·75d
35—Kitchener	8·6	8·4	42·9	86·9	19·3	.....	3·8	12·2	5·3	16·00	11·50–13·50d
36—Woodstock	8·4	8·4	48·8	85·7	18·1	.....	4·3	12·1	5·5	16·00	10·50–14·00d
37—Stratford	8·7	8·6	48·4	86	18·5	.....	4	13·1	6	16·00	11·50–13·00d
38—London	8·4	8·3	47·5	88·5	17	12·3	4	11·7	5·6	16·50g	10·50–14·50g
39—St. Thomas	8·6	8·6	48·4	86·9	18·2	12·8	4·3	12·6	6	16·00g	10·00–13·50g
40—Chatham	8·6	8·4	46·2	85	16·5	.....	3·8	12·4	5·2	16·00g	10·00–12·50g
41—Windsor	8·3	8·1	42	83·5	18·9	15	4	11·8	5·4	16·00g	10·50–13·00g
42—Sarnia	8·8	8·7	46·2	89	18·1	.....	4·7	13	5·8	16·50g	10·75–13·50d
43—Owen Sound	8·4	8·2	53·6	87·9	19·4	.....	4·7	12·5	5·5	16·50	10·00–12·00
44—North Bay	8·9	8·9	55·2	87·8	19·7	.....	4·7	14·1	5·6	17·25	12·50–15·00d
45—Sudbury	8·7	8·4	43·8	83·8	19·7	15	3·8	13·8	5·9	17·75g	11·50–15·75g
46—Cobalt	8·9	8·9	45·6	85	16·7	.....	5	13·3	6	19·00	13·50
47—Timmins	8·7	8·7	43·1	86·4	20·9	18	4·8	13·7	5·5	19·50	13·00–17·00d
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·6	8·5	43·9	84·1	20·5	16·3	4·2	13·1	5·3	17·00	10·50–13·00d
49—Port Arthur	8·1	8·1	43·8	82·3	18·6	20	4·5	12·9	5·3	16·50	11·75–14·75d
50—Fort William	8·4	8·3	43·7	83·1	20·1	18	4·6	12·3	5·2	16·80	11·75–14·75d
Manitoba (average)	**9·1**	**9·0**	**45·0**	**81·7**	**18·9**	**14·5**	**4·0**	**13·3**	**5·6**	**20·000**	**9·250**
51—Winnipeg	9·1	8·9	42·2	80·4	18·5	14	4·3	12·5	5·7	20·00	6·25–14·25h
52—Brandon	9·1	9	47·7	82·9	19·2	15	3·7	14·1	5·4	.....	5·50–11·00h
Saskatchewan (average)	**9·4**	**9·4**	**45·4**	**80·4**	**19·5**	**18·5a**	**4·0**	**14·2**	**5·4**	.....	**8·675**
53—Regina	9·3	9·6	46·4	81·1	19·1	15	3·3	13·7	5·6	.....	5·50–13·00h
54—Prince Albert	9·7	9·5	42·5	80·9	20·4	.....	4·5	14·4	5·7	.....	9·00–10·00h
55—Saskatoon	9·3	9·5	47·3	80·8	19·7	20·6	3·9	13·9	5·2	.....	7·25– 9·60h
56—Moose Jaw	9·3	9·3	45·5	78·6	18·7	20	4·4	14·7	5·2	.....	5·40– 9·65h
Alberta (average)	**9·2**	**9·2**	**44·9**	**80·7**	**17·7**	**19·3a**	**4·0**	**14·2**	**5·3**	.....	**5·313**
57—Medicine Hat	9·3	9·2	41·8	80·6	15·9	.....	3·4	14·1	5·2	g	g g
58—Drumheller	9	9	44·5	82·4	17·5	23	4·5	15	5·6	.....	4·50– 5·50h
59—Edmonton	9·1	9	46·3	78·4	18	15	4·1	13·5	5·2	g	3·25– 5·00h
60—Calgary	8·9	9·1	45·5	81·6	17·8	20	4·3	13·6	5·4	g	6·75– 7·75h
61—Lethbridge	9·6	9·7	46·2	80·6	19·3	.....	3·9	14·8	5·3	g	4·75– 5·00h
British Columbia (average)	**8·6**	**8·5**	**44·7**	**81·5**	**19·1**	**24·1a**	**4·8**	**13·7**	**5·6**	.....	**10·882**
62—Fernie	9	9·3	47·7	81	17·5	.....	4·6	14·3	5·3	.....	.....
63—Nelson	8·9	8·9	47·3	83·3	18·3	25	5·2	14·5	5·5	.....	9·75–11·50
64—Trail	8·7	8·8	43·6	81·7	19·3	25	5·8	14·4	5·3	.....	9·25–10·25
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·8	39·9	79·7	17·9	23	4·2	12·8	5·9	.....	10·50–12·00
66—Vancouver	7·9	8	41·9	78·9	19	18	4·5	12·1	5	.....	10·50–12·00
67—Victoria	8·9	8·3	46·3	82·3	20·3	25	4	12·8	5·8	.....	10·00–12·25
68—Nanaimo	8·5	8·1	46	81·8	19·4	28	5	13·7	5·5	.....	9·80
69—Prince Rupert	8·6	8·5	45	83	20·7	25	5	15	6·7	.....	11·75–13·00

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Higher prices for coal in bags. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $30–$45, according to condition and conveniences. r. Few six-roomed houses occupied by workingmen; rent for 4- and 5-roomed

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1942

Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	cents	cents	$	$	
13·635	**11·340**	**13·507**	**8·301**	**9·584**	**8·354**	**28·1**	**9·0**	**25·607**	**18·835**	
10·810	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·590**	**6·333**	**6·167**	**30·0**	**10·0**	**21·417**	**15·417**	
8·50– 9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30	10·1	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
9·70	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00c	30	10·4	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
11·00–11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	15·00–20·00	10·00–17·00	3
12·80	8·00– 9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–8·00	7·00– 9·00	5·00– 6·00	30	10	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
11·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
12·700	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**7·500c**	**20·0**	**9·8**	**19·00–25·00**	**12·00–16·00**	7
13·138	**8·500**	**10·750**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**9·000**	**28·8**	**9·8**	**24·125**	**17·375**	
12·05g	8·00g	9·00–10·00g	6·00g	7·00g	g	31 g	9·8	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	8
13·50	9·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	8·00–10·00c	26·5	9·7	18·00–27·00	16·00–20·00	9
13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	23·00	16·00	11
13·667*	***12·610**	***13·767**	* 8·708	***9·907**	***9·728**	**27·5**	**9·4**	**21·714**	**18·250**	
12·00	13·33c	13·33c	12·00c	12·00c	8·25c	26	9·5	23·00–33·00	.....	12
14·25	8·00	12·00c	6·00	10·00c	8·00c	.....	9·6	23·00–31·00	17·00–23·00	13
14·75	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	28	9·6	23·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	14
13·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·2	.....	.....	15
13·00–13·50	14·00	15·35	10·00	11·35	11·35	.....	8·9	18·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	16
13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·6	.....	.....	17
15·50	.....	11·25c	.....	8·25c	.....	29	9·4	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
12·50–13·00	17·33c	18·67c	10·00	11·00	11·00–13·00c	27	9·3	24·00–34·00	20·00–23·00	19
14·00	12·00	.....	5·50– 7·00	6·50– 9·00	.....	.....	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
14·352	**12·542**	**14·770**	**9·750**	**11·346**	**10·050**	**26·8**	**9·6**	**27·306**	**26·269**	
14·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	7·00– 8·00	28	9·8	20·00–20·00	15·00–20·00	21
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	18·00–26·00	15·00–18·00	22
14·00	12·00	16·00	11·00	12·00c	13·00c	25	9·4	25·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	23
13·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	11·00	25	9·5	18·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	24
15·00–15·50	11·00	12·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	22	9·5	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
14·50	16·00	17·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	20	9·4	25·00–32·50	15·00–22·50	26
14·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	20·00–28·00	16·00–22·00	27
13·75	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	9·2	30·00–40·00	20·00–20·00	28
12·50–13·50g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	29
13·50g	g	16·00c	g	g	g	.....	9·7	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	30
13·00	16·50–18·50	17·00–19·00	13·00	13·50	.....	25	9·4	28·00–36·00	17·00–28·00	31
14·00g	g	15·00c	g	10·00–11·00c	g	28	9·4	23·00–33·00	18·00–25·00	32
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·5	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·1	24·00–30·00	18·00–24·00	34
14·00	13·00–16·00	15·00–18·00	11·00–12·00	13·00–14·00	.....	.....	9·5	22·00–35·00	18·00–24·00	35
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	20·00–28·00	16·00–20·00	36
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	21·00–27·00	15·00–21·00	37
14·00–14·50g	g	18·00g	g	16·00g	g	25	9·6	27·00–37·00	22·00–27·00	38
15·00g	g	16·00–18·00g	g	11·00–14·00g	8·00–12·00g	26	9·7	24·00–32·00	20·00–24·00	39
14·00g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9·7	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	40
14·00–15·50g	g	18·00g	g	14·00g	7·00–10·00g	25	9·5	25·00–27·00	20·00–27·00	41
14·50g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·2	21·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	43
15·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	.....	.....	44
15·50–16·50g	g	15·75–16·50g	g	10·50g	10·50g	30	9·9	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	30	10	.....	.....	46
18·50	11·00	12·00	8·75	9·75	.....	35	9·6	p	p	47
12·00	9·00	12·75	.....	.....	11·00	26	9·7	22·00–32·00	16·00–22·00	48
15·50	10·50	11·75	8·00	9·25	.....	30	9·9	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	49
15·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30	9·8	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	50
14·625	.....	.....	**8·275**	**9·125**	8·313	**31·5**	**9·9**	**26·750**	**19·599**	
14·00–15·00	.....	.....	7·00–10·50	8·00–11·50	8·50– 9·75	35	9·9	26·00–37·00	18·00–26·00	51
12·50–17·00	.....	.....	7·80	8·50	7·50	28	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
16·375	.....	.....	**7·250**	**9·259**	**10·096**	**26·5**	**10·0**	**27·875**	**20·800**	
.....	.....	.....	8·00– 9·50	9·00–10·50	10·00	27	10·1	28·00–37·00	20·00–28·00	53
19·00	.....	.....	5·00– 5·50	6·50– 7·00	.....	30	10	20·00–29·00	15·00–21·00	54
.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	7·00–11·00	8·00	29	10	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	55
13·75	.....	.....	.....	11·00–12·00	12·00	20	9·9	25·00–30·00	17·00–20·00	56
.....	.....	.....	**5·090**	**6·000**	**4·250**	**26·0**	**10·3**	**26·125**	**18·625**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	10·3	22·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·50	23	10·6	r	r	58
g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30	10	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	59
g	g	g	g	g	g	26	10·1	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
g	g	g	g	g	4·00g	25	10·3	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	61
10·750	.....	.....	**9·031**	8·250	**4·938**	**33·3**	**10·6**	**23·313**	**17·688**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·9	16·00	14·00	62
10·50	.....	.....	8·00– 9·00	9·50–10·25	.....	40	10·7	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
.....	.....	.....	8·50– 9·75	9·50–11·25	.....	40	10·7	27·00–32·00v	22·00–25·00v	64
10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·9	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·00	4·00	30	10	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
11·00	.....	.....	7·50	9·00	7·50	30	10·8	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	4·75	28	10·6	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
.....	.....	.....	11·00	12·00	.....	35	11	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

modern houses, $25–$35 per month, semi-modern, $10–$15. s. Delivered from mines. v. Workingmen's houses are mostly of four and five rooms; modern $24–$28, semi-modern, $20–$24.

* In the province of Quebec a provincial sales tax of 2 per cent and in the cities of Montreal and Quebec an additional municipal tax of 2 per cent are not included in the prices for fuel.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	May 1926	May 1929	May 1930	May 1933	May 1937	May 1939	May 1940	May 1941	April 1942	May 1942
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	100·2	93·4	89·7	66·7	85·3	73·7	82·2	88·5	95·0	95·2
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	102·6	84·0	85·3	61·0	88·7	63·1	72·9	76·2	83·4	83·8
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	97·8	108·4	102·6	58·6	76·8	71·9	76·6	85·7	99·5	99·7
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	100·1	91·8	83·0	68·9	75·3	66·4	83·8	88·2	92·0	92·0
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·2	94·1	89·7	59·5	78·9	76·8	87·1	95·4	101·3	101·8
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·4	94·4	91·4	84·5	102·8	96·9	102·4	111·4	115·4	115·3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	97·6	99·2	80·6	64·7	85·9	69·2	76·5	78·1	78·4	78·4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	98·5	92·3	90·8	83·2	86·6	84·7	88·9	95·9	99·1	100·0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·7	95·5	93·5	81·2	82·2	78·0	85·5	99·7	104·2	102·1
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	100·4	93·0	91·3	70·8	79·2	74·0	82·3	88·6	95·1	95·1
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	99·6	96·5	98·1	64·3	80·0	72·1	77·9	85·3	96·2	96·5
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	100·9	90·7	86·7	75·1	78·7	75·2	85·2	90·8	94·3	94·2
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	100·3	93·1	87·1	63·2	87·3	69·0	78·7	83·3	87·7	88·3
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·2	94·9	91·5	84·9	94·1	94·9	100·3	106·5	108·5	110·4
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	101·6	92·9	86·6	60·8	86·5	66·1	76·3	80·7	85·4	85·8
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	99·7	99·1	92·9	75·6	98·0	87·9	94·3	107·5	114·4	114·4
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	100·9	91·5	85·2	58·3	84·6	62·4	73·3	76·2	80·5	80·9
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	101·7	83·8	82·5	60·9	83·8	60·9	70·6	75·3	80·8	80·9
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	96·5	104·5	99·1	60·1	78·3	72·8	79·1	86·8	96·7	96·7
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	100·3	93·0	91·9	51·2	87·8	65·1	68·0	69·6	79·5	80·2
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·2	103·6	94·0	58·7	68·8	68·7	78·3	82·2	112·6	111·1
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·2	94·0	89·5	59·7	78·5	76·5	86·8	95·0	100·8	101·3
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	98·9	92·6	88·5	79·4	89·5	84·3	89·7	95·9	98·2	98·7
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	99·7	93·0	88·5	56·0	85·8	66·5	75·2	80·9	88·6	89·4
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	99·8	91·1	88·9	70·4	80·1	73·2	80·5	86·8	91·9	91·6

† The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in Other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

in 1941. The price of sirloin steak averaged 34·7 cents at May 1, 34·2 cents at April 1, and 32·3 cents at May 1, 1941. Fresh loin of pork was 33·3 cents at the beginning of May 33·2 cents one month earlier and 25·2 cents at May 1, 1941. Bacon at 43·3 cents was fractionally higher than for April as compared with an average price of 32·8 cents at May 1, 1941.

The price of fresh eggs has averaged lower month by month since November, 1941. The price at May 1 was 35·3 cents per dozen as compared with 51·2 cents for November 1, 1941, and 26·4 cents at May 1, 1941. Stocks in storage at May 1 were more than double those of the previous month or of May 1, 1941, but were reported to be mostly for distribution to egg drying plants.

Production of creamery butter for the first four months of the year was about 10 per cent less than for the same period in 1941 while the production of cheese for the four months period in 1942 was more than three times that of the corresponding period of 1941. The price of creamery butter at May 1 averaged 39·3 cents per pound as compared with 39·1 cents the previous month and 34·9 cents at the beginning of May, 1941. In the same comparison the price of cheese averaged 35·9 cents per pound, 36·5 cents and 24·4 cents respectively. By an order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board effective May 1, 1942, the ceiling prices on milk and dairy products were reorganized with a view to having a more equitable and balanced price structure.

Onions advanced in the average from 6·9 cents per pound at the beginning of April to 7·2 at the beginning of May increases having been reported from nearly all localities. Potatoes at 40·9 cents for 15 pounds averaged slightly higher than one month ago as compared with an average price of 25·5 cents at the beginning of May, 1941. The price of bananas has advanced gradually during recent months. At May 1 the average was 13·1 cents per pound as compared with 11·1 cents at January 1, and 10·1 cents at May 1, 1941.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost-of-living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries are included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1941" issued as a supplement to the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources, the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 159·6 for April, an increase of 0·5 per cent for the month and of 5·8 per cent over the April, 1941, level. As compared with March, prices of food and tobacco as a whole were 1·2 per cent higher, due to the advance of 3·5 per cent in the "other food and tobacco" group, the increase in this group was mainly due to the substantial increase on April 15 in the duty on tobacco, amounting to nearly 50 per cent of the previous price. There was very little change in any of the other groups.

COST-OF-LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 199 at April 1, a decline of 0·5 per cent for the month. Food prices were one per cent lower, the principal change being a reduction in the price of eggs under an Order of the Ministry of food. There were no changes in the index numbers for rent and clothing, and very slight increases in the fuel and light and sundries group.

Newfoundland

COST-OF-LIVING.—For the first time index numbers of the cost-of-living at St. Johns, Newfoundland, appeared in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1941" issued as a supplement to the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. This showed the available figures until the end of the year 1941. The index number, on the base October 1, 1938=100, was: 131·4 at January 3, 1942; 133·8 at February 7; 135·6 at March 7; 136·8 at April 4; and 136·3 at May 2. Between October 1, 1938, and May 2, 1942, food prices had risen 55·9 per cent, fuel and light 41·1 per cent, clothing 30 per cent, sundries 15 per cent, while rent was unchanged.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1926-1930=1,000, was 1,361 for January, a fall of 1·2 per cent for the month, due chiefly to the substantial decline in agricultural produce.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 98·7 for April, an increase of 1·1 per cent for the month. This was due chiefly to the rise of about two per cent in the farm products, foods and hides and leather products groups.

COST-OF-LIVING.—The index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the base 1935-1939=100, was 115·1 at April 15, an increase of 0·7 per cent for the month. Food rose 0·8 per cent, clothing 2·7 per cent, rent 0·2 per cent, housefurnishings 0·3 per cent, the miscellaneous group 0·5 per cent, while the fuel, electricity and ice group was 0·3 per cent lower.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed further improvement at the beginning of May, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 13,064 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 workers and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 1,674,665 persons, or 21,740 more than in the preceding month. The index of employment, based on the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100, stood at 167·4, as compared with 165·2 at April 1, and 145·5 at the beginning of May last spring. The indexes for May 1 of recently preceding years are as follows: 1940, 114·3; 1939, 106·2; 1938, 107·4; 1937, 106·3 and 1936, 99·5.

The industrial expansion indicated at May 1, 1942, was on a scale rather less-than-average, according to the experience of the period, 1921-1941; the index of employment, after correction for seasonal influences, therefore slightly declined, falling from its all-time high of 175·0 at April 1 to 173·7 at May 1.

The general advance in employment at the beginning of May was accompanied by an increase in the payrolls disbursed. The employees of the reporting firms in the manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade industries were paid the sum of $47,887,408 at May 1 for services rendered in the week preceding. This was a per capita average of $28.60. The weekly average reported at April 1 had been $28.41. Including those in financial institutions, the men and women in recorded employment at May 1 numbered 1,738,018, whose earnings amounted to $49,795,070, an average of $28.65 per worker. The average pay envelope of those employed by the same establishments at April 1 had contained $28.47.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of June, 1942, the percentage of unemployment among trade union members stood at 2·4 in contrast with percentages of 3·3 at the beginning of May and 4·6 at the beginning of June, 1941. The percentage for June was based on returns compiled from 2,208 local labour organizations with a total membership of 352,821.

Report of Employment and Claims Offices.—Reports received by the Unemployment Insurance Commission from Employment and Claims Offices during the month of May, 1942, showed a moderate gain in placements over April, but a noticeable decrease from the corresponding month of 1941. All industrial divisions, except agriculture and logging, reported increases under the first comparison, but heavy reductions in services, construction and logging accounted for the loss under the second, although this was partly offset by an appreciable gain in manufacturing. Vacancies in May, 1942, numbered 52,759, applications 56,475, and placements in regular and casual employment 34,200.

Prices and the Cost of Living.—The official index of the cost of living calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices in the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 116·7 at the beginning of June as compared with 116·1 for May; 110·5 for June, 1941; 104·9 for June, 1940 and 100·8 for August, 1939, the last pre-war month. The advance at the beginning of June was due to price increases in the food group, chiefly meats, eggs and potatoes. The increase in the index between August, 1939, and June, 1942, was 15·8 per cent as compared with an increase of 33·3 per cent between July, 1914, and May, 1917, the similar period during the last war. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number on the base of 1926 as 100 was 95·8 for June as compared with 95·2 for May; 90·0 for June, 1941; 81·6 for June, 1940; and 72·3 for August, 1939. The increase in the index between August, 1939,

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and June, 1942, was 32·5 per cent and between July 1914, and May, 1917, was 85·2 per cent.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 755 shows the latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business which reflects activity in mining, manufacturing and construction, as well as in the distribution of goods was lower in May than in the preceding month a decrease having been indicated for the manufacturing group and for construction. Other principal groups advanced slightly.

The general business index averaged 136·7 for the first five months of 1942 as compared with 128·1 for the similar period of 1941. Reflecting this increase particularly is industries engaged on war contracts, the general index of employment averaged 19·9 per cent higher for the first five months of 1942 than for the like period in 1941. The numbers employed in manufacturing plants recorded an advance of more than 28 per cent in the same comparison.

Cumulative totals for the first five months of the current year as compared with the similar period of the preceding year show the output of electric power to be 18·2 per cent greater, steel production 35·9 per cent, and pig iron 57 per cent greater, cigarettes released 22·4 per cent greater, boots and shoes 12·2 per cent greater and newsprint 5 per cent greater. The value of retail sales averaged 17·5 per cent greater and the number of cars of revenue freight 10·2 per cent. The value of construction contracts declined 32 per cent in the same comparison, the receipts of gold at the Mint 7·6 per cent, and the output of creamery butter 9·8 per cent.

Strikes and Lockouts.—In June the number of strikes and lockouts recorded was 54, involving 16,069 workers and causing time loss of 41,232 man working days, as compared with 32 disputes in May involving 6,904 workers with time loss of 18,047 days. In June most of the time loss was due to disputes involving boot and shoe workers at Quebec, P.Q., shipyard workers at Vancouver, B.C., distillery workers at Ville LaSalle (Montreal), P.Q., meat packers at Kitchener, Ont., steel workers at Trenton, N.S., and paper mill workers at Mont Rolland and St. Jerome, P.Q. Most of the other disputes were of short duration and involved comparatively small numbers of workers. In May the only important disputes involved coal miners at Florence and Sydney Mines, N.S., meat packing workers at Kitchener, Ont., steel workers at Trenton, N.S., and bank clerks at Montreal P.Q.

During June 1941, there were 32 disputes involving 7,547 workers and causing time loss of 39,284 days. The important disputes involved hosiery workers at Toronto, Ont., electrical apparatus workers at Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., button factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., coal miners in Nova Scotia, loggers at Cowichan Lake, B.C., steel plant workers at Montreal, P.Q., and painters at Toronto, Ont.

Of the 54 disputes during June of this year 46 were terminated, 12 in favour of the employer, 11 in favour of the workers, 18 were indefinite in result, 3 were partially successful and 2 were settled by compromise. Eight disputes, involving 4,920 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month.

Reinstatement in civil employment of persons discharged from active service

On July 10 the House of Commons passed Bill 5 to provide for the reinstatement in civil employment of persons discharged from service in His Majesty's Forces. The Bill was introduced by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell on March 6 and was amended by the Special Committee on Canteen Funds. It applies to men and women on active service in the naval, military or air forces, to the Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters for Service in the United Kingdom and to persons called out under the National Resources Mobilization Act. It also includes Canadian merchant seamen employed for at least six months on Canadian or foreign ships except ships of an enemy of the United Nations. Application for reinstatement must be made within three months after discharge in Canada or within four months after discharge overseas.

(The provisions of the Bill originated in Order in Council P.C. 4758 of June 27, 1941. In announcing this Order in the House of Commons last year, the then Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, stated that at the next session of Parliament the Government would supplement the Order by legislation. Both the Minister's statement and the Order were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1941, page 803.)

New provisions for assisting vocational training in Canada

Bill No. 64 (Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942) which repeals the Vocational Educational Act, 1931, received its third reading on June 13. The Bill makes provision for the Dominion Government conducting, in co-operation with the Provinces, any vocational training which is necessary for the war effort including training workers for war industries, tradesmen for the various branches of the Armed Forces and rehabilitation training for

persons discharged from the Armed Forces and approved for training by the Minister of Pensions and National Health. The cost of this training will be borne by the Dominion.

The Bill also provides for the continuation of those projects formerly carried on under the Youth Training Act, 1939. Looking toward the post-war period, provision is made for training projects connected with the conservation and development of the natural resources of the crown, and projects comprising forestry and mining and prospecting, etc. Another post-war measure is the provision of Dominion financial assistance to the provinces for vocational training on a basis equivalent to the secondary school level.

All projects will be carried on under agreements with the Provincial Governments with the Dominion paying a maximum of 50 per cent of the costs.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1942			1941		
	June	May	April	June	May	April†
Employment Index(1)		**167·4**	**165·2**	**152·9**	**145·5**	**141·3**
Unemployment percentage (trade union members)(3)	2·4	3·3	4·5	4·6	5·5	6·6
Prices, wholesale, Index(1)	**95·8**	**95·2**	**95·0**	**90·0**	**88·8**	**86·6**
Cost of living index(2)	**116·7**	**116·1**	**115·9**	**110·5**	**109·4**	**108·6**
Retail sales unadjusted index(2)		159·4	154·8	133·9	142·9	135·6
Retail sales adjusted index(6)(2)		149·1	155·7	134·3	134·5	135·1
Wholesale sales(2)		158·6	154·5	140·6	148·6	141·6
Common stocks index(2)	†61·8	62·0	61·1	64·0	63·9	65·8
Preferred stocks index(2)	96·5	95·4	94·5	96·8	96·3	97·9
Bond yields, Dominion, index(2)	†98·6	99·5	99·6	101·9	101·1	100·6
Physical Volume of Business Index(6)(2)		**131·8**	**140·4**	**137·1**	**134·2**	**130·7**
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION(2)		139·0	152·7	150·4	144·7	141·5
Mineral production(2)		132·0	130·4	125·6	140·8	121·8
Manufacturing(2)		144·8	159·7	143·5	143·4	143·3
Construction(2)		97·5	145·0	286·8	178·5	177·9
Electric power(2)		146·1	144·3	123·3	129·1	126·1
DISTRIBUTION(2)		119·0	118·5	112·9	114·9	110·9
Trade employment(2)				121·8	121·6	120·5
Carloadings(2)		142·3	140·3	133·9	138·6	129·3
PRODUCERS' GOODS(2)		153·5	162·0	159·9	152·7	139·5
CONSUMERS' GOODS(2)		110·5	119·8	114·8	115·9	113·5
Customs duty collected $			13,335,098	11,696,502	12,520,481	13,243,432
Bank debits to individual accounts $		3,790,963,595	3,733,218,977	4,240,629,935	3,265,871,770	2,984,165,460
Bank notes in circulation(8) $		488,500,829	480,877,819	384,219,083	361,822,103	364,896,139
Bank deposits in savings $		1,555,675,615	1,537,144,724	1,466,936,129	1,695,182,121	1,707,557,890
Bank loans, commercial, etc. $		1,115,096,158	1,155,818,008	1,191,085,437	1,031,765,466	1,012,157,670
Railway—						
Car loadings, revenue freight cars(9)	266,384	261,392	256,673	255,867	245,526	233,151
Canadian National Railways, revenues $	31,789,000	29,687,000	28,316,000	25,642,000	26,721,000	24,649,000
Operating expenses $			18,594,913	16,373,067	16,452,831	15,422,154
Canadian Pacific Railway, traffic earnings $		21,522,075	20,621,507	18,497,000	19,276,671	16,654,790
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $		17,288,515	17,065,360	14,427,960	15,094,852	13,505,625
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles			4,439,013,000	4,380,510,000	4,386,613,000	3,818,466,805
Building permits $	9,979,288	9,250,895	11,295,975	11,668,324	17,099,935	15,971,760
Contracts awarded(10) $	46,756,200	23,895,000	22,512,100	85,747,500	40,875,600	23,567,200
Mineral production—						
Pig iron tons	167,961	171,386	160,408	125,790	113,624	103,326
Steel ingots and castings tons	254,163	272,247	264,988	209,622	206,110	200,680
Ferro-alloys tons	14,664	19,428	18,128	16,463	15,117	16,161
Gold ounces			420,795	453,987	449,185	439,556
Coal tons		1,299,694	1,511,872	1,157,727	1,222,976	1,232,801
Timber scaled in British Columbia bd. ft.		338,253,210	288,034,268	355,229,396	375,373,644	341,124,112
Flour production bbls.		1,481,449	1,960,900	2,117,976	2,121,397	1,660,897
Footwear production pairs		2,816,452	2,774,128	2,781,325	2,843,157	2,691,248
Output of central electric stations k.w.h.		3,174,764,000	3,082,740,000	2,560,060,000	2,805,394,000	2,693,353,000
Sales of insurance $			35,678,000	33,319,000	35,670,000	34,999,000
Newsprint production tons		251,831	277,740	273,700	284,770	279,996
Automobile prod., cars, trucks, etc.				25,753	26,585	27,584

* Many of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† Week ended June 25, 1942.

(1) Base, 1926=100. (2) Base, 1935-1939=100. (3) Figures are for the end of the preceding month.

(6) Adjusted, where necessary for seasonal variation. (8) Notes in the hands of the public.

(9) Figures for four weeks ended June 27, 1942, and corresponding previous period.

(10) MacLean's Building Review.

The Bill also sets up a Vocational Training Advisory Council to advise the Minister on the operation of the Act.

Standards adopted in welfare program for children of war workers

A schedule of standards to be put into effect in facilities and agencies providing for care of children of war workers was established at a meeting in Ottawa on July 7.

Convened by Mrs. Rex Eaton, Director of the Women's Division of National Selective Service, the meeting was attended by:

Mr. Paul Goulet, Associate Director, National Selective Service.
Dr. Jean Gregoire, Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, Quebec.
Mr. B. W. Heine, Department of Public Welfare, Ontario.
Mr. J. W. Band, Department of Public Welfare, Ontario.
Dr. K. S. Bernhardt, Acting Director, Institute of Child Study, Toronto.
Dr. George Davidson, Executive Director, Canadian Welfare Council.
Miss Marion Harlow, Nutritions Services.
Mr. N. S. Boyd, Man-power Records.

Under provisional agreements between the Federal government and the governments of Ontario and Quebec, arrangements were made to provide for the children of mothers engaged in war industries, foster-home care, day-nursery care for pre-school-age children, and the care of school children outside school hours on Saturdays, and during vacations.

The Ontario Government has approved the agreement, and Quebec has signified its intention of doing so.

Mrs. Eaton stated that the scheme is to be commenced as soon as possible, although it might be a matter of weeks, but the necessary provincial advisory committees and the local committees will be established immediately. The Director of the Women's Division also emphasized the importance of capable, interested workers, volunteering to staff the child-caring units, working under a minimum of two supervisors.

The meeting decided that the field of child care being organized is mainly professional, and will necessitate care of skilled assistants, whether voluntary or professional.

A director, paid and working full time in charge of each group of not less than 20 children, and possibly not more than 50, will be required to have field nursery and child psychology training, while her assistant will need adequate nursery school training.

It was considered that a minimum staff of five will be essential in a unit for supervising rest, play, and work of children in day nurseries. Other standards considered were: health, nutrition, daily rest, plant and equipment, and records.

It was agreed that standards for central administration centres will be set up after experience has given local committees, provincial advisory committees, and the federal government, a basis to appraise requirements.

In provision for health care, there will be physical examinations of children before their admittance to units, emergency first aid, and provision for isolation before a child's ill condition is medically checked.

A nutritional program will be adopted by the centres, the children to receive two or three good meals a day, as required. The committee agreed that the minimum size for a plant should be three playrooms, the size of these depending on the number of children, with adequate washroom, kitchen, and cloakroom facilities, a staff room and fenced outdoor playgrounds.

Each nursery will have whatever play equipment is necessary for a suitable program of play and study, as well as cots so that children may rest at certain intervals during the day.

The child-caring scheme was recognized as a rare opportunity for making behaviour records which could be of importance in future psychological work.

Extension of assistance to science students entering Canadian universities

Some 500 young men and women who have matriculated from secondary schools throughout the country will be aided in entering universities this fall in certain engineering and science courses, according to a recent announcement by the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell.

This plan is an extension of the Government's present program of student aid, and in most provinces will be financed by equal contributions from the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The proposal arises from the results of a survey of the requirements of the armed forces and war industry for technical personnel.

Students thus aided in their first year will be required to take courses acceptable to the Director of National Selective Service. In the main the greatest need is for students to enter physics, mechanical, electrical and civil engineering.

The selection of students will be made from those who have shown the best standing in mathematics and science subjects while at secondary schools. Aid will be given in accordance with the need of the individual as well as his academic record.

Assistance will take the form of loans or grants, and students will be required to sign

an agreement that they will make their services available in the war effort as required in the capacity for which they have been trained. Committees will be established in each Province representing the Regional Director of War Emergency Training of the Department of Labour, the Director of National Selective Service, the Provincial Department of Education and the university where the students may attend either by choice or by direction.

An effort will be made to contact top-ranking students through their examination records, but those who require aid, and who have taken a good standing to date, may apply direct to the Office of the Director of National Selective Service, Motor Building, Ottawa, if they are residents in the Province of Ontario. In Quebec they apply to the Provincial Secretary. Students living in other Provinces should apply to the Department of Education of their home Province in the first instance. This step has become necessary in order to maintain the necessary reserves of technical personnel in training for the requirements of the armed forces and war industries.

Progress in establishment of labour-management co-operation in Canadian industry

From several sources the necessity for labour-management co-operation in the increasing of war production and in the promotion of improved industrial relations as an enduring factor in industry has been emphasized.

The first step in this direction was the establishment of Joint Production Committees in the aircraft industry. This action originated in a recommendation, dated December 23, 1941, from Aircraft Lodge No. 712 of the International Association of Machinists, addressed to Mr. Ralph Bell, Director-General of Aircraft Production, Department of Munitions and Supply, which stated:

"Believing that nothing less than complete government-management-labour co-operation will suffice to bring about maximum production, Lodge 712 is ready to put every effort into bringing this about."

Following this recommendation, the first Joint Production Committee was set up in January, 1942, in Fairchild Aircraft Limited (of Canadian Vickers Ltd.) and Noorduyn Aviation Ltd.

Then, at its 1942 convention in Toronto, following an address by Mr. Elliott M. Little, Director of National Selective Service, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association adopted the following resolution:

"In order that the constructive benefits being experienced through employer-employee co-operation in many plants may be extended, it is recommended that full co-operation between employers and employees be developed in the manner best suited to individual concerns so as to achieve maximum production and an allout effort to win the war."

To more clearly define and promote a program for better employer-employee relations, a section is in process of organization in National Selective Service. The purpose of the section is to indicate the benefits of better relations, not only in terms of increased production for war purposes, but in the solution of future problems involving both labour and industry. Progress is already being made on the formation of management-labour production committees in several plants as one of the immediate problems of war production.

Decisions of National War Labour Board

Of the 169 cases in which Findings and Directions were delivered by the National War Labour Board to June 30, 1942, 96 had to do with wage increases, 20 with cost of living bonuses and 53 were miscellaneous. Of the wage cases, 91 were granted in full or in part and 5 were refused. Of the cost of living bonus cases 19 were granted and one was refused. Of the miscellaneous cases 46 were granted and 7 were refused.

Of the cases dealt with, 118 applications originated with employers, 27 with employees and 24 were made jointly.

An additional 22 cases were closed as not requiring a decision, and 7 cases were sent to Regional Boards as coming within their jurisdiction.

Case Statistics to June 30, 1942

	Opened	Closed	Pending
National Board...	236	198	38
P.E.I.	32	30	2
N. S.	218	211	7
N. B.	161	153	8
Que.	1246	1164	82
Ont.	2126	2109	17
Sask.	507	489	18
Alta.	438	398	40
Man.	479	465	14
B. C. (to June 15)	738	682	56
Total	6181	5899	282

Order *re* control of employment of persons loading and unloading ships

The following Order in Council (P.C. 6004) establishing regulations respecting employment of persons engaged in loading and unloading of ships was passed on July 13:

Whereas the Minister of Labour reports that it is desirable in the interests of public safety and the protection of property that the employment of persons engaged in the loading and unloading

of ships should be carefully controlled for the duration of the war and that no such provision has been made at certain ports;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to make the following regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly.

REGULATIONS

1. The Minister of Labour shall have power to issue orders prescribing a system of work permits for the employment of persons in the loading and unloading of ships at any port he may designate and to make such arrangements as he deems necessary for the issuance and revocation of such permits. Such orders shall become effective upon publication in the *Canada Gazette*.
2. The Unemployment Insurance Commission, the Director of National Selective Service and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall furnish such assistance as the Minister of Labour may require in the establishment and administration of any such system of work permits.
3. The official designated by the Minister of Labour to supervise the establishment and administration of such system of work permits at any port shall, if practicable, arrange for the appointment of a joint committee representative of the employers and employees concerned to advise him about the establishment and administration of such system.
4. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of any order made under authority of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon indictment or summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding $500 or to both such imprisonment and such fine.

Retirement of Gerald H. Brown as Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour

The retirement, on superannuation, of Mr. Gerald H. Brown as Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, effective July 31, marks the official termination of a career spent in the service of the Department of Labour for the past thirty-three years.

As Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, he has been continuously in touch with labour problems in Canada under 14 successive ministers of labour since 1909, and has assisted in the framing and administration of much of the labour and social legislation of the past three decades. As Canadian government delegate to the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations, he has participated in the preparation of conventions relative to working conditions, social insurance, etc., which were adopted and in effect prior to the war, practically all over the world.

The administration of the Government's fair wage policy was under Mr. Brown's direction since its inception, and during the past two years he has been in charge, under the Minister of Labour, of the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Since the death last fall of M. S. Campbell, chief conciliation officer, he has had general oversight of the federal conciliation service for the prevention and settlement of labour disputes.

In 1940 he was in charge of the drafting of the Unemployment Insurance Act, and during the first year of the war was responsible for the preparation of a number of orders in council in regard to labour matters.

Mr. Brown's work took him into all of the provinces of the Dominion and on numerous occasions he represented the government of Canada on official missions to the United States and to great Britain, France and Switzerland, with occasional visits to Germany and Italy.

Prior to entering the Government service, Mr. Brown was correspondent for several Canadian, United States and British newspapers in the Parliamentary Press Gallery at Ottawa, and is a former president of that section of the Fourth Estate.

He is also a former president of the Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs of Canada and of the Ottawa Canadian Club, as well as of the Ottawa branch of the League of Nations Society. One of the founders in Canada of the Boy Scouts Association, he was its honorary Dominion secretary for many years. His interest in civic affairs found scope in the Civic Playgrounds Commission of which he was chairman for fourteen years.

M. M. Maclean appointed Chief Conciliation Officer Department of Labour

The appointment of M. M. Maclean of Ottawa, and prominent in Canadian Labour organization, as Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour, effective from August 1, was announced on July 17 by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.

This appointment, which was approved by the Civil Service Commission, brings into the national service at a critical time, an officer of proven experience and outstanding ability in the field of conciliation work and in the negotiation of labour agreements.

The new chief of the Department's Conciliation Service was born at Lansdowne, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, in 1887. He entered the service of the Intercolonial Railway in 1903. He was one of the founders of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and in 1908 became its first secretary-

treasurer. Resigning this office in 1913, he later was engaged in the newspaper business in Halifax. In 1917, he was invited to return to the position of secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood, and in the same year was elected Editor and Manager of its official publication. He has been opposed for election to these offices only once in the thirty years during which he held these positions.

As a labour editor he advocated the broadening of his organization on a national basis, and suggested editorially in the Canadian Railway Employees' Monthly the formation of a national centre for national and independent unions which culminated in the organization of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour in 1927. He served on its Executive Committee for a number of years. Subsequently, in 1940, he drafted the principles on which the international industrial unions and the All-Canadian Congress of Labour unions agreed to amalgamate, and has since then been a member of the Executive Committee of the Congress.

These practical contacts—dating to 1910 when he was Secretary of the General Grievance Committee of his Brotherhood on the old Intercolonial Railway—gave Mr. Maclean wide general experience in the negotiation of collective agreements and in conciliation work. He has represented his organization before numerous Boards of Conciliation, and for a number of years was a member of Canadian National Railway Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. More recently he has represented various Canadian Congress of Labour unions before Boards of Conciliation and Commissions.

In 1913 he married Edna Scriven of Halifax. Their family is decidedly an active service family. One son, Kenneth, who was a sergeant-observer in the R.C.A.F., was killed in action overseas in September, 1941; another son, Murray, is also a sergeant-pilot in the R.C.A.F.; a third son, Murdock, is now a probationary Sub-Lieutenant with the R.C.N.V.R., while their only daughter was recently married to Lieutenant Jack Calcutt of the Armoured Tank Corps.

As an indication of the Chief Conciliation Officer's labour contacts, he was holding the following positions at the time of his appointment:

National Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and other Transport Workers; Editor and Manager of its official publication, The Canadian Railway Employees' Monthly; Managing Director and Secretary-Treasurer, Mutual Press Limited, Ottawa; Executive Committee Member, Canadian Congress of Labour; representative of the Congress on the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee and the Minister of Labour's Consultative Committee.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Five applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month of June and one board was established. Two applications, which did not meet the requirements of the statute, were rejected. Five disputes were referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners for investigation and four reports were received from Commissioners during the month.

Full particulars with regard to recent proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be found in the section beginning on page 761.

Supplement on Prices in Canada

"Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1941" has been issued as a supplement to the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. It deals with the movement in retail prices and the cost-of-living as well as with wholesale prices in Canada during 1941 and previous years. Statistics are also given showing the movement of prices in certain other countries throughout the world.

A supplement "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada" will be issued with a forthcoming number of the LABOUR GAZETTE. A table of index numbers for the period 1901-1941 was given in the issue for May on pp. 632-34.

Report on Labour Legislation in Canada

The Report on Labour Legislation in Canada which has been issued annually by the Department of Labour since 1915 will not be published this year. Legislation enacted in 1941 and 1942 will be included in one report to be issued early next year.

Inter-American conference on social security

Delegations from the United States, Canada and Mexico, as well as from all the Central and South American countries, are expected to be present at the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in Santiago, Chile, in September, according to a recent announcement by Edward J. Phelan, acting director of the International Labour Office, which is in charge of the technical preparations for the meeting.

Chief purpose of the conference is the establishment of closer co-operation among the countries of this hemisphere in the field of

social security. Among its immediate objectives is the solution of such pressing problems as ways to meet the current shortage of hospital equipment and pharmaceutical products for health institutions.

Attending the conference will be a number of leading figures in the social security field, together with delegations from the participating governments.

"The war has forced every country to utilise to the utmost its manpower and material resources, and social security services have been called upon to make a supreme effort to preserve and strengthen the health and productive capacity of the working population," Mr. Phelan pointed out.

"We expect the Santiago conference will furnish a unique opportunity to develop effective collaboration among the social security institutions of the Western Hemisphere and to set up a constructive program of action."

Canada will be represented by the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Canadian Minister to Chile, and by M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Chile.

Preventing strikes in India

The Government of India issued in March a general order applicable to all industries requiring that two weeks' notice be given of any intended strike or lock-out and declaring that if a dispute is referred to a Court of Inquiry or Board of Conciliation a strike or lock-out is illegal during the proceedings and for two months thereafter.

The Order was issued under the authority of a Defence of India Rule which empowers the Central Government to issue general or special orders referring industrial disputes to conciliation or adjudication and also prohibiting strikes and lock-outs. The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 stipulated that, in the case of public utilities, fourteen days' notice must be given before a strike or lock-out is begun. The Act also authorized the Central Government, in regard to railways and Government works and the local governments in regard to other undertakings, to issue orders requiring that industrial disputes be referred to Courts of Inquiry or Boards of Conciliation.

Joint Production Committees in British Engineering Industry—Employment of Women

Featuring the Conference of the National Committee of the British Engineering Union, held during the week of June 15, was the emphasis on production, as a result of which a ten-point program was adopted.

(The Production Ministries and the Ministry of Labour have regional representatives and the possibility of achieving greater co-ordination of the activities of these various representatives has for some time been under consideration. In recent months the Select Committee on National Expenditure set up by the House of Commons and a special committee established under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Citrine made extensive recommendations on the matter.)

The Amalgamated Engineering Union Committee included in its ten points recommendations that the Production Minister be given full power to operate a single plan for the control of industry, with the existing regional boards being given complete jurisdiction within their regions to organize and use productive resources and with joint production committees being organized in all factories. It was advocated that the union be accorded direct representation in all the stages, from the joint production committees through the regional boards to the central planning authority. In the other points it was recommended that piece-work prices be safe-guarded, that arrangements regarding shopping time and nursery facilities be extended and that welfare and canteen arrangements be improved.

The Committee also passed a number of resolutions relating to women workers. Union members were urged to give maximum assistance in training women both at the trade and in trade unionism, and to vote in favour of the admission of women to the union in a ballot which was then taking place. It was decided to approach employers for the establishment of the principle of equal pay for equal work and for a reduction of the period during which women receive less than the men's rate

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Course in Industrial Accident Prevention.

The Extension Department of the University of Toronto has issued a volume containing the lectures given in the second course on Industrial Accident Prevention sponsored jointly by the University and the Toronto-York Division of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations. The lectures were delivered between November 10, 1941, and February 24, 1942, by experts in the different branches of the subject and covered the following topics: industrial organization for accident prevention, safeguarding the working place, the influence of work conditions on health, personal protection, the mechanics, function and implication of compensation claim reporting, first aid and medical aid: clinics and rehabilitation, fire and its causes, the human factor in accidents, effect of poisonous substances in industry, workmen's compensation for industrial accidents, the industrial physician's part in the prevention and control of industrial accidents, and introducing the new man to the job.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

IN the month of June five applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour, as follows:—

1. From employees of the Allison Logging Company, Limited, the Kelley Logging Company, Limited, J. R. Morgan, Limited, and Pacific Mills, Limited, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. The dispute, arising out of the employees' request for recognition of Local 1-71, International Woodworkers of America, as their collective bargaining agency and for a written collective agreement, was said to affect 497 workers directly.

2. From employees of the Anglo-Canadian Wire Rope Company, Limited, Lachine, P.Q., members of Lodge 1288, International Association of Machinists. Approximately 100 employes were said to be directly affected by the dispute, which has arisen out of their request for a new collective agreement providing for union recognition, wage adjustments and changes in the present system of holidays with pay.

3. From employees of the Plessisville Foundry, Plessisville, P.Q., members of the National Catholic Union of Foundry Employees of Plessisville. Approximately 275 employees were said to be directly affected by the dispute, which has arisen out of their request for union recognition and a collective agreement providing for increased wages and changes in hours of labour and working conditions.

4. From employees of the Shipbuilding Division of the Pictou Foundry and Machine Company, Limited, Pictou, N.S., members of Local 565, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America. The dispute, arising out of the employees' request for union recognition and a collective agreement in respect to wage rates and working conditions, was said to affect 450 workers directly and 1,100 indirectly.

5. From employees of the Mohawk Street Plant of Brantford Coach and Body, Limited, Brantford, Ont., members of Local 397, United Automobile Workers of America. Approximately 375 employees were said to be directly affected by the dispute, which has arisen out of their request for union recognition and a collective agreement.

Board Established

On June 5 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the McLennan Foundry and Machine Works, Limited, Campbellton, N.B., and its employees, members of Local 1456, International Association of Machinists (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 660). The personnel of the board is as follows: Mr. A. B. Lumsden, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. F. C. Sherwood, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. A. F. Bisson, appointed on the nomination of the employer. All three reside in Campbellton.

56615—2½

Applications Rejected

An application was received in May, 1942, from the Wabash Railroad Company, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A., for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute affecting engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen in the company's employ in Canada, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 660). The Minister of Labour has decided that the matters in question do not constitute a dispute within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and that, in the circumstances, a board will not be established.

An application was received in May, 1942, from employees of the Distillers Corporation, Limited, Ville La Salle, P.Q., members of the Federation of Commercial and Industrial Employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 660). Having ascertained the nature of the products of the plant in question, the Minister of Labour decided that this dispute does not fall within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as extended by Order in Council, P.C. 3495, as amended. In the circumstances, the parties concerned were advised that a board could not be established.

Disputes Referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

On June 10 Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Dominion Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, and employees in its Ordnance Plant, Burnaby, B.C., members of Local 2655, Steel Workers Organizing Committee, in connection with which an application had been received in May, 1942, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation

and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 660).

On June 11 Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between Brunner Mond, Canada, Limited, Amherstburg, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 89, United Automobile Workers of America, in connection with which an application had been received in May, 1942, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 660).

On June 13 Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, was authorized as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dismissal of certain employees of De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, allegedly on account of their membership in the United Automobile Workers of America. The Commissioner's report, received on June 30, stated that ten employees had been discharged on June 4 and 5. It was the opinion of the Commissioner that the laying-off of nine of these employees had been warranted by production conditions, but that discrimination had been shown one employee on account of his activity on behalf of the union. The Commissioner recommended that this employee be reinstated at the same rate of pay, the reinstatement to be effective as of the date of his discharge, and an order to this effect was issued by the Minister of Labour.

On June 18 Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the alleged unjust dismissal of two employees of the Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

On June 19 His Honour Judge I. W. Macdonell, Toronto, was appointed Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between Dumarts, Limited, Kitchener, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 139, Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, in connection with which a strike had occurred on May 12 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, pages 672-673, and article entitled "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during June, 1942" appearing elsewhere in this issue).

Other Reports of Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

A report was received on June 6 from Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of a dispute between the Rolland Paper Company, Limited, St. Jerome and Mont Rolland, P.Q., and its employees, members of Locals 454 and 455, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and Local 106, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, page 514). The Commissioner reported that, following conferences held by him with the interested parties, the employing company had undertaken to sign a union shop agreement effective for the duration of the war, the agreement to be submitted to the Quebec Regional War Labour Board for approval of the clauses affecting the remuneration of the employees concerned.

A report was received on June 10 from Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of the dismissal of certain employees of Viau and Son, Limited, St. Jerome, P.Q., allegedly on account of their membership in the International Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 661). The Commissioner reported that the employing company had stated that the employees in question had not been dismissed because of union membership but had been laid off because insufficient work was available to warrant their continued employment. The company gave an undertaking to the Commissioner, however, that these employees would be re-engaged as soon as sufficient work became available.

A report was received on June 12 from Mr. F. E. Harrison, Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of a dispute between the Burrard (Vancouver) Dry Dock Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., and its employees, members of Welders' and Burners' Unit No. 4, Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, page 513). The Commissioner reported that he had been unable to effect a settlement of the dispute. Further steps were taken by the Minister of Labour with a view to bringing about a mutually satisfactory adjustment of the matters at issue, but at the end of the month a settlement had not been reached.

Report of Manitoba Boafd

The report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, set up under the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act of Manitoba, and dealing with a case of alleged dismissal for union activity and alleged refusal of an employer to bargain collectively, has been received from the Manitoba Minister of Labour, Hon. S. J. Farmer. The report is as follows:

In the matter of "The Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act" and a dispute between: Building Products Limited, hereinafter referred to as the Employer, and Building Products Workers' Union of Canada, Local No. 1, Canadian Congress of Labour, hereinafter referred to as the Employees.

An application was received from the employees for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation dealing with the following matters in dispute, viz:

(1) Alleged dismissal of employee for union activities;
(2) Refusal of the employer to engage in collective bargaining through the chosen representatives of the employees.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was set up under the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act, the personnel of which was as follows: Professor W. J. Waines, University of Manitoba, Chairman; Alderman Stanley H. Knowles, Employees' representative; Mr. W. A. Johnston, K.C., Employer's representative.

The Board reported on July 8, 1942, as follows:

(1) That employees had not been dismissed for union activities, and had not been subjected to other discriminatory actions;
(2) That the parties had agreed to engage in collective bargaining and had signed an agreement by which the Employer "agrees to engage in collective bargaining with its Employees through their organization or representative representing a majority of its Employees whether or not such representative be an employee of the Company".

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1942.

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for June, 1942, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*June, 1942	54	16,069	41,232
*May, 1942	32	6,904	18,047
June, 1941	32	7,547	39,284

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition wichh is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of strikes and lockouts during June was considerably greater in number than in May or in June a year ago and the number of workers involved was over twice as great, the time loss was only slightly larger than a year ago but substantially higher than in May. Many of the disputes in June this year and last year caused considerable time loss. The important disputes during June involved boot and shoe workers at Quebec, P.Q., shipyard workers at Vancouver, B.C., distillery workers at Ville LaSalle (Montreal), P.Q., meat packers at Kitchener, Ont., steel workers at Trenton, N.S., and paper mill workers at Mont Rolland and St. Jerome, P.Q.

In May the more important disputes involved coal miners at Florence and Sydney Mines, N.S., meat packers at Kitchener, Ont., steel workers at Trenton, N.S., and bank clerks at Montreal, P.Q.

In June, 1941, the principal disputes involved hosiery workers at Toronto, Ont., electrical apparatus workers at Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., button workers at Kitchener, Ont., coal miners in Nova Scotia (three strikes), loggers at Cowichan Lake, B.C., steel plant workers at Montreal, P.Q. (two strikes), and painters at Quebec, P.Q.

Seven disputes, involving 516 workers, were carried over from May and 47 commenced during June. Of these 54 disputes 46 were terminated during the month. Twelve resulted in favour of the employer, 11 in favour of the workers, 18 were indefinite in result, three were partially successful and two were settled by compromises. At the end of the month, therefore, there were eight strikes or lockouts reported as in progress, namely: shoe factory workers, three strikes, Quebec, P.Q., distillery workers, Ville LaSalle (Montreal), P.Q., machinists and blacksmiths, Vancouver, B.C., dyers, Toronto, Ont., welders, Vancouver, B.C., and steam laundry workers, Moose Jaw, Sask.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that

employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to one dispute of this nature, namely: truck drivers and helpers, Toronto, Ont., October 7, 1941, to December 31, 1941.

A minor dispute involving 18 asbestos miners at Thetford Mines, P.Q., for two and one-half hours on April 29, 1942, was not reported in time for inclusion in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June. The employees desired an increase in wages but resumed work pending a reference to the National War Labour Board.

A minor dispute involved four men in a boiler tube manufacturing establishment at Crowland, Ont., in a stoppage of work for two days, commencing May 25. The workers demanded a production bonus on certain work. Work was resumed pending a decision of the Regional War Labour Board. The bonus was approved.

Particulars as to a strike of eight labourers in an abrasive manufacturing plant at Niagara Falls, Ont., on May 27 were not received in time to include it in the tabular statement. The men resumed work on May 29, the increase in wages in dispute being referred to the Regional War Labour Board.

A minor dispute involved about 40 labourers in a foundry at Longue Point, P.Q., in a stoppage of work for fifteen minutes on June 1 to obtain a ten per cent increase in wages. Work was resumed when it was decided to apply to the Regional War Labour Board for approval of the increase.

A minor dispute involved 20 assemblers in a metal products plant at Toronto, Ont., in a stoppage of work for about two hours on June 12, as a result of changes in work, alleged to reduce earnings. Work was resumed without concessions.

A minor dispute involved ten men in a scrap metal establishment at Winnipeg in a stoppage of work for one-half day on June 15, until the employer obtained permission from the Regional War Labour Board for an increase in wages.

A minor dispute involved ten truck drivers employed by a retail drug store at Montreal in a stoppage of work on June 26 to obtain an increase in wages. They were replaced within three hours.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to June

BEVERAGE PLANT WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A number of employees variously reported as from 35 to 80, in one soft drink plant in Toronto ceased work on May 23 in protest against a reduction in staff, alleging that it involved discrimination against union employees, whereas the management stated that the reduction was made necessary owing to restrictions on the use of sugar. A deputation of employees then demanded reinstatement of the seven dismissed and recognition of the local of the Packing House Workers' Organizing Committee but this was refused. Most of those on strike had returned to work gradually by the middle of June and the others were reported to have obtained work elsewhere. Eight men were charged with unlawful assembly on June 1 as a result of trying to induce an employee to cease work, threats being alleged.

MEAT PACKING WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.—The employees had ceased work on May 11 in protest against the dismissal of two workers but reported for work the next morning, pending a meeting that afternoon. The plant, however, was closed, the employer stating that the stoppage had interrupted business and shipments of incoming livestock. The union to which the strikers belonged, the Packing House Workers' Organizing Committee, alleged they were locked out. Later the management notified a number of employees to resume operations and by May 26 122 workers were reported to be back at work, with 173 still out. Following a disturbance on June 2, when a number of men interfered with workers entering the plant, nine were charged with assault and intimidation. On June 18 as a result of conciliation by the Honourable Peter Heenan, Ontario Minister of Labour, and the federal Department of Labour, work was resumed, the dispute being referred to His Honour, Judge I. M. Macdonell of Toronto, to report and make recommendations. The 150 workers still out were to be taken back as required, no new employees to be engaged.

PAPER MILL WORKERS, MONT ROLLAND AND ST. JEROME, P.Q.—As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for June the strike at Mt. Rolland on May 30, owing to a dispute as to overtime work and a demand for union recognition, was followed by a sympathetic strike of employees of the same company at St. Jerome on June 1. Both disputes were referred to an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner and it was arranged that the Company would sign union agreements. Work was resumed on June 5 in both plants.

STEEL FACTORY LABOURERS, WINDSOR, ONT.—A number of labourers in one department ceased work on May 30, an increase in wages having been refused pending a decision of the Regional War Labour Board. It was reported that the men intended to obtain work else-

where but seven returned after a week and the others later, the wage increase being granted.

Riveters, Sorel, PQ.—A number of riveters in one shipyard stopped work for a short period on May 30 to discuss an increase in wages. A reclassification of positions resulted in increases for many of them. Six workers, however, quit but returned on June 4 after which they were given increases in accordance with the schedule.

Disputes Commencing During June

Loggers, Menzies Bay, B.C.—The employees had sought an agreement between the management and a committee of employees and the payment of a cost-of-living bonus. An application was made to the British Columbia Department of Labour for a Conciliation Commissioner under the British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The Commissioner appointed and the Secretary Registrar under the Act conferred with the parties, and the management, having questioned the status of the committee, a meeting of the employees was held to take a ballot. In the meantime the secretary of the committee had been dismissed for making a statement as to the bonus. A dispute arose as to the eligibility of those to vote and as to the matters in dispute and a ballot was not taken. The workers decided on a two day strike in protest and in favour of organization in a local of the International Woodworkers of America. The management closed the camp but re-opened it on June 11, when 90 resumed work. In the meantime the others had left to obtain work elsewhere.

Salt Miners, Malagash, N.S.—Employees ceased work on June 10 to obtain an increase in the wage scale, a cost-of-living bonus and time and one-half rates for overtime work. As a result of conciliation by a representative of the Department of Labour work was resumed after three days, the dispute being referred to the National War Labour Board. The Board approved a cost-of-living bonus of $1.53 per week and the overtime rates but not an increase in basic rates.

Asbestos Miners, East Broughton, P.Q.—Employees ceased work on June 19, for the payment of the cost-of-living bonus to all employees and because attempts to obtain an agreement with the National Catholic Union of Asbestos Workers had not been successful. A Board, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, had been applied for on May 25, when conciliation of the Department of Labour had not resulted in a settlement. The National War Labour Board had approved the payment of a cost-of-living bonus but it was not paid to about 20 baggers, a question being raised as to whether they were employees of the company or of certain jobbers. Work was resumed on June 22, the dispute as to the bonus being referred to the National War Labour Board and that as to union recognition for further conciliation.

Flour and Feed Mill Workers, Goderich, Ont.—A number of employees in the feed department ceased work on June 19, against the transfer of workers from the flour department, reducing the hours to be worked. Work was resumed on June 26, their demands not being granted.

Distillery Workers, Ville LaSalle, P.Q.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 27 to obtain an increase in wages. An application had been made for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by the Federation of Commercial and Industrial Employees on May 23 (Labour Gazette, June, 1942, p. 660). As in this industry a Board can be established only on joint application from both parties and as the dispute was chiefly with reference to wages the applicants were advised to apply to the Quebec Regional War Labour Board. The Board did not approve of an increase as the wage scale was as high as any in the industry in the Montreal district. At the end of the month the strike was unterminated.

Shoe Factory Workers, Quebec, P.Q.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 22 to obtain the payment of a cost-of-living bonus claimed to be due since February. On June 23 another establishment became involved and on June 25 fourteen others, the workers on strike numbering approximately 3,000. The manufacturers contended that they could not pay a bonus owing to the price ceiling and a reduction in the subsidy from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. As a result of conciliation by representatives of the Quebec Department of Labour and the Regional War Labour Board work was resumed on July 3, pending a decision as to the bonus by the Regional War Labour Board.

Cotton Factory Workers, Granby, P.Q.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 8, a request for wage increases not having been granted. As a result of conciliation by representatives of the Quebec Department of Labour work was resumed on June 11, it having been arranged that if production was increased the management would apply to the Regional War Labour Board for approval of certain adjustments. It was stated that under Ordinance No. 8 under

the Quebec Minimum Wage Act rates in the plant had been increased 22 per cent in January, 1941, that an application to the Board for a cost-of-living bonus had not been approved in view of the increase, also that production had fallen and should be increased to normal.

DYERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A number of employees in one textile dyeing establishment ceased work on June 9, their demand for recognition of Local No. 1 of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee not having been granted. The management has recognized a shop committee but refused to negotiate an agreement with the union until most of the other employers in the industry would do so. An application for a wage increase had been made to the Regional War Labour Board, which approved the existing scale. The work was carried on by re-arranging the staff. At the end of June twelve men were reported to have returned to work. The other 59 were reported to be still on strike.

PAPER BAG WORKERS, EAST ANGUS, P.Q.—A number of girls ceased work on June 1 to obtain an increase in wages. A representative of the Regional War Labour Board was consulted, the management agreed to apply to the Board for a revision of the wage scale and work was resumed next day. These girls had not worked on the previous Saturday, not a regular work day, when employees were given an opportunity of making up time lost on a legal holiday. On June 18 most of the employees ceased work demanding recognition of their local of the National Catholic Unions, for the dismissal of a supervisor and for a wage increase, also for improved working conditions. A conciliation officer of the Quebec Department of Labour dealt with the dispute and it was agreed that the management would deal with a committee of employees as to working conditions, would discharge the supervisor complained of and seek an increase in wages from the Regional War Labour Board. An increase of four cents per hour was secured.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY WORKERS, WINDSOR, ONT.—A number of employees ceased work for twenty minutes on June 2 when it was reported that wage rates of some men were reduced and that the decrease would apply to others. The United Automobile Workers of America, which has an agreement with the Company, stated that the reported decrease was a misunderstanding in applying a reclassification of work and a new wage scale and would be dealt with under the terms of the agreement, to be arbitrated, if not settled by negotiations.

STEEL FACTORY WORKERS, TRENTON, N.S.—Employees in two steel manufacturing plants, a car plant and a wheel foundry ceased work on the afternoon of June 2 and the morning of June 3, being not satisfied with wage increases approved by the Regional War Labour Board. The officials of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (United Steel Workers of America) induced the strikers to resume work on the next shift as an appeal for reconsideration could be made to the Board. In one of the steel plants 400 employees in one department ceased work on June 17 for increases in piece rates, although the management and the union officials were negotiating on the scale. They were advised by a representative of the Department of Labour and the union officers to resume work but did not do so until June 22.

PLUMBERS, ELECTRICIANS, ETC., QUEBEC, P.Q.—A number of plumbers, steamfitters, welders and helpers ceased work on June 8 to obtain increases in wages and on June 9 electricians and helpers also ceased work, while plumbers on another job ceased work also on June 9. The increases sought were from 65 to 85 cents per hour for plumbers, steamfitters and electricians, from 75 cents to $1 for welders and from 45 to 58 cents for labourers. After meeting with representatives of the Department of Labour and the Regional War Labour Board work was resumed on June 11. Later the Board approved of increases to the following rates: plumbers, steamfitters and electricians 75 cents, welders 90 cents and helpers 50 cents.

SHIPYARD WELDERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—On June 12 a number of welders and burners in one shipyard, members of the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, ceased work following the dismissal of several of their number. The management had signed a closed shop agreement with the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of Canada on March 16. Welders claimed that a large percentage of those working belonged to the welders' unit of the former union and on April 1 applied for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The dispute was referred to the western representative of the Department of Labour at Vancouver as an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner but a settlement was not effected. On June 16 the striking welders returned to work but were refused unless they joined the boilermakers' union. This was claimed to be a lockout. A number of the welders on strike, however, joined the boilermakers' union and were re-engaged. Approximately one hundred of the others were replaced. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated.

A number of welders, members of the same union, working in a North Vancouver yard,

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1942*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to June, 1942				
MANUFACTURING—				
Tobacco and Liquors—				
Beverage plant workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	30	400	Commenced May 23, 1942; against dismissal of certain workers; terminated June, 15; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.
Animal Products—				
Meat packing workers, Kitchener, Ont.	1	173	2,700	Commenced May 11, 1942; against dismissal of two workers; teminated June 18; conciliation (provincial) and reference to Disputes Inquiry Commission; indefinite.
Pulp and Paper—				
Paper mill workers, Mont Rolland, P.Q.	1	250	1,000	Commenced May 30, 1942; for union recognition and *re* overtime; terminated June 4; conciliation (federal) union agreement to be signed; in favour of workers.
Metal Products—				
Foundry workers, Hamilton, Ont.	1	40	80	Commenced May 22, 1942; for increased wages; terminated May 24; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Steel factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	11	66	Commenced May 30, 1942; for increased wages; terminated June 6; return of workers pending decision of Regional War Labour Board; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Building and Structures—				
Plumbers and steamfitters, Kitchener, Ont.	1	6	6	Commenced May 29, 1942; refusal to work with non-union workers; terminated June 1; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Shipbuilding—				
Rivetters, Sorel, P.Q.	1	6	24	Commenced May 30, 1942; for increased wages; terminated June 4; return of workers; in favour of workers.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During June, 1942				
LOGGING—				
Loggers, Menzies Bay, B.C.	1	291	482	Commenced June 9; for argeement with employees' committee and *re* cost of living bonus; terminated June 11; conciliation (provincial); partial return of workers; in favour of employer.
MINING—				
Salt miners, Malagash, N.S.	1	108	216	Commenced June 10; for increased wages, cost of living bonus and overtime rates; terminated June 11; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to the National War Labour Board; partially successful.
Asbestos miners, East Broughton, P.Q.	1	123	246	Commenced June 19; *re* cost of living bonus and union recognition; terminated June 20; conciliation (federal); work resumed pending reference of bonus to the National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Coal miners, Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	1	50	150	Commenced June 22; against employment of a new overman; terminated June 25; return of workers; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods—				
Flour and feed mill workers, Goderich, Ont.	1	14	73	Commenced June 19; *re* change in working conditions; terminated June 25; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Tobacco and Liquors—				
Distillery workers, Ville LaSalle, P.Q.	1	700	3,500	Commenced June 27; for increased wages unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1942*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During June, 1942—*Continued*				
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Quebec, P.Q.	1	225	1,500	Commenced June 22; *re* cost of living bonus unterminated.
Shoe factory workers, Quebec, P.Q.	1	125	700	Commenced June 23; *re* cost of living bonus; unterminated.
Shoe factory workers, Quebec, P.Q.	14	2,600	11,000	Commenced June 25; *re* cost of living bonus; unterminated.
Textiles and Clothing—				
Canvas factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	56	20	Commenced June 3; against wage deductions for rejected goods; terminated June 3; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending a week's trial; compromise.
Woollen mill workers, Oxford, N.S.	1	52	104	Commenced June 8; for increased wages; terminated June 9; return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Cotton factory workers, Granby, P.Q.	1	56	112	Commenced June 8; for increased wages; terminated June 10; conciliation (provincial; return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Cotton factory workers, Welland, Ont.	1	30	60	Commenced June 12; for increased wages; terminated June 13; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Dyers, Toronto, Ont.	1	71	1,300	Commenced June 9; for union recognition; unterminated.
Men's clothing workers, Joliette, P.Q.	1	42	375	Commenced June 15; for union recognition; terminated June 24; negotiations; return workers; in favour of employer.
Pulp and Paper—				
Paper mill workers, St. Jerome, P.Q.	1	416	1,664	Commenced June 1; in sympathy with strikers at Mont Rolland (May); terminated June 4; conciliation (federal); union agreement to be signed; in favour of workers.
Paper bag workers, East Angus, P.Q.	1	23	23	Commenced June 1; for increased wages; terminated June 1; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; in favour of workers.
Paper bag workers, East Angus, P.Q.	1	55	65	Commenced June 18; for union recognition, wage increases and dismissal of supervisor; terminated June 19; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Saw mill workers, Rimouski, P.Q.	1	95	285	Commenced June 10; for increased wages; terminated June 13; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Metal Products—				
Automobile factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	600	25	Commenced June 2; misunderstanding as to wage scale adjustment; terminated June 2; return of workers; indefinite.
Steel factory workers, Trenton, N.S.	4	2,330	3,000	Commenced June 2-3; for greater increase in wages; terminated June 3; return of workers; in favour of employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1942*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During June, 1942—*Continued*				
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Metal Products—Con.				
Metal factory workers, Crowland, Ont.	1	110	110	Commenced June 15; for wage increase; terminated June 15; conciliation (provincial; return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Foundry labourers, Sherbrooke, P.Q.	1	20	60	Commenced June 16; for increased wages; terminated June 19; conciliation (provincial); in favour of employer.
Machinists, etc., Galt, Ont.	1	96	96	Commenced June 17; against anticipated change in management; terminated June 17; return of workers; indefinite.
Steel factory workers, Trenton, N.S.	1	42	154	Commenced June 17; for increased piece rates; terminated June 22; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Machinists, Lachine, P.Q.	1	20	20	Commenced June 29; for week's holiday with pay; terminated June 29; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Non-Metallic Minerals—				
Asbestos factory workers, Lennoxville, P.Q.	1	110	150	Commenced June 23; for union recognition and increased wages; terminated June 24; conciliation (federal); work resumed pending negotiations; indefinite.
Stone yard labourers, Quebec, P.Q.	1	10	30	Commenced June 26; for wage increase; terminated June 30; negotiations; five cent increase subject to approval of Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Building and Structures—				
Plumbers, steamfitters, etc., Quebec, P.Q.	1	100	133	Commenced June 8; for increased wages; terminated June 10; conciliation (federal and provincial); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; partially successful.
Electricians, helpers, etc., Quebec, P.Q.	1	60	104	Commenced June 9; for increased wages; terminated June 10; conciliation (federal and provincial); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; partially successful.
Plumbers' labourers, Ottawa, Ont.	1	6	12	Commenced June 11; for increased wages; terminated June 13; replacement and return of workers; in favour of employer.
Shipbuilding—				
Rivet, heaters, Montreal, P.Q.	1	28	84	Commenced June 3; for increased wages; terminated June 6; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending application to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Welders, Vancouver, B.C.	1	240	2,500	Commenced June 12; in protest against closed shop agreement; unterminated.
Shipyard workers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	1,700	500	Commenced June 15; *re* resignation of a foreman; terminated June 15; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Passer boys, Montreal, P.Q.	1	*(a)* 50	75	Commenced June 15; for increased wages; terminated June 17; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1942*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During June, 1942—*Concluded*				
CONSTRUCTION—*Con.*				
Shipbuilding—Con.				
Welders, North Vancouver, B.C.	1	200	300	Commenced June 16; against closed shop agreement; terminated June 18; negotiations; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Rivet heaters, Montreal, P.Q.	1	28	28	Commenced June 17; in sympathy with passer boys' strike June 15; terminated June 17; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
Boilermakers, ironworkers, etc., North Vancouver, B.C.	1	2,000	1,000	Commenced June 18; for enforcement of closed shop agreement; terminated June 18; conciliation (federal); in favour of workers.
Boilermakers, ironworkers, etc., Vancouver, B.C.	1	1,000	60	Commenced June 18; for enforcement of closed shop agreement; terminated June 18; negotiations; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Machinists and blacksmiths, Vancouver, B.C.	3	900	5,900	Commenced June 23; in protest against seven-day week; unterminated.*(c)*
Pipe fitters, Vancouver, B.C.	1	400	50	Commenced June 24; in sympathy with strike against seven-day week; terminated June 24; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Shipyard workers, Lauzon, P.Q.	1	*(b)* 140	210	Commenced June 29; against suspension of two workers; terminated June 30; negotiations; in favour of workers.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Telegraph and Telephone—				
Telegraph line maintenance workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	40	125	Commenced June 8; for increased wages; terminated June 12; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.
TRADE—				
Scrap metal workers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	22	22	Commenced June 4; for increased wages; terminated June 4; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
SERVICE—				
Custom and Repair—				
Dyers, Toronto, Ont.	1	10	15	Commenced June 12; for increased wages; terminated June 15; negotiations; return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Business and Personal—				
Window cleaners, Montreal, P.Q.	1	100	200	Commenced June 3; for new agreement with increased wages; terminated June 4; negotiations; in fabour of workers.
Steam laundry workers, Moose Jaw, Sask.	1	59	118	Commenced June 29; for union recognition and agreement; unterminated.

* Preliminary data, based where possible on direct reports from parties involved, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for annual review.

† In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(a) 194 indirectly affected. *(b)* 950 indirectly affected. *(c)* Resumed work for half a day June 24.

where there was a closed shop agreement with the boilermakers' union, ceased work on June 16, apparently in sympathy with the others, but returned to work on June 17.

BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS, ETC., NORTH VANCOUVER AND VANCOUVER, B.C.—As a result of the two strikes outlined above the boilermakers, etc., ceased work on June 18 in both yards demanding the enforcement of the agreement. Work was resumed after a few hours in one yard and after half an hour in the other, when the management agreed to carry out the terms of the agreement.

MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS, NORTH VANCOUVER AND VANCOUVER, B.C.—The machinists and blacksmiths ceased work in three shipyards on June 23 when notified that they were to take a week day off and work on Sunday in accordance with the provisions of an Order in Council of May 1 (P.C. 3636) to provide for seven day continuous work in shipyards in British Columbia. This plan had been accepted by nine of the eleven unions in the yard and these were reported to have made amendments to their agreements accordingly (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, p. 555 and June, p. 677). The machinists and blacksmiths continued to work under their agreements with overtime rates of pay for any work called on to be done at night, on Saturday afternoon or Sunday, until the strike on June 23. They resumed work on June 24 for the morning but ceased at noon. A delegation of representatives of various unions conferred with the Minister of Labour at Ottawa from June 26 to June 30 and presented a plan modifying the provisions. Following the return of the delegation the shipyard workers in Vancouver resumed work on July 4 to give the seven day work system a trial for a month.

The pipe fitters in one shipyard ceased work on June 24 for one hour in sympathy with the machinists and blacksmiths.

On June 25 an Order in Council was passed amplifying the provisions of P.C. 3636 and providing penalties for failure of employers or workers to comply with its terms. On June 30 an amendment was passed providing that this order should come into force on a date to be prescribed by the Minister of Labour. These orders are given elsewhere in this issue.

STEAM LAUNDRY WORKERS, MOOSE JAW, SASK.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 29 to obtain a union agreement with some changes in wages and working conditions. The employer had proposed an agreement with a committee of employees as another union had members in the plant. The provincial Department of Labour conciliated. The other union agreed to withdraw and on July 2 work was resumed in the evening, the employer having agreed to sign an agreement, subject to the approval of the Regional War Labour Board regarding the wage scale.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the May issue, in the review of "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other Countries, 1941". The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July 25, 1940, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 760.

A statistical review of strikes and lockouts in 1941 was published in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for May, showing 1,251 disputes beginning in the year. The number of workers involved in all disputes in progress during the year was 361,500 and the time loss 1,079,000 working days. Of the 1,251 disputes beginning in the year, 749 were over wage questions, 55 over hours of labour, 188 over the employment of particular classes of persons, 212 over other working arrangements, rules or discipline, 33 over trade unionism, 9 due to sympathetic action and 5 on other questions.

The number of disputes beginning in April was 83 and 5 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 88 disputes in progress during the month; 33,800 workers were involved in the disputes in progress

during the month and the time loss was 63,000 working days.

Of the 83 disputes beginning in April, 19 arose out of demands for increased wages and 2 over other wage questions; 4 over working hours; 7 over questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons; 28 over other questions as to working arrangements; two over questions of trade union principle, and two were sympathetic disputes. Final settlements were reached in 68 disputes, of which 10 were settled in favour of workers, 37 in favour of employers and 21 resulted in compromises; in 14 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

In the strikes of coal miners at various mines throughout the country in May about half were reported to have resumed work by May 25. Subsequently it has been reported that others had returned to work while still others had gone on strike, approximately 20,000 being involved at the end of May. Toward the end of June it was expected that a recommendation for wage increases following an investigation would be accepted.

Australia

A number of coal mining strikes occurred during March and April. On March 28, 4,000 were reported to be on strike in four collieries in New South Wales. No information is available as to the settlement of these, but later other collieries became involved in disputes, and on April 8, approximately 3,000 were stated to be on strike in New South Wales coal mines. By April 22, work had been resumed at all collieries.

United States

A strike of 3,500 steel workers employed at pipe mills at Lorain, Ohio, began June 25. The strikers demanded certain wage adjustments. It was reported two days later that discussions were taking place regarding a settlement and no further information has been noted.

Eleven thousand employees of a motorized vehicle plant at Pontiac, Michigan, were on strike for one day, June 26, in a dispute over wages for time lost during a 20-minute blackout period. Most of the workers worked on the week-end to make up the lost time, and it was agreed that payment be made for the blackout time.

Four Great Lakes passenger vessels were tied up at Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo, from June 1 to June 5, when 2,500 employees of a navigation company struck after failure to negotiate the terms of a new agreement. The dispute was referred to arbitration and work was resumed June 5.

In New York City, 1,600 drivers and helpers engaged in the delivery of parcels for departmental and specialty stores were on strike from June 5 to June 24 when a new agreement was reached.

Recreation and Housing for Women War Workers

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has recently issued a Bulletin (No. 190) suggesting standards and policies on this subject. It is pointed out that as the war has progressed the problem has become increasingly acute, both because of the large-scale migration of workers and because women workers have certain needs and interests somewhat different from those of men and are moreover generally in low-income brackets. Recommendations are made regarding recreation, housing, transportation, information on community facilities, health and medical care, and special social problems.

It is suggested that recreational programs "should give full opportunity for women to participate in planning and conducting their own activities, to develop leadership among themselves, and to co-operate as volunteers in service to the community where feasible." This co-operative aspect is considered particularly important in rural areas where facilities are restricted, and it is recommended that in both rural and urban areas programs should be carried on in connection with some well-equipped centre.

With regard to housing and eating accommodation the importance of convenient locations as well as cleanliness, comfort, etc., is emphasized. It is stated that room rent should not exceed 20 per cent of a woman's income, that single rooms or double rooms with single beds are preferable and that there should be a place for entertaining guests. Special transportation service should be given for women working on evening and night shifts.

Group hospitalization and medical schemes should be available and there should be special facilities for the care of unattached sick women in homes of other people. Education in regard to disease prevention should be carried on. Nursery schools, playgrounds, etc., should be available at convenient locations for the children of working mothers.

Facilities should be available to give women necessary information about an area before their arrival there and to prevent the migration of women to areas where they cannot get jobs. There are also recommendations about the qualifications of the personnel carrying out the various programs undertaken.

PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA SHIPYARDS

Minister of Labour Reviews Labour Situation in Announcing Appointment of Royal Commission—Three Shift Continuous Operation of Yards

ANNOUNCEMENT of the appointment of a Royal Commission (P.C. 5964 of July 13) to inquire into the most effective methods to ensure maximum production in British Columbia yards was made in the House of Commons on July 14 by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour. (The situation in the British Columbia yards was reviewed in the June issue or the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 677). That part of the Minister's announcement indicating the nature of the inquiry and the steps leading up to the appointment of the Commission is taken from *Hansard* as follows:

A commission has been appointed under the Inquiries Act to inquire into the means of securing maximum production in the British Columbia shipyards. The commission will report on methods of increasing the output of ships, and on a plan for the operation of the yards six days in the week which was submitted by a deputation representative of the shipyard employees. Specifically the terms of reference of the commission are:

1. To examine into the operation of the plan of continuous operation now in effect and to give due consideration to the substitute plan submitted by the deputation.

2. To inquire into any factors now impeding production in the shipyards of British Columbia and as to the most effective means of securing maximum production in such shipyards.

3. To report on the foregoing.

The chairman of the commission is the Hon. Mr. Stephen Ellswood Richards, of Winnipeg. There are two members representing employers and two representing employees. The employer members are Mr. Don Serviss, general manager of North Vancouver Shipyards, and Mr. Hugh Lewis, general manager of South Yard, Burrard Dry Dock, Vancouver. The employee representatives are Mr. Chris. Pritchard, of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters and President of the Metal Trades Council, Vancouver; and Mr. A. A. McAuslane, Vice-President of the Canadian Congress of Labour, Vancouver.

In announcing the appointment of the commission I wish to state that the Minister of Munitions and Supply and myself are resolved that all steps necessary to secure the greatest possible output of ships from the yards in British Columbia shall be taken. No doubt changes in the existing procedures of management and labour will be necessary, but in the present dire need for vessels to carry the tools of war to the battle fronts, nothing can be permitted to stand in the way.

In March I visited the shipyards on the Pacific coast and conferred with representatives of the managements and of the employees. As a result of these conferences a plan was proposed for the continuous operation of the yards. Three shifts were to be established, and operations were to continue twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, but each employee was to have one day of rest in seven. After further conferences I left Vancouver feeling that all parties were agreed on the adoption of this program. I am glad to be able to say that nine unions, representing about 95 per cent of the employees of the coast shipyards, accepted the plan and entered into supplementary agreements for its adoption. Two unions declined to enter into these agreements, despite a request from the unions that entered into the contract that they should do so. The failure of a small minority group to co-operate in this plan for greater production of ships and, I think I may add, one or two missteps on the part of certain of the managements, prevented the plan from being brought into full application. This had a disquieting effect on the members of the unions which did sign the agreement. Members of the non-co-operating unions were not in their places on Sunday, while members of the co-operating unions reported for work with the feeling that they were being subjected to discrimination.

In these confused circumstances a joint conference of shipyards unions was organized. This body developed an alternative plan for six days' operation a week, which, in their view, would prove as effective in promoting production as the plan of continuous operation. The joint conference of shipyards unions prepared a brief in support of their plan, and a deputation from the conference came to Ottawa to discuss it with me. I met the deputation on June 27 and 29. In these negotiations I was impressed by the sincere desire of the representatives of the workers to co-operate in any effort which would promote greater ship production. I pointed out, however, that the brief they had submitted had many implications which would take some time to

explore. Obviously I would have to discuss their plan with my colleagues interested in the shipbuilding program and especially with the Minister of Munitions and Supply. I requested the delegation to urge upon the shipyard employees in British Columbia that they should give the plan of continuous operation a thirty-day trial. I agreed that if this were done, their representations for an alternative scheme would be carefully considered, and my decision would be rendered as nearly as possible within thirty days.

It is very gratifying to me that the members of the deputation entered into this undertaking, and I can now report that all employees in the coast shipyards have accepted the recommendations of their representatives and that the yards are now building ships twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

The commission to which I refer will begin its investigations in Vancouver on July 20.

I am confident that the members of the commission will concentrate on the one all-important question of how to build the utmost possible number of ships in the shortest possible time, and that they will submit a constructive report.

I should like to point out to the house that, despite various allegations on the irresponsibility of trade unions, in this case a group of trade unions in a very important industry under the guidance of responsible national leaders have met a crisis in one of the most serious phases of our war effort in an altogether creditable manner. I am confident these men will give Canada all they have to give in the production of ships. . . .

May I also point out that this has been called at the coast the Mitchell plan. It is quite true that I had negotiations there with both employers and employees, and I think it is fair to say that the arrangements made were made in pursuance of the negotiations, in that the employers and the employees in the British Columbia shipyards, seeing the urgency of the situation, agreed to this seven-day operation without any coercion from the federal government. It was unfortunate, I think, that, mistakes having been made by certain employers and certain trade unions, the plan was not given the trial which in my judgment was necessary in view of the desperate situation in which this nation and all the united nations are placed at the moment with respect to shipping to carry the products of this country, both food and war materials, to those who are really fighting the battle of democracy and of freedom.

The Minister's formula for the continuous operation of the yards is set forth in the following table:

Shift	Daily Hours worked
First	8 hours
Second	7 hours 40 m.
Third	7 hours 10 m.

Time Off for meals	Time Worked per week	Time Paid for
30 min.	48 hrs.	50 hrs.
20 min.	46 "	54 "
20 "	43 "	54 "

It is provided that each employee shall work in one shift during six days in each calendar week and shall be entitled to one full day of twenty-four consecutive hours of rest in each such week.

Employment of Girls on Government Contracts in the United States

At the request of the U.S. Secretary of War, the 18-year minimum age established by the Walsh-Healey Act of 1936 for the employment of girls on federal Government contracts was relaxed by the Secretary of Labour under the authority of the Act on April 21, 1942. The minimum age for boys under the Act is 16 years.

Girls of 16 and 17 years of age may now be employed under certain conditions in the following industries: food processing, leather products, boots and shoes, rubber products, photographic equipment and supplies, chemical drug and allied products, surgical and scientific instruments, optical instruments, arms and ammunition, electrical manufacturing, plastic products, safety appliances, machinery and allied products, converted paper products, and fabrication of metal products.

Such girls may not work more than eight hours per day or between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., and they must be paid not less than the minimum hourly rate fixed under the Fair Labour Standards Act or the Walsh-Healey Act. They may not be employed in any occupation declared hazardous under the Fair Labour Standards Act and thus, though their employment is now permitted in the arms and ammunition industry, they are nevertheless not exempted from the application of the Hazardous Occupations Order which prohibits minors under 18 from working "in or about plants manufacturing explosives or articles containing explosive components".

WAR INDUSTRY AND MAN-POWER SITUATION IN CANADA

Director of National Selective Service Reviews Establishment of Controls—Immediate Future Requirements Necessitate Registration of Unemployed Women

CANADA'S labour shortage is complicated by the need for 250,000 additional workers within the next five months to fill the requirements of the three armed services and continually expanding war industry. The sources of supply include some 60,000 partially employable men who are now listed as unemployed, women, and a considerable number of men already employed in non-essential industries.

This is the current picture of the war industry and man-power situation in Canada given by Elliot M. Little, Director of National Selective Service, in an address to the Ottawa Rotary Club in mid-July. He also told how National Selective Service, during the last four months, has set as its objective the reduction of the problem to a hard, statistical basis.

"Obviously," he said, "you can't fit the pieces of a picture together with a lot of pieces missing. You can't draft any national plan for the most efficient use of our man-power unless you know how much and what kind of man-power is available and what the jobs are that are absolutely essential to winning this war. We are beginning to see the definite lines of the problem facing us today. We know the names, occupations and locations of the vast majority of people who are working in this country as a result of the registration of April 1 last. We also know the names, locations and approximate employability of the few thousand unemployed males in this country. In another few weeks we will also have a registration of unemployed females, at least within certain employable age groups.

"To keep that information up to date on a day-to-day basis, so it was known exactly where everybody was working all the time, a month ago an order was issued permitting control of all employment. We do this by requiring that all jobs must be obtained through the government employment offices. For the moment, this order requires little more than a recording of each employment engagement, but this is only while these offices are adjusting themselves to this tremendous new load. As soon as the administrative machinery is functioning smoothly, and because the labour situation is now tightening rapidly, we will tighten the operation of this control. We will then consider each case of employment on its merits *before* giving approval to a man or woman to take a job or allowing an employer to engage a man or woman. Having established the controls, we are in a position to intensify our directive efforts as the needs of the time and the locality dictate. We will tighten the reins when and where necessary."

Results of Registration of Unemployed Males

The Director observed that there had been a lot of guesses as to the number of unemployed remaining in Canada, and added: "We made some guesses on our own account, but I must confess we did not come too close to the mark. The registration of unemployed males conducted six weeks ago—and now kept up to date from week to week—revealed approximately 80,000 unemployed males in this country between the ages of 16 and 69 inclusive. Don't let's be fooled even by that figure. That 80,000 includes thousands of men who are actually unemployable. It includes other thousands of men who are only partially employable, and on very light and simple work. It includes thousands of retired men who voluntarily quit working years ago. It also included a number of skilled workers, especially in the building trades in some localities, who were only temporarily out of work at the time the registration was taken. Roughly 25 per cent. of that total of unemployed are completely unemployable. That leaves out of the 80,000, not more than 60,000 even partially employable and few of those are capable of being employed in such high-speed production as we have in our war plants of today.

"As our demand for efficient man-power for war industry continues to expand we must draw most of that increase from other sources than the pool of unemployed males. We must review carefully the essentiality of the work being done by every Canadian. We must determine whether that job can be done away with and the man or woman transferred to a job which will more directly benefit the war program. A substantial movement of this sort has been under way in varying degree since the war started. To date it has been haphazard, insofar as the labour factor was concerned because the determining factor was whether or not raw materials were available for that particular manufacture. As workers have been released from plants slowed down or closed down by such materials shortages, they have in most cases been readily absorbed into near-by war industry. I say that has gone

on but it has been only haphazard as far as labour was concerned. It can no longer go on haphazardly.

Absorption of Lay-offs

"In National Selective Service we are keeping closely in touch with the materials' controllers in the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, so that as far as possible we can plan ahead for the employment of workers who will be released because of new rulings and restrictions by these materials control agencies. We are also requiring employers to forecast as precisely as possible, and as far ahead as possible, their prospective lay-offs because one employer's lay-off is another employer's supply. We cannot afford to waste one-man-hour of effort where that is humanly avoidable.

"These more or less automatic releases of workers are a substantial contribution to our wartime labour pool, but we are now reaching the stage where we must also consider the necessity of closing down some industries altogether, regardless of whether they have available raw materials, so their workers may be diverted into more useful channels. The extent to which we will have to apply this kind of control to the less essential civilian industries will probably vary with the war labour needs of the different localities."

Much of the increase in industrial employment in the coming months would have to consist of women—"women doing jobs which industrialists thought could only be done by men," Mr. Little continued. "This is war and I tell you that the young employable women in this country have proven they know there's a war on. They have proven their worth and ability amply by the way they have carried out the tasks they have assumed in industry." But more and more women would be needed and it would be necessary to regulate their entry into industry with a minimum dislocation of home and community life. One means of meeting that problem was the establishment in some provinces of day nurseries for the care of the children of working mothers.

Problem of Absenteeism

"There is a final source of man-power to which we must give greater attention from now on" Mr. Little said, "That is by making the most efficient use of our man-power after we have assigned it to its proper place in the production scheme. We have been wasting tens of thousands of man-hours through people wandering around from job to job merely for a few cents an hour more or because they don't like the colour of the boss's eyes, instead of sticking at the job they have learned to do easily and well. We have been wasting thousands of man-hours through inexcusable absenteeism. Just because it is raining out maybe the worker decides to take the day off. That means that to maintain production in even flow, his plant must keep on hand at all times a surplus of labour to take up the slack. That surplus labour might better be employed steadily at full-time production itself. Absenteeism in too many plants averages from 15 to 25 percent. It's time we looked on the solution of that problem as a major source of additional man-power."

Expansion and Labour Supply

After discussing these sources of labour, the Director dealt with the rapid expansion of war industry. He said: "To meet the carefully estimated needs of the three armed services, and continually expanding war industry, we must find more than 250,000 workers within the next five months. Think what that means—a quarter of a million workers, and they don't come out of thin air. The vast majority of those 250,000 plus are going to come out of jobs—jobs they are holding now. They will be diverted either into the armed forces or essential industry. We must also bring more women into industry at a rapidly accelerating rate. Think what that means in planning, in the setting up of reasonable priorities in industry and in labour. Some business enterprises will undoubtedly become war casualties.

"Having determined the possible sources of additional labour, and having obtained estimates of needs for the next five months, our job obviously is to fit available supply in with essential demand. That is not easy. For example, the latest reports from the employment offices showed, 3,562 vacancies for skilled tradesmen at Chicoutimi in Quebec. There were just 66 suitable men listed as available. Sixty-six against 3,562. And that does not include jobs for 400 unskilled workers and no one available in the area to fill any of them. The closest indicated surplus of labour to Chicoutimi was in Montreal."

The question, he continued, was whether to go to Montreal and take 3,500 men who might be needed in that city where industry is growing from day to day or to go to less industrialized areas, such as the Prairies, for men. That was one typical problem. Another existed in the coal industry. In British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan mines there was a shortage of miners due to enlistments and more attractive working conditions in war plants. Yet in the Maritimes coal miners were idle because the war placed restrictions on water

transportation of coal to central Canada. Still another problem was caused by the lack of housing in areas where men were badly needed.

"These are just a few of the sort of 'headaches' involved in trying to devise and apply an integrated national plan for the most effective use of our man-power", Mr. Little said. "One of our basic problems at the moment is to determine the means by which workers can best be moved from one occupation to another and even from one area to another. You might think that the easy way would be to decide upon compulsory transfers. I would remind you that you can drive a man to a machine but you can't make him work—at least not well. For maximum production, there is no substitute for the zeal of the worker who understands the significance of his job, and who is encouraged to carry out that job to his maximum ability by the co-operative and understanding attitude of his employer. You can't get away from the fact that there is a world of difference between what a person must do to earn a given amount of money and what he can do if his heart is in his job."

PROTECTION OF MAN-POWER IN CHILE

The protection of the national man-power has become "the watchword in every field of public welfare" in Chile, it is declared by Dr. Manuel de Viado ,of the Social Insurance Department of the Chilean Ministry of Health, in an authoritative article appearing in the August number of the *International Labour Review,* monthly publication of the International Labour Office.

This fundamental conception, Dr. de Viado says, is slowly being defined in greater detail "as medicine becomes more and more of a state function and as the successes and failures of sickness insurance bring out more clearly what social security can accomplish in a Latin American country."

Dr. de Viado's article discusses "the aims and achievements of the Chilean Preventive Medicine Act", which is considered to be one of the most advanced pieces of social legislation enacted in this hemisphere, according to the I.L.O. Publication of the article is of particular interest at this time, the I.L.O. points out, in view of the fact that delegates from all the Latin American countries, the United States and Canada will gather in Santiago, Chile, on September 10 for the Inter-American Conference on Social Security.

There is no reason to be surprised at this phenomenon, Dr. de Viado says. He explains that the South American countries, which are largely rural in character and whose economy is as a rule based on the exploitation of one or two agricultural or mining products, are compelled to place medical and health problems in the foreground "because of the importance of demographic factors to their development."

From 1933 on, a number of technical studies of Chilean social conditions were carried out, Dr. de Viado explains, with the result that the Preventive Medicine Act was adopted in 1938. The main principles embodied in the Act, he lists as: "(1) The fight against those diseases which are collective in character and constitute a social danger; (2) With respect to these diseases, special action against those forms which are economically worth curing, effective treatment being possible; (3) The constant effort to turn the medical machinery and the capital used to the best possible account."

"Thus," Dr. de Viado says, "attention will be given the tubercular patient who may transmit his disease but not to the diabetic; to the primary and secondary forms of syphilis, which can be cured rapidly and cheaply, and not to the later consequences which are ten times more costly to treat while the results are uncertain; to the medical action of official institutions within the strict rules of controlled medical work, and not to private medicine, since treating one patient is not the same thing as treating a million."

The chief features of the Act are set out by Dr. de Viado as follows:

(1) Periodical medical examinations are now carried out systematically and free of charge for the great majority of the 1,500,000 workers and salaried employees in the country.

(2) Social insurance institutions are obliged to set up medical services or enter into agreements among themselves for such services.

(3) The system of preventive rest has been introduced as an essential means of saving the sick worker from tuberculosis, treating him rapidly for syphilis, or prolonging his working life in the case of heart disease.

(4) Payment is made during the period of such rest of an allowance equal to the patient's full wage, the only time limit to the allowance being determined by the prospects of recovery.

(5) The patient is guaranteed his job while taking preventive rest and for six months after recovery.

(6) Submission to treament is made compulsory.

CONSOLIDATION OF WARTIME WAGES ORDER

No New Policy Involved—Changes Made to Aid Enforcement—Former Order Clarified and New Details Added

IN the light of experience gained since the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order, P. C. 8253, became effective eight months ago, it became apparent to the National War Labour Board that a revision of certain of the existing provisions of the Order and the making of additional regulations was necessary—particularly from the point of view of making the Order more readily enforced and removing inconsistencies.

No new policy is involved, however, and no changes have been made necessary in administrative procedure in respect of wage control or of the application of the Cost of Living Bonus payments as already established.

The Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order has been amended several times since it originally became law. These amendments are incorporated in the new Wartime Wages Control Order, P. C. 5963, which supersedes P. C. 8253, but is in effect a restatement of the Government's wartime wages policy supplemented by certain additional details and the incorporation of provisions relating to the Government's Fair Wages and Hours of Labour legislation.

Wage Clauses Amplified

The wage clauses as set out in the former Order remain intact; but have been amplified and clarified to assist in securing complete compliance.

As under P.C. 8253, no employers, save those in a narrow range specifically exempted, are permitted, without the written authorization of a War Labour Board, to increase or decrease their basic scale of wage rates, or alter the terms of employment which were in effect on November 15, 1941.

Within the limits of a wage range established prior to November 15 last, subject to specified qualifications, employers may adjust wage rates without the direction of a War Labour Board.

Wage increases may be authorized by a War Labour Board *only if existing wage rates are found to be low* as compared with wages generally prevailing in the same or substantially similar occupations in a comparable locality, "having regard to all circumstances deemed by it, in its discretion, to be material."

If a Board finds that wage rates paid by an employer are enhanced as compared with rates generally prevailing for similar positions in a like locality, it may direct that the payment of a cost-of-living bonus shall be deferred in respect to the employees receiving the enhanced wage rate, or adjusted to such an amount as the Board finds fair and reasonable.

Payment of Bonuses

No employer may commence the payment of a cost-of-living bonus or increase or decrease the amount of a bonus already being paid except pursuant to general Orders to be issued quarterly by the National War Labour Board.

Every employer who is now paying a cost-of-living bonus must increase or decrease the amount thereof, and every employer who is not paying a bonus must commence the payment thereof, if required to do so by a general order of the Board.

The amount of cost-of-living bonus payable shall be calculated by the National Board at quarterly intervals, based on the rise or fall in the cost-of-living index numbers.

If or when a future quarterly revision of the cost-of-living index shows a rise of one full point or more over the index number for October, 1941, bonuses will be payable in an amount at the rate of 25 cents a week for each one point rise in the index for all adult male employees and all other employees employed at weekly wage rates of $25 or more, and one per cent of the basic weekly wage rates for male employees under 21 years of age and all female employees employed at weekly wage rates of less than $25.

Any employer who prior to November 15, 1941, paid to his employees any voluntary periodical bonus other than a cost-of-living bonus, may continue or discontinue the payment of such bonus, provided that, if payment is continued, the rate shall not exceed the rate established by practice for the year ending November 15 last; but no employer shall inaugurate the payment of any such bonus after that date.

Where an employer is paying a cost-of-living bonus to some employees and not to others, or is paying a bonus of different amount to other employees, a Board may direct him to pay or to increase or decrease the amount of the cost-of-living bonus being paid to such other employees in order equitably to adjust the amounts of such bonus in such manner as the Board deems fair and reasonable; provided that the amount of bonus shall not be increased in excess of a bonus properly calculated in accordance with the provisions of the order.

A War Labour Board may authorize an employer who has been directed to inaugurate the payment of a range of wage rates, or a single wage rate, to pay a cost-of-living bonus supplementary thereto in such amount as may be deemed fair and reasonable having regard to the cost-of-living bonuses being paid by other employers pursuant to a general order of the Board.

Collective Labour Agreements

Any provision of any collective labour agreement which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Order shall be brought into conformity with the Order.

Nothwithstanding any provision of any collective agreement with respect to working conditions, directly or indirectly affecting wages, either party to any such agreement may apply to the Board for the revision or suspension of any such conditions, and the Board is empowered to direct a revision or suspension thereof not inconsistent with the provisions of the Order.

Relation to Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935

The section of the new Wage Control Order dealing with the Board's administration of the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, is as follows:

32. (1) Any schedule of wage rates contained in labour conditions issued by the National Board pursuant to the provisions of the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, may, if such Board deems it advisable so to do, in the place of establishing wage rates deemed by it to be fair minimum wage rates, establish ranges of wage rates deemed by it to be fair and may direct the payment of a cost-of-living bonus in addition to the wage rates established therein.

(2) If a range of wage rates or a single wage rate paid by an employer in respect of a job, position or occupational classification and forming part of the basic scale of wage rates paid by him on November 15, 1941, is lower than the fair minimum wage rate or range of fair wage rates required to be paid by him in accordance with a schedule of wage rates issued by the National Board pursuant to the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, and this Order, in respect of such job, position or occupational classification, the employer shall increase such wage rates or single wage rate in accordance with such schedule but no employer shall by reason of any such schedule decrease any range of wage rates or single wage rate forming part of the basic scale of wage rates paid by him on November 15, 1941.

(3) The provisions of this Section shall authorize an employer to increase ranges of wage rates or single wage rates forming part of the basic scale of wage rates paid by him on November 15, 1941, only in respect of jobs, positions or occupational classification in respect of which fair minimum wage rates or ranges of fair wage rates are established by a schedule of wage rates issued pursuant to the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, and during the period such schedule is applicable thereto.

(4) The National Board may, if it deems it fair and reasonable so to do, authorize the payment by an employer of a wage rate in excess of the highest wage rate in any range of wage rates established in any schedule of wage rates issued by it pursuant to the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, or direct the establishment of a range or ranges of wage rates in any schedule of wage rates heretofore or hereafter issued pursuant to the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which established only minimum fair wage rates or direct the payment of a cost-of-living bonus in addition to such wage rates.

(The above section includes the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 5518 of June 29, 1942).

Offences and Penalties

The section dealing with offences and penalties, which has been considerably tightened, is as follows:

52. (1) Any employer, or officer or agent thereof, who contravenes or fails or omits to observe any of the provisions of this Order, or of any authorization, declaration, direction, order or determination of any War Labour Board given or made pursuant to this Order, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) and not more than five thousand dollars ($5,000).

(2) Each payment of wages or of a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with a wage rate or a cost-of-living bonus paid in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, or of any authorization, declaration, direction, order or determination of any War Labour Board given or made pursuant to this Order, shall constitute a separate offence.

(3) In any prosecution under this Order, the burden of proof that the payment of any wages, or of any cost-of-living bonus or other bonus of any kind whatsoever to any employee, is not in contravention of the provisions of this Order or is not in contravention of, or is made pursuant to any authorization, declaration, direction, order or determination of a War Labour Board given or made pursuant to this Order shall be upon the accused.

53. Any employer who discharges or who threatens to discharge, or in any way discriminates against an employee who

(*a*) furnishes information in any application or investigation made under the provisions of this Order;

(*b*) has given any information to a War Labour Board regarding the wages payable to such employee or any other employee of his employer;

(*c*) has initiated or taken part in any application under this Order to any War Labour Board;

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000); provided that it shall be a good defence to any prosecution under this Section if it is proven that the discharge or threat of discharge of or alleged

discrimination against any employee was done in good faith and not by reason of any act or conduct of the employee described in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*) of this Section.

54. Any person who does any act calculated or intended to interfere with the continuation of operations or production by any employer for the purpose of requiring such employer to do any act in contravention of the provisions of this Order or of any direction of a War Labour Board made pursuant to this Order shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50) and not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000).

55. (1) No prosecution shall be commenced under this Order except with the consent in writing of the National Board, provided that such consent shall be sufficient if the name of the accused is set out therein, and if it indicates that the National Board has consented to the prosecution of such person under this Order.

(2) No consent shall be given to any prosecution under this Order by a Regional Board.

56. The Minister of National Revenue shall disallow as an abnormal expense pursuant to Section 8 (*b*) of the Excess Profits Tax Act, Chapter 32 of the Statutes of 1940, and subsection (2) of Section 6 of the Income War Tax Act, the amount of any wages or bonus payments found to have been paid or certified to him by the National Board as having been paid in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order.

Copies of this Wartime Wages Control Order are available for distribution through the National War Labour Board, Ottawa.

ADMINISTRATION OF U.S. FAIR LABOUR STANDARDS ACT IN 1941

THE annual report of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, covering the activities of the Division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, states that the obpectives sought by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 were attained to a very large extent in the period covered by this report. It reviews in considerable detail the work of the industry committees, and evaluates the economic effects of certain of the wage orders in so far as those effects can be ascertained. Also included is a summary of salient matters of interest in connection with the administration and enforcement to the Act in 1941.

Under the heading "Raising Wage Minimum by Wage Order", the report states that "significant progress was made during the fiscal year in raising wage minimum by wage order in selected industries to above the statutory rate of 30 cents an hour which has been in effect since October 24, 1939, for employees (unless specifically exempt) engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce."

Twelve wage orders became effective during the year, which, together with 6 wage orders previously issued, brought direct wage increases to more than 700,000 workers who had been earning less than the wage minimum adopted.

Thirty-seven committees, acting for industries in which nearly 4½ million workers are employed, have been appointed since the Act became effective.

The principal means of enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act is the inspection of factories and other establishments believed to be subject to its provisions. The inspection involves an examination of the payroll and time records which employers are required to keep, and interviews with a representative number of the employees. If the inspection reveals that the establishment is not subject to the law the case is closed, and if it discloses that coverage applies but that no violations have occurred, the case is also closed.

In 1941 a total of 48,449 physical inspections were made and the cases closed. This represents inspections of more than 12 per cent of the estimated 360,000 establishments subject to the Act.

Of the 48,449 closed cases, 31,493 revealed violations, but only 18,975 involved violations so serious as to require the payment of restitution. Civil action was required in 1,737 cases and criminal prosecutions in 48.

The total amount of restitution found due was $10,916,527 owing to 354,271 employees, of which $7,392,013 had been paid during the fiscal year. Information concerning complaint and routine cases, litigation, cases in the Supreme Court and in the Circuit Court of Appeals, contest and pending cases, and employee suits, is also given in the report.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

Statistical Summary for June, 1942

ON June 30th a total of 15,040 persons were receiving training under the Dominion-Provincial War Emergency Training Program, a slight increase in the total number reported in training on May 31st. There were 4,948 persons in pre-employment classes at the end of June as compared with 4,952 at the end of the preceding month. In the part-time industrial classes held in schools there was an enrolment of 1,581 as compared with 1,436 at the end of May. A total of 4,670 were receiving instruction in the R.C.A.F. classes, a slight reduction over the number in training May 31st. The number in Navy and Army Classes was 2,710 and 95 men were in rehabilitation classes for honourably discharged members of the armed forces.

During the month of June a total of 6,418 new trainees were enrolled in the schools, this total being made up as follows: pre-employment classes 3,120, part-time classes 900, R.C.A.F. classes 1,411, Navy and Army classes 922, and rehabilitation classes 65.

During the month of June 2,403 trainees were placed in employment while 1,422 enlisted. Of the number enlisted during the month 1,422 were from the R.C.A.F. pre-enlistment classes.

The number of women in training, although included in the totals given in Table No. 1, are also shown separately in Table No. 1A. During the month of June, 1,449 women commenced training in pre-employment industrial classes, and 1,109 were placed in employment, while 1,597 were still in training on June 30th.

Plant Schools

Since the Program adopted a policy of assisting, both technically and financially, the establishment of plant schools in war production plants, some thirty schools have been granted the Department's Certificate of Approval.

These schools, designed to train operators under full-time instructors on the actual machines and under the actual conditions found in the plant, have a single shift capacity for some 800 trainees or 2,400 trainees on a three shift basis. Since courses under the plan run from three to twelve weeks (present average 7·5 weeks) there is an average potential turnover in capacity of seven times per annum. This represents a total annual potential trainee output of some 16,800 trainees for the thirty schools so far established.

As the schools are only running at present an average of 1·6 shifts per school the annual trainee potential output is reduced to 8,960 trainees per annum. Average number of trainees per school is 46, the smallest school having 10 trainees enrolled, the largest 420.

Information concerning the operation of Plant Schools is provided in Bulletin No. 3 in the series of pamphlets on Training for War Industry published by the Department of Labour which may be obtained from the Supervisor of Training, Department of Labour Ottawa.

Training in Industry

(Subject to Revision)

Numbers in Training as at June 30th

	Part-time Classes	Plant Schools	Total in Training
Nova Scotia	91	..	91
New Brunswick ..	..	15	15
Quebec	46	14	60
Ontario	66	775	841
Manitoba	..	16	16
British Columbia	13	..	13
Totals	216	820	1,036

Job Instructor Training Program

Inaugurated late in May, Job Instructor Training has been widely accepted and is producing favourable comment from those who are conscientiously making it a part of their training set-up.

This programme is designed to increase the ability of supervisors in war plants to train the thousands of new workers who are being inducted into War Industries.

By sending a carefully selected representative to a Trainer's Institute for a period of a week, the company gets back a certified trainer capable of developing within the plant, among supervisors and key operators, a group of persons acquainted with better methods for training on the job and a uniform sure-fire method of transferring the knowledge and skill of the experienced hand to the new worker. Patience, care, and orderly procedure on the part of supervision, in dealing with a training problem, are the results to be expected from the introduction of Job Instructor Training to the shop personnel.

Trainer's Institutes, originally scheduled for Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, have been extended to include Quebec, Ottawa, Port Hope, Oshawa, London and Chatham.

Representatives from war plants, selected by their companies, to go to Trainer's Institutes, are assigned to same by the Regional Directors of the War Emergency Training Programme in the various provinces in which the companies are located.

Latest reports from the field show that there are now 138 Official War Production Trainers certificated for 92 companies from 108 of Canada's war production plants.

TABLE 1.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—NUMBERS PROVIDED TRAINING AND NUMBERS PLACED FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO JUNE 30th, 1942, AND IN JUNE, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training				Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment, R.C.A.F. and Rehabilitation Classes							
					(2) Placed in Employment		Enlisted		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/42 to June 30/42	At First of June	Enrolled in June	At End of June	From April 1/42 to June 30/42	In June	From April 1/42 to June 30/42	In June	From April 1/42 to June 30/42	In June	From April 1/42 to June 30/42	In June
DOMINION SUMMARY												
Pre-employment Classes	14,809	4,952	3,120	4,948	9,048	2,357	90	20	827	369	1,590	502
Part-time Classes(1)	4,231	1,436	900	1,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	9,251	4,845	1,411	4,670	22	18	3,988	1,422	70	26	479	123
Navy and Army Classes	5,498	2,647	922	2,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	350	94	65	95	139	28	3	.....	28	10	86	26
Total	34,139	13,974	6,418	14,004	9,209	2,403	4,081	1,442	925	405	2,155	651
NOVA SCOTIA												
Pre-Employment Classes	241	126	29	75	154	76	1	.....	.....	.....	11	4
R.C.A.F. Classes	109	26	31	39	.....	.....	58	14	.....	.....	10	2
Army Classes	285	86	96	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	638	241	156	279	154	76	59	14	.....	.....	21	6
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Pre-Employment Classes	217	58	56	101	81	8	7	.....	8	.....	20	11
R.C.A.F. Classes	456	217	107	222	.....	.....	180	88	.....	.....	40	14
Army Classes	408	107	112	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	4	3	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,085	385	276	508	82	9	187	88	8	.....	60	25
QUEBEC												
Pre-Employment Classes	2,627	1,033	605	1,104	2,207	236	8	4	563	205	333	102
Part-time Classes (1)	622	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,093	564	195	545	2	.....	480	190	20	8	43	14
Navy and Army Classes	848	420	165	446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	110	28	15	21	36	6	.....	.....	12	4	40	12
Total	5,300	2,195	980	2,116	2,245	242	488	194	595	217	416	128

ONTARIO												
Pre-Employment Classes	8,623	2,443	1,867	2,450	5,261	1,570	40	7	106	113	891	270
Part-time Classes (1)	2,138	904	373	876								
R.C.A.F. Classes	3,147	1,706	509	1,682	17	17	1,281	464	20	6	144	45
Navy and Army Classes	2,024	1,086	325	1,064								
Rehabilitation Classes	58	17	14	21	27	6			3	2	9	2
Total	15,990	6,156	3,088	6,093	5,305	1,593	1,321	471	129	121	1,044	317
MANITOBA												
Pre-Employment Classes	328	144	55	136	130	44	2	1	44	5	27	14
R.C.A.F. Classes	874	493	139	429			398	196	17	11	31	3
Army Classes	239	100	23	99								
Rehabilitation Classes	81	24	8	13	37	9	2		10	4	18	6
Total	1,522	761	225	677	167	53	402	197	71	20	76	23
SASKATCHEWAN												
Pre-Employment Classes	503	164	131	202	229	68	4	1	36	16	33	8
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,455	689	181	684	1		654	170	6		110	16
Army Classes	232	127	29	100								
Total	2,190	980	341	986	230	68	658	171	42	16	143	24
ALBERTA												
Pre-Employment Classes	747	377	86	292	271	104	27	7	60	29	110	35
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,052	575	116	514	2	1	488	163	5	1	42	13
Navy and Army Classes	567	335	31	234								
Rehabilitation Classes	66	14	16	24	25	2	1				17	4
Total	2,432	1,301	249	1,064	298	107	516	170	65	30	169	52
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
Pre-Employment Classes	1,523	607	291	588	715	251	1		10	1	165	58
Part-time Classes (1)	1,471	382	527	705								
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,065	575	133	555			449	137	2		59	16
Army Classes	895	386	141	423								
Rehabilitation Classes	28	5	11	10	13	4			3		2	2
Total	4,982	1,955	1,103	2,281	728	255	450	137	15	1	226	76

(1) Trainees in Part-time Classes consist mostly of employed persons who are being given training at the request of employers in war production who wish to up-grade their employees.
(2) Includes those graduates who, though actually placed prior to June 1, 1942, were not so reported until after June 1, 1942.

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TABLE 1A.—NUMBERS OF WOMEN TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—WOMEN PROVIDED TRAINING AND WOMEN PLACED FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1942, AND IN JUNE, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

	Numbers of Women in Training				Placements and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment Classes					
					Placed in Employment		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/42 to June 30/42	At First of June	Enrolled in June	At End of June	From April 1/42 to June 30/42	In June	From April 1/42 to June 30/42	In June	From April 1/42 to June 30/42	In June
DOMINION SUMMARY										
Pre-Employment Classes	5,534	1,475	1,449	1,597	3,383	1,109	142	95	535	184
Part-time Classes	440	100	76	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5,974	1,575	1,525	1,722	3,383	1,109	142	95	535	184
QUEBEC										
Pre-Employment Classes	91	29	59	68	12	12	.....	.....	11	8
Part-time Classes	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	215	29	59	68	12	12	.....	.....	11	8
ONTARIO										
Pre-Employment Classes	4,173	904	1,003	838	2,981	918	129	94	388	118
Part-time Classes	289	100	56	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	4,462	1,004	1,059	945	2,981	918	129	94	388	118
MANITOBA										
Pre-Employment Classes	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SASKATCHEWAN										
Pre-Employment Classes	159	32	88	108	44	10	4	1	4	1
Part-time Classes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	159	32	88	108	44	10	4	1	4	1
ALBERTA										
Pre-Employment Classes	204	95	59	108	65	33	9	.....	20	13
Part-time Classes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	204	95	59	108	65	33	9	.....	20	13
BRITISH COLUMBIA										
Pre-Employment Classes	907	415	235	470	281	136	.....	.....	112	44
Part-time Classes	27	.....	20	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	934	415	255	488	281	136	.....	.....	112	44

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TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—MONTH OF JUNE, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training by Trade Categories as at June 30th											Total in Industrial Pre-Employment Classes
	Aircraft Production (trade not specified)	Carpentry and Wood-Working	Drafting	Electricity and Radio Mechanics	Fine Instruments	Industrial Chemistry	Machine Shop	Riveting	Sheet Metal Work	Welding	Other Trades	
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	13	16	.....	39	2	8	.....	.....	78
New Brunswick	19	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	5	101
Quebec	34	.....	28	19	.....	.....	761	103	34	105	23	1,107
Ontario	234	.....	134	17	66	52	1,798	.....	17	113	19	2,450
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	19	29	.....	136
Saskatchewan	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	8	.....	202
Alberta	50	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	.....	43	1	.....	292
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	.....	446	25	.....	588
Totals	394	44	162	51	82	52	3,169	105	567	281	47	4,954

TABLE 3.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS, AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRAINEES IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals		Grand Total New Trainees
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Nova Scotia	7	.....	35	.....	41	.....	9	.....	2	.....	94	.....	94
New Brunswick	54	.....	29	.....	17	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	113
Quebec	818	14	356	18	256	10	113	1	23	.....	1,566	43	1,609
Ontario	1,149	1,062	370	1,381	511	594	317	233	179	16	2,526	3,286	5,812
Manitoba	97	2	44	3	37	.....	22	.....	11	.....	211	5	216
Saskatchewan	39	38	67	78	51	17	26	2	15	.....	198	135	333
Alberta	29	19	56	118	58	27	39	1	27	1	209	166	375
British Columbia	70	357	70	487	124	31	92	.....	34	.....	390	875	1,265
Totals	2,263	1,492	1,027	2,085	1,095	679	631	237	291	17	5,307	4,510	9,817

TABLE 4.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF VETERANS OF 1914-18 WAR AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF PRESENT WAR ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO JUNE 30, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1/42 to June 30 1942	In June	From April 1/42 to June 30 1942	In June	From April 1/42 to June 30 1942	In June	From April 1/42 to June 30 1942	In June	From April 1/42 to June 30 1942	In June	From April 1/42 to June 30 1942	In June
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	10	1	2	.....	5	2	.....	.....	17	3
New Brunswick	5	2	20	8	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	28	11
Quebec	7	2	71	18	10	5	7	3	2	1	97	29
Ontario	2	.....	16	1	4	1	22	5	18	13	62	20
Manitoba	.....	.....	5	.....	7	4	8	1	4	1	24	6
Saskatchewan	4	2	22	9	11	2	8	.....	5	.....	50	13
Alberta	1	.....	12	1	3	.....	16	1	9	2	41	4
British Columbia	.....	.....	11	2	4	3	34	4	17	2	66	11
Total	19	6	167	40	42	16	102	16	55	19	385	97

TABLE 5.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.—NUMBERS OF ENLISTED MEN IN TRAINING AS ARMY TRADESMEN BY TRADE CATEGORIES AS AT JUNE 30, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Auto Mechanics	Driver Mechanics	Black-smiths	Carpenters	Clerks	Draughts-men	Electricians and Radio Mechanics	Fitters and Artificers	Tin and Copper-smiths	Plumbers	Welders	Other Trades	Total
Nova Scotia	29	13	.....	.....	38	17	20	26	10	.....	.....	(1) 9	162
New Brunswick	25	.....	9	22	30	5	12	64	.....	.....	2	(2) 13	182
Quebec	118	.....	.....	45	95	.....	34	78	10	.....	24	(1) 9	413
Ontario	90	.....	.....	9	225	4	63	142	.....	11	.....	(4) 70	614
Manitoba	39	.....	9	10	17	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
Saskatchewan	30	.....	17	6	3	.....	14	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Alberta	55	.....	.....	11	39	.....	7	17	1	.....	.....	.....	130
British Columbia	115	14	11	35	72	.....	28	43	9	.....	.....	(2) 96	423
TOTAL	501	27	46	138	519	26	178	424	30	11	26	197	2,123

(1) Bricklayers. (2) Cooks. (3) Includes 12 Bricklayers, 14 concretors, 20 instrument repair, 50 cooks. (4) Includes 13 instrument mechanics, 57 cooks.

PRICE CONTROL IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1942

Conservation, Simplification and Economies—Price Adjustments—Sugar Rationing—Enforcement Proceedings

AT the time the overall price-ceiling came into effect, official policy of the War-time Prices and Trade Board recognized that during the first few months, certain price adjustments would be required in order to ensure an uninterrupted flow of civilian supplies, but that a time would come when price adjustments would be no longer necessary, and that increasing reliance would have to be placed on direct controls over civilian supply and consumption. Price adjustments have been used to meet immediate situations such as individual price anomalies, seasonal variations, time-lag problems, and administrative problems involved in controlling individual sellers' prices for certain kinds of products. The more direct controls include consumer rationing, simplified practice and standardization of production, allocation of scarce materials and bulk purchasing by the government.

Conservation, Simplification and Economies

The problem of conservation and simplification is of a two-fold nature; on the one hand the aim is to divert scarce materials to essential uses, and on the other hand it is to reduce costs, and so permit the maintenance of the retail ceiling. The accomplishment of one aim in many cases assists in the accomplishment of the other.

Metal Products.—During the month, orders related to the conservation of metal covered a wide variety of articles. The authorized specifications of range boilers were given in A-169*; by them considerable savings are affected in steel sheet, zinc and other metals. Welding materials are saved by A-215 which required that steel tanks up to 1000 barrels capacity for use in the petroleum supply field be made of bolted rather than welded steel. Factory and railroad milk shipping cans were regulated by A-216 and A-217, manufacture being limited to the 5, 8, and 10 gallon and shot gun varieties. An increase of 10 per cent over the 1940 production was permitted however.

Certain types of barbed wire and steel clothesline wire were eliminated, and production limited to a percentage of production during 1937-1939. Tools such as shovels, spades, scoops, scrapers, axes and adzes also underwent simplification as did electrical supplies of diverse varieties, casters, and corset steel. The manufacture of lawn mowers after August 31, 1942, was absolutely prohibited.

Paper Products.—Several paper products were affected by conservation orders. The number of varieties of dress patterns in each price range was reduced by 1/3 of those sold or distributed during the basic period, (all patterns must conform of course to the various restrictions on clothing). (A-230.) Greeting cards to be sold at retail at more than 25c. each including envelope were prohibited, also seasonal wrappings (except for Easter and Christmas hollow toys), frills and the number of sizes of packages for chocolates and other sugar confections. Other orders stipulated the types of envelopes which might be manufactured in quantities of less than 250,000, the weight, width and length of roll of gummed kraft paper tape, and the weights, colours, finishes and grades of such sulphite converting papers as tissue, wax, bag, and wrapping papers.

Personal Effects.—Jewellery was one of the important items of personal effects touched by the simplification orders. A-210 prohibited manufacturers, wholesalers, importers and jewellers from selling without permission new or special models different from those sold before December 1, 1941. Exceptions to the order include trophies, class pins, and military emblems. A further order, A-267, eliminated the manufacture of all silver-plated hollowware without the permission of the Administrator.

A restrictive order on leather footwear, A-263, states that for each twelve month period succeeding June 26, 1942, each manufacturer shall restrict expenditures on lasts, dies, patterns, pattern makers, samples, pullovers, styling, etc., to 50 per cent of the amount so spent in the fiscal year prior to the date of the order. Footwear for the armed forces and for athletic and theatrical purposes is exempted.

Elastic material is further conserved by A-202 which restricts the amount of elastic webbing in a pair of braces to 18 inches, and A-279 which forbids the manufacture of girdles, pantie girdles and corsets having more than twenty-five inches of elastic binding and back or front lace garments having elastic web exceeding twelve inches in length and three inches in width.

Other orders limit the sizes, shapes and colours of buttons, colours of berets, patterns of rayon print goods, and fancy circular knitted hosiery.

(*) The letter "A" before a number indicates "Administrator's Order"; "B" indicates "Board Order".

Household and Office Effects.—Manufacture of novelty furniture is limited (by A-266) to 75 per cent of the designs made in 1941, and a priorities schedule for the sale, delivery and rental of new office machinery is established by A-195. Even mops, household brushes, twist-in-wire brushes, and wire brushes are subject to restrictions and simplifications in A-218 and A-219. The number of flexible electrical cord styles was reduced from thirty to nine (a considerable saving of rubber thus being effected), and the permitted widths and weights of electrical tapes stipulated (A-282 and A-232 respectively).

Used Goods.—The salvage of collapsible metal tubes was begun during June. B-139, (which came into effect on the first of the month) organized the collection of used tubes by authorized retail druggists for delivery to Wartime Salvage Limited. Smelters were prohibited from purchasing tubes after June 13th without the permission of Wartime Salvage Limited, payments for all purchases to be made to this company on its terms. The trade in used steel drums and used barrels was regulated by A-269, which appointed authorized dealers, and stipulated standard maximum prices for drums according to geographical areas.

A further order (A-236) governed the collection and disposition of used wine and distillers' bottles, and fixed the prices to be paid by dealers to peddlers and by producers to dealers.

An important order in the field of used goods covered the "registration of and control over used industrial and construction equipment". As a result of this ruling (A-246) an accurate census of all used, industrial, construction and road maintenance equipment in Canada will be completed. Further, if equipment is idle or engaged on non-essential work, the Administrator may require the owner to sell or rent the equipment to users for essential purposes.

Miscellaneous Conservation Orders.—The Division of Simplified Practice during June established a Dormant Stock Department, charged with the responsibility of preventing certain stocks (e.g. parts for goods no longer being demanded) from remaining dormant and serving no useful purpose. The new department "is to serve as a clearing house for such stagnant or surplus stocks".

A further order of considerable importance concerns deliveries by launderers, cleaners, and dyers (A-200.) By it operators having regular delivery routes will not be permitted more than three deliveries or pickups per week to any customer's premises, and these must be on alternate days. Hotels may secure calls twice a day, and commercial organizations once a day. Hospitals, railroads, and army camps, etc., are exempted. Conservation of materials is accomplished by the elimination of shipping boxes (except when common carrier is employed) hangers, studs, cuff fasteners, shirt boards and envelopes.

Finally, the authorized specifications for asbestos mill board, and asbestos paper are listed in A-209 together with the minimum quantities for the packaging of asbestos paper, valve stem packing and wick packing. The manufacture of 1/2 gallon and 1 gallon jugs or glass containers with capacity of more than 40 fluid ounces for bottling vinegar is prohibited by A-273.

These orders covering a wide variety of items, indicate the growing emphasis of the Board on the diversion of supplies to essential uses. It is an inevitable tendency in view of both increasing shortages, and the need for cost reductions.

Price Adjustments

Possibly the most difficult problem in this field during the month was that of maintaining beef supplies and controlling beef prices. B-134, which became effective on the first of June, divided Canada into fifteen zones and established uniform maximum prices which packers and wholesalers might charge in each zone. These maximum prices applied to first grade carcasses, sides and quarters of the two following classes of beef:

(1) beef from yearlings, steers, heifers and fed calves;

(2) cow and bull beef.

Retailers were allowed to fix their own prices for individual cuts but were restrained by the condition that aggregate prices for an entire carcass, side or quarter must not exceed laid-down cost plus transportation charges and the normal retail mark-up. The two problems of maintaining adequate supply in the face of export drainage to the United States, and seasonal price variations still remained, however. In regard to the former, the Wartime Food Corporation was established for the purpose of purchasing sufficient cattle from exporters (at United States prices) to maintain domestic supplies. B-151 provided for the formal licensing of all beef cattle exporters,* and made it compulsory for each to obtain permission from Wartime Food Corporation for each export shipment or to sell to the Company on its terms. The Corporation began operations in the market early in July.

*A licence for the export of dairy cattle is not required.

The problem of seasonal price variations was also met. The prices of beef usually rise from November to June (as a result of the increased cost of raising stall-fed cattle) thereafter falling again. The policy of the Board is to recognize seasonal variations and this policy was formally incorporated in B-149 which directed the wholesaler's maximum prices should be reduced one cent per point on July 13, August 5, August 24, and one-half cent on September 14.*

It is believed that these developments in the beef trade will serve to correct many of the difficulties which have been encountered since the ceiling came into effect.

"Squeeze Adjustments".—Squeeze adjustments are necessary in cases where ceiling prices do not reflect prior cost increases or do not cover continuing cost increases. One of these has already been discussed—the simplification orders, for in so far as the simplification results in cost reduction, it reduces the "squeeze". Another method is to regulate the maximum prices of wholesalers and manufacturers in a trade so as to "roll back the squeeze" (from the retail level) and share it out. Another method is by means of a subsidy paid by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation. Still another method is that of bulk purchases of commodities by this same Corporation for resale at prices consistent with the retail ceiling.

B-148, concerning canned fruit and vegetables of the 1942 pack is a good example of a combination of the "roll-back" and the subsidy with a guaranteed market to the producer. As usual, the whole purpose of the order is to make adjustments within the industry which will maintain supply at prices within the retail ceiling.

In the first place, the order sets canners' maximum prices for tomatoes, tomato juice, peas, corn, green and wax beans, peaches, Bartlett pears, Kieffer pears, plums and apricots when sold in specified sizes. Wholesalers and retailers of these particular items are forbidden to sell at prices exceeding the maxima charged prior to January 1, 1942. In so far as prices are set for wholesalers and canners which do not cover all of the increased costs, there is a sharing of the "squeeze" throughout the trade.

Provision is made for the purchase by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation at prescribed prices and under prescribed conditions of all stocks of peas, corn, green and waxed beans (packed in certain size containers) remaining unused in the hands of canners or wholesalers on February 1, 1943.

*A-246 (July 8, 1942) fixes maximum wholesalers' prices for individual cuts of beef to be effective from July 13 to August 2.

Provision for *bulk purchases* by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation is made in the cases of tomatoes, peas, corn, green and wax beans, (packed in certain size containers) when costs of the vegetables to the canner exceed 1941 costs by stipulated amounts.

Further, the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation will pay *subsidies* on tomatoes, tomato juice, peas, corn, green and wax beans, peaches, Bartlett and Kieffer pears and plums where such are sold in particular sizes. Sales to the Corporation, for export, or to the Department of Munitions and Supply, are ineligible for the subsidy.

Regulation of other canned goods than those mentioned such as asparagus tips, lima beans, spinach, blueberries, and rhubarb is accomplished at the level of the canner, the wholesaler and the retailer. Canners' prices must not exceed those charged for similar products prior to October 12, 1941. Wholesalers' prices must not exceed canners' maximum prices plus transportation costs, plus a normal mark-up, if such does not exceed 10 per cent of the wholesaler's selling price. (After December 1, 1942 wholesalers may increase prices on fruit and vegetable products of the 1942 pack by half a cent per dozen per month until next year's pack is available for distribution). Retailers' maximum prices are set at the price paid to the wholesaler plus transportation costs and a normal mark-up if such does not exceed 25 per cent of retailer's selling price.

Three of the techniques of "squeeze" adjustment have been employed in this order then, subsidies, bulk purchases, and "squeeze sharing". As a result, the consumer will still be able to buy the main items of canned fruits and vegetables at the same prices he paid during the basic period, September 13, to October 11, 1941.

Other "squeeze" adjustments covered several articles; Jobbers' prices for feathers (A-204) importers and wholesalers' prices for oakum (A-251) processors' and assemblers' maximum prices for canned lobsters (A-223) and manufacturers' and wholesalers' prices for knitted underwear.

Several *clarification orders* were also passed, one regulating wholesale and retail prices of dehydrated alfalfa meal from the 1942 crop (A-221) and a group of orders governing maximum prices for fuel wood in many counties of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. Only one case of *price anomaly* arose, that of brick ice cream sold by Maple Leaf Ice Cream Limited and Davie's Dairy Products Limited of Toronto. These prices were regulated in (A-203). *Extensions* of the ceiling were made to cover women's,

misses' and children's fur-trimmed cloth coats and fur-trimmed garments (A-265) and alterations and repairs on fur garments (A-234). These extensions were necessitated by the fact that raw fur is not subject to a price ceiling.

During the month a scheme was devised by the Coal Administrator and the chartered banks to facilitate the movement of coal from the mines and avoid prospective transportation difficulties. The plan is known as the *Solid Fuel Credit Plan* and by it the chartered banks will discount notes given by customers whom their dealer can recommend as satisfactory credit risks. The amount so advanced will not be less than $50 nor more than $250, ordinarily to be repaid in equal monthly instalments but in any event not later than May 15 next. Interest, payable by the consumer, will be the same as under the Home Improvement Plan, the basic rate being 6·20 per cent per annum.

The only new regulations in connection with *rentals* concerned the variation of maximum rentals for hotel accommodation (B-146). It was stated that applications would be considered in the cases of abnormally low rentals, or when improvements in services or premises had been accomplished.

Two problems covering *imports* arose, the first concerned imported rice; a standardization of brands, maximum prices for Canadian rice mills, and limitations upon the mark-ups by wholesalers and retailers were fixed by the Administrator of Flour and Cereal products. The second problem arose in connection with canned corned beef, most of which is imported into Canada from Argentina. Shortages resulted in an order (A-220) freezing stocks in the hands of distributors and retailers, until further notice.

Sugar Rationing

Plans were laid during June for the formal inauguration of *coupon rationing of sugar* on July 1. Coupon rationing was established at a time when sugar stocks in Canada were not particularly low. Shipping losses, however, had necessitated a reduction of the voluntary ration to half pound per person, per week, and in the interests of equitable distribution, coupon rationing became desirable. A further reason for the initiation of coupon rationing was the desire to obtain experience in the administration of such a scheme, in anticipation of a similar handling of other commodities. The experiment with formal rationing by coupon of this commodity will also serve to accustom consumers to this method of distribution.

Under the new system, all household consumers have been given coupon ration cards having five sugar coupons attached each representing a two weeks' ration (one pound) for one person. Industrial users, institutions, the armed forces, and the Department of Munitions and Supply must fill in purchase vouchers for every sugar purchase. Each industrial user and institution has been required to register before July first through his sugar supplier with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The registration form gives amongst other details his supplier's name, address (one supplier) and category (retailer, wholesaler, or refiner), and his own stocks and estimates of requirements having regard to Board Order No. 150, which, with certain exceptions, limits him during July, August, and September 1942, to 70 per cent of his consumption during the same three months of 1941.

The retailer cannot sell sugar unless he receives coupons or vouchers for the quantity sold. The wholesaler cannot sell to the retailer unless he receives from him coupons and/or purchase vouchers corresponding to the amount sold. The wholesaler cannot sell direct to industrial users or institutions unless they have registered through him and surrender to him purchase vouchers. In order to secure their supplies, wholesalers will surrender the coupons and vouchers to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and get a special certificate entitling them to buy sugar from a refiner.

Enforcement Proceedings

Enforcement proceedings of the Board have become more numerous as shown in a return tabled by Finance Minister Ilsley in the House on July 9. This summarizes the prosecutions for alleged offences against the regulations up to the fifteenth of June.

Prosecutions for Alleged Offences Against Regulations*

	Total	Rental Regulations	Price Ceiling	Rationing Hoarding	Other
Nova Scotia	8	7	..	1	..
New Brunswick	1	1	..	..	..
Quebec	22	10	7	5	..
Ontario	96	76	1	17	2
Manitoba	6	..	3	2	1
Saskatchewan	8	5	2	1	..
British Columbia	9	6	1	2	..
	150	105	14	28	3

* *Hansard*, July 9,1942, P. 4368.

In conclusion, mention should be made of the order-in-council (P.C. 5109, June 16, 1942) which combined the Maximum Prices Regulations and Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations in one document with resulting convenience both to the public and the Board. Certain sections have been changed or supplemented for the purpose of strengthening the enforcement provisions; other clarifying alterations have been made in respect to the powers and duties of the Board in general, and of the administrators and officials of the Board in particular.

FOOD CONTROL IN GREAT BRITAIN

Recent Survey by International Labour Office Indicates Successful Functioning of Organization for Food Distribution

FOOD control in Great Britain on the whole has been successful in accomplishing the ends for which it has been designed, according to an exhaustive study entitled "Food Control in Great Britain," published recently by the International Labour Office at its headquarters in Montreal.

The purpose of food control, the study points out, is "first to obtain an even and adequate flow of food into the channels of distribution and, secondly, to distribute these foods equitably to all individuals and to all classes in the community."

"The task is immense and the pitfalls many," the study says, "but on the whole British food control has been successful in accomplishing these ends. Mistakes have been made and more will be made, but mistakes as well as successes are not without their lesson for the future."

The study was prepared by Edith Tilton Denhardt of the economic and statistical section of the I.L.O. Much of the material of which Mrs. Denhardt makes use was obtained from first-hand investigation in Britain of the extensive apparatus that has been set up for the organization of the food supply and its distribution.

The study is part of the work that is now being done by the I.L.O. in fulfilment of a resolution of the 1941 Conference of the International Labour Organization which declared that "the close of the war must be followed by immediate action, previously planned and arranged, for the raising of standards of living throughout the world" and which affirmed the "desirability of associating the International Labour Organization with the planning and application of measures of reconstruction."

The author points out that Sir William Beveridge, in his discussion of British food control in the last war, came to the conclusion that it had little if any value for the years of peace. But the same thing cannot be said of food control today, the study finds. On the contrary, it says, "among the tangled and sometimes knotted threads of food control schemes and orders are some of a different colour from the rest, standing out in sharp relief. These threads will not be cut off with the end of the war, for they represent a social policy desirable both in peace and war."

The study shows that the British Government has gone beyond the mere acceptance of responsibility for the food supply of the country as a whole and has accepted a large measure of responsibility for the proper nutrition of every section of the people. Adequate nutrition depends on the foods available, on the consumers' ability to obtain them in adequate quantities, and on a sufficient knowledge of nutrition among consumers. The British Government has attacked on all three of these fronts, the author says, and "the ground gained on the last two fronts will set new peacetime frontiers."

"A nutrition program in peacetime must push these frontiers further. It should be concerned with influencing food production so that the most nutritionally valuable food will be abundant; it should be concerned with increasing the efficiency of production and distribution so that food will be cheap; it should be concerned with subsidizing or distributing free those foods which are most necessary in diet but which are beyond the reach of lower income groups; it should be concerned with school meals, school milk, factory canteens and other communal feeding centres; and it should be especially concerned with advancing the consumers' knowledge of nutrition and the proper methods of preparing foods."

The two outstanding wartime developments in this field in Great Britain, the study finds, are the free or cheap milk scheme and the communal feeding program. The milk scheme, under which children and nursing and pregnant mothers are supplied with cheap or free milk, has contributed greatly to increasing milk consumption. This plan, the study says, "is a definite recognition by the Government of its responsibility for the health of the children and, in addition, of an income level below

which their health is endangered because of inability to obtain milk—the birthright of all children." There seems to be little doubt that the scheme will remain as a permanent part of British social policy, the study concludes.

As for communal feeding, especially in the schools, the factories and in the mines, the study says "decent mid-day meal facilities have been provided that will not be scrapped after the war."

A similar and little-marked revolution has taken place in connection with the provision of milk and meals for children in school, the author points out.

The "indefensible definition" of a necessitous child as one who already shows symptoms of malnutrition has finally been superseded in England and Wales, she says, by a definition which refers to the ability to buy the required food. "This is a great and permanent advance; for it is unthinkable that the old definition will ever be re-established."

The author declares that during this war the British public has probably been bombarded with more sound nutritional information than in all the rest of its history to the extent that it has become "nutrition conscious." It is reasonable, she finds, to assume that the end of the war will not cause a relapse into unconsciousness.

Mrs. Denhardt points out, however, that the measures taken to improve the nutrition of the people are only one side of the Government's wartime food policy. Of equal importance is the responsibility that has been taken for the production and consumption of food and the consequent control established over the organization of the community's resources for this purpose.

"If post-war economic policy is to be characterized by a greater degree of government control over production and distribution of essential foods than existed in the past, many of the techniques of control evolved during the war, and especially the information and statistics collected, will be of great value. Indeed, without these basic data, no food policy in peace or in war can be fully effective."

The study is one of the I.L.O.'s continuing series of studies and reports on economic conditions. In its 272 pages are contained a thorough-going analysis of almost all aspects of the problems of production, distribution and consumption of food in Great Britain since the beginning of the war. There is a detailed examination of agricultural policy, rationing and priority distribution, and price control policy. The study also contains a number of valuable appendices and a detailed index.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S MANNING POOLS AND WELFARE FACILITIES IN CANADA

THE International Labour Office has issued a pamphlet containing articles on "Organization of Seamen's Welfare in Canada", and "Continuity of Service". The first of these, which is based on information provided by the Director of Merchant Seamen of the Department of Transport, summarizes the work done in Canada in regard to merchant seamen's welfare during the war, and the second contains a section, "Continunity of Employment", describing manning pool schemes in various countries including Canada. These are the third and fourth in a series of articles on "The War and Merchant Seamen," the first two of which appeared in the May and June issues of the International Labour Review and were also published separately.

The War has necessitated careful organization of the supply of seamen and a great expansion of arrangements for their welfare while ashore. An informal Interdepartmental Committee was early established at the instance of the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services to consider the numerous questions relating to merchant seamen and to coordinate the activities of the various departments concerned. This committee was recently given formal status by an Order in Council of June 15, 1942 appearing elsewhere in this issue, p. .

Specific action was taken in an Order in Council of May 19, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 957) which was passed as a result of the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee. This order, which stated that "the provision of merchant seamen, their training, care and protection are essential to the proper conduct of the war", authorized the establishment of manning pools of merchant seamen, the provision of accommodation for seamen in these pools and the extension of existing and the establishment of new welfare facilities. It also provided for the expansion of training facilities. The program was placed under the supervision of a Director of Merchant Seamen who was appointed on June 5, 1941.

56615—4½

The manning pools were set up to prevent waste in the use of seamen by regularizing the system of employment, and their existence also simplifies the welfare problem, especially in regard to the provision of food and lodging. The Canadian system works in close co-operation with the British Merchant Navy Reserve Pool which was established under the Essential Work (Merchant Navy) Order of May 1, 1941. Soon after the passage of the Canadian Order in Council of May 19, a manning pool was established at Halifax. A British pool was also set up at Montreal. Towards the end of 1941 the number of British merchant seamen arriving in Canada increased sharply and since this increase was expected to be permanent, additional steps had to be taken. At the request of the British Government the Dominion took over the general responsibility for the manning scheme under authority of an Order in Council of November 22, 1941. This order authorized the enlargement of the United Kingdom manning pool at Montreal and its conversion into a Canadian Government pool, the establishment of a new pool at Vancouver and the expansion of the Halifax pool. These three pools are now fully operating; the Canadian Government bears the cost of the buildings, while the British Government is charged, with regard to its own seamen, for the cost of operation and services. The seamen in them receive board, lodging and reserve pay while awaiting assignment to ships.

It is also anticipated that other Allied governments may establish manning pools since many of their seamen are now commonly in Canada. An Order in Council, appearing elsewhere in this issue, was therefore passed on June 15, 1942, to place such pools under the general supervision of the Director of Merchant Seamen and to provide that they should be governed in the main in accordance with the principles regulating the Canadian pools.

On the welfare side, merchant seamen's clubs and homes have been opened in Halifax, Sydney, Louisburg, St. John and Montreal and an additional one is to be opened at Three Rivers. The largest of these is the Allied Merchant Seamen's Club at Halifax, which has 500 beds, a spacious lounge and reading room, a canteen for the sale of beer and a cafeteria serving from 1,500 to 2,000 meals per day. It is intended to open a Merchant Navy Officers' Club in Halifax as soon as suitable premises can be secured, and a separate club for officers has already been opened in Montreal.

Welfare in other respects is also being provided for. Sports and other entertainment facilities are being systematically developed and the Director of Merchant Seamen has arranged with the Educational Service of the Canadian Legion War Services for educational courses. Clothes, tobacco, chocolate, writing pads and other comforts are distributed by the Navy League of Canada and other voluntary organizations. Free medical service is also provided under Part V of the Canada Shipping Act, 1934, and a special hospital ship service has been instituted for vessels lying at anchor awaiting convoy.

In this welfare work the Director of Merchant Seamen has co-operated closely with voluntary organizations, principally the Navy League of Canada. It is the Navy League which operates the seamen's clubs mentioned above and for this purpose it receives a grant from the Dominion Government. In addition there are in Montreal and Saint John old-established sailors' institutes, both Protestant and Catholic, which provide a certain amount of accommodation for board, lodging and entertainment. Other organizations provide comforts.

Control of Employment of Women in Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* reports that the Minister of Labour and National Service has made an Order amending in certain respects the Employment of Women (Control of Engagement) Order, 1942, which prohibited women in the age-groups 20-30 inclusive, subject to exceptions as regards certain categories of women and specified employments, from obtaining employment otherwise than through a local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service or an employment agency approved by the Minister. Similarly, employers were prohibited from engaging or seeking to engage women covered by the Order, except through a local office or an approved employment agency.

The principal amendment effected by the new Order, which was made on 28th April and became operative on 4th May, 1942, extends the scope of the Order to include women aged 18 and 19 years of age. Other amendments provide for certain additional categories of employment to be excluded from the scope of the Order, viz., (*a*) the employment in a professional capacity of any person whose name is on the medical register, (*b*) the employment as a dentist of any person registered under the Dentists Act, 1878, as amended by the Dentists Act, 1921, and (*c*) employment as a member of a Police Force within the meaning of the Police Pension Act, 1921.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Merchant Seamen—Pilots and Masters—Longshoremen—Construction Projects at Victoria—Minimum Wages in Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec and British Columbia—Hours in British Columbia—Licensing Drivers in New Brunswick—Pensions in British Columbia and Saskatchewan—Workmen's Compensation, Cost of Living Bonus and Cinema Projectionists in Saskatchewan.

EXTENSIVE welfare and training facilities have been set up for merchant seamen, and temporary Masters' and Pilots' Certificates are to be issued. An order authorizing the issue of work permits for longshoremen has been passed and the one for Halifax longshoremen amended. Employers are required to take precautions against fires on their premises caused by enemy action. Wage and cost-of-living bonus adjustments have been made for workers on government construction works at Victoria.

Alberta has set minimum rates for female workers in greenhouses and canneries. British Columbia has issued its usual summer season order relating to hours for women employed in resort hotels and has renewed the exemption from the Hours of Work Act granted to the fruit and vegetable industry. It has also adopted the new amendments in the Dominion Old Age Pensions regulations. Motor-vehicle shops in Nanaimo and the surrounding territory have been exempted from the Weekly Half-Holiday Act but must observe a half-holiday on Saturdays. Manitoba has issued a new minimum wage order applying to hotels and restaurants. Four minimum wage orders have been renewed in Quebec and a new order for the match industry has been passed. In New Brunswick drivers' licences are to be granted to boys of 16 and 17 years to meet the shortage of motor-vehicle operators. Saskatchewan has granted a cost-of-living bonus to government employees and no longer requires two licensed projectionists to be on duty in moving-picture houses where more than one machine is in use. It has also extended the coverage of its Workmen's Compensation Act to test flying and has issued a regulation under its 1942 Teachers' Superannuation Act.

Dominion

Merchant Seamen

At the instance of the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services an informal Interdepartmental Committee was established to co-ordinate the activities of the several departments concerned with merchant seamen. In P.C. 4970, June 15, 1942, the functions and composition of this Committee were formally set out. It is "to study such questions concerning the control and discipline of merchant seamen ashore in Canada and on board ship, and other related matters as may from time to time be referred to it." The Committee consists of the Director of Merchant Seamen's Branch and the Supervisor of Nautical Services' Division, Department of Transport; the Director of Trade Division, Department of National Defence, Naval Services; officials from the Immigration Branch of Mines and Resources and the Judge Advocate General's Branch of National Defence; representatives of the Departments of Justice, External Affairs and Pensions and National Health; and a Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer. It has power to appoint sub-committees.

By P.C. 14/3550, May 19, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 957) authority was given to establish merchant seamen's manning pools and to extend welfare and training facilities. On the recommendation of the Interdepartmental Committee the terms of this Order in Council were extended with regard to training facilities and manning pools by two Orders in Council dated November 22, 1941.

The first of these, P.C. 148/9130, authorized the following training program drawn up by the Director of Merchant Seamen; the establishment of Training Centres, the first one being established in Nova Scotia, for training men without experience as Ordinary Seamen; the establishment of a Marine Engineering School at Kingston where men may qualify as firemen, stokers and trimmers; the extension of the facilities of this School to enable seamen with engine room experience to acquire certificates from Fourth Engineer to Chief Engineer; the extension of existing Navigation Schools to enable men with sea experience to qualify for Second Mate's and higher certificates; and arrangements for the training of cooks. These facilities are also available to men in ships of United Kingdom registry.

The second, P.C. 149/9130, provided that the system of manning pools be expanded to meet the large and permanent increase in the

number of seamen recruited in Britain who were arriving in Canada, and that the entire scheme be placed under the supervision of the Canadian Government.

P.C. 4924, the Manning Pools (Alien Merchant Seamen) Order, 1942, passed on June 15, authorized Allied Governments to establish manning pools for alien seamen in Canada. The Director of any such pool may exercise with regard to the seamen in it such powers as are conferred on him by the laws of the Power setting up the pool, but this clause does not affect the jurisdiction of any Canadian Court. The Canadian Director of Merchant Seamen will exercise general supervision and control over the foreign pools in regard to welfare and training facilities. The Merchant Seamen Order, 1941, as amended (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 650; March, 1942, p. 307), which relates to the discipline of merchant seamen, applies to the foreign manning pools.

Under P.C. 104/3546, April 30, 1942 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, p. 691) pensions are paid to Canadian merchant seamen and salt-water fishermen who suffer disability as a result of enemy action. This Order in Council is supplemented by P.C. 80/4430, May 27, which extends to them the provisions of the Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 1235). The latter provides for the payment of grants to persons discharged from the armed forces to permit them to pursue vocational, technical or other training which the Minister of Pensions and National Health approves as likely to fit them for employment or re-employment.

Temporary Certificates for Pilots and Masters

The shortage of Masters and pilots to handle the wartime increase of traffic is to be met by the issuing of temporary certificates.

P.C. 2892 of April 14 empowers the Minister of Transport to grant temporary Master's certificates for the harbour communication service. They will be valid for periods not exceeding one year within the harbours and adjacent waters designated in the certificate and approved by the Naval Authorities. Applicants must be approved by the Naval Authorities or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and must be qualified to operate a motor-boat not exceeding forty tons and certificated to carry not more than 35 passengers. A licence fee of $5 is required.

P.C. 4429 gazetted June 6 provides for temporary certificates for pilots at Halifax. The qualifications are similar to those for pilots stipulated in the by-laws of the Halifax Pilotage District except that the upper age limit has been raised from 50 to 55 years and a minimum of two years' experience as First Mate of a Foreign Going Ship is substituted for experience as a Master.

Construction Projects

P.C. 5037, June 12, 1942, sets maximum hourly rates and provides a cost-of-living bonus for workers on Government construction projects in Victoria and its environs or in any other part of Vancouver Island designated by the National War Labour Board. The order is designed to bring rates on Dominion Government work into line with those current in the area. A maximum of 50 cents an hour and a cost of living bonus of $3.65 for a standard work-week are decreed for labourers, and the National War Labour Board is empowered to make proportionate adjustments in wages and bonuses for other classes of workers on the same projects. An employee who works less than a standard work-week will receive a bonus proportionate to the number of hours worked but no additional bonus will be granted for overtime. The Board may adjust the bonus from time to time.

Defence of Canada Regulations

P.C. 4933, June 10, 1942, amends the Defence of Canada regulations to empower the Minister of Pensions and National Health to compel owners, lessees or occupiers of any premises to take the necessary steps to prevent and minimize the spread of fires due to enemy action. In particular, employers may be required to organize and train their employees in fire-fighting and to maintain fire watchmen and spotters on their premises.

Longshoremen

P.C. 4270, May 21, 1942, amends P.C. 3511 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, p. 556) concerning ship loading and unloading at Halifax. The amendment moves ahead the effective date of the former order from May 1 to May 18 and alters the clause relating to existing agreements. Formerly the Controller of Loading Operations was not to be restricted by any agreement between the shipping and stevedoring companies at Halifax and the Longshoremen's Association except insofar as they concerned wage rates. Now all other parts of existing agreements which are not inconsistent with P.C. 3511 are to remain in force.

P.C. 6004, July 13, 1942, published elsewhere in this issue, p. 757, empowers the Minister of Labour to prescribe a system of work permits for persons loading and unloading ships at any port.

Provincial

Alberta Minimum Wage Act

Order 12, gazetted and effective June 30, fixes a minimum rate of $12.50 a week for female workers employed in greenhouses. Time and one-half must be paid for all hours in excess of 9 a day and 48 a week. Part-time workers are to receive not less than 30 cents an hour and must be paid for at least four hours on any day they work. For apprentices and learners the weekly minimum is to be $8 for the first month and $10 for the second month. Thereafter they are to be paid at the regular rate. Not more than 25 per cent of the staff may be learners unless the staff numbers less than four, in which case one learner may be employed.

Order 14, gazetted and effective June 30, prescribes minimum rates for female workers in canneries which process meat, fish, fruit or vegetables. Experienced workers must be paid a minimum of 32 cents an hour, and inexperienced women are to receive 25 cents an hour for the first two weeks and the regular rate thereafter. Workers with one month's experience in the industry must be paid the rate for experienced employees. A special minimum of 35 cents an hour is set for corn huskers or corn cutters irrespective of experience. These rates apply to part-time workers also, but if they are employed for less than four hours in any one day they must be paid at least 32 cents an hour for four hours. As in Order 12, above, time and one-half is to be paid for all hours in excess of 9 a day and 48 a week, and not more than 25 per cent of the staff may be apprentices or learners. If the staff numbers less than four, one apprentice may be employed.

British Columbia Female Minimum Wage Act

The usual summer season Order varying the maximum hours provisions of Order 52 (LABOUR GAZETTE 1938, p. 291) for resort hotels in unorganized territory was gazetted June 11. It is identical with the one issued for the summer of 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 651). The Order is effective between June 15 and September 12 and does not apply to a long list of cities, districts and villages appended to it.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

The regulation first passed in 1935 exempting the fruit and vegetable industry from the eight-hour day and 48-hour week fixed by this Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1935, p. 428) has again been renewed to March 31, 1943. The regulation covers the canning, preserving, drying, packing or otherwise adapting for sale or use of any kind of fruit or vegetable.

British Columbia Old Age Pensions Act

By two orders gazetted June 25, British Columbia, which pays old age pensions in accordance with Dominion regulations, has adopted the two recent amendments in the Dominion Old Age Pensions regulations providing that cost-of-living bonuses or supplemental allowances from the British Columbia or Alberta Governments or assigned pay from a member of the services in cases where no dependent's allowance is paid shall not be counted in computing a pensioner's income. Alberta has already taken this step and Saskatchewan adopted the amendment relating to assigned pay. (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, p. 583).

British Columbia Weekly Half-Holiday Act

The exemption from the weekly half-holiday provisions of this Act which had already been granted to motor-vehicle shops in Vancouver, Victoria and suburbs, and New Westminster (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 1269; April, 1942, p. 447) has been extended to the city of Nanaimo and the unorganized territory within a 10-mile radius of it. The exempting Order, gazetted June 11, decrees that shops engaged in repairing motor-vehicles, those which sell motor-car parts at wholesale and those which sell new motor-vehicles must observe a half holiday on Saturdays between 12 noon and midnight. Employees must leave the premises by 1 p.m. on that day but one or more may be retained to perform necessary services and repairs to motor-vehicles.

Automobile service stations are governed by a 1931 order, (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1931, p. 1285) exempting them from the provisions of the Act. As was done in the case of Vancouver (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 1269) this order is now amended by a regulation gazetted June 11 declaring that the term "automobile service stations" within the city of Nanaimo shall not include the types of motor-vehicle shops mentioned in the above paragraph.

Manitoba Minimum Wage Act

A new Order 5 governing hotels, restaurants, clubs, victualling houses and refreshment stands in Manitoba was gazetted June 13 and is to be effective from that date. It replaces Order 5 first issued in October, 1935 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1935, p. 1011) and later extended in January, 1936, to "all portions of the prov-

ince of Manitoba although not included within any city" (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1936, p. 239).

The new order fixes different rates for different areas. The rates, somewhat higher than in the previous Order, have been approved by the Manitoba Regional War Labour Board. Hours and other conditions of work remain the same except for new overtime provisions. Permits granting modifications of or exemptions from any provision of the Order may be issued by the Minister of Labour on application but only to meet emergencies or seasonal needs.

The Order specifies that employers in the Greater Winnipeg Water District, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Dauphin, Neepawa, Souris, Carberry, Virden, Flin Flon and in any summer resort from June to September inclusive must pay a minimum wage of $13 instead of the old minimum of $12 to experienced employees for a 48-hour week. Inexperienced workers are to be paid $11 a week for the first month of employment, $12 for the second month and $13 a week thereafter. A special rate of $10 a week is set for bell-boys irrespective of experience. Employers in any other part of Manitoba must pay wages not more than $2 a week less than these rates.

Hours of work in the specified areas may not exceed 10 a day and 48 a week. A full day's rest is to be allowed each week and a half-hour interval for each meal. The working period for any woman employee may not end between 1 a.m. and 6 a.m. For overtime a worker must be paid at least five cents per hour more than the regular rate. Overtime is limited to three hours a day, six hours a week, and 36 times a year. To work overtime within the Greater Winnipeg Water District a permit from the Minister of Labour must be obtained.

In the rest of the province outside the specified areas the weekly hours of work may not exceed 52 and one full day's rest a week must be permitted.

There have been some variations in the provisions relating to deductions for board and lodging. As before, an employer may deduct a maximum of $2.50 a week if he furnishes lodging and $4 if he supplies 21 meals. New provisions stipulate that deductions for fewer meals must be computed on the basis of 20 cents a meal. Such deductions can only be made if the employee actually partakes of the meals and utilizes the accommodation. The Minister of Labour may give notice limiting or prohibiting such deductions if he is satisfied that the meals or lodging are inadequate or that the worker is being overcharged.

As in the previous Order the employment of children under 16 is forbidden. There is no change in the provisions relating to time records, methods of payment, giving notice before dismissal, and the supplying and laundering of uniforms. The clauses prescribing conditions of work also remain as before. They cover cleanliness, sanitation, ventilation, temperature, toilet facilities, the guarding of machinery and first aid.

New Brunswick Motor Vehicle Act

By an Order issued June 24 and gazetted July 2 the Minister of Public Works recommended that the Motor Vehicle Act be amended, retroactive to the date of the order, to authorize him to issue licences during the war to male persons between the ages of 16 and 18 to enable them to drive delivery trucks or perform light work involving the operation of motor-vehicles. Under the Act the Minister only has power to issue special licences to qualified persons between 16 and 18 years to operate motor-vehicles owned by their parents or guardians, if the latter have given their consent and agreed to assume full responsibility for the operation of the motor-vehicle.

The Minister recommended that the new special licences for boys of 16 and 17 be granted only on the application of the employer and after the consent of the parent or guardian had been obtained. Licences will not be issued for motor-vehicles exceeding 10,000 lbs. gross weight and will be limited in validity to a radius of 35 miles of a designated place and to the motor-vehicles of the employer which will also be specified in the licence. Employers must furnish the Minister with proof of financial responsibility and may be required to enter into an undertaking with respect to damages. The special licences will expire on March 31 of each year and three months after the end of the war.

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

A new Order 13 applying to the match industry was gazetted June 13 and replaces the 1938 Order (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1099). It declares that general Order 4

(LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, p. 586) governs the industry in all but two respects. The minimum rate applies to a work-week of 60 hours for men and 55 for women and all establishments manufacturing matches are to be classed in Zone II irrespective of their location.

Renewals of four orders were gazetted June 6. Order 9 governing teachers employed by the Catholic School Board of Verdun (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 626), and Order 40 relating to theatres and moving-picture houses on the island of Montreal (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 653), are to remain in force until July 1, 1943. Order 17 concerning laundries and related establishments in the Montreal District (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1351) and Order 19 governing the manufacture of full-fashioned hosiery (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1352) are extended to June 15, 1943.

Saskatchewan Cost-of-Living Bonus for Government Employees

Saskatchewan, by two orders gazetted June 15, has authorized the payment of cost-of-living bonuses for 1942 to employees in the Public Service and the Department of Telephones. Full-time employees whose salary with the bonus added is not more than $2,100 are eligible for bonus payments. Single persons are to receive $5 a month and married male employees, widows, widowers and married female employees with dependent children under 18 will receive $10 monthly. The bonuses are to be paid on June 30 and December 31 for the preceding six months of continuous employment. Proportionate payments will be made to those who are superannuated, enlist or die before the six months is completed. In the case of death, payment is to be made to the next-of-kin or to the estate as the Deputy Minister of Telephones or the Provincial Treasurer may decide.

Saskatchewan Teachers' Superannuation Act

A regulation gazetted June 30 clarifies the section in the new Teachers' Superannuation Act of April 11, 1942, which provides for a sliding scale of deductions in superannuation allowances being paid under the former Act at April 1. The deductions are to be made from the net pension which is defined as the actual amount of the pension computed under the old Act less any deductions provided for by that Act. Where a pensioner has availed himself of the alternative scheme by which he may commute his superannuation allowance into a reduced allowance and a pension for his dependent after his death, the deductions are to be made from the net pension and the sum remaining shall then be commuted into the alternative scheme of payments.

Saskatchewan Theatres and Cinematographs Act

The regulation requiring two licensed operators to be on duty in motion-picture houses where more than one machine is in use (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1931, p. 658) has been relaxed by an order gazetted June 15 and effective from July 1. Alberta took a similar step recently (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, p. 691).

The amending regulation declares that one operator with qualifications corresponding to the classification of the equipment used is now deemed sufficient irrespective of the number of machines in use. Theatres in cities are forbidden to take advantage of the new regulation to reduce their operating personnel immediately but are not required to fill vacancies occurring in the future. All such vacancies must be promptly reported to the Chief Inspector of Theatres and Cinematographs by the proprietor.

Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act

As the result of an application to the Workmen's Compensation Board, the provisions of the Act have been extended to include test flying by an order gazetted June 15 and effective from July 1, 1942. Operations connected with aeroplanes and hydroplanes exclusive of flying were already covered (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 139). Commercial flying is still expressly excluded although Trans-Canada Airlines and five air transport companies controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were brought within the scope of the collective liability system in April (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, p. 588). The present order makes one slight variation effective from April 1, 1942, in the earlier order by substituting "Canadian Pacific Air Lines Ltd." for "Prairie Airways Ltd." in the list of air transport companies included.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN MANITOBA, NOVA SCOTIA AND SASKATCHEWAN

Annual Reports of Provincial Departments of Labour

THE following article reviews the activities of the Departments of Labour in Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Saskatchewan, as detailed in their annual reports for the preceding fiscal year.

Manitoba

The annual report of the Department of Labour of Manitoba, for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1941, gives details concerning the administration of various Acts coming within the jurisdiction of the department.

Inspections.—During the fiscal period May 1, 1940 to April 30, 1941, the Manitoba Department of Labour made 19,258 inspections under Acts administered by the Department and 6,877 orders were issued. In Winnipeg and District 1,507 inspections were made under the Manitoba Factories Act which resulted in 965 orders for the improvement of safety conditions and 28 for the improvement of health and sanitation. In areas outside of Winnipeg and District, 216 inspections were made under the same Act and these resulted in 117 orders for the improvement of safety conditions and 11 for health and sanitation.

Minimum Wages.—Eight charges were laid by the Department under the terms of the Minimum Wage Act during the fiscal year. On behalf of female employees, $2,092.53 in wages due was collected by the Department in the adjusting of 236 cases. On behalf of male employees, $2,429.36 was collected in wages due in adjusting 112 cases.

There were 2,538 day inspections and 7 night inspections made throughout the province under regulations established under the Minimum Wage Act. Of orders issued as a result of these inspections, 45 dealt with working conditions; 374 with hours; 256 with wages and 84 with other regulations.

Overtime Permits.—A noticeable increase in the number of overtime permits issued during the fiscal year is recorded in the report. This increase was particularly due to war contracts issued to dry cleaning, laundry and garment industries. The Minimum Wage Board, in an effort to reduce overtime to a minimum, and to spread the work amongst as many employees as possible, endorsed the policy of working double shifts. In all there were 203 overtime permits issued during the year and 6 for legal holidays.

Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels.—During the year there were 4,593 inspections under the Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessels Act. As a result of these inspections, repairs were ordered in 1,732 cases.

Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act.—During the year, the report states that many employers and employees availed themselves of the services of the Conciliation Branch and serious disturbances were avoided by this procedure. Six (6) applications for the establishment of a board of conciliation were filed with the Registrar of the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act.

Accidents and Accident Prevention.—In the period between January 1 to December 31, 1940, there were 1,074 industrial accidents reported to the Department. In 28 of these cases the injuries resulted in death. In the previous year, 1939, there were 910 accidents, 19 of which resulted in fatalities. Falls, falling objects and drownings, were the most frequent causes of industrial accidents.

Nova Scotia

The annual report of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1941, states that during the year "every effort has been made to impress upon contractors and others engaging in new business, whether of a war nature or otherwise, the importance of reaching an agreement upon wage and working conditions before actual operations are begun. . . A planned wage and classification range and prior settlement of working arrangements is most important".

Joint Adjustment Board.—The report refers to the establishment during the year of a Joint Adjustment Board "to consider, examine or deal with all disputes or grievances in the coal mines of the province which dispute or disputes did not involve rates of pay, working conditions or other matters being the subject of agreement between the operators and the union". The Board was called upon to adjudicate in many cases throughout the year and the report states that "already a great deal of good has been accomplished".

Employment Service.—In view of the taking over on August 1, 1941, of the Employment Service of Canada by the Unemployment Insurance Commission, statistics of applications, placements and vacancies are given in the report for eight months only. In the fiscal period, December 1, 1940 to July 31, 1941, a total of 20,829 placements were made by the Employment Service of Canada. Vacancies reported to the Service numbered

21,401; applications, 22,320; while of the placements 9,334 were in regular and 11,495 in casual work.

Factories Inspection and Industrial Accidents.—There were 309 inspections and re-inspections made by the Factories Inspector during the fiscal year. The number of accidents reported or ascertained from claims made to the Workmen's Compensation Board was 831, eleven of which were reports of fatal accidents.

Commenting on the incidents of industrial accidents, the Factory Inspector states: "The presence of large numbers of inexperienced workers in industry, most of whom are enthusiastic and eager to make good, implies a potential accident hazard which is very difficult to offset, for such worker will be clumsy and incautious at many of the beginners' occupations, and therefore more likely to be injured. When this class of worker is employed at machines under proper supervision, the danger of injury is much reduced, as the dangerous parts of the new machine-tools are very thoroughly guarded. On the other hand, a difficulty of securing new machines has brought into operation old discarded machine-tools which tax the ingenuity of even experienced mechanics to adjust and operate".

One employer was prosecuted under the Factories Act and fined $50 and costs for employing a child under 14 years of age.

Industrial Standards Act.—Dealing with the administration of the Industrial Standards Act, the Factory Inspector's report declares: "All the trades under the Act had a very busy year, and practically all of the hundreds of mechanics who came to the districts where the law is in operation became members of the trade union organization. Union men are not likely to violate working arrangements, and therefore the large increase in the number of mechanics did not bring a corresponding increase in violations. Then again, the demand for workers being great, there was not the competition for jobs that might have led to disregard of the scheduled requirements".

One employer, a building contractor, was prosecuted under the Act for employing a carpenter at wages lower than the scheduled rate. The magistrate ruled that the man was not a carpenter and dismissed the case. An appeal was taken before a County Court Judge who upheld the decision of the Magistrate. Commenting on this, the report states: "The decision might have had serious repercussions, as the organized carpenters are not likely to work with other men employed at carpenter work, unless such men receive the scheduled rate of pay. There are hundreds of men employed by building contractors who are in the class which the Court decided were not carpenters. Fortunately the contractors took no advantage of the Court's decision, and continued to pay the regular rate to all men employed at carpenter work".

Minimum Wages.—The report of the Minimum Wage Board states that wage sheets collected show that in almost all of the industries, especially the textile trades, there was an increase in wage earnings during the fiscal year, but in some instances there was a concurrent increase in the weekly hours worked. This later condition was chiefly attributed to the issuing of war contracts which have to be filled quickly.

During the year the Board interviewed a large number of employers and employees, and all complaints received were investigated and adjustments in wages and hours made.

The report contains tabular statistics for a number of industrial groups: firms reporting; the number of women workers; total wages paid per week; average weekly wages and hours; and the numbers in each wage classification.

Fishermen's Loan Board.—During the period December 1, 1940 to June 4, 1941, no loans were made to fishermen. On the later date, an Order in Council was passed by the Government of Nova Scotia, authorizing the Provincial Fishermen's Loan Board to use the Fund, which was created by repayments of loans to needy fishermen and which amounted to $67,058.25 on December 1, 1940, for the purpose of issuing two types of loans, namely (1) boat building loans to individuals, and (2) loans to organized groups of needy fishermen to be used for purposes incidental to the catching, curing and marketing of fish and fish products.

In the period June 4, 1941, to November 30, 1941, twenty-seven boat loans were approved by the Board amounting to $11,135.00. At November 30, 1941, fifteen of these boats had been completed at a total cost of $6,005.00 of which $4,730.00 was paid out of the Fund as at November 30, 1941, the remainder, $1,275.00, being paid out of the Fund on or after December 1, 1941. Six organization loans were also granted, amounting to $10,500.00 making a total expenditure of $15,230.00 chargeable against the Fund and leaving a balance of $51,828.25.

Saskatchewan

Covering the year ending December 31, 1941, the seventh report since the present Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare of Saskatchewan was formed in 1934 also constitutes the twenty-first report since the

original Bureau of Labour and Industry was organized in 1920.

Strikes and Lockouts.—Continuing the record established in 1940 there were no industrial disputes in Saskatchewan during the calendar year 1941.

One Day's Rest in Seven Act.—Three charges were laid against three firms under the One Day's Rest in Seven Act, fines being imposed in all three cases. One case on which conviction was obtained in Police Court was appealed but the appeal was lost. In addition, the report states, it was found necessary to issue numerous warnings in connection with the application of the Act which applies to the cities of the province and provides for 24 consecutive hours of rest in every seven days with certain exceptions.

Freedom of Trade Union Association Act.—As required under the Freedom of Trade Union Association Act, 128 associations filed a copy of their constitution and bylaws with the Minister of Labour, as well as lists of names and addresses of their officers and the number of their members. The 128 organizations filing returns reported a membership of 8,873 compared with 130 organizations with 8,193 members in 1939.

Minimum Wages.—During the period January 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, a total of 3,111 inspections were made. Of these, 2,915 were general inspections and 196 special inspections. The Board also sent wage returns forms to 3,908 firms. Of 3,024 wage sheet returns from firms having employees, 2,555 were analysed while 469 showed incomplete information and were still pending amendment.

From the analysis made of these returns it was found that 330 employees were receiving less than the minimum rate to which they were entitled compared with 647 in the preceding year 1940. It was found that 127 employees were not receiving proper pay for overtime; 51 were serving as apprentices in industry without the approval of the Minimum Wage Board.

The total number of employees reported on the wage sheet returns was 22,319, consisting of 16,141 males and 6,178 females who together received $54,894.27 in overtime pay for time worked in excess of 48 hours in any week, during the four week or one month pay period in 1941. In 1940 there were 19,076 employees who together received $50,086.00 in overtime pay for time worked in excess of 48 hours in any week during the four week or one month pay period reported.

During the calendar year 1941, arrears of wages to the amount of $10,498.92 were collected from 309 firms and were apportioned amongst 257 males and 237 females, a total of 494 employees. It was also necessary during the year to institute court proceedings in order to enforce the minimum Wage Act and Orders of the Board. Fourteen charges were laid against eight firms; convictions were obtained and fines imposed on ten charges, three were dismissed while one was withdrawn. As part of the penalties, $375.36 in wages was ordered by the Court.

Apprenticeship Agreements.—At December 31, 1941, there were 89 apprentices indentured to 65 firms covering 20 trades or industries. Pharmacy was the trade of the largest number of apprentices, 31 being indentured in that group. This was followed by "druggist" with 11.

Industrial Standards Act.—According to the report, in the period January 1 to December 31, 1941, a total of 609 employers and 1,485 employees were governed by agreements drawn up under the terms of the Industrial Standards Act. At the end of the year there were 40 schedules in effect under the legislation, 13 schedules being in the barbering trade and 7 in beauty culture. There were 38 schedules under the Act in the year ending December 31, 1940.

During 1941, nine firms and four individuals were prosecuted. Twelve charges in all were laid for failure to comply with the terms of the Act, convictions and fines imposed in four cases, five cases were dismissed and 3 were withdrawn. Back wages collected in the period January 1 to December 31, 1941, amounted to $2,830.55 to the benefit of 103 employees.

Dominion-Provincial Wage Inspections.—As explained in the report "there has been a great increase in the amount of Construction and Supply Contracts issued by the various Departments of the Dominion Government. The Dominion Department of Labour found it impossible to adequately check the wages required to be paid under each contract. In May, 1941, the Ministers in charge of the Labour Departments of the Provinces held a conference at Ottawa. The Dominion Government requested that the Provincial Departments of Labour assist in these wage inspections in each Province. This was agreed to. In due course the Provincial officials were given credentials which permitted them to inspect payrolls and make investigations into complaints.

"Dominion Government procedure requires that when arrears of wages are found owing under a Federal contract, the employer must pay the amount of the arrears to the Receiver-General of Canada and distribution is then

made by the Dominion Treasury to the employee concerned."

As a result of these inspections, $3,915.31 in arrears of wages was collected to the benefit of 138 employees.

Summary of Arrears of Wages Collected.—The report gives a tabular summary of arrears of wages collected under different Acts affecting labour. In all, $17,715.83 was collected on behalf of 889 employees. The bulk ($10,508.87) of this total was collected under the Minimum Wage Act to the benefit of 497 employees; followed by $3,130.54 collected under Federal Construction Contracts; $2,830.55 under the Industrial Standards Act; $784.77 through inspections of supply contracts, Department of Munitions and Supply; $356.90 by way of Provincial Highway contracts; and $104.20 under the Master and Servants Act.

Employment Service.—Contained in the main report is the twenty-second and final report of the Employment Service of Canada covering operations in the province. On July 1, 1941, the Unemployment Insurance Commission absorbed the Employment Service and therefore the report only covers the period January 1, 1941, to June 30, 1941. During that time, 11,887 applications and 9,666 vacancies were registered with the Service. There were 9,048 placements made, 5,528 being of men and 3,520 of women.

Farm Wages.—The following were the average wages for farm labour: winter, $5 to $10 per month, plus board and lodging; spring, $10 to $25 per month, plus board and lodging.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN QUEBEC AND NOVA SCOTIA IN 1942

Quebec

DURING the session of the Quebec Legislature which began on February 24 and ended on May 29, laws were enacted to facilitate the construction of workmen's houses and to provide for subsidies to the Desjardins People's Banks, the Stationary Enginemen's Act was revised, and statutes dealing with regulation of factories, licensing of electricians and pipe mechanics, and mothers' allowances were amended.

Workmen's Houses

An Act to allow municipalities to enter into agreements with Wartime Housing, Limited, a Dominion corporation, authorizes any municipal or school corporation to make such an agreement whenever Wartime Housing constructs workmen's dwellings within its limits to remedy a housing shortage occasioned by the establishment of war industries. The valuation of such houses for municipal and school purposes is to be $1,200 where there are less than two bedrooms and $1,500 where there are more than two. In a house containing several dwellings the same rates are to apply to each dwelling. The rate for general or special taxes and for school taxes is to be 1 per cent of valuation in each case and the occupants of the houses are to pay for public utility services and school fees on the same basis as other ratepayers. Wartime Housing is to bear the cost of streets and street lights, water and sewer services, fences, etc., and is to undertake to assign such works gratuitously to the municipality. These conditions are to apply as long as Wartime Housing Limited owns the houses. As soon as it disposes of any or all of the houses in a municipality the Act ceases to have effect and the purchasers of the properties are to be subject to the general law. In any case the special conditions granted by the municipality to Wartime Housing are to cease six months after the termination of the present war.

Subsidies to People's Savings Banks

Under an Act to promote the extension of people's savings banks, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of Agriculture to grant an annual subsidy, payable from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to the federation of People's Savings Banks known as the "Fédération de Québec des Unions Régionales de Caisses Populaires Desjardins," for the extension, maintenance and supervision of such savings banks. This subsidy may not exceed $80,000 for a period of five years, distributed as follows: $100 for each savings bank affiliated with the federation, up to the number of 600, and $50 for each such savings bank in excess of that number, up to a total of 1,000. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to sign a contract fixing the conditions of payment of the subsidy. A statute of 1932 authorized the setting aside of $20,000 a year for ten years for the payment of grants to the Federation. (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, p. 298.)

Safety in Public Buildings

The Public Building Safety Act was amended to provide a new definition of "public building," which now includes stores having a floor area of over 3,000 square feet, instead of, as formerly, those employing ten or more clerks, and, as before, charity workrooms and buildings of more than two stories used as offices. Stations of any railway under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada are exempt under the section requiring public buildings to afford all the security provided by the Act and regulations, and forbidding construction or alteration of such a building without a permit, or extensive alterations without an architect's certificate. The time limit for bringing an action for breach of the Act or regulations is extended from 60 days to six months.

Stationary Enginemen

The Stationary Enginemen Act, as revised, substitutes for the term "motive power" the term "stationary engine," defined to include steam boilers and engines, stationary internal combustion engines of over 25 h.p., refrigerating apparatus operated by motors whose total power exceeds 25 h.p., and the piping and accessories used for operating such engines. The term does not include steam boilers used for heating buildings other than those covered by the Public Building Safety Act and the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act, boilers with safety valves set at a pressure of not more than 15 pounds to the square inch with a capacity not exceeding 75 h.p. and a heating surface not exceeding 1,125 square feet, or boilers used elsewhere than at buildings under construction with safety valves set at a pressure of over 15 pounds to the square inch but with a capacity not exceeding 15 h.p., and a heating surface not exceeding 225 square feet. Mines governed by the Quebec Mining Act are not subject to this Act.

The board of examiners, which, as formerly, is to consist of three members, is to be under the control of the Minister of Labour. Any examiner or inspector may enter premises and carry out an inspection at any hour. The person in charge of the engine must facilitate the inspector's work and must entrust stationary enginemen's work only to persons having the required certificate and keep the engine under the supervision of a stationary enginemen while it is in operation.

Regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in addition to dealing with examinations and the fees to be paid for them, may fix the period for which certificates are to be valid and the conditions of their renewal, define the classes of certificates and the conditions on which they are to be issued, and determine the manner of establishing the capacity of stationary engines.

As before, the Act provides for the keeping of a register of stationary enginemen and the making of annual reports to the Minister and exempts the holder of a certificate from the necessity of obtaining a licence from any municipal authority. The maximum fine for contravention of the Act or regulations is, as formerly, $100 and costs but a minimum fine of $25 is now provided. New sections enable enginemen to be sued for fees payable for renewal of their certificates, provide that prosecutions under the Act shall be instituted by the Attorney General instead of by an inspector, and prohibit the admission of evidence to show that proceedings were instituted as the result of a complaint or to discover the identity of the informer.

Under the Pressure Vessels Act, as amended, the presssure vessels which are subject to inspection on installation and annually thereafter, are those in public buildings as defined by the Public Building Safety Act, in gasoline distributing stations, and in industrial establishments as defined by the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act. All refrigerating plants using more than 24 pounds of refrigerant must be inspected on installation and those run by a motor of over 4 h.p. are to be inspected annually. Annual inspections are now to be made free of charge. All pressure vessels manufactured in the Province must conform to specifications approved by the Chief Inspector but an accompanying affidavit to that effect is now required only in the case of those subject to annual inspection. A new class of certificate, "D", is to be issued for any used vessel before it may be sold. New sections relating to prosecutions are similar to those inserted in the Stationary Enginemen Act. They prohibit attempts to identify an informer and authorize a civil action to recover fees.

Electrical Works

The Electricians and Electrical Installations Act, which provides for the regulation and inspection of electrical installations in public buildings and for the licensing of electricians, was amended to redefine "public buildings." This term now has the meaning given to it in the Public Building Safety Act and includes, in addition, industrial establishments covered by the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act, garages having a floor space in excess of 6,000 square feet, transformer rooms, and all installations of transformers on posts

and other supports set up on private property. No fee is to be charged for the annual inspection required by the Act. The time within which a prosecution for violation of the Act or regulations must be brought was extended from sixty days to six months after such violation comes to the knowledge of the inspector. Instead of one chief inspector, as formerly, two may be appointed to direct, under control of the board of examiners, the work of the inspectors. A provision is added, similar to that in the Stationary Enginemen Act, forbidding the admission of evidence to discover the identity of the informer in case of prosecution. The clauses fixing maximum salaries of the inspectors and of the chairman of the Board of Examiners, were struck out.

Pipe-mechanics

Amendments in the Pipe-mechanics Act provide that licences shall expire on March 31, the end of the fiscal year of the Province, enable the taking of action to recover fees for renewal of licences, and add a section similar to that in the Stationary Enginemen Act, forbidding evidence establishing the identity of an informer.

Industrial and Commercial Establishments

A new section in the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act bars institution of a penal prosecution under the Act more than six months after the offence has come to the knowledge of the inspector. This section replaces one providing that no fine or imprisonment might be imposed unless proceedings were commenced within three months after the offence had come to the knowledge of the inspector or within 30 days after written notice of such offence given at any time by the inspector to the party in default.

Mothers' Allowances

Amendments in the Needy Mothers' Assistance Act authorize the granting of an allowance to the wife of a man who is totally disabled. Formerly benefit was only granted in such cases if the husband was being cared for in a public charitable institution or a mental hospital. Right to an allowance is also extended to the wife or widow of a British subject whereas formerly an applicant was required to be a British subject by birth or to have been one for fifteen years.

Compulsory Labour for Forest Fires

The Lands and Forests Act was amended to require every person who carries on forest operations or holds a licence to cut timber to place at the disposal of the Minister of Lands and Forests as many of his employees as he may consider necessary for the efficient organization of forest fire protection. Formerly, only railway companies were required to provide men under this section.

Resolution

On May 6 the Legislative Assembly adopted a resolution urgently requesting the Government of Canada not to intensify the recruiting of women beyond the limit of family requirements and particularly to do nothing of a nature to injure the Canadian home.

Nova Scotia

The Nova Scotia Legislature, which met on February 19, and was prorogued on March 28, enacted laws designed to meet the shortage of workers in coal mines, to provide extra housing accommodation and to authorize the licensing of scalers. Acts relating to the regulation of coal mines, workmen's compensation and mothers' allowances were amended.

Coal Mines

The Coal Mines Regulation (Wartime Emergency) Act provides that, notwithstanding any provision of the Coal Mines Regulation Act or of any other Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the qualifications required of persons employed at working faces in coal mines and the conditions as to supervision under which such persons are to be employed. Differing qualifications and requirements may be prescribed for differing conditions of supervision and any regulation may apply to all mines or to any particular mine or any part of it. The Act is to be in force only until the date declared by the Governor General in Council to be the date of termination of the present war, if the Legislature is then in session, or, if it is not then in session, until twenty days after the opening of the next session. When the Act expires the regulations are to cease to have effect.

Amendments in the Coal Mines Regulation Act include a revision of the sections relating to qualifications of coal miners. As formerly, no person may have charge of a working face unless he has a first-class certificate issued

under the Act. Persons employed at the face must have first or second-class certificates but a person at least 18 years of age, if constantly accompanied by and under the immediate supervision of the holder of a first-class certificate, may be employed for not more than six months. Workers employed to cut, shear, mine, bore, or loosen coal at the face must have first-class certificates or have second-class certificates and work under the close supervision of the holder of a first-class certificate. As before, an applicant for a second-class certificate must be at least 18 years of age and have been employed underground for a year, but an amendment enables a person with six months' underground experience to obtain the certificate, provided such experience was at the working face. The section requiring an applicant for a fireman's certificate to have served for a year as fireman at a steam boiler was amended to make it clear that such boiler must have been at a coal mine. A new section forbids the use of open lights at a mine in which gas (methane) has been found to accumulate in any place in quantities in excess of three-quarters of one per cent as shown by an analysis of samples of air or by an approved gas tester. Examinations for gas are to be made with a locked flame safety lamp or other gas tester approved by the Minister, instead of with a locked safety lamp as formerly. An amendment was also made in the section forbidding explosives to be taken into a working place for two months after inflammable gas has been found on three consecutive days in quantity sufficient to show in a flame safety lamp except where employees are out of the mine or in cases of stonework and sinking shafts where ventilation is so managed that the return from the place where the explosive is used passes into the main return air course without passing any place in actual course of work. The amendment provides for exception to be made also in any case where the chief inspector gives written permission.

The section providing for special examiners into accidents causing death, was redrawn and now enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint one or more special examiners and to require each to act in a designated area or anywhere in the province. As before, special examiners have the powers of Commissioners under the Inquiries Act, of the inspector in respect of formal investigations, and of a coroner. A special examiner is not to report his findings to the inspector, as formerly, but to the Minister of Public Works and Mines, who is authorized to make them public, if he thinks fit.

When a shot flames on firing it is to be extinguished and immediately reported to the Deputy Inspector for the district. The place in which it occurs is to be guarded and left unworked until inspected by the Deputy Inspector. All flamed shots are subject to inquiry by the Deputy Inspector and any certificate of any person or persons involved may be revoked or suspended by the Minister.

The engineer in charge of a stationary engine or an engine used for hoisting men, coal or materials, may not leave it until he has received a predetermined signal from someone in attendance at the other end of the rope, and he must in no case leave his engine controls without ascertaining that the engine is braked or in gear or otherwise locked to prevent any movement of the drum or rope.

Workmen's Compensation

A number of changes were made in the Workmen's Compensation Act. Where a workman is found dead in the underground workings of a coal mine in a place where he had a right in the course of his employment to be, it is now to be presumed that death was the result of personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, unless there is sufficient evidence to rebut such presumption. Formerly, such evidence has to be furnished by witnesses present at the time of death.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the 1941 amending Act that accounts for medical aid must be rendered within three months after such aid was furnished, the Board is given authority to pay such an account in respect of an injury happening after April 5, 1941, if application for payment was made before February 28, 1942. The section requiring an employer to convey an injured workman to a place where he may receive medical aid was amended to provide that, as an alternative, the employer may obtain the necessary medical aid for the workman. In such cases the same conditions apply as when the workman is conveyed to another place for treatment; if the employer fails to obtain such aid any other person may do so and if the employer fails to pay the reasonable charges the Board may pay them and recover double the amount from the employer.

A new section, which will come into force on Proclamation, brings all members and employees of the Board under the Public Service Superannuation Act and empowers the Board to make the necessary deductions from salaries and to pay from the Accident Fund any amounts which, in the case of other classes of public service employees, would be payable from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Under another amendment the cost of publishing the annual report of the Board is also to be paid from the Accident Fund.

An employer carrying on an industry under Part I must keep such records or accounts as may be reasonably required to show a true record of the wages earned. The section which provides that where an employer fails to keep adequate records or refuses to produce them for inspection he may be assessed on the Board's estimate of his pay roll, was amended to extend the penalty to cases in which the employer fails to produce such records or fails or refuses to produce any other book or record pertaining wholly or partly to his industry and makes it clear that the penalty section applies not only to cases of failure to keep time sheets and wage schedules but also to default in keeping the books required to be kept by sawmill operators and dealers in lumber, showing particulars of contracts, quantity of lumber produced, and other items. The schedule of industrial diseases for which compensation is payable was amended to include silicosis in "mining", instead of in "coal mining", as formerly.

Employment of Non-Residents

The Nova Scotia Labour Act, which is to remain in force until May 1, 1943, is a revision, without material change, of an Act first passed in 1933 and renewed annually since then. The Act forbids any person or corporation employing 25 or more workers to hire any person who has not been a resident of the Province for at least one year unless the person hired produces a certificate from the Government employment agent or municipal clerk in the place where he is to be employed stating that there are no unemployed persons resident in such place who are capable of doing and willing to do the work.

Licensing of Workmen

The Scalers' Act, which will come into force on Proclamation, provides for the examination and licensing of scalers and forbids any unlicensed person to act as a scaler unless the Minister of Lands and Forests is satisfied that the services of a licensed person are not procurable.

An amendment in the Theatres, Cinematographs and Amusements Act empowers the Board of Censors to revoke or suspend any licence issued under the Act or regulations.

Fire Escapes in Shops and Offices

The Fire Prevention Act was amended to add mercantile establishments and office buildings to the list of public buildings, which already included factories, covered by sections of the Act relating to fire escapes. These sections empower the local Board of Fire Escapes to inspect all such public buildings, to order the proper maintenance and clear indication of the position of fire escapes, the enlargement of doors, passageways, staircases and windows, and the alteration of furnaces, chimneys and other heating apparatus.

Mothers' Allowances

Amendments in the Mothers' Allowances Act enable an allowance to be granted after June 1, 1942, to a mother whose husband is an inmate of a public institution for the treatment of mental illness or tuberculosis. An allowance may also be paid in respect of an adopted child, provided that such child was legally adopted by the applicant and her husband before the husband's death or disablement.

Wartime Housing

An Act to enable cities, towns and municipalities to enter into agreement with the Crown in respect to wartime housing gives authority for the making of such agreements, either with the Dominion Government or with Wartime Housing, Limited, or with both, for the construction of housing accommodation and the supplying of the necessary services to provide for water, for the disposal of sewage and for other conveniences.

The Halifax Charter was amended to enable that city also to make agreements with Wartime Housing, Limited, for the purpose of providing houses to be rented to persons recommended by the city, or by any persons or committee appointed by it, as provided in the agreement. The city may also guarantee the payment of rent by the persons so recommended and may borrow the sums required to give effect to such guarantee from any bank or fund and include them, with interest, in the civic estimates.

Poll Tax

Under an amendment in the Assessment Act, the maximum poll tax which may be imposed by an incorporated town upon male residents between the ages of 18 and 60 who are not otherwise assessed, is raised from $5 to $10. The minimum tax remains at $2 but, as formerly, persons under the age of 21 years may be exempted or may be required to pay an amount less than $2.

Co-operative Associations

Changes in the Co-operative Associations Act enable an association to deal in services and to become a member, shareholder, or officer, of any other company having similar objects. New sections forbid an association to operate a store or open a branch without

the consent of the Inspector of Co-operative Associations, which must not be given if the Inspector considers that the financial condition of the Association does not warrant such a step or that the operation of such store or branch would be detrimental to the existence of another association. A maximum penalty of $25 a day may be imposed on any officer of an association for contravention of this provision or for failure to forward an annual financial statement to the Registrar within 30 days after the annual meeting. Such statement may be verified by a competent auditor or, as formerly, by the oaths of the President and Secretary. The section requiring every association to set aside, annually, at least 5 per cent of its net profits for a reserve fund, to be kept liquid and intact in trustee funds, was replaced by a section requiring the same sum to be set aside for a reserve fund until an amount equal to at least 30 per cent of the paid-up capital has been accumulated. The memorandum of association of every co-operative association is to be deemed to include the objects and powers, as amended.

Bills Not Passed

A Bill to incorporate the New Longshoremen's Association of Halifax failed to pass.

WEIGHT LIFTING BY WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

THE entry of large numbers of women into war industries has focussed attention on the need for protecting them from injury caused by lifting heavy weights. Such protection is particularly needed for the many women now being recruited into Canadian war industries who are comparatively unused to the regular lifting of heavy loads. A Welfare Supervisor testifying before the British War Cabinet Committee on Women in Industry, which reported in 1919, declared:

> Lifting is partly a matter of knack and training, and women are inclined to exhaust themselves unnecessarily at first, though they improve greatly with practice.

A recent survey of New Jersey metal and machinery manufacturing industries revealed that before the war no woman was lifting weights exceeding 25 lbs.

The dangers of carrying heavy weights have been demonstrated by several studies. An international Labour Office brochure on women's work issued in 1934 stated:

> When women have habitually to carry heavy loads...skeletal deformities are noted...alterations in the thoracic capacity and abdominal walls. Thus for example, a broadening in the lumbar region of the spine in women who carry loads, with crushing together of the vertebrae, bringing about diminution in height, deformity of the pelvic basin with harmful effects on the development of pregnancy. Occupational cramp of the lateral muscles of the neck, pains of the brachial plexus, suboccipital nerves, moveable kidneys, cardiac and thyroid hypertrophy, etc., have been reported.

The U.S. Women's Bureau, in a recently-issued pamphlet on "Lifting Heavy Weights in Defence Industries" declared that "continual lifting of heavy loads results in deformities of bone-structure that may have serious effects at childbirth." A study reported in the I.L.O. brochure revealed a much higher percentage of still-births among women employed on heavy work than among the general population. Many of the medical authorities submitting evidence to the 1919 British Committee on Women in Industry urged that the lifting of heavy loads be forbidden immediately before and after confinement. The International Labour Convention on the employment of women before and after childbirth stipulates that women must not be employed for six weeks after childbirth and recommends that they should be permitted to leave their jobs six weeks before their confinement. The present British law forbids employment within four weeks after childbirth.

The British Industrial Health Research Board in 1927 made a study of 14 industries employing women and young persons on weight-lifting jobs. It was found that women in the sanitary pipe industry lifted as much as 6·6 tons a day and in the tin plate industry, 3·25 tons. In the paper industry women lifted loads equivalent to 57 per cent of their body weight. In the cotton industry the percentage was 56 and in the tin plate industry, 55. Examination of the women and young persons employed in these industries revealed that the women did not appear to be suffering any ill-effects from such work but many of the young persons had poor physique partly attributable to the nature of their employment. The report recognized, however,

> that the heaviest industries attract, or, perhaps more accurately, *retain* the strongest women; the weaker gravitate through various trades and find their physical level.

Where there is no regulation of weight-lifting this process may be very costly to the individual, particularly to young persons.

One interesting fact revealed by this study was that in industries where the worker may select the size of the load, women were "wisely self-protective" but young persons,

particularly boys, over-estimated their strength. In the paper industry a worker with 35 years' experience selected a load 49 per cent of her body weight while a girl of 17 with six months' experience chose one equivalent to 70 per cent of her body weight. The report concluded that

> young persons require more regulation and supervision in their work if they are to avoid overstrain in the physically exacting period of adolescence....Continued strain cannot but have a pernicious effect, which only show itself indirectly in the multiple sequelae of fatigue, increased incidence of accidents, lowered resistance to infection, increased suggestibility with its manifold and depreciating effects—to name but a few.

During the last war women in British war industries successfully handled weights in excess of 50 pounds, but the committee on Women in Industry warned that

> the practice requires careful watching, however, if the risk of accident or internal displacement is to be avoided, and the raising of weights up to or above the head is particularly liable to lead to strain.

Since the last war a number of studies have been made to determine the optimum load for the average woman, the most satisfactory methods of lifting and carrying and the harmful effects of lifting excessive weights.

In determining the optimum load most investigators recognize that numerous factors besides weight must be considered. These include the shape and compactness of the load, the mode of handling it, the duration of the lifting and carrying, the distance the weight has to be carried, the type of surface traversed, the levels at which the load is picked up and deposited, the pace of the work and the temperature and atmosphere in which it is performed, the aggregate load carried in a day and the physique and training of the worker.

Several estimates of the optimum load have been made. The Industrial Health Research Board concluded in 1927 that the optimum load is 35 per cent of the body weight and that, in general, loads should not exceed 40 per cent of the body weight for continuous lifting and 50 per cent for intermittent lifting. For the average woman in industry these percentages would mean weights of 45 and 55 lbs. A healthy well-trained adult might exceed these maxima by 20 per cent without undue strain to herself if the load is compact and easily handled. The Board was of the opinion that young persons should not be permitted to carry more than 25 to 30 lbs. if under 16 years of age and 40 lbs. if over 16.

The British Home Office in a Safety Pamphlet issued in 1937 suggested certain load limits but added that all loads should be based on physical data for the individual worker. For men it recommended a maximum of 130 lbs. for compact loads. For women maxima of 65 lbs. for intermittent work and 50 lbs. for continuous work were suggested. Male young persons from 16 to 18 years on continuous work might carry 45 lbs. and on intermittent work, 60 lbs. Female young persons in the same age group should be limited to 40 lbs. on continuous work, 56 on intermittent work. A maximum of 35 to 40 lbs. was suggested for young persons under 16.

Attempts to regulate by law the loads which workers may carry began in Britain during the last war. In 1916 a General Order was issued by the Home Office stating that "a woman or young person should not be allowed to lift, carry or move anything so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to them." Earlier, weight lifting by women and young persons in the pottery industry had been regulated under the clause in the Factories Act of 1901 empowering the Secretary of State to draw up rules for the safety of persons employed in dangerous industries. The 1937 Factories Act authorizes the Secretary of State to prescribe maximum weights for various types of workers and forbids the employment of young persons in weight-lifting jobs likely to cause them injury. The Flour Mills Order of January, 1942, permits a woman to carry 65 lbs. alone or 140 lbs. with the help of another. A maximum of 65 lbs. for women is also fixed in a 1926 order making effective an agreement in the woollen and worsted industry, but if the load is bulky the maximum is reduced to 50 lbs. The agreement permitted girls under 18 and boys under 16 to lift 50 lbs. in a compact load and 40 lbs. if the load was bulky.

In the United States six States have had legislation prescribing weight limits on their statute books for some time. Five States set load limits ranging from 15 to 75 lbs. and one merely prohibits the carrying of excessive weights. Five States regulate the employment of women in core rooms where much weight-lifting is done.

A survey of 62 American companies made in 1942 by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University revealed that many companies have rules forbidding women to handle loads above a certain weight and many also provide mechanical devices to eliminate the need for lifting. The load limits set by the companies varied from 15 to 50 lbs. even in States permitting higher maxima. In one case the load limit was set by collective agreement. One company ruled that "any job requiring lifting by a woman must be approved by the company physician."

The U.S. Women's Bureau has endorsed the optimum of 35 per cent of body weight recommended by the British Industrial Health Research Board. It favours State legislation

empowering the factory inspection authorities to set load limits for each industry rather than the prescription by law of fixed maxima for all industries.

None of the Factory Acts of the Canadian provinces deals specifically with the problem although Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia have sections prohibiting the employment of women, young girls and children in such a manner that their health is likely to be permanently injured and all the other provinces except New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island declare it unlawful to employ anyone so that their health and safety is endangered.

The various methods of weight lifting have been studied to determine which is the least costly from a physiological point of view. Most investigators agreed that methods which interfered least with balance or centre of gravity, normal gait, posture, breathing and circulation, were the most efficient. The Industrial Health Research Board on the basis of a series of experiments in 1924 and 1927, concluded that carrying by a yoke on the shoulders was the best, and hip-carrying the worst of eight methods studied. Carrying a bundle in each hand was quite efficient except for the local strain on the arms. The use of a tray held in front of the body or slung from the shoulder was also fairly good but it caused strain on the arms and interfered with gait, besides contributing to accidents by preventing the worker seeing where he was stepping. Head-carrying produced tension and interfered with breathing and rucksack-carrying caused a pronounced stoop. Shoulder-carrying altered the body's centre of gravity but was otherwise efficient.

The Women's Bureau pamphlet on weight lifting recommended shoulder-carrying as the most economical method because it leaves the limbs free and does not cause chest-fixation. It approved tray-carrying and carrying bundles at the sides, one in each hand for short distances only and disapproved of carrying on the hip. It stressed the importance of correct lifting to avoid undue strain on certain muscles. Most authorities recommended frequent rest pauses for heavy work so that awkward positions are not maintained continuously. The Women's Bureau also urged pre-employment physical examinations for women seeking jobs in heavy industry to weed out the unsuitable ones.

Employers may minimize the dangers to women workers from handling too heavy weights by instructing them in the most efficient ways of lifting and carrying, by organizing the work to eliminate much lifting and carrying and by providing mechanical devices. The latter must be conveniently situated and easy to use or they will be ignored by the workers. Hoists, cranes, conveying belts, hand barrows, trucks and wagons can be used to lift or carry materials. In some British shell factories all the machine work on shells weighing from 90 to 160 lbs. is being done by women by means of a system of telphers and high-level trucks. The telphers convey the shells from the high-level trucks into the machines and lift them from the machines back on to the high-level trucks so that the women do no heavy lifting or carrying. The shells are raised and lowered by pneumatic hoists. One girl can manipulate both hoist and travelling control. Modern engineering has designed lifting and carrying devices to meet almost every problem encountered in handling heavy weights, but employers have been slow to install such machinery while there was a plentiful supply of male labour.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEE THRIFT PLANS IN WARTIME

THE National Industrial Conference Board Inc. New York, has issued a report entitled *Employee Thrift Plans in Wartime*. The report shows a definite trend in employees' thrift plans since the last survey was made in 1936 by the Board.

In 1936 it was found that a considerable proportion of the savings plans in co-operation with the banks had been discontinued since the 1927 survey. This was attributed to "the many bank failures and the cooling interest of banks in this kind of account." Since 1936, the report states "the savings bank plans have never recovered the popularity which they enjoyed in the Twenties. The plans in force have proved very satisfactory in aiding the employee to save systematically, but the rate of growth of new plans of this character has been very slow, as only about a sixth of the plans included in this classification was introduced since 1930."

In its conclusions, the report continues:

"Several other types of employee thrift plans have so lost favor with industry that they have ceased to be a significant factor in promoting employee savings. At one time plans which provided for the deposit of the workers' savings in the company's business were of considerable importance, but during recent years their popularity has waned because other mediums for savings have been devised which relieve the company of the responsibility for the employees' savings, and because the acceptance of deposits by the em-

ploying company is forbidden in many states unless it is incorporated under the banking law.

"Plans under which the employees' savings are pooled and invested in securities are in reality small investment trusts. Before 1929 they enjoyed a considerable vogue when stock prices were soaring, but the stock market crash eventually caused the abandonment of a considerable proportion of these plans. This trend was noted in the 1936 survey, and it has continued unchecked since that time, with several well-known companies discontinuing their plans of this nature for a variety of reasons.

"Experience with employee stock-purchase plans was also unfortunate during the depression years. In a three-year interval ending in 1932, stock market values dropped precipitously, and at the same time wage-earners suffered widespread unemployment and greatly curtailed earnings. This situation made it extremely difficult for employees in companies which were hardest hit by the depression to retain possession of their stocks, so that in many instances they were obliged to dispose of their holdings at a figure far below the purchase price. Thus a plan which had been devised to promote employee savings and to better employer-employee relations failed of its objectives because of factors beyond the control of the employer. Consequently a large proportion of these employee stock purchase plans was discontinued. Few active plans were discovered in the course of the present investigation. The group studied comprised twenty-one plans of which only two were adopted since 1930.

"By and large the credit unions withstood the depression years very satisfactorily. This statement is borne out by statistics compiled by the Federal Government and the Conference Board. According to the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, the number of credit unions in operation increased from 838 in 1929 to 1,472 in 1932, although during the same interval, the share capital, which represents the employees' savings, decreased from an average of $92 per member to $70. From 1929 through 1940, the credit unions increased from 838 to 9,510 or a tenfold rise, while membership which rose from 264,908 to 2,816,000 exhibited a similar percentage increase.

"These data do not separate occupational credit unions from other types. The Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration, however, compiles statistics for the federal-chartered credit union in occupational groups. Since the Act was passed in 1934 to the end of January, 1942, the number of federal-chartered credit unions in occupational groups had grown to 3,664.

"The 1936 survey of the Conference Board showed an equally satisfactory condition. Forty-six credit unions furnished complete statistics for the six-year period ending 1935. During that time, these credit unions lost $31,327 in defaulted loans, or 0·64 per cent of the total loans. Credit unions included in the 1936 study apparently experienced little difficulty in granting loans and were able to meet all demands for withdrawals during the depression.

"Satisfactory experience with credit unions has continued to the present. Three-fourths of the companies with credit unions reporting in the present study had no criticism of their administration. The credit union had promoted thrift, had made credit available to its members at reasonable rates, had improved employee morale and strengthened employer-employee relations. The chief complaint made in connection with credit union operation in a fourth of the companies was the ease with which the members could borrow and the laxity evident in requiring repayment of delinquent loans. Other complaints made by the company management were the degree of responsibility which it must necessarily shoulder for the solvency of the credit union, and the amount of credit union business which was conducted on company time. Only five credit unions were found to have been liquidated in the present investigation.

Employee Participation in Thrift Plans

"A comparison of employee participation in thrift plans in 1936 and 1941, indicates certain trends. In general, the participation in plans in co-operation with savings banks and in pooled savings and investment plans has decreased appreciably. This is in line with previous observations of diminished interest in these types of plans, and may be of significance even though the size of the sample was smaller in 1941, and the companies were not identical.

"The percentage of participation in credit unions is considerably higher than in other types of savings plans. However, borrowers as well as savers are included in the credit union membership, whereas under the other types periodic savers only are included. The percentage of participation in the credit unions covered in the present study is appreciably higher than in unions included in the 1936 survey. This may be attributed in part to the fact that the 1941 survey was restricted to credit unions which have been in existence for five years or over, while many of those covered in the 1936 study were relatively new organizations. The older and more successful credit unions would obviously have attracted a wider membership."

MAINTENANCE OF UNION MEMBERSHIP CLAUSE APPROVED BY UNITED STATES WAR LABOR BOARD

DURING the middle part of June there were three decisions of the United States National War Labor Board on the union security issue in which, for the first time, two of the employer representatives on the Board voted with the majority in favour of the maintenance of membership formula. The National War Labor Board consists of four representatives each of employers, labour and the public. It succeeds the National Defence Mediation Board and was set up on January 12 after a conference of labour and industry, held at the request of the President in the last half of December, had agreed that there would be no strikes or lockouts, that all disputes would be settled by peaceful means and that the President should establish a Board to handle disputes. In the many disputes the Board has dealt with so far there have been two major issues: union security and wages.

The union security issue, i.e., the question of providing unions means whereby they can retain their status and membership at a time when they have voluntarily waived some of their most important rights, has proved to be a particularly difficult problem to both the Defence Mediation and War Labor Boards. The latter, however, seems by now to have developed a fairly clear-cut and acceptable policy with regard to it. The unions have usually demanded a closed shop provision requiring that all the employees of a given firm must, as a condition of employment, become and remain members of the union in good standing. The employers, on the other hand, have held that to condition the right to work in this manner is an illegitimate interference with the freedom of the individual worker. The War Labor Board has attempted to steer a middle course between these two positions. On no occasion has it gone so far as to impose a closed shop, but, at the same time, the majority of the members, including all the public representatives and now also two of the employer representatives, has taken the position that, in the words of one of the public members, "the unions, with the unusual risks of the war pressure against strikes and general wage increases, except in the nature of equitable adjustments, need some security against the disintegration under the impact of war."

The solution which has been devised is the maintenance of membership clause. The exact details of such a clause vary from case to case according to the circumstances, but there is one fundamental provision, viz., that after a specified date no existing members of the union may terminate their membership for the duration of the contract. In most of the cases involving union security which it has dealt with, the Board has ordered the incorporation of clauses of this nature in the contracts between the employers and the unions.

This solution was developed empirically. The foundations were laid by the National Defence Mediation Board which managed to settle a number of prolonged and difficult disputes by adopting it. The War Labor Board, in the successive cases it has had to handle, has built on the work of its predecessor, and out of this process of determining each case on its merits a definite pattern of decisions on union security has evolved. The new Board early showed that it favoured the maintenance of membership provisions when in the Marshall Field case, which was widely regarded as a test case, it decided upon such a provision on the condition that each employee, to be bound by it, must voluntarily authorize the check-off in writing. The principle became firmly established when it was adopted, with variations in details, in three successive major disputes: Walker-Turner, International Harvester and Federal Shipbuilding.

In the Marshall Field case one of the employer representatives voted with the public and labour members. In the three major cases referred to, however, and also in all other cases where the issue was involved, the employer members voted solidly against the maintenance provision, though the Vice-Chairman of the Board stated in a speech of May 20 that "the only difference was one of implementation."

It would appear that this difference, whatever its nature, is now disappearing. In a decision announced on June 12 regarding Ranger Aircraft Engines, Farmingdale, Long Island, two of the employer representatives voted with the majority to make a ten to two decision in favour of granting the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) a clause requiring continued membership in the union as a condition of employment for all workers who were in good standing 15 days after the Board's order. The same vote was recorded in an identical decision regarding the Ryan Aeronautical Corp. of San Diego which was reported on June 18. In a third case, covering E-Z Mills, Bennington, Vt., the International Ladies Garment Workers (American Federation of

Labor) were granted a maintenance of membership clause by an eight-to-one vote, the same two employer representatives as in the previous cases voting with the majority.

The explanation of this change of position on the part of two of the employer representatives is that in the three cases noted an escape clause was devised. Under this clause, union members who wished to withdraw from the unions before the rulings went into effect, and thus escape the maintenance requirement, were permitted to do so. One of the employer representatives concerned stated that the Board had recognized "one of the main principles the employer members have contended for.....I have voted with the public and labour members because they have met a main objection to any union maintenance of membership clause."

The public member who wrote the majority report in the Ryan Aeronautical case summed up the situation as follows: "The fourteen months struggle over union security from Snoqualmie Falls to E-Z Mills has resulted ....in an almost unanimous Board backed by increasingly strong public opinion for individual liberty, union security and maximum production....The maintenance of membership clause provides, during this war, for a free and fair basis for responsible union-management co-operation for all-out production."

Release of Civil Defence Personnel for Employment in War Industries in Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for May outlines the steps taken by the British Government to release about one-third of the total number of whole-time Civil Defence workers for employment in war industries. As far as possible, the workers will be released indefinitely, but where this is not possible workers may be released conditionally for temporary employment in war industry, either in factories or under the local authorities, for periods of not less than a week.

In the first place, the release is to be sought of men and women whose past experience fits them for professional and skilled work in industry, and on the basis of a recent industrial registration of Civil Defence personnel local offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service are to prepare lists of those whose services are most urgently required and are then to arrange with the Civil Defence authority for their release.

Civil Defence workers who are released, whether indefinitely or for short periods, are to be employed under normal industrial conditions, including payment at ordinary industrial rates, and their pay and privileges as whole-time members of the Civil Defence Services will, therefore, be suspended during their release.

For whole-time Civil Defence workers who cannot be released even temporarily, arrangements are being made whereby they may be employed during some of their Civil Defence duty hours on useful work carried out by local authorities or, under certain conditions, on essential work of extreme urgency for outside employers.

The general principles governing the release of workers from the Civil Defence General Services are also to apply to release from the National Fire Service, subject, however, to the special requirements which this Service has to meet.

Persons released to go into war industries will be under obligation not only, as at present, to return to whole-time Civil Defence employment, if called upon to do so, but also, by virtue of a suitable amendment of the relevant Defence Regulation, to perform part-time duties in the meantime, if so required.

ACTIVITIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Statement Covering Unemployment Insurance Fund from Commencement of Contributions on July 1st, 1941, to End of May, 1942—References to Courts of Referees—Report of Employment and Claims Offices —Employment Conditions at End of June

THE balance at the credit of Canada's Unemployment Insurance Fund on May 31 last was $54,488,668.24 This is the situation after eleven months' operation, collection of contributions having started on July 1, 1941. Total contributions from employer and employee made in respect of the period ending May 30 were $45,152,771.66. The Government contribution, which is one-fifth of the total employer-employee contributions, amounted to $9,030,554.32. The Fund, by the end of May, had earned interest amounting to $426,840. The cumulative total was $54,-610,165.98.

On the other side of the ledger were total expenditures of $121,497.74 for benefits. While benefit expenditures were small in relation to total contributions, it must be remembered that payment of benefits started only in February last. Also, as this is a period of high employment, claims for benefits are not numerous. The Fund, therefore, is building up rapidly.

As provided in the Unemployment Insurance Act, investments of the Fund are made only on the authorization of an Investment Committee of three members. This committee is headed by the Governor of the Bank of Canada and on it are the Deputy Minister of Finance and the Deputy Minister of Labour. The Bank of Canada are the statutory fiscal agents for the Commission.

On page 815 is shown a statement of revenue and expenditures of the Insurance Fund for the eleven months ended May 31, 1942.

Unemployment Benefit

Up to the end of May, 1942, the total number of benefit claims received by the Unemployment Insurance Commission for adjudication was 8,961. These were divided by areas as follows: Pacific, 649; Edmonton, 555; Saskatoon, 441; Winnipeg, 909; North Bay, 569; London, 477; Toronto, 1,721; Quebec, 3,013; Maritimes, 627.

The number of benefit cheques issued since February, when benefit payments started, up to the end of May, was 14,087. The total amount of benefits paid was $121,497.74.

Courts of Referees

The Unemployment Insurance Act provides that if a claim for benefit is not allowed by an Insurance Officer the claimant may have his case referred to a Court of Referees. The following table shows the number of requests for reference to Courts of Referees and their disposition in the nine insurance districts of Canada, as at June 27 of the present year.

Insurance Office	Request for Reference	Not Yet Heard	Withdrawn	Adjourned	Heard	Court's Decision	
						Allowed	Not Allowed and Disqualified
Maritimes	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	46	19	2	3	22	3	19
Toronto	41	.....	4	.....	37	11	26
London	6	2	1	.....	3	1	2
North Bay	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Winnipeg	13	3	1	.....	9	.....	9
Saskatoon	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Edmonton	4	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1
Pacific	10	2	.....	.....	8	.....	8
	126	26	10	3	87	18	69

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED MAY 31ST, 1942

Month	REVENUE: CONTRIBUTIONS (Gross, less refunds)						REVENUE: Interest	REVENUE: Monthly Total	REVENUE: Cumulative Total	EXPENDITURES: BENEFITS		Balance
	Stamps	Meter	Bulk	Misc.	Total	Government				Monthly Total	Cumulative Total	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1941												
July	2,280,385 85	243,361 02	233,692 05	.....	2,757,438 92	551,487 78	.....	3,308,926 70	3,308,926 70	.....	.....	3,308,926 70
August	2,737,427 38	396,494 82	784,752 00	.....	3,918,674 20	783,734 84	.....	4,702,409 04	8,011,335 74	.....	.....	8,011,335 74
September	2,592,678 31	808,930 87	796,740 36	.....	4,198,349 54	839,669 91	16,500 00	5,054,519 45	13,065,855 19	.....	.....	13,065,855 19
October	2,609,982 24	1,004,855 78	952,191 25	18 30	4,567,047 57	913,409 51	.....	5,480,457 08	18,546,312 27	.....	.....	18,546,312 27
November	2,504,849 23	890,900 46	830,514 90	.....	4,226,264 59	845,252 92	.....	5,071,517 51	23,617,829 78	.....	.....	23,617,829 78
December	2,232,882 21	895,820 39	790,301 59	25 87	3,919,030 06	783,806 01	161,220 00	4,864,056 07	28,481,885 85	.....	.....	28,481,885 85
1942												
January	2,448,375 99	960,430 45	744,351 03	34 20	4,153,191 67	830,638 33	.....	4,983,830 00	33,465,715 85	.....	.....	33,465,715 85
February	2,190,122 75	864,815 30	779,327 55	70 05	3,834,335 65	766,867 13	55,980 00	4,657,182 78	38,122,898 63	983 09	983 09	38,121,915 54
March	2,838,891 10	1,143,449 39	878,355 74	580 62	4,861,276 85	972,255 37	41,810 00	5,875,342 22	43,998,240 85	26,769 83	27,752 92	43,970,487 93
April	2,447,695 56	1,095,909 60	933,515 18	2,126 96	4,479,247 30	895,849 46	135,980 00	5,511,076 76	49,509,317 61	41,554 26	69,307 18	49,440,010 43
May	2,242,987 49	1,026,031 54	965,957 74	2,938 54	4,237,915 31	847,583 06	15,350 00	5,100,848 37	54,610,165 98	52,190 56	121,497 74	54,488,668 24
TOTAL	27,126,278 11	9,330,999 62	8,689,699 39	5,794 54	45,152,771 66	9,030,554 32	426,840 00	54,610,165 98	54,610,165 98	121,497 74	121,497 74	54,488,668 24

The Interest column represents the interest received on the due dates of the various Government bonds and includes accrued interest at the time of purchase. This figure does not include the accrued interest earned to May 31st.

Report of Employment and Claims Offices for May, 1942

Reports of the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the month of May, 1942, showed a gain of over 8 per cent in the average daily placements as compared with those of the preceding month, but a decline of 29 per cent in comparison with those of May a year ago. Increased placements over the previous period were registered in all industrial divisions, except agriculture and logging, in which moderate losses occurred, the highest gains being in construction, manufacturing and services. In comparison with the corresponding period of 1941, heavy reductions in services, construction and logging and fairly substantial declines in agriculture and transportation were partly offset by gains in manufacturing, trade, mining and finance, the largest of which was in manufacturing.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1940, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each hundred applications for work registered, each month, at Employment and Claims Offices throughout Canada. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed an upward course throughout May, that of vacancies showing a decidedly upward trend and attaining at the close of the month a level over eighteen points higher than that recorded at the end of the corresponding period a year ago; the level of placements, however, was nearly eight points below that shown at the close of the same month of 1941, the ratios in May, 1942, standing at 93·4 and 60·6, respectively, in comparison with 74·8 and 68·5 reached in May last year.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Commission throughout Canada during May, 1942, was 2,111, as compared with 1,742 during the preceding month and with 2,115 in May a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,260, in comparison with 2,172 in April and with 2,826 during May last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Commission during May, 1942, was 1,368, of which 968 were in regular employment and 400 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,262 during the preceding month. Placements in May, 1941, averaged 1,937 daily, consisting of 1,125 placements in regular and 812 in casual employment.

During the month of May, 1942, the offices of the Commission referred 38,102 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 34,200 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 24,200, of which 19,377 were male and 4,823 female, while placements in casual work totalled 10,000. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 36,541 for men and 16,218 for women, a total of 52,759, and applications for work numbered 56,475, of which 39,824 were from men and 16,651 from women. Reports for April, 1942, showed 43,534 positions available, 54,297 applications made and 31,529 placements effected, while in May, 1941, there were recorded 54,982 vacancies, 73,458 applications for work and 50,337 placements in regular and casual employment. The following table gives the placements effected by Employment Offices, each year, from January, 1932, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940	320,090	155,016	475,106
1941	316,168	191,595	507,763
1942 (5 months)	93,069	42,933	136,002

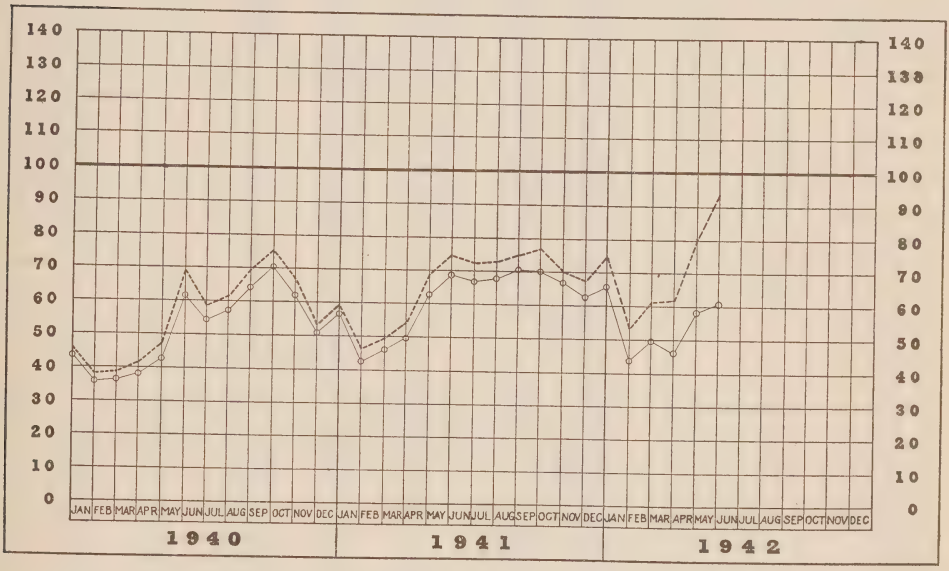
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

Employment and Claims Offices in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were notified of 26 per cent more vacancies than in April and 32 per cent more than in May, 1941. Placements also were 28 per cent above those of the previous month and 24 per cent in excess of the corresponding period a year ago. Appreciable gains in placements over those of May, 1941, were recorded in construction and manufacturing, but these were largely offset by a substantial decline in services. Of the remaining groups, increases were reported in mining and trade and declines in transportation, logging and agriculture, none of which was outstanding. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were: construction, 1,729; services 1,058; manufacturing 580 and trade 115. There were 2,513 men and 248 women placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

During May, vacancies offered through Employment and Claims Offices in New Brunswick, were 34 per cent higher than in the previous month, but more than 4 per cent below those of the corresponding period last year. Placements were 37 per cent in excess of April, but 18 per cent lower than in May, 1941. A fairly substantial decrease in services, augmented by a small loss in construction, was responsible for the net reduction reported, as gains registered in all remaining groups, the largest of which were in transportation and manufacturing, were insufficient to offset the previously mentioned declines. Industries in which employment was found for more than 100 workers included: services 521; construction 375; transportation 150 and manufacturing 143. There were 699 men and 78 women placed in regular employment during the month.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



Quebec

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment and Claims Offices in the province of Quebec during May, were 60 per cent better than in April, but 35 per cent fewer than in May, 1941. Placements were 16 per cent above those of the preceding month, but 67 per cent lower than in the corresponding period last year. Greatly reduced placements from May a year ago were reported in services, construction, logging and transportation, which accounted for the decline for the province as a whole, a smaller loss in agriculture being more than offset by a moderate gain in manufacturing; slight increases also were reported in mining and trade. Groups in which most of the placements were effected were: manufacturing 1,649; services 1,540 and construction, 1,314. During the month 3,150 men and 822 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

Orders listed at Employment and Claims Offices in Ontario during May were 13 per cent higher than in April, but 3 per cent below those of May a year ago. There was a decline in placements from the previous period of over one per cent and from the corresponding month last year of 29 per cent. Placements under construction and services were considerably fewer than during May, 1941; and smaller declines were registered in logging, agriculture and transportation, as well as a nominal loss in mining. These decreases, however, were partly offset by gains in other groups, the largest of which was in manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing 4,604; services, 4,165;

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1942

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Prince Edward Island	**71**	**17**	**288**	**142**	**84**	**0**	**229**	.....
Charlottetown	71	17	288	142	84	0	229	.....
Nova Scotia	**3,928**	**574**	**4,319**	**3,564**	**2,677**	**883**	**993**	**1,149**
Amherst	101	0	104	101	101	0	10	.....
Halifax	743	186	1,072	664	479	185	476	378
Kentville	67	39	81	54	38	16	54	173
New Glasgow	1,512	206	1,379	1,309	926	383	107	485
Sydney	1,270	133	1,421	1,207	909	299	230	113
Truro	14	4	17	12	7	0	10	.....
Yarmouth	221	6	245	217	217	0	106	.....
New Brunswick	**1,641**	**310**	**1,680**	**1,412**	**777**	**552**	**497**	**495**
Campbellton	47	15	116	42	16	26	107	.....
Chatham	72	0	72	72	15	57	36	325
Edmundston	23	12	26	19	19	0	42	.....
Moncton	805	64	885	784	540	210	146	55
Saint John	694	219	581	495	187	259	166	115
Quebec	**12,047**	**8,038**	**9,674**	**6,223**	**3,972**	**1,059**	**6,184**	**7,726**
Chicoutimi	3,907	4,036	408	375	346	11	110	603
Drummondville	178	0	261	229	228	0	330	.....
Granby	133	191	49	60	36	0	189	.....
Hull	114	46	271	107	84	4	172	743
Joliette	18	6	59	17	14	0	49	.....
Lachine	223	52	197	153	153	0	57	.....
Levis	26	12	60	25	25	0	42	119
Montreal	3,850	1,392	4,138	2,916	1,244	883	1,970	3,097
Pointes-aux-Trembles	49	7	19	10	10	0	10	.....
Quebec	1,463	1,081	1,926	834	706	0	1,812	1,043
Rivière du Loup	183	145	108	72	60	0	29	.....
Rouyn	209	93	149	116	110	6	37	320
St-Hyacinthe	263	93	282	185	157	0	166	.....
St. Jean	159	46	117	128	84	5	63	.....
St. Jerome	69	58	49	8	3	4	63	.....
Shawinigan Falls	185	112	241	138	138	0	96	.....
Sherbrooke	427	155	427	351	163	128	110	219
Sorel	1	0	8	1	0	1	7	.....
Thetford Mines	38	31	131	44	35	0	131	167
Three Rivers	88	0	335	110	93	17	329	844
Val d'Or	31	81	61	34	34	0	47	402
Valleyfield	86	73	106	62	61	0	46	.....
Verdun	244	240	213	119	80	0	270	169
Victoriaville	103	88	59	129	108	0	49	.....
Ontario	**19,877**	**8,284**	**21,190**	**15,026**	**10,007**	**3,714**	**10,193**	**11,547**
Barrie	180	106	95	75	70	4	20	316
Belleville	231	69	174	147	127	22	105	266
Brantford	355	152	320	324	197	26	140	139
Brockville	116	91	81	136	102	13	38	.....
Chatham	152	17	137	140	124	16	55	132
Cornwall	269	33	375	327	260	36	140	.....
Fort Frances	23	19	100	35	18	6	78	.....
Fort William	518	435	378	230	141	85	104	741
Galt	338	213	153	153	117	12	23	156
Guelph	365	138	421	335	273	22	135	218
Hamilton	1,336	320	1,552	1,192	784	408	280	953
Kenora	51	23	98	31	21	10	72	76
Kingston	554	101	522	454	391	49	237	260
Kirkland Lake	216	135	289	301	138	9	215	.....
Kitchener	368	58	403	381	307	74	35	209
Lindsay	97	0	183	97	97	0	177	104
London	848	460	877	777	281	253	404	403
New Toronto	137	72	172	116	106	10	69	220
Niagara Falls	331	293	340	276	205	46	193	250
North Bay	229	88	476	409	306	103	157	156
Orillia	262	166	135	108	92	4	85	.....
Oshawa	1,013	501	915	487	361	125	393	318
Ottawa	1,050	445	1,108	590	216	365	682	485
Owen Sound	64	27	69	58	42	16	54	154
Pembroke	270	37	379	270	266	4	133	180
Peterborough	341	186	414	331	303	28	308	198
Port Arthur	2,396	1,658	957	989	761	60	149	1,320
St. Catharines	746	126	724	851	535	102	183	363
St. Thomas	169	35	200	202	110	44	66	162
Sarnia	395	33	414	364	256	108	134	91
Sault Ste. Marie	359	225	218	186	134	45	50	129
Simcoe	130	23	178	124	101	23	97	87
Smiths Falls	3	2	25	0	0	0	24	.....
Stratford	231	56	259	242	143	66	100	93
Sudbury	331	272	387	365	259	86	100	207
Timmins	288	156	432	236	184	52	276	305
Toronto	3,697	970	4,821	2,374	1,307	1,067	3,236	2,324
Welland	325	365	290	265	189	1	81	73
Windsor	968	123	1,942	933	571	311	1,307	268
Woodstock	125	55	177	115	112	3	58	191

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1942—Conc.

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Manitoba	**3,919**	**1,006**	**5,531**	**3,472**	**1,782**	**1,426**	**4,706**	**1,996**
Brandon	303	115	377	213	167	46	280	199
Dauphin	157	16	174	143	118	25	66	163
Flin Flon	94	12	101	113	32	44	15	.....
Portage la Prairie	77	34	102	43	38	5	61	106
Winnipeg	3,288	829	4,777	2,960	1,427	1,306	4,284	1,528
Saskatchewan	**1,912**	**618**	**2,706**	**1,584**	**885**	**613**	**1,847**	**976**
Moose Jaw	359	83	342	307	233	33	119	218
North Battleford	28	20	26	26	17	6	17	10
Prince Albert	149	44	153	109	30	70	59	81
Regina	705	289	870	598	266	309	726	249
Saskatoon	417	156	998	315	168	147	804	187
Swift Current	70	13	64	54	54	0	10	71
Weyburn	119	0	115	115	69	46	0	104
Yorkton	65	13	138	60	48	2	112	56
Alberta	**3,052**	**786**	**4,335**	**2,992**	**1,768**	**611**	**2,657**	**1,902**
Calgary	1,270	192	2,136	1,292	675	373	1,277	611
Drumheller	3	0	29	3	3	0	48	13
Edmonton	1,379	443	1,732	1,414	882	196	1,102	734
Lethbridge	283	125	312	174	120	35	189	396
Medicine Hat	117	26	126	109	88	7	41	148
British Columbia	**6,312**	**3,981**	**6,752**	**3,687**	**2,248**	**1,142**	**4,061**	**1,696**
Kamloops	84	0	133	81	73	8	52	88
Kelowna	36	27	172	49	10	0	157	.....
Nanaimo	74	13	109	73	54	16	113	80
Nelson	65	53	82	49	37	1	50	30
New Westminster	359	188	288	202	123	56	210	103
Penticton	48	34	36	11	5	6	24	85
Prince Rupert	625	198	359	342	338	0	21	109
Vancouver	3,955	2,998	4,402	2,225	1,131	877	2,827	451
Victoria	1,066	470	1,171	655	477	178	607	750
Canada	**52,759**	**23,614**	**56,475**	**38,102**	**24,200**	**10,000**	**31,367**	**29,243***
Men	36,541	16,863	39,824	25,550	19,377	3,864	23,262	24,156
Women	16,218	6,751	16,651	12,552	4,823	6,136	8,105	5,087

* 1,756 placements effected by offices now closed.

construction 2,278; trade 816; logging 764; farming 477; and transportation 400. Placements in regular employment numbered 7,673 of men and 2,334 of women.

MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment, as shown by calls received at Employment and Claims Offices in Manitoba during May, were 18 per cent in excess of those of the previous month and 41 per cent above those of May, 1941. Placements showed an advance of 26 per cent over April and a fractional gain over the corresponding month last year. The most important changes in placements from May, 1941, were gains in manufacturing, transportation and trade, which slightly exceeded the losses reported in construction, agriculture and logging. Industrial divisions, in which the majority of placements was effected, included: services 1,508; manufacturing 576; construction 305; logging 254; trade 175; agriculture 168; and transportation 144. There were 1,427 men and 355 women placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

There was an increase in vacancies offered at Employment and Claims Offices in Saskatchewan during May of 2 per cent over April, but a loss of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 6 per cent in excess of those of the preceding month, but 20 per cent lower than in May, 1941. Moderate declines in services and agriculture were the most marked changes from May, 1941 a small decrease also was reported in manufacturing and minor gains in trade and transportation. Placements by industrial groups included: services 802; construction 251; agriculture 148 and trade 118. During the month, 724 men and 161 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

During May, vacancies offered at Employment and Claims Offices in Alberta were nearly 6 per cent above those of the preceding month and 15 per cent over those of May a year ago. There was a gain in place-

ments over April of more than 2 per cent, but a loss of slightly over one per cent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. In comparing placements with those of May, 1941, reductions were noted in agriculture and construction, which were almost entirely offset by advances in manufacturing, trade, transportation, mining and logging, none of which, however, was particularly pronounced. The majority of placements recorded during the month took place in the following industries: services 880; manufacturing 350; agriculture 310; construction 309; transportation 175; trade 157 and logging 119. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,431 of men and 337 of women.

British Columbia

The demand for workers, as shown by orders listed at Employment and Claims Offices in British Columbia during May, was nearly 7 per cent higher than that of April and 65 per cent better than in the corresponding month of 1941. Placements also showed a gain of more than 6 per cent over April, but a decline of 10 per cent from May a year ago. Reduced placements from the corresponding period in 1941, registered in construction, agriculture and services, were responsible for the contraction reported, although moderate increases were shown in manufacturing and trade, and nominal improvement in mining, logging and transportation. Placements by industrial groups numbered: services 1,325; manufacturing 990; construction 617, and trade 202. During the month 1,760 men and 488 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of May, 1942, Employment and Claims Offices effected 24,200 placements in regular employment. Of these, 2,088 were of persons to whom was granted the reduced rate, 1,302 proceeding to centres within the same Province as the despatching office and 786 to other Provinces. The rate given, which is 2·5 cents per mile for coach tickets, tax extra, where the fare is at least $4 is granted by the Railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Offices, who may desire to journey to distant employment, for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec province during May, 244 provincial certificates were issued, nearly all for workers travelling to construction jobs in the Chicoutimi area, the mapority of whom were labourers, although carpenters and a few other skilled tradesmen also were included in the number. Of these, 148 went from Quebec City and 27 from Montreal, the remainder going from Hull, Riviere du Loup, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Thetford Mines, Val d'Or, Valleyfield and Victoriaville. In addition, Thetford Mines sent three welders and three carpenters to Sorel. Persons securing certificates from offices in Ontario totalled 860,—provincial, 799 and interprovincial, 61. For centres within their respective zones Fort William despatched 10 bushmen, 6 cookees and 6 highway labourers; the Port Athur office 373 bushmen, 30 river drivers, 19 cooks, 17 cookees, 15 carpenters, 14 camp builders, 5 teamsters, 4 camp clerks, 4 truck drivers, one dumper operator one stenographer, one checker, one tractor operator, one handyman, one watchman, one X-ray line operator, one foreman, one hoistman and 77 labourers for the Hydro Electric Company, and Sudbury 5 bushmen, 4 mill hands, 3 waitresses, one edgerman and one fireman; besides these, 46 railway labourers were conveyed from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie. Travelling from Cornwall, one labourer went to Orillia and from Fort Frances two carpenters and 12 labourers for the Hydro Electric journeyed to Port Arthur, while Kirkland Lake transferred 84 labourers for war industries as follows:—38 to Niagara Falls, 5 to Orillia, 9 to St. Catharines and 32 to Welland; North Bay also forwarded 46 labourers to St. Catharines and 5 bushmen to Timmins. The workers proceededing to interprovincial points consisted of 51 bushmen from Pembroke to Moncton,, 5 carpenters from Fort Frances to Prince George, 4 construction labourers from North Bay to Chicoutimi and one aircraft engine fitter from Toronto to Vancouver. Manitoba transfers at the reduced rate numbered 567, of which 65 were provincial and 502 interprovincial, the entire movement emanating from Winnipeg. Of those going to provincial points 7 miners, 6 watchmen, 2 hoistmen, one mucker and 27 mine labourers were bound for Flin Flon and 14 bushmen, 3 farm hands, 2 cookees, one cook and 2 construction labourers to localities within the Winnipeg zone. Outside the province 8 bushmen were despatched to Fort William; 190 bushmen, 38 cookees, 16 carpenters, 9 truck drivers, 4 tractor operators, 2 cooks, 2 bakers, 2 dragline operators, 2 riggers, 2 dishwashers, 2 drillers, one oiler, one shovel operator, and 68 labourers for the Hydro Electric to Port Arthur; 21 carpenters to Prince Rupert and 83 carpenters, 3 student engineers, one engineer and 47 construction labourers to Vancouver. Only 8 certificates were issued by offices in the province of Saskatchewan, one of which was for a ship's driller journeying from Saskatoon to Vancouver and the rest for 5

miners and 2 mine labourers being sent from Yorkton to Flin Flon. Business transacted by Alberta offices involved the use of 404 vouchers, 189 provincial and 215 interprovincial. Of the former, to points within its own zone, respectively, Calgary transferred 6 muckers and 2 miners, while Edmonton forwarded 27 deckhands, 19 cooks, 16 cookees, 16 miners, 14 truck drivers, 10 freight handlers, 9 bushmen, 5 muckers, 5 stewards, 4 mill hands, 3 fishermen, 3 mechanics, 2 marine engineers, 2 pursers, 2 waitresses, 2 hotel employees, one engineer, one carpenter, one clerk, one boat hand, one stevedore, one firemen, one dishwasher, one watchman, one accountant, one tractor driver, one prospector, one handyman, and 26 labourers. In addition, Calgary directed to Edmonton 2 clerks and 2 cookees. Interprovincially the same c entre forwarded 29 labourers (smelter) to Nelson and one machinist, one ship's plater and one pipefitter to Victoria, while Edmonton despatched to Kamloops, 8 bushmen, 3 mill hands, one trimmerman and one sawyer; to Prince Rupert, 71 mill hands, 30 bushmen, 20 lumber pilers, 13 cookees, 8 cooks, 7 swampers, 2 dishwashers, 3 jitney drivers, 2 teamsters, 2 carpenters, 2 mill labourers, one bookkeeper, one deckhand, one planer fitter, one sawyer, one blacksmith, one painter, one edgerman and one catskinner, and to Victoria, one machinist and one marine engine fitter. Profiting by the reduced rate in British Columbia 5 persons travelled to provincial employment. From Kamloops to points within its own zone proceeded 2 loggers, and from Vancouver, one cook to Kamloops and one miner and one cook to points within the jurisdiction of the Vancouver office.

Of the 2,088 workers who travelled at the reduced rate during May, 1942, 1,623 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 355 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 88 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 11 by the Quebec Central Railway, 9 by the Northern Alberta Railway and 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Employment Conditions at the End of June

Placement activities, as reported by Employment and Claims Offices during the month of May, 1942, together with statistical summaries for that period are covered by an earlier section of this report. Later reports received from these offices indicate that conditions at the end of June were as follows:—

The agricultural outlook in Prince Edward Island and the Maritime Provinces was promising, almost every locality reporting crop prospects very favourable; there remained, however, a decidedly definite shortage of farm help. Strawberries were being harvested and prices were holding well. Good prices also were in evidence for live stock. The fishing industry is having a comparatively good year; lobster catches have been well above the average and while in some sections the season was over for lobster and mackerel, fishermen were engaged in salmon drifting. Cod and pollack were scarce, but herring fishing was expected to continue until fall, provided satisfactory markets were obtainable. Logging was active, with a good demand for bushmen, as some of the operators were cutting during the summer months; pulp peeling also was progressing, but there was evidence of a shortage of labour. Mining was steady in the area around Amherst; in the Sydney district some mines operated on short time. A limestone quarry had been reopened at Point Edward after having been closed for a period of ten years. Manufacturing plants worked steadily, except at Truro, where operations were curtailed owing to shortage of materials, or factories had been shut down for repairs and annual overhaul. Construction showed considerable progress; some projects having been completed, while others were getting under way. Moncton reported a good demand for labour at the Elementary Flying Training School. Wholesale and retail trade was good, although curtailed in some lines. Difficulty was experienced throughout the entire province in obtaining the necessary workers for domestic service.

Farmers in the Province of Quebec were busily engaged with preparations for the haying season and it is feared that there will be a serious shortage of farm hands when haying becomes general. Logging continued active in all districts, with many requests for woodsmen, and a scarcity of help of this type. Manufacturing maintained a steady level. Many calls for employees came from the Aluminum Company at Arvida, but in the city of Quebec a dispute in the shoe industry was partly responsible for the unemployment of 1,500 workers. Mining was active and experienced miners were requested in the Rouyn and St. Jerome areas. Some mines, however, had ceased operations for the duration of the war. Activity in the building industry was somewhat spotty and confined chiefly to Wartime Housing and National Defence projects, although in some places work had been temporarily suspended, owing to lack of necessary materials. Dam construction under way was progressing favour-

ably and provided employment for numerous men. Transportation recorded improvement. Wholesale and retail trade was steady, with a fair demand for labour in most localities. Hotel, restaurant and domestic help was at a premium and exceedingly difficult to secure.

The scarcity of agricultural help in the Province of Ontario was developing into a serious situation and in order to relieve this as much as possible, various industries were being called upon to release employees for haying and h arvesting. The situation regarding the fruit crop was being taken care of to a great extent by the Ontario Farm Service Force, which organization is enlisting the support of students and teachers during the school vacation period. The picking of cherries and small fruits was in full swing and a fair crop was being harvested. Logging operations were continuing and operators were finding it difficult to secure an adequate supply of competent bushmen. Mining companies too, were still calling for experienced miners, with a very limited number of men offering. Manufacturing showed increased activity, but reported a general shortage of labour. Skilled men for small arms and munition factories, as well as for shipbuilding, were badly needed. The pulp and paper industry showed a decline in output, but textiles materially increased production. Construction was holding up well, although good building tradesmen were scarce. Defence projects under way in various parts of the province showed progress and many orders were received from the various railways for extra gangs, and bridge and building maintenance men, etc. Institutions, such as hospitals, found it impossible to procure suitable workers, and hotels, restaurants and summer resorts also were decidedly short of help, domestics and charworkers being almost impossible to find. This situation is becoming more serious, as many of the persons usually employed in this service are turning to work in factories where the pay is more remunerative. In the city of Toronto a definite shortage of bookkeepers, stockkeepers and general office clerks was reported.

A steady demand existed for agricultural help in the Prairie Provinces, there being a definite call for workers in the beet fields. Crop prospects are excellent and help is urgently needed for the harvest. Fishing was steady, with firm prices and a ready market. Logging operations were continuing during the summer, but the scarcity of bush workers was hampering this industry. Coal mining was active in Alberta, with a demand for experienced miners. Considerable activity existed, also, in the drilling of additional oil wells. Manufacturing was brisk, with sawmill activity predominating. Textiles showed improvement, but a general shortage of factory labour was in evidence. Construction of the larger type, which consisted for the most part of Defence projects, as well as other undertakings already under way, were progressing favourably; local activity, however, was confined to the erection of dwellings and repair and maintenance work. A number of men had been brought in from the United States for work on the Alaska Highway, and a pipeline project in the northern part of the Province of Alberta also was advancing satisfactorily. Wholesale and retail trade was brisk, but with curtailment on certain lines of goods.

A decided shortage of orchard help and general farm hands was reported from British Columbia, although weather conditions in some localities had damaged the berry crop considerably. Haying was general and labour very hard to procure. Fishing was active, although fishermen were scarce. Logging camps operated on full time with a good call for fallers. Miners were in demand at base metal mines, where qualified applicants were lacking. Manufacturing concerns, throughout the province, were very busy and numerous skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers were needed. Construction was brisk, particularly in the northern part of British Columbia, where several large projects are under way. Transportation by bus, steamship and rail was heavy and wholesale and retail trade was good. Help for hotels, restaurants and domestic service was difficult to procure.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Industrial Situation as Indicated in Reports of Employers, Trade Unions and Value of Building Permits

IN view of the transference of the functions of the Employment Service of Canada to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, information formerly presented in this article concerning applications, vacancies and placements made by the offices of the Employment Service will now be found in another article entitled "Activities of Unemployment Insurance Commission," under the heading "Report of Employment and Claims Offices for May, 1942." In this section information is given concerning the number of applications for work, existing vacancies and the number of placements made through the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The latest available information concerning the employment situation in Canada is also given in another section, under the heading "Employment conditions at the end of June."

The accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting May 1, was 13,064, the employees on their payrolls, numbering 1,674,665, compared with 1,652,925 (revised) in the preceding month.

The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for May was 2,208, having an aggregate membership of 352,821 persons, 2·4 per cent of whom were without employment on June 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

Recorded in the concluding section of this article and indicative of the employment situation in the building trades are the detailed statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics each month showing the value of building permits granted and the value of building materials.

The Employment Situation at the Beginning of May, 1942, as Reported by Employers

Employment showed a further advance at the beginning of May, when the 13,064 establishments co-operating in the monthly survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the addition of 21,740 persons to their working forces, bringing them to 1,674,665 at May 1. The index (1926 = 100) rose from 165·2 at April 1 to 167·4 at the date under review, while at May 1, 1941, the crude figure was 145·5. The general increase from April 1 was rather less-than-average for the time of year, with the result that the seasonally-adjusted index slightly receded from its all-time maximum of 175·0 at April 1 to 173·7 at May 1. This decline is the fourth noted since the outbreak of war, the previous reductions in the corrected index during this period having taken place at February 1 and March 1 in 1940, and at February 1, 1942. The latest adjusted index is the highest in the record, except that for the preceding month.

The general expansion in employment at the beginning of May was accompanied by an increase in the payrolls disbursed. The employees of the reporting firms in the manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade industries were paid the sum of $47,887,408 at May 1 for services rendered in the week preceding. This was a per capita average of $28.60. The weekly average reported at April 1 had been $28.41. Including those in financial institutions, the men and women in recorded employment at May 1 numbered 1,738,018, whose earnings amounted to $49,795,070, an average of $28.65 per worker. The average pay envelope of those employed by the same establishments at April 1 had contained $28.47.

There were seasonal reductions in employment in logging at the beginning of May, some 14,900 men having been laid off since April 1. This decrease was unusually large for the time of year, although it was smaller than that reported at May 1, 1941. Mining also showed curtailment which rather exceeded the average. In the remaining industrial divisions, the trend of employment was upward. The greatest gains were in manufacturing, transportation and construction, in which 14,900, 6,400 and 14,200 additional employees

were reported, respectively. The increases in communications, services and trade were on a much smaller scale. In communications, transportation and services, the advances were above-normal for May 1; those in trade were less than usual. In construction, the number added to the payrolls was rather above the average, but the percentage gain was not equal to that reported at the beginning of May in the years since 1920.

Within the manufacturing division, there was especially important expansion in iron and steel, in which some 10,600 additional workers found employment. Animal food, lumber and chemical plants also reported substantial increases, while there was improvement on a smaller scale in textiles, beverages, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products. In many cases these advances were of a seasonal character; those in textiles were contra-seasonal. On the other hand, leather, vegetable food, printing and publishing, tobacco and miscel-

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



laneous manufacturing plants were slacker; to some extent, the contractions in employment were seasonal.

For May 1, 1941, 12,542 firms had furnished data showing that they employed 1,450,542 persons, as compared with 1,408,138 in the preceding month. Most of the improvement had then been reported in manufacturing, transportation and construction.

The unadjusted index numbers of employment in the eight leading industries at May 1 in recent years are as follows: 1942, 167·4; 1941, 145·5; 1940, 114·3; 1939, 106·2; 1938, 107·4; 1937, 106·3 and 1936, 99·5. The average for the calendar year 1926 is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

The Course of Wartime Employment

As stated in recent reports on employment and earnings, the value of any comparison of the volume in employment as presently existing with that indicated at the opening of the war has been partly nullified by the seasonal movements in industry from the late summer to the early spring; industrial activity ordinarily reaches its peak for the year about September 1 or October 1, after which fairly continuous seasonal curtailment usually reduces employment in the first few months of the year to its lowest point in the twelve months. In view of these facts, the present comparison of the situation indicated at May

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Persons Employed at May 1 and at April 1, 1942, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about May 1 and April 1.

(Preliminary figures.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	May 1	April 1	May 1	April 1	May 1	April 1
(a) *Provinces*			$	$	$	$
Maritime Provinces	**117,240**	**116,449**	**3,132,842**	**3,073,681**	**26·72**	**26·40**
Prince Edward Island	1,834	1,787	40,326	40,066	21·99	22·42
Nova Scotia	72,359	70,644	1,990,303	1,931,220	27·51	27·34
New Brunswick	43,047	44,018	1,102,213	1,102,395	25·60	25·04
Quebec	**519,341**	**516,163**	**13,784,932**	**13,615,354**	**26·54**	**26·38**
Ontario	**713,932**	**709,595**	**21,415,329**	**21,138,536**	**30·00**	**29·79**
Prairie Provinces	**177,126**	**172,158**	**5,034,660**	**4,912,240**	**28·42**	**28·53**
Manitoba	84,673	82,311	2,412,413	2,337,623	28·49	28·40
Saskatchewan	32,805	31,255	904,129	851,195	27·56	27·23
Alberta	59,648	58,592	1,718,118	1,723,422	28·80	29·41
British Columbia	**147,026**	**138,560**	**4,519,645**	**4,221,937**	**30·74**	**30·47**
Canada	**1,674,665**	**1,652,925**	**47,887,408**	**46,961,748**	**28·60**	**28·41**
(b) *Cities*						
Montreal	247,258	243,335	6,872,684	6,720,992	27·80	27·62
Quebec City	29,964	29,066	683,988	651,947	22·83	22·43
Toronto	227,403	224,634	6,746,573	6,644,827	29·67	29·58
Ottawa	20,633	20,652	518,888	519,783	25·15	25·17
Hamilton	60,308	59,272	1,898,157	1,861,174	31·47	31·40
Windsor	36,504	36,264	1,447,138	1,416,900	39·64	39·07
Winnipeg	54,400	53,122	1,474,633	1,428,637	27·11	26·89
Vancouver	68,461	62,946	2,064,936	1,852,541	30·16	29·43
(c) *Industries*						
Manufacturing	1,053,500	1,038,599	30,751,881	30,053,067	29·19	28·94
Durable Goods[1]	553,023	540,286	17,817,540	17,227,413	32·22	31·89
Non-Durable Goods	482,251	480,694	12,305,789	12,217,304	25·52	25·42
Electric Light and Power	18,226	17,619	628,552	608,340	34·49	34·53
Logging	47,027	61,931	1,001,861	1,254,854	21·30	20·26
Mining	81,076	81,762	2,823,838	2,870,888	34·83	35·11
Communications	27,702	27,189	767,508	761,839	27·71	28·02
Transportation	131,134	124,721	4,523,068	4,319,807	34·49	34·64
Construction and Maintenance	137,444	123,221	3,536,082	3,269,738	25·73	26·54
Services	39,272	38,491	679,372	653,740	17·30	16·98
Trade	157,510	157,011	3,803,798	3,777,825	24·15	24·06
Eight Leading Industries	**1,674,665**	**1,652,925**	**47,887,408**	**46,961,748**	**28·60**	**28·41**
Finance	63,353	63,451	1,907,662	1,896,344	30·11	29·89
Total—Nine Leading Industries	**1,738,018**	**1,716,376**	**49,796,070**	**48,858,092**	**28·65**	**28·47**

[1] This classification comprises the following:—Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Table III, with the exception of electric light and power.

56615—6½

1, 1942, with that at September 1, 1939, is greatly abbreviated.

Industrial activity in the Dominion has shown an extremely important growth during the first thirty-two months of the war; the interruptions in the generally upward movement have been almost wholly due to seasonal contractions in the divisions particularly subject to such influence. Although these factors have recently reduced employment in a number of groups in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, the general index has risen by 39·9 per cent between September 1, 1939, and May 1, 1942. The importance of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ per cent in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 28 per cent.

For obvious reasons, the response of the manufacturing industries to war-time demands has been substantially greater than that of any other class. From September 1, 1939, to May 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 75½ per cent, while the general increase in the non-manufacturing groups, in spite of important seasonal curtailment in some branches (notably construction), was 4·1 per cent.

The durable goods industries have shown especially impressive gains; the index number in this class has risen from 100·4 at September 1, 1939, to 237·8 at May 1, 1942, or by 136·9 per cent. The number of persons employed in the manufacture of "heavy" goods constituted over 53 per cent of all those engaged in manufacturing at May 1, 1942. This proportion greatly exceeded that of 40 per cent reported in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities. Employment in the non-durable goods class has also shown pronounced expansion during the period of the war, the index rising from 126·6 at September 1, 1939, to 175·0 at May 1, 1942. This was an increase of 38·2 per cent. Activity in these industries is usually relatively quiet during the winter, owing to seasonal slackening in certain divisions, notably the food group. In spite of this factor (which also operates in the case of some lines in the durable goods category) employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was considerably more active at the latest date than it was at September 1, 1939.

Although there has been important seasonal curtailment during the winter and early spring in construction and some other classes, employment in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was, as already stated, 4·1 per cent higher than at September 1, 1939. Seasonal changes in these classes are largely responsible for the decline in this rate of increase from 14·6 per cent at September 1, 1941, over September 1, 1939, when the seasonal factor

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 =100.)

—	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
May 1, 1927	101·8	100·5	.....	.....	.....	100·6	104·5	99·0	.....	.....	.....	99·4
May 1, 1928	106·8	101·3	.....	.....	.....	103·0	110·1	108·5	.....	.....	.....	105·4
May 1, 1929	116·2	108·3	.....	.....	.....	107·3	123·8	119·7	.....	.....	.....	111·6
May 1, 1930	111·4	113·1	.....	.....	.....	106·1	115·7	109·2	.....	.....	.....	110·7
May 1, 1931	102·2	104·0	.....	.....	.....	102·3	103·8	100·0	.....	.....	.....	96·1
May 1, 1932	87·5	87·8	.....	.....	.....	86·0	89·5	87·6	.....	.....	.....	82·7
May 1, 1933	77·6	80·3	.....	.....	.....	75·4	79·5	79·2	.....	.....	.....	72·2
May 1, 1934	92·0	98·3	.....	.....	.....	85·5	98·5	85·4	.....	.....	.....	88·4
May 1, 1935	95·2	97·4	.....	.....	.....	89·7	101·7	87·9	.....	.....	.....	92·6
May 1, 1936	99·5	103·4	.....	.....	.....	96·4	103·4	92·7	.....	.....	.....	99·0
May 1, 1937	106·3	110·7	.....	.....	.....	105·2	111·2	93·2	.....	.....	.....	103·4
May 1, 1938	107·4	107·3	72·6	116·5	98·3	112·6	109·9	91·5	90·3	89·2	95·0	102·8
May 1, 1939	106·2	100·2	82·2	114·4	84·1	111·6	107·9	94·5	90·7	98·2	97·7	103·3
May 1, 1940	114·3	112·8	86·4	124·0	100·7	113·9	121·0	100·2	97·6	103·6	102·0	107·2
May 1, 1941	145·5	136·5	96·8	156·2	115·2	146·8	156·4	124·1	120·5	122·1	131·1	132·7
Jan. 1, 1942	165·8	183·9	118·9	204·5	162·2	175·0	172·7	131·4	127·2	119·6	145·7	142·6
Feb. 1, 1942	165·4	178·8	115·1	202·4	153·4	176·7	173·3	126·8	123·3	109·9	143·2	140·5
Mar. 1, 1942	165·1	159·3	112·9	172·8	145·4	178·6	174·4	126·1	123·9	108·8	141·0	143·1
Apr. 1, 1942	165·2	155·6	92·0	175·0	135·3	176·8	174·8	127·2	125·5	112·9	139·4	149·6
May 1, 1942	167·4	156·7	94·4	179·3	132·3	177·9	175·9	130·9	129·1	118·5	141·9	158·8
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at May 1, 1942.	100·0	7·0	0·1	4·3	2·6	31·0	42·6	10·6	5·1	2·0	3·5	8·8

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

did not complicate the comparisons. The following are the percentage increases in the index numbers in the indicated industries in the first thirty-two months of the war: logging, 162·9 per cent, mining, three per cent, communications, 18·8 per cent, transportation, 15·7 per cent, services, 16·2 per cent, and trade, 13·8 per cent. In construction as a whole, on the other hand, there was a loss of 28·3 per cent. In building, the increase of 64·5 per cent at May 1, 1942, as compared with September 1, 1941, largely resulted from war-time requirements. There was also a gain of 5·3 per cent in this comparison in the staffs

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	May 1 1942	April 1 1942	May 1 1941
Manufacturing	**62·9**	**202·3**	**199·4**	**162·3**
Animal products—edible	2·0	168·8	162·3	160·7
Fur and products	0·2	121·0	117·2	121·2
Leather and products	1·7	139·6	142·7	134·8
Boots and shoes	1·1	130·1	133·2	129·3
Lumber and products	3·7	115·7	113·9	108·7
Rough and dressed lumber	2·2	103·4	101·2	99·2
Furniture	0·6	113·5	114·6	110·8
Other lumber products	0·9	163·7	160·8	141·7
Musical instruments	0·1	87·9	91·2	86·1
Plant products—edible	2·6	135·1	136·2	129·8
Pulp and paper products	4·9	132·1	132·8	124·8
Pulp and paper	2·2	123·4	123·2	115·1
Paper products	0·9	186·5	188·9	162·8
Printing and publishing	1·8	124·9	126·2	124·3
Rubber products	1·0	126·7	127·2	131·0
Textile products	8·8	169·5	169·0	158·9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·2	177·4	177·8	168·2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·5	128·9	129·6	124·5
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·8	205·4	206·3	185·9
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·7	581·1	580·4	573·6
Hosiery and knit goods	1·4	143·7	145·4	142·1
Garments and personal furnishings	3·2	174·0	171·6	156·9
Other textile products	1·1	173·5	173·2	163·7
Tobacco	0·8	156·9	166·0	116·5
Beverages	0·8	232·2	222·3	202·2
Chemicals and allied products	4·3	583·4	571·5	306·7
Clay, glass and stone products	0·9	130·5	128·5	128·9
Electric light and power	1·1	143·2	138·4	143·1
Electrical apparatus	2·0	242·7	238·6	201·8
Iron and steel products	23·3	286·9	279·0	196·8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·9	244·7	244·2	203·8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·6	252·4	251·7	215·1
Agricultural implements	0·6	122·5	118·5	107·3
Land vehicles	8·8	232·1	230·4	176·9
Automobiles and parts	2·4	276·8	280·7	256·8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2·4	894·1	760·6	396·5
Heating appliances	0·3	157·3	160·4	157·6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·1	279·2	279·2	224·8
Foundry and machine shop products	0·9	282·4	285·6	224·5
Other iron and steel products	5·7	451·8	436·1	225·3
Non-ferrous metal products	3·0	334·8	331·8	260·7
Non-metallic mineral products	0·9	192·9	190·8	172·8
Miscellaneous	0·8	322·1	326·1	199·5
Logging	**2·8**	**158·5**	**208·7**	**107·9**
Mining	**4·9**	**173·5**	**175·0**	**174·8**
Coal	1·6	94·9	97·4	92·3
Metallic ores	2·7	355·4	357·3	367·2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0·6	157·2	153·6	145·9
Communications	**1·7**	**103·7**	**101·8**	**92·8**
Telegraphs	0·4	119·8	117·3	109·9
Telephones	1·3	99·3	97·5	88·1
Transportation	**7·8**	**104·1**	**99·0**	**99·2**
Street railways and cartage	2·1	149·8	146·2	144·1
Steam railways	4·4	92·6	91·6	85·9
Shipping and stevedoring	1·3	95·6	74·2	98·1
Construction and Maintenance	**8·2**	**109·3**	**98·0**	**120·0**
Building	3·4	132·4	131·3	127·2
Highway	2·7	114·0	89·0	142·8
Railway	2·1	81·6	72·6	91·8
Services	**2·3**	**176·3**	**172·8**	**165·6**
Hotels and restaurants	1·4	167·1	164·5	156·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·9	192·1	187·1	182·0
Trade	**9·4**	**153·5**	**153·0**	**154·5**
Retail	7·2	160·6	159·8	162·4
Wholesale	2·2	134·3	134·7	133·3
All Industries	**100·0**	**167·4**	**165·2**	**145·5**

[1] The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

of railway construction and maintenance departments. On the other hand, highway construction showed a large decline from September, 1939. The loss was partly seasonal in character, but was also due to the established policy of postponing all but essential work until after the war, while in 1939 a considerable program of road work for the relief of unemployment was in progress.

Statistics of Earnings

The present tabulation of statistics of weekly payrolls is the fourteenth made in as many months, the first material of the kind in the Dominion having been collected with the employment data for April 1, 1941. However, the information received in the first two tabulations was incomplete, mainly because many employers were unable to furnish the additional statistics without a period of preparation. The payroll figures obtained in the surveys for April 1 and May 1, 1941, are therefore not wholly comparable with those since tabulated, and have been disregarded. Comparisons with the corresponding period of last year will accordingly shortly be available. The statistics of the present report are subject to revision.

The 13,064 establishments in eight leading industrial groups furnishing information at the beginning of May reported the distribution of $47,887,408 in weekly salaries and wages to the 1,674,665 men and women on their staffs at that date. These same employers had reported 1,652,925 workers at the first of April, whose earnings in the week preceding had amounted to $46,961,748. This gain of 1·3 per cent in the number of recorded employees at May 1 was accompanied by an increase of $925,660, or two per cent, in the aggregate payroll. The per capita weekly average, at $28.60, was higher by 19 cents than the previous maximum average of $28.41 paid at April 1.

In the last report on employment and payrolls, the earnings of the 1,652,810 employees of the 13,037 co-operating establishments were given as $46,959,087, paid on or about April 1 for services rendered in the last week in March. The per capita average based on this total was also $28.41. The present report shows slight alterations in some of the figures previously issued, mainly as a result of the inclusion of late returns.

Table 1 contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups.

Index Numbers of Earnings.—Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of earnings, the statistics of payrolls reported at June 1, 1941, as having been paid for services rendered in the last week in May, have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in salaries and wages by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total number of wage-earners engaged in industries other than agriculture, governmental, educational, domestic and personal service in the Dominion. The presentation of the payroll data in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are very considerably affected by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The recent movements of employment and earnings in the eight leading industries and in manufacturing as a whole, are shown for the Dominion in the following table; the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1,

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS

	All Industries			Manufacturing		
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
1941			$			$
June 1	100·0	100·0	25·25	100·0	100·0	25·57
July 1	102·9	103·9	25·49	102·6	103·6	25·82
Aug. 1	105·0	106·9	25·69	105·2	107·3	26·06
Sept. 1	106·4	109·8	26·04	108·0	110·8	26·22
Oct. 1	108·4	113·3	26·37	110·1	115·4	26·80
Nov. 1	109·6	117·3	27·02	111·6	120·4	27·59
Dec. 1	110·4	119·5	27·32	112·1	123·4	28·15
1942						
Jan. 1	108·4	112·3	26·13	111·4	114·6	26·32
Feb. 1	108·2	118·5	27·65	113·8	126·3	28·39
Mar. 1	108·0	119·4	27·92	116·5	130·2	28·58
April 1	108·0	121·6	28·41	118·7	134·3	28·94
May 1	109·5	124·0	28·60	120·4	137·4	29·19

1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

The increase of 9·5 per cent in recorded employment since June 1 of last year has been accompanied by a gain of 24 per cent in the aggregate salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. The latest index of payrolls, at 124·0, is the maximum in the period of observation. The all-industries per capita average rose from $28.41 at April 1, to $28.60 at May 1. These two are the highest in the record. The changes recorded in the cost-of-living index in the elapsed months of 1942 have not sufficed to alter the rate of the cost-of-living bonus as established late in 1941.

In the manufacturing division, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have shown especially large advances in the period for which data have been prepared. A rise of 20·4 per cent in employment since June 1, 1941, has been accompanied by a gain of 37·4 per cent in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The per capita figure, at $29.19 paid on or about May 1, is the highest yet recorded, representing an increase of $3.62 since June 1, 1941, in the weekly average. This increase, which is particularly impressive in view of the continued dilution of labour, partly represents the payment of higher wage rates over the eleven months, and a more extensive use of the cost-of-living bonus, but is also partly accounted for by growing activity in the heavy manufacturing industries, together with overtime work. As already stated, the recent losses in employment in certain classes of manufactures, as in a number of non-manufacturing divisions, have taken place mainly in groups in which the average earnings are ordinarily lower than in the heavy manufacturing industries, a change in the composition of the total working force which has tended to raise the per capita average. Accordingly, it may be concluded that the more recently recorded increases in the per capita average for manufacturing as well as in the more general figures, are, to some extent, seasonal in character.

Earnings by Industries

Manufacturing.—The employees on the payrolls of the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion, numbering 1,053,500, were paid $30,751,881 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 1,038,599 persons at the beginning of April, when they had reported the distribution of $30,053,057 in weekly earnings to their staffs. There was thus an increase of $698,824 in the payroll of factory employees for the week ending May 1. The increase of 1·4 per cent in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 2·3 per cent in the aggregate payrolls. The per capita weekly average accordingly continued to mount, rising from $28.94 received on or about April 1, to $29.19 at May 1. These two are the highest per capita figures yet recorded in manufacturing as a whole.

A further important increase was indicated in the production of durable goods, in which the reported payrolls also showed a relatively larger gain, employment in this class advancing by 2·4 per cent, while the weekly payrolls rose by 3·4 per cent since April 1. Where the index in the former has risen by 29·2 per cent since June 1, 1941, that of earnings had mounted by 51 per cent; this growth is partly due to overtime payments and the cost-of-living allowance. Of the total increase indicated in manufacturing as a whole at May 1, 1942, as compared with April 1, $538,031 was reported in the iron and steel division. Employment and payrolls in this group have risen by 41·1 per cent and 62·8 per cent, respectively, since June 1, 1941.

In the non-durable products group, there was a gain of 0·3 per cent from April, while the earnings rose by 0·7 per cent. The index of employment in this class has risen by 12·8 per cent from June 1, 1941, while the increase in the indicated payrolls has amounted to 23·4 per cent.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, largely petroleum products, with those in electric light and power plants coming in second place. The earnings in the iron and steel, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and beverage industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers, while overtime payments also enter into the situation.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of women are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the female employees tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In comparing the earnings reported in various industries, it must again be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is an important factor in the averages, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

Logging.—Employment in logging showed a further seasonal decrease, amounting to 24·1 per cent, while the aggregate payrolls declined by 20·2 per cent. As a result of these changes, the per capita weekly average showed a gain, rising from $20.26 paid at April 1, to $21.30 paid at May 1. The difference is largely due to the retention of the more highly paid workers as operations in many camps drew to a close. It must again be mentioned that the figures of payrolls given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

Mining.—There was a further reduction of 0·8 per cent in employment in mining, in which the reported aggregate of earnings decreased by 1·7 per cent. The statistics show that 81,076 persons were paid $2,823,838 at May 1; this was a per capita figure of $34.83. The average pay envelope of those employed at April 1 had contained $35.11.

Communications.—In communications, there was an increase of 1·9 per cent in employment, while the recorded payrolls rose only by 0·7 per cent. Accordingly, the average earnings showed a decline, falling from $28·02 at April 1, to $27.71 paid at May 1.

Transportation.—The transportation industries reported an aggregate working force of 131,134 men and women at May 1, when the weekly earnings distributed amounted to $4,523,068. The former figure was higher by 5·1 per cent than that at April 1, while the payrolls increased by 4·7 per cent. The average earnings were rather lower, the per capita figure being $34.49, compared with that of $34.64 paid at April 1.

Construction.—Moderate seasonal gains were indicated in construction, in which the personnel increased by 11·5 per cent, and the aggregate payrolls in the group as a whole by 7·9 per cent. There was expansion in employment in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; in highway and railway work, the reported payrolls were also higher, while those in building were rather lower. The per capita average earnings gained in highway and railway construction and maintenance, but those in building were smaller. The average is construction as a whole was also less, falling from $26.54 at April 1, to $25.73 at May 1.

Services.—The service establishments furnishing returns reported 2 per cent more employees, with an increase of 3·9 per cent in the reported payrolls. The average earnings therefore showed an advance, rising from $16.98 at April 1 to $17.30 at May 1. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 60 per cent of those included in the service industry.

Trade.—There was a gain of 0·3 per cent in the employees indicated in trade, in which the aggregate payrolls distributed were greater by 0·7 per cent. The per capita earnings were therefore slightly higher, being $24.15 at May 1, as compared with $24.06 at April 1.

Finance.—In the financial group, 63,353 men and women were reported to have been paid $1,907,662 at May 1, a per capita average of $30.11. In the last return, the employees of the co-operating financial institutions had aggregated 63,451, with weekly earnings of $1,896,344, an average of $29.89 per person. The inclusion of the data for the financial division raised the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to $28.47 at April 1, and $28.65 at May 1. Without the statistics for this group, the weekly average at the former date was $28.41, and at the latter, $28.60.

Earnings by Provinces

Firms in New Brunswick reported further reductions in employment, and there was an insignificant decline in the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed in that province. In Alberta, there was also a falling-off in the reported earnings, but in the remaining areas employment and aggregate payrolls increased. The largest gains were in British Columbia and Ontario.

The weekly average per capita earnings in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia were higher at May 1 than at April 1.

Preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in the economic areas are given in Table 1. Manufacturing again reported heightened employment in each of the areas, accompanied by proportionately larger advances in the weekly wage payments, so that the average per capita earnings generally advanced. There were also gains in both cases except in the Maritime Provinces, where there was a seasonal slackening in activity. The only exception to the generally downward movement in logging was British Columbia.

Earnings by Cities

The number of employees and the total weekly payrolls disbursed at May 1 by the firms co-operating in seven of the eight lead-

ing cities for which statistics are tabulated were higher than at April 1. In these seven centres, viz., Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the per capita figures were also higher. In Ottawa, however, employment on the whole was rather quieter, and there was a falling-off in the reported earnings. As in the provinces, the general trends in manufacturing were upward, while there were variations in the movements in other industrial divisions within the cities.

Table 1 gives statistics of employment and earnings for leading industries in the eight cities whose returns are segregated each month.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was upward in all provinces except New Brunswick, where a seasonal decline was indicated. The largest gains were in British Columbia. Activity in all provinces was at a decidedly higher level than at May 1 in 1941, or any other year for which information is on record.

Maritime Provinces.—On the whole, the advance in employment in the Maritime Provinces was below the average for May 1 in the years since 1920; the index was nevertheless at its peak for that date in the record. Nine hundred and thirty-two firms reported 117,240 employees, or 791 more than at April 1, 1942. The tendency was favourable in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but seasonal curtailment in logging operations in New Brunswick resulted in a general decrease in employment in that province, in spite of improvement in certain other classes.

Activity in the Maritime Provinces, taken as a unit, was seasonally reduced in logging camps; there was also a relatively small decline in transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing was rather brisker, mainly in the iron and steel and chemical divisions. Construction showed considerable improvement, and mining, communications, services and trade reported minor gains.

The 882 establishments furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate staff of 102,086 persons, being greater by 946 than at April 1, 1941. The index then stood at 136·5, compared with 156·7 at May 1, 1942.

Quebec.—The upward movement was resumed in Quebec, according to 3,295 employers of 519,341 men and women, as against 516,163 in the preceding month. This increase of 3,178 was not so large as that noted at May 1, 1941, being also smaller than the average gain at that date in the experience of the last twenty-one years. However, the level of employment was higher than at any other May 1 for which information is available.

Further important improvement took place in manufacturing as compared with April 1; there were moderate additions to staffs in a number of industries, notably in tobacco, beverage, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants. The expansion in the last-named was the largest. On the other hand, lumber, pulp and paper and a few other classes were quieter. Logging camps continued to make large seasonal reductions in their personnel, nearly 6,600 men being laid off in this industry; trade also released a few employees. On the other hand, communications, transportation, building, highway construction and services showed greater activity, the increase in transportation and in the construction group as a whole being considerable. Employment was much brisker than at the beginning of May of last year, when 3,121 firms had reported 424,278 employees, or 10,614 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 146·8, many points lower than that of 177·9 at the date under review.

Ontario.—There was further industrial expansion in Ontario; the movement was seasonal, but the gain was below average according to the experience of earlier years of the record. Improvement was reported in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade, while large seasonal contractions were noted in logging. In the manufacturing group, there were considerable increases in lumber, chemical and iron and steel plants, together with smaller advances in animal food, beverage, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber and tobacco factories were slacker.

The working forces of the 5,636 co-operating establishments included 713,932 persons, compared with 709,595 at April 1. The latest index (175·9), was higher than in any other month in the period of observation.

Employment at the beginning of May, 1941, had increased considerably, according to statistics from 5,413 employers whose staffs aggregated 633,790. The index was then 156·4.

Prairie Provinces.— Manufacturing, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed heightened activity in the Prairie area, the greatest additions being in highway and railway construction. In the factory group, a substantial part of the advance took place in the animal food, textile and iron and steel divisions. On the other hand, mining and logging were seasonably slacker.

Statements were compiled from 1,814 firms in these provinces, whose employees increased from 172,158 at the beginning of April, to 176,826 at May 1. This advance, to which all three provinces in the Prairie area contributed, was not so pronounced as that recorded at the same date in 1941, but approximated the average at May 1 in the years since 1920. The index, standing at 130·7, was several points above that of 124·1 at the corresponding date of last year, being also higher than in any other May in the record. Statistics for May 1, 1941, had been received from 1,804 establishments, providing work for 167,881 men and women.

British Columbia.—Employment in British Columbia showed further marked increases; these were on a scale considerably above the average at May 1 in the experience of the last twenty-one years. The latest index was 158·8, the maximum to date in this record. An aggregate payroll of 147,026 persons was reported by the 1,387 employers furnishing data for May 1, 1942, who had 138,560 on their staffs at April 1, 1942. Logging, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing showed heightened activity; the gains in logging and services were small, while those in manufacturing were particularly large. Within this division, food, lumber and iron and steel plants showed the greatest additions to the working forces. The expansion in iron and steel factories was the largest on record. There were moderate declines in mining and trade at the beginning of May.

For May 1, 1941, 1,318 firms had reported 122,507 workers, as compared with 119,174 in the preceding month.

Table 11 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated reported heightened employment; considerable improvement was indicated in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while little general change was shown in Ottawa. Except in Vancouver, the gains were on a smaller scale than those noted at May 1, 1941, but employment at the latest date in each of these centres was in greater volume than at the beginning of May of any earlier year of the record. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver, new all-time highs were indicated.

Montreal.— Manufacturing, transportation, construction and services recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staffs were made in iron and steel factories; textile, tobacco and beverage plants were also busier, while small declines were noted in a number of industries. The 1,913 co-operating employers reported 247,258 persons on their payrolls, compared with 243,335 at April 1. This increase was not equal to that of May 1, 1941, being also below the average at the same date in earlier years of the record. Nevertheless, reported employment reached a new all-time maximum at the beginning of May, 1942. The 1,813 establishments furnishing data for the same date in 1941 had increased their employees to 206,840, from 200,859 at the beginning of April of last year.

Quebec.— Statements were tabulated from 228 firms with 29,964 employees, as against 29,066 at April 1. Most of the betterment took place in manufacturing, but the trend was also upward in construction, services and trade. The general gain was smaller than that recorded at May 1, 1941, although it exceeded the average at the beginning of May in preceding years. The index, at 214·3, was at its highest point in the record. The 216 employers furnishing data for May 1, 1941, had reported 21,823 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto.— Construction and maintenance, transportation, services, trade and manufacturing showed heightened activity in Toronto. The largest gains took place in the last-named, in which the additions in iron and steel and chemical products were most outstanding. According to information obtained from 1,971 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 227,403, as compared with 224,634 at April 1. This advance was not so large as that indicated at May 1 of last spring, but exceeded the average gain at the same date in the years since 1922, when the record for Toronto was commenced. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May, 1941, when statistics had been received from 1,876 establishments employing 191,638 assistants, or 5,608 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 149·7, compared with 176·9 at the latest date.

Ottawa.—The trend in manufacturing and services was moderately upward in Ottawa, but construction was quieter; 252 employers reported staffs aggregating 20,633, compared with 20,652 in the preceding month. The index, at 156·6, was many points higher than at the same date of last spring, although a decidedly larger advance had then been indicated. Two hundred and forty firms had made returns for May 1, 1941, and their employees had numbered 19,191, compared with 18,749 in the month before.

Hamilton.—A combined working force of 60,308 was employed by the 345 co-operating

establishments, as against 59,272 in their last report. Manufacturing was considerably more active, while the various non-manufacturing divisions showed slight improvement. Industrial employment in Hamilton was at a higher level than at the same date of last year, when a larger advance had been recorded by the 337 reporting employers, whose personnel included 51,310 men and women.

Windsor.— There was a further gain in Windsor; returns for May 1 were tabulated from 204 firms with 36,504 workers, compared with 36,264 in the preceding month. The moderate improvement took place largely in manufacturing (mainly in textile and beverage plants), and in construction, transportation and trade. Additions to their payrolls had also been indicated by the 195 industries reporting at May 1, 1941, when they employed 31,199 persons. Employment was then at a much lower level, the index standing at 227·9, as compared with 268·6 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.— Manufacturing, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 560 co-operating employers had a staff of 54,400, compared with 53,122 at April 1. Employment generally was more active than at the same date of last year, when a larger advance had been noted in the 556 establishments from which information had been received; their personnel had included 49,879 men and women.

Vancouver.—The number engaged in manufacturing operations increased substantially in Vancouver; especially important expansion was noted in iron and steel factories. Transportation and construction were also brisker, while trade reported a falling-off. According to data received from 607 firms in this city, they had enlarged their working forces from 62,946 persons at April 1 to 68,461 at May 1. The index was many points higher than at the beginning of May, 1941, when a smaller advance had been reported by the 582 co-operating employers, whose staffs had included 49,682 men and women.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—There was further important expansion in manufacturing operations at the beginning of May. The increase of 14,901 in the reported personnel considerably exceeded the average number added to the payrolls at May 1 in the years since 1920, although it was smaller than the gain indicated at that date in 1941 and in three of the nineteen pre-war years for which data are available; the percentage increase, however, was slightly below normal for the beginning of May. Returns were tabulated from 7,277 establishments with a combined payroll of 1,053,500 men and women, as compared with 1,038,599 in the preceding month. This increase of 1·4 per cent raised the index (1926=100) from 199·4 at April 1, to a new all-time peak of 202·3 at May 1; the figure for the same date in 1941 had been 162·3. There was thus an increase of 24·6 per cent over the twelve months; the gain indicated at May 1, 1941, over the same date in 1940 had been 29·1 per cent.

Reflecting the less-than-normal percentage gain at the date under review, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a slight decline, falling from 201·1 at April 1 to 200·8 at the beginning of May. This is only the fourth occasion since the outbreak of war on which the upward movement of the seasonally-adjusted index has been checked. However, the latest figure was higher than in any earlier month of the record except April 1, 1942.

A large proportion of the increase in manufacturing as a whole was reported in iron and steel plants, which absorbed 10,641 additional workers. The animal food, lumber, chemical, beverage, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, textile and clay, glass and stone divisions also showed expansion. On the other hand, leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, printing and publishing and tobacco factories reported curtailment in employment, which in some cases was seasonal in character.

For May 1, 1941, information had been received from 6,883 factories, employing 843,560 persons, an increase of 21,335 from their April 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then also been made in the iron and steel division.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at May 1 in recent years are as follows, based on the 1926 average as 100:— 1942, 202·3; 1941, 162·3; 1940, 125·7; 1939, 108·4; 1938, 110·6; 1937, 113·8 and 1936, 102·7.

Logging.— There were seasonal declines in logging on a scale exceeding the average for May 1 in the years since 1920; however, the general reduction was smaller than at May 1, 1941, when the index, at 107·9, was considerably below the latest figure of 158·5. This is the highest for May 1 in the record of 21 years. The 462 co-operating firms employed 47,027 men, or 14,904 fewer than at the beginning of April. There were general losses except in British Columbia, where a moderate gain was indicated.

Mining.— Returns were received from 428 mine operators with 81,076 persons in their employ, as against 81,762 in the preceding month. Coal-mining was seasonally slacker and there was a falling-off in the extraction of metallic ores, but improvement was shown in the quarrying and other non-metallic mineral division. Employment in mining as a whole

was at a slightly lower level than at May 1, 1941; the index then stood at 174·8, compared with 173·5 at the date under review.

Communications.—An increase was indicated in employment on telephones and telegraphs. The index in communications was higher than at the same date of last year, when a decrease had been noted. The branches and companies co-operating reported an aggregate working force of 27,702 persons, compared with 27,189 at April 1, 1942.

Transportation.— The expansion in transportation was pronounced, considerably exceeding the average advance at May 1 in the last 21 years. Improvement was indicated in the three branches of transportation—steam railway, local and water. The gain in the last named was greatest. A personnel of 131,134 men and women was employed by the 558 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 124,721 employees at April 1. The index stood at 104·1, as compared with 99·2 at the beginning of May, 1941. The latest index was the highest for May in any year since 1930.

Construction and Maintenance.—The trend of employment in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance was seasonally upward. The largest increase took place in work on the highways. On the whole, 14,223 persons were added to the staffs of the 1,463 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 137,444. The number taken on was smaller than that noted at the same date of last year, but was above the average for May 1 in the period 1921-1941; the percentage gain, however, was below normal. The latest index, at 109·3, was lower than that of 120·0 reported at the beginning of May in 1941.

Services.—Heightened activity was indicated in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. Statements were received from 615 firms in these industries having 39,272 workers, as against 38,491 in their last report. The increase was above average, although it was not so large as that noted at May 1 in either 1940 or 1941. Employment was at its peak for the first of May in this record of over twenty-one years.

Trade.— Moderate additions to staffs were reported in retail trade, while wholesale houses released some employees. The general gain was less than normal for the season. Nevertheless, the level of activity was above that at May 1 in any other year for which statistics are available, with the exception of 1941, when the index was slightly higher. The co-operating merchants, numbering 2,200, enlarged their forces by 499 persons to 157,510 at the date under review.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table III.

Employment in Trade Unions at the close of May, 1942

Unemployment in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons, who are engaged at work outside their own trades, or who are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference, only, to the organizations reporting.

There were 2,208 reports tabulated in May, having a total membership of 352,821 persons, of whom, 8,535, or a percentage of 2·4 were unemployed. These members were to a large extent, temporarily out of work. The percentage who were unemployed in the previous month was 3·3, and in May, a year ago, it was 4·6.

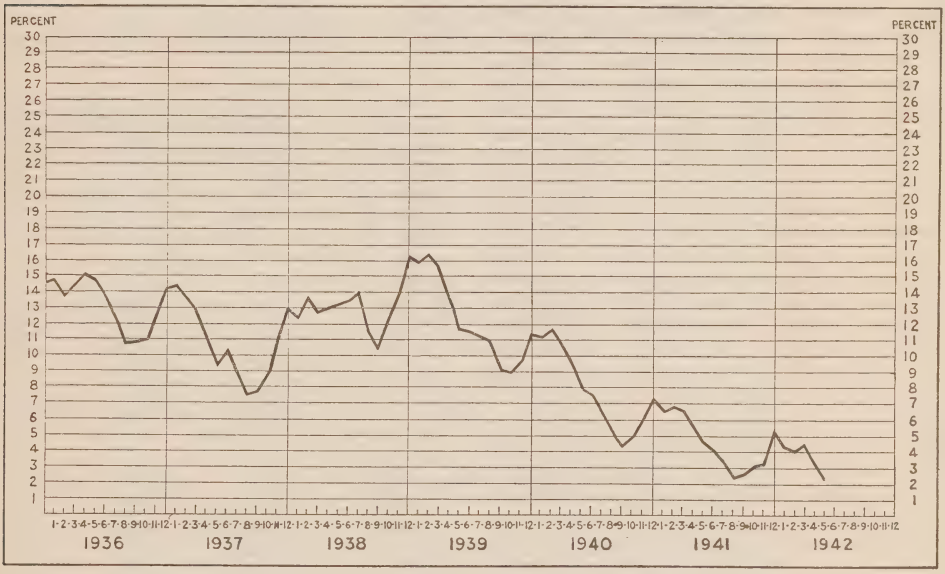
The considerably higher employment level which was indicated in the May reports was due in part, to the substantial seasonal improvement for members in the building and construction trades; unemployment in May standing at 8·4 per cent, in comparison with 12·5 per cent in April. Still higher employment levels were in evidence, likewise, in the manufacturing and transportation industries. As will be seen in Table II, the unemployment percentages in May were 1·9 and 1·3 respectively, whereas in April the corresponding percentages were 2·4 and 1·5. Unemployment for union members in mining declined from 5·5 to 3·9 per cent and among fishermen there was a noteworthy employment increase, the percentage of members who were out of work in May being 6·0, compared with 12·5 per cent in April.

Table I shows the percentages of unemployment in trade unions by provinces. It will be seen that these ranged from 1·1 per cent unemployed in British Columbia to 4·5 per cent in Alberta. Considerably higher employment levels were apparent in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. Unemployment among Ontario members dropped from 4·4 per cent in April to 2·5 per cent in May. This improvement was due mainly to seasonal expansion for workers in the building and

construction trades, and the re-employment of a large number of workers in the reorganized automobile plants. Seasonal increases in building and construction in Manitoba and better conditions among coal miners in Alberta accounted for the higher employment levels manifested in reports received from unions in these provinces. Fractional employment increases only, were in evidence in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia; in New Brunswick, the percentage of members without work in May remained unchanged at 1·6. A comparison with the conditions at the end of May, 1941, as shown in Table I, disclosed a marked employment increase in Alberta, the percentage of members out of work standing at 4·5 as against 12·0, a year ago. In Quebec and British Columbia also, the employment levels were much higher, while in Manitoba and New Brunswick there were increases in work, although to a lesser degree; fractional improvement, only, was reflected in reports received from Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan unions.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The percentages of unemployment in these cities ranged from 0·6 per cent in Saint John to 3·2 per cent in Winnipeg. There was a noteworthy expansion in work in Edmonton, unemployment declining from 6·4 per cent in April to 2·2 per cent in May. A substantial employment increase was apparent in Toronto, the unemployment percentage being 2·6 in comparison with 4·1 per cent in the preceding month. Employment in Winnipeg and Regina, likewise, was high, a moderate improvement only, however, being shown in each case, over April conditions. Fractional employment increases were reflected in Saint John and Vancouver, while in Halifax and Montreal there were fractional declines. In comparison with conditions as reported in May, a year ago, Edmonton and Saint John unions reported pronounced increases in work, unemployment in the former city dropping to 2·2, from 10·0 per cent in the corresponding month, a year ago, while the comparative percentages in Saint John were 0·6 and 6·5 respectively. In Halifax, Vancouver, Montreal and Winnipeg, there were employment advances, although to a lesser degree. In Regina there was a fractional decline in work and in Toronto the percentage of unemployment increased from 1·5 in May, a year ago, to 2·6 per cent in the month under review.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The accompanying chart illustrates the trend of unemployment from January, 1936, to date. The curve of unemployment in May, 1942, rested at a substantially lower level than in the previous month, thus indicating a noteworthy employment expansion. The point of the curve was at a distinctly lower level than that shown in May, a year ago, thus reflecting a pronounced improvement.

There were 717 reports tabulated from unions in the manufacturing industries. These organizations had a total membership of 177,898 persons, of whom, 3,345, or a percentage of 1·9 were without work compared with percentages of 2·4 in April and 3·1 in May, a year ago. In comparison with the preceding month a very much higher employment level was in evidence among tailors, although their membership was small, unemployment showing a decline among these workers from 21·3 per cent in April to 11·0 in May. Unions in the iron and steel trades continued to report a very high employment level, unemployment being reported at 1·5 per cent compared with 3·0 in April. Among workers in miscellaneous manufacturing industries, likewise, conditions were somewhat better, although unemployment was still high, standing at 16·2 compared with 21·0 per cent in the previous month. Leather and fur workers' unions reflected fractional improvement; among the leather workers unemployment stood at 7·1 per cent as against 7·3 in April, and among fur workers the unemployment percentage declined fractionally from 10·6 to 10·5 per cent in May. Among those unions reporting a fully employed membership in May as in April, were soft drink workers, cigar and tobacco workers, hat, cap and glove workers, butchers, meat and fish packers, rubber, jewellery, and gas workers. The unemployment percentage among bakers and confectioners, papermakers and clay, glass and stone and woodworkers remained unchanged; there was fractional unemployment, only, among the workers in these trades. Employment remained very high among electric current employees, and textile workers, although in each case a fractional decline in work was observed. Among printing tradesmen, and metal polishers there were fractional decreases in work, unemployment increasing in the former group from 1·8 per cent to 1·9 in May and in the latter trade from 2·4 in April to 2·6 per cent in the month under survey. Due to the usual seasonal conditions, garment workers reported a fair reduction in employment, 3·3 per cent being out of work at the end of May, in comparison with 0·8 per cent in April. In comparison with the situation in May, a year ago, leather workers were much better employed, and among garment workers the percentage of 3·3 reported as being out of work in May was much lower than that of May, a year ago, when 6·4 per cent of these workers were unemployed. A slightly higher employment level was apparent among members in the iron and steel trades. Cigar and tobacco, jewellery and gas workers were fully employed in both months. Among metal polishers there was a slight recession in available employment and fur workers reported an appreciable contraction in work.

Returns were received from 54 unions of coal miners, having a total membership of 21,057 persons, of whom, 795, or a percentage of 3·8 were unemployed in comparison with 5·0 per cent in April, 1942 and 8·8 per cent in May, 1941. Compared with the previous month, Alberta unions indicated a noteworthy expansion in work, unemployment dropping from 13·3 per cent to 9·3 in May. A fractional advance in employment was observed in British Columbia, in which province there were very few of these members out of work. There was a fractional improvement among the Nova Scotia members, unemployment declining from 2·3 to

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·6
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	13·1
Average 1939.....	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	12·2
Average 1940.....	3·1	3·7	11·0	6·0	7·3	6·9	9·7	7·6	7·8
Average 1941.....	2·2	2·3	6·1	3·4	4·4	3·4	6·7	4·5	4·5
May 1931.....	6·4	13·3	20·5	15·6	13·0	12·8	22·0	14·2	16·2
May 1932.....	8·5	14·2	26·3	23·6	21·0	14·0	26·5	20·4	22·1
May 1933.....	26·6	14·2	25·0	24·9	21·0	17·9	25·9	19·5	23·8
May 1934.....	11·8	8·1	23·6	15·9	17·8	14·2	24·3	18·4	18·5
May 1935.....	5·9	8·4	22·2	12·9	14·1	10·2	21·8	17·2	15·9
May 1936.....	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
May 1937.....	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
May 1938.....	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	13·2
May 1939.....	6·3	14·1	13·5	11·0	10·0	7·5	18·3	10·0	11·7
May 1940.....	3·2	4·1	10·0	5·1	9·7	5·5	16·1	9·3	7·9
May 1941.....	2·5	2·8	7·3	1·5	5·3	1·8	12·0	4·2	4·6
June 1941.....	2·0	1·9	6·2	2·0	4·3	1·8	11·5	3·8	4·1
July 1941.....	2·0	1·5	4·1	2·7	4·1	1·5	6·9	4·8	3·5
Aug. 1941.....	1·8	1·7	3·7	1·6	2·3	2·1	2·1	1·9	2·4
Sept. 1941.....	1·8	1·8	3·7	2·1	2·8	1·6	1·9	2·5	2·7
Oct. 1941.....	1·6	1·2	4·7	2·0	2·7	3·2	3·7	3·1	3·1
Nov. 1941.....	1·3	1·4	5·1	1·7	5·4	3·7	2·4	4·0	3·3
Dec. 1941.....	1·0	2·1	5·7	6·0	6·2	4·2	3·8	5·3	5·2
Jan. 1942.....	1·3	1·9	5·4	4·4	6·3	3·8	3·3	3·6	4·3
Feb. 1942.....	1·6	2·0	4·4	4·6	4·1	4·6	4·1	2·7	4·0
March 1942.....	2·1	2·2	4·5	5·7	4·0	3·8	7·0	2·5	4·5
April 1942.....	1·9	1·6	3·0	4·4	4·0	2·1	6·1	1·4	3·3
May 1942.....	1·6	1·6	2·8	2·5	2·7	1·2	4·5	1·1	2·4

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Rubber workers	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
May, 1931	1·1	31·8	12·8	17·9	5·7	12·5	25·2	7·4	0	31·7	47·3	8·7	52·5	7·4	12·0	0	10·7	6·9	20·6	0	0	32·0	37·7	9·2	23·5	10·3	1·1	7·1	7·2	0	4·9	8·8	2·1	16·8	16·2
May, 1932	0	26·7	14·3	24·2	12·8	12·6	12·4	12·7	0	36·7	29·8	25·1	30·2	27·4	25·3	0	26·0	22·2	36·2	0	0	63·4	57·2	12·5	41·5	13·7	1·5	15·8	16·0	0	2·3	13·8	9·5	20·5	22·1
May, 1933	2·1	31·5	21·5	28·5	16·8	17·0	23·0	14·5	0	32·4	24·4	23·2	25·0	10·0	25·1	0	35·4	26·7	20·9	0	0	66·4	65·6	12·2	29·4	14·0	·9	13·2	13·5	0	·6	11·7	5·2	21·6	23·8
May, 1934	4·3	6·1	21·1	15·6	9·5	7·2	2·8	10·3	0	18·4	9·0	23·5	8·8	1·3	11·1	0	19·2	33·3	6·9	0	0	59·3	63·7	9·9	37·6	9·9	·9	11·9	12·1	4·3	6·6	6·3	1·8	14·7	18·5
May, 1935	3·4	9·2	15·7	15·9	11·6	8·9	8·6	9·1	0	7·6	20·2	19·7	21·0	9·7	16·3	0	15·6	15·9	50·6	0	0	44·9	45·5	9·0	42·9	9·2	·8	10·9	11·1	0	13·3	6·6	1·9	15·1	15·9
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	0	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	0	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	0	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	0	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
May, 1939	4·0	9·0	15·3	11·6	5·4	7·7	8·6	6·3	5·3	8·9	6·2	12·9	3·1	18·5	27·8	0	16·1	2·7	48·4	1·5	0	27·5	30·4	6·6	31·0	7·0	1·5	6·2	6·4	0	·2	4·0	1·1	6·7	11·7
May, 1940	19·5	14·6	13·5	6·8	2·9	3·2	1·8	5·5	6·1	4·8	8·0	·8	9·2	12·5	19·1	20·6	5·7	·3	55·9	0	0	24·0	19·9	4·7	19·4	5·4	·4	6·2	6·3	0	0	2·8	1·6	3·9	7·9
May, 1941	12·5	3·8	11·5	3·1	1·1	1·3	·5	2·9	0	1·4	4·7	1·7	6·2	1·4	8·0	·5	2·0	·1	·7	0	0	18·9	10·0	2·6	20·3	2·1	·1	4·3	4·4	0	0	2·5	·6	4·1	4·6
June, 1941	16·9	3·2	11·9	3·1	1·1	1·6	·7	3·4	0	·7	5·7	·1	7·0	12·9	10·5	0	1·2	·3	1·4	0	0	15·5	7·9	2·1	16·6	1·7	·1	4·1	4·2	0	0	2·0	1·2	2·6	4·1
July, 1941	17·5	7·2	10·5	2·5	·3	1·3	·4	2·8	4·2	5·1	1·8	0	2·4	1·2	3·0	0	3·2	·3	·8	0	0	11·3	7·3	1·8	14·9	1·4	·1	4·4	4·5	0	·1	1·2	·1	2·1	3·5
August,, 1941	1·5	·6	4·4	1·4	·5	1·1	·5	2·6	4·3	1·1	·4	0	·5	0	5·9	0	1·4	·2	·4	0	0	11·5	6·9	1·8	13·2	1·5	0	3·8	3·9	0	0	1·1	·1	2·0	2·4
September, 1941	10·4	·6	4·2	1·6	·5	1·0	·5	2·3	0	1·2	·2	·1	·2	0	9·3	0	1·5	·1	·4	0	0	9·6	7·1	2·3	15·3	2·0	·1	3·7	3·7	0	·1	1·0	·5	1·5	2·7
October, 1941	6·3	6·5	4·1	2·4	·6	1·1	·6	2·1	0	·4	3·4	0	4·1	5·7	15·3	0	1·1	0	·4	0	0	11·5	7·7	2·4	18·5	2·0	·1	3·6	3·7	0	·3	1·1	·1	1·8	3·1
November, 1941	14·5	6·9	2·1	2·7	1·5	·9	·5	1·7	0	1·6	6·2	0	8·4	5·9	14·3	0	·5	0	·4	0	0	13·1	8·6	2·6	18·4	2·2	·1	3·5	3·6	0	·1	1·4	·1	2·4	3·3
December, 1941	17·7	30·3	2·1	4·7	·5	1·3	1·0	2·0	0	1·5	11·7	0	17·6	6·2	22·1	0	1·7	·1	·2	0	0	17·9	10·6	4·9	19·4	5·3	0	3·4	3·5	0	·1	1·5	·5	2·3	5·2
January, 1942	13·6	11·1	2·2	3·1	·4	1·2	·7	2·1	0	1·3	2·7	0	3·1	5·6	25·8	4·9	1·7	·1	·2	0	0	20·2	14·2	3·2	13·6	3·4	·1	3·3	3·4	0	·1	1·8	1·9	1·7	4·3
February, 1942	8·4	5·6	2·5	2·3	·7	1·2	·6	2·3	0	1·9	·6	0	·9	0	14·0	0	2·1	·4	8·1	0	0	20·0	15·5	2·9	10·1	3·3	0	3·7	3·8	0	0	1·7	2·0	1·5	4·0
March, 1942	21·6	7·4	5·3	3·1	·1	1·4	·8	2·6	0	·9	·8	0	1·3	0	12·7	0	3·6	·1	·2	0	0	23·6	16·3	2·7	13·9	3·0	·5	3·6	3·7	0	0	·8	·4	1·2	4·5
April, 1942	12·5	3·7	5·5	2·4	·1	·9	·5	1·8	0	·2	1·1	0	1·6	0	6·9	0	3·0	·3	·2	0	0	21·0	12·5	1·5	7·4	1·6	0	2·7	2·7	0	0	·6	·1	1·1	3·3
May, 1942	6·0	3·9	3·9	1·9	·1	·9	·5	1·9	·1	·2	2·5	0	3·6	0	7·5	0	1·5	·3	·2	0	0	16·2	8·4	1·3	4·5	1·5	·2	1·9	2·1	0	0	·6	·1	1·0	2·4

2·2 per cent; as in April, New Brunswick members were reported as fully employed. In comparison with conditions in May, 1941, there was pronounced expansion in work available, in both Alberta and British Columbia. In Alberta the percentage of unemployed members stood at 9·3 in comparison with 28·9 per cent in May, 1941, while in British Columbia there was fractional unemployment only, as compared with nearly 10 per cent who were out of work, in May, a year ago. In New Brunswick union members were fully employed at both dates, while in Nova Scotia there was a slight decline.

Reports were tabulated from 9 unions of quarry workers having 4,298 members, of whom 207, or a percentage of 4·8, were unemployed in contrast with percentages of 5·9 in April and 32·4 in May, a year ago.

In the building and construction trades there were 222 reports tabulated. The combined membership was 31,433 persons, of whom 2,627, or a percentage of 8·4 were without work, in comparison with percentages of 12·5 in April and 10·0 in May, a year ago. The percentage of members unemployed among carpenters and joiners declined from 13·7 in April to 7·8 per cent in May, while substantial improvement, likewise, occurred for bricklayers, masons and plasterers and hod carriers and building labourers, although the unemployment percentage in the trades first named stood at 22·0; while among hod carriers and building labourers there was but 3·7 per cent reported as being without work. Although the membership is small and the change did not involve many workers, lathers and roofers indicated pronounced betterment, while a slight employment increase only was apparent among steam shovelmen. There was very little unemployment among painters, decorators and paperhangers and electrical workers; slightly higher employment levels were observed among these workers, while plumbers indicated a fractional improvement only. Among bridge and structural iron workers, the percentage of those without work was 5·6 which was identical with that shown in April. On the other hand, among granite and stone cutters the percentage of those out of work increased fractionally from 20·8 to 21·0. In comparison with the situation in May, 1941, hod carriers and building labourers were much better employed and heightened activity was in evidence, also, among carpenters and joiners. Although but few members were involved, the situation among granite and stonecutters was much improved, there having been over 40 per cent of these workers without employment in May, a year ago. On the contrary, a fractional contraction was observed among electrical workers; the percentage of unemployment among lathers increased substantially although, as this membership is small, not many workers were involved.

There were 875 returns received from unions in the transportation industries. The total membership was given as 79,901, of whom, 1,077, or a percentage of 1·3 were without work, in comparison with percentages of 1·5 in April and 2·6 in May, 1941. Steam railwaymen, whose membership embraced over 78 per cent of the entire group total, indicated a fractionally better situation; employment among these workers remained at a very high level. Further improvement was in evidence among navigation workers, the unemployment percentage standing at 4·5, compared with 7·4 per cent in April. Among street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs there were but fractional changes; in the former group there was a very slight improvement while among teamsters and chauffeurs there was a fractional recession. In comparison with reports received in May, 1941, navigation workers recorded pronounced betterment and among steam railwaymen there was a slightly higher employment level. No change in the unemployment percentage was apparent among street and electric railway employees, while a fractional decrease in available work was in evidence among teamsters and chauffeurs.

Reports were tabulated from 10 unions of retail shop clerks. The total membership was 2,978. All of the members were fully employed in May, as in the preceding month and in May, a year ago.

Reports were received from 99 unions of civic employees, whose combined membership was 9,789 persons, of whom, 5, or a percentage of 0·1 were unemployed. This percentage was identical with that reported in April. The percentage of those who were out of work in May, a year ago, was 0·6.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades there were 160 returns received. The

total membership was 12,003, of whom 115, or a percentage of 1·0, were unemployed compared with 1·1 per cent in April, 1942, and 4·1 in May, 1941. Fractional employment increases were apparent among theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen. Among hotel and restaurant employees and unclassified workers the unemployment percentages remained unchanged; barbers reported a fractional recession. The unemployment percentages in all of these occupations were low, ranging from 0·1 per cent among unclassified workers to 2·5 per cent among theatre and stage employees. In comparison with returns tabulated in May, 1941, hotel and restaurant employees, whose returns recorded an unemployment percentage of 0·8 showed a pronounced employment increase over the May reports, of a year ago, when 5·3 per cent of these members were without work. Among theatre and stage employees, unclassified workers and stationary engineers and firemen the employment levels were substantially higher; a fractional increase in work was apparent for barbers.

Reports were tabulated from 4 unions of fishermen. This combined membership was 1,657, of whom, 100, or a percentage of 6·0 were unemployed, in comparison with 12·5 per cent in both the previous month and in May, 1941.

Returns were received from 2 unions of lumber workers and loggers. The total membership was 2,182. Of these, 85, or a percentage of 3·9 were without work compared with 3·7 per cent in the previous month and 3·8 per cent in May, a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the average percentage of union members who were unemployed each year from 1931 to 1941, inclusive and also, the percentage of unemployment for May of each year from 1931 to 1940, inclusive, and for each month from May, 1941, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the months included in Table I.

Building Permits Issued in Canada during May, 1942

Compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The May report of building permits includes returns from 177 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 166 reported detailed operations. The remaining 11 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of May while 27 municipalities had failed to report at the close of June 12.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of May is $8,556,122. Revised values for the month of April include returns from 200 municipalities and aggregate $11,295,975. Reports were received from 56 of the 58 original municipalities and show a value of $6,513,162 for May. The corresponding revised value for April includes 58 returns and is $9,050,784, while the May, 1941, value was $12,704,074.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the five elapsed months of the current year is $37,665,830. The value of the 58 municipalities for the same period is $29,261,369, while their corresponding value in 1941 was $39,925,772.

During the month of May new construction of all types amounted to 70·3 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 55·7.

TABLE I.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, MAY, 1942

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	8,556,122	18,375	273,102	106,933	2,283,545
New construction	6,013,604	450	172,512	64,750	1,557,970
Additions, alterations, repairs	2,542,518	17,925	100,590	42,183	725,575
Residential	5,745,702	875	156,922	28,828	1,464,397
New construction	4,767,112	450	124,412	14,750	1,151,875
Additions, alterations, repairs	978,590	425	32,510	14,078	312,522
Institutional	258,020	.....	1,000	150	62,000
New construction	33,635	.....	.....	.....	.....
Additions, alterations, repairs	224,385	.....	1,000	150	62,000
Commercial	1,518,388	17,500	114,380	77,155	351,876
New construction	689,686	.....	48,100	50,000	245,600
Additions, alterations, repairs	828,702	17,500	66,280	27,155	106,276
Industrial	954,574	.....	800	800	357,767
New construction	501,570	.....	.....	.....	149,300
Additions, alterations, repairs	453,004	.....	800	800	208,467
Other Building	79,438	.....	.....	.....	47,505
New construction	21,601	.....	.....	.....	11,195
Additions, alterations, repairs	57,837	.....	.....	.....	36,310

Classification of Permits	Provinces (Con.)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	3,772,482	536,963	226,025	641,495	697,202
New construction	2,739,290	402,408	108,070	479,380	488,774
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,033,192	134,555	117,955	162,115	208,428
Residential	2,533,289	425,368	119,450	546,304	470,269
New construction	2,160,396	360,588	79,385	463,063	412,193
Additions, alterations, repairs	372,893	64,780	40,065	83,241	58,076
Institutional	92,135	800	37,700	2,250	61,985
New construction	16,285	.....	.....	.....	17,350
Additions, alterations, repairs	75,850	800	37,700	2,250	44,635
Commercial	565,249	94,750	67,895	89,306	140,277
New construction	224,524	25,800	28,070	13,327	54,265
Additions, alterations, repairs	340,725	68,950	39,825	75,979	86,012
Industrial	562,457	16,000	.....	.....	16,750
New construction	335,820	16,000	.....	.....	450
Additions, alterations, repairs	226,637	.....	.....	.....	16,300
Other Building	19,352	45	980	3,635	7,921
New construction	2,265	20	615	2,990	4,516
Additions, alterations, repairs	17,087	25	365	645	3,405

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1942. (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials	Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials
	May	First 5 months	First 5 months	First 5 months		May	First 5 months	First 5 months	First 5 months
	$	$				$	$		
1942	8,556,122	37,665,830	(1) 48·7	(2)	1933	2,065,372	6,726,695	11·2	75·2
1941	7,144,335	52,013,064	(1) 66·5	101·5	1932	5,488,845	19,312,720	32·1	78·8
1940	13,847,046	37,614,530	(1) 62·6	94·7	1931	12,115,291	50,356,550	83·9	83·6
1939	6,722,431	19,676,036	32·8	87·5	1930	20,321,160	66,792,498	111·2	95·7
1938	6,599,318	19,275,095	32·3	90·7	1929	24,185,738	96,792,675	161·2	99·4
1937	5,416,299	22,050,984	36·7	95·1	1928	27,515,522	79,285,027	132·0	95·8
1936	4,836,358	13,666,195	22·8	84·3	1927	20,138,657	62,479,480	104·1	96·1
1935	4,728,340	19,535,656	32·5	81·2	1926	18,504,296	60,042,369	100·0	101·3
1934	3,019,761	7,999,917	13·3	82·5					

[1] Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities. [2] Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN MAY, 1942, AND IN MAY, 1941

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—	
	May 1942	May 1941
	$	$
Prince Edward Island—		
Charlottetown	18,375	4,325
Nova Scotia—		
*Halifax	159,155	197,041
New Glasgow	9,225	9,993
*Sydney	33,100	111,050
New Brunswick—		
Fredericton	76,250	1,980
*Moncton	No Report	98,575
*Saint John	20,583	48,905
Quebec—		
*Montreal (*Maisonneuve)	1,027,371	2,445,180
*Quebec	170,305	451,231
Shawinigan Falls	137,905	178,520
*Sherbrooke	81,615	266,400
*Trois-Rivieres	31,795	57,935
*Westmount	45,117	5,575
Ontario—		
Belleville	48,850	10,200
*Brantford	26,835	25,942
Chatham	9,361	53,576
*Fort William	176,743	292,145
Galt	13,218	19,819
*Guelph	20,303	24,476
*Hamilton	320,891	516,723
*Kingston	45,797	210,321
*Kitchener	30,130	114,081
*London	78,365	86,280
Oshawa	19,085	89,685
*Ottawa	237,500	425,250
Owen Sound	6,185	38,845
*Peterborough	34,920	110,991
*Port Arthur	112,519	1,050,119
*St. Catharines	107,365	185,400
*St. Thomas	9,066	12,480
Ontario—Conc.		
Sarnia	27,637	21,724
Sault Ste. Marie	64,449	129,456
*Stratford	4,080	6,290
*Toronto	631,033	1,119,152
East York Twp.	213,023	328,889
*Windsor	124,978	394,965
Riverside	6,200	25,275
Woodstock	8,348	37,703
York Twp.	226,000	219,750
Manitoba—		
*Brandon	10,055	41,418
St. Boniface	63,034	122,915
*Winnipeg	433,250	609,150
Saskatchewan—		
*Moose Jaw	19,983	3,880
*Regina	103,312	95,566
*Saskatoon	33,325	18,750
Alberta—		
*Calgary	333,145	182,031
*Edmonton	236,335	256,290
Lethbridge	56,150	33,925
Medicine Hat	11,055	62,380
British Columbia—		
Nanaimo	9,545	8,625
*New Westminster	86,650	74,900
Prince Rupert	18,750	18,470
*Vancouver	442,870	1,284,490
North Vancouver	13,620	34,595
Vernon	8,590	18,637
*Victoria	73,883	251,950
Total 58 Municipalities	6,513,162[1]	12,704,074
Total 35 Municipalities	5,281,791[2]	11,074,932

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.
[1] 56 municipalities only, reporting.
[2] 34 municipalities only, reporting.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, May, 1942, summarizes the March-April employment situation in Great Britain as follows:

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at April 13, 1942 (exclusive of men numbering 26,000 who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 69,543. As compared with March 16, there was a decrease of 2,988 among men, but an increase of 5,094 among boys, the latter being mainly due to the registration of school leavers. Those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 3,281, a decrease of 886 as compared with March 16. Those registered as unemployed casual workers numbered 3,725, a decrease of 1,902 since March 16.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at April 13 were 47,505 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 1,664, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 3,200 temporarily stopped, and 245 unemployed casual workers. Of the 47,505 wholly unemployed, 1,665 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with March 16, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 9,645 among women, but an increase of 2,941 among girls, the latter being mainly due to the registration of school leavers, those temporarily stopped showed a decrease of 869, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 8.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for April 13 was 79,663, as com-

pared with 94,368 at March 16, and 268,600 at April 21, 1941.

United States

According to a press release issued on June 30 by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, total civil non-agricultural employment increased by 327,000 from mid-April to mid-May. The May total was 41,201,000, a new all-time high. It exceeded the previous peak (41,073,000 in December, 1941) by 128,000 and the level of May, 1941 by 2,299,000.

A substantial portion of the increase from April to May was in manufacturing industries where a contraseasonal gain of 76,000 workers reflected continued expansion in the war production industries. Contract construction showed a gain of 92,000, the May level exceeding all previous months since the fall of 1929. Increased employment on government projects accounted for this substantial gain; private construction showed a small decrease over the month interval. Federal, State and local government employment increased by 86,000 and there were increases of 40,000 in the transportation and public utilities group, and 38,000 in the group of finance, service, and miscellaneous industries. Employment in the group of mining industries showed a small gain, while wholesale and retail trade establishments combined reported a slight loss. Government restrictions affecting the sale of such items as automobiles, tires, electrical appliances, gasoline, lumber and plumbing and heating equipment accounted for the decrease in various lines of trade.

The principal factor in the expansion of nearly 2,300,000 in non-agricultural employment over the year interval was the increase of 1,135,000 in manufacturing industries. Federal, State and local government services, contract construction, and transportation and public utilities also showed large gains, while a smaller increase was reported in the finance, service and miscellaneous group. In the remaining two major groups, trade and mining, there were declines of 80,000 and 7,000 respectively. A number of lines of both wholesale and retail trade have been seriously affected by the war program, particularly automotive, while the sharp curtailment in oil well drilling accounts primarily for the decrease in the mining group over the year interval.

The rise of 0·7 per cent in factory employment between April and May was in contrast to a seasonally expected decline of 0·5 per cent, while the corresponding increase in weekly payrolls (3·2 per cent or $11,300,000) compared with a typical rise of only 0·2 per cent or about $700,000 for this time of year. The durable goods group of manufacturing industries, in which war production is chiefly concentrated, reported an employment increase of 1·7 per cent (102,100) while the non-durable goods group showed a decrease of 0·6 per cent (27,300).

Shortages of materials and lay-offs in plants converting their facilities to war production continued to cause employment reductions in many durable and non-durable industries. Among them were cast-iron pipe, cutlery, hardware, plumbers' supplies, wirework, steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings, tin cans and other tinwear, radios, typewriters, jewellery, lighting equipment, carpets and rugs and rubber goods. Gains in industries geared to the war effort, however, more than offset these declines. For the first time since last November automobile plants reported an employment increase, (5·6 per cent or 18,900 workers) indicating a stepping-up of war production in converted plants. Other strategic war industries continued to show sharp employment gains, notably shipbuilding, aircraft, engines, machine tools, machine-tool accessories, electrical machinery, foundries and machine shops, ammunition, and firearms.

Among the non durable goods industries, seasonal increases were shown by woollen and worsted goods mills, bakeries, meat packing plants, and plants manufacturing beverages, butter, ice cream and beet sugar. The canning and preserving industry showed a contra-seasonal gain of 2·1 per cent. Seasonal declines were reported by establishments manufacturing fertilizers; cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal; confectionery; and millinery.

The May indexes of factory employment (137·0) and payrolls (192·6), based on 1923-25 as 100, were at the highest levels on record, the gains since May of last year being 9·7 and 33·7 per cent, respectively. The payroll increase in all manufacturing over the year was nearly four times as large as the employment expansion due largely to increased working hours, overtime premiums, and wage-rate increases.

Wage-rate increases averaging 7·9 per cent and affecting 207,000 factory wage earners were reported by 691 plants out of a reporting sample of approximately 30,000 plants with about 6,000,000 workers. The largest number of workers affected were in the cotton goods, men's clothing, machine tools, aircraft, boot and shoe, and paper and pulp industries. Scattered wage-rate increases were reported among the non-manufacturing industries surveyed, the public utilities group reporting the largest numbers of workers affected.

Employment in anthracite mining showed a contraseasonal increase of 1·0 per cent from April to May, while bituminous coal mines reported a less-than-seasonal decline of 0·3 per cent. These changes were coupled with payroll increases of 14·5 and 3·4 per cent respectively, reflecting increased production. Quarries and non-metallic mines expanded their forces by 2·8 per cent, about half the average May increase of the preceding 13 years. While the small employment increase of 0·1 per cent in metal mines raised the index to 82·0 per cent of the 1929 average, the highest May level since 1930, crude petroleum producing firms reported 0·4 per cent fewer production employees than in the preceding month.

The continuing demand for public transportation facilities was reflected by the increase of 1·6 per cent in the number of workers employed by street railways and busses, this being the fourth consecutive monthly gain, and with but one exception the largest percentage increase in any month during the last 14 years. Electric light and power companies reported a contraseasonal employment drop of 1·0 per cent while telephone and telegraph offices increased their forces slightly. Among the service industries, increases of a seasonal character were shown by laundries (3·2 per cent), dyeing and cleaning establishments (5·4 per cent) hotels (0·4 per cent). Brokerage and insurance firms reported decreases of 3·9 and 0·8 per cent respectively.

The drop of 1·7 per cent in wholesale trade employment was greater than usual for May due largely to contraseasonal decreases in many lines as war conditions and resulting government restrictions affected the sale of such items as automobiles, tires, petroleum and gasoline, electrical appliances, radios, plumbing and heating equipment, furniture and house furnishings, and paper products. These factors also affected similar lines of retail trade. Employment in retail food, general merchandise, and fuel and ice establishments, however, increased over the month interval and the net change for retail trade as a whole was a decrease of only 0·1 per cent.

All Federally-financed construction required 1,564,000 workers during the month ending May 15, constituting an increase over April of 193,000 or 14 per cent. Pay rolls, amounting to $281,549,000, increased 18 per cent. Construction workers hired directly by the Federal Government numbered 239,000 or 15 per cent of the total.

War construction, not including housing, employed 196,000 additional workers during May, reaching a total of 1,418,000 persons and constituting 91 per cent of the total number employed on Federally-financed construction. Expansion during May was concentrated mainly on the construction of ships, non-residential buildings, and streets and roads.

Employment on public housing projects showed a decline during the month ending May 15 of 8,900 and over the past year of 66,300.

Employment in the Federal executive service increased 78,700 persons during May: 7,400 inside the District of Columbia and 71,300 outside. Over the past year employment inside the District has increased 45 per cent and outside the District 62 per cent. During May total employment in the Federal executive service was 2,091,000 and pay rolls were $331,645,000.

Contraction of the work-relief programs continued during May. WPA personnel was cut 80,700 (9 per cent), personnel on the NYA student work program was cut 21,400 and on the out-of-school work program 24,000 (10 per cent for the 2 programs). The 12,300 personnel decline for the CCC was distributed among the various groups as follows: enrollees, 11,400; nurses, 13; educational advisors, 81; and supervisory and technical, 834. All work-relief programs have dropped a total of 1,356,000 names from the rolls in the past year.

Assisted Travel Facilities for Transferred Workers in Great Britain

The Minister of Labour and National Service has decided, in consultation with the Ministry of War Transport, to introduce a scheme of assisted travel for transferred workers who wish to visit their homes, according to the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. The scheme will apply to workers who have been transferred to war work by the Ministry of Labour and National Service since June 1, 1940, and for whom no similar provision is available under any industrial agreement or practice. The assistance will take the form of the provision, not more than twice a year, of a warrant entitling the worker to the issue of a railway ticket at a cost to the worker of 7s. 6d. in cases where the return fare would exceed the amount. Forms of application for assistance under the scheme may be obtained from the nearest Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Warrants will not be issued in respect of journeys commenced before May 18, 1942.

In view of the special need to restrict railway travel during the winter months, the scheme can be operated only during the summer months, and the facilities provided will not be available this year after September 15.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

PRIOR to the establishment of Wartime Wage Control under P.C. 8253, inspection and enforcement of fair wages and labour conditions on Government contracts was provided under P.C. 5522 of July 22, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1941, page 869), which empowered the Minister of Labour "to appoint any provincial official or any other person authorized to inspect labour conditions pursuant to the law of any province as his duly authorized representative for the enforcement of the fair wages and labour conditions on Dominion contracts." It also established a penalty for any person who obstructs such a representative in the pursuit of his duties.

P.C. 1774 of March 9, 1942, replaces the foregoing Order and gives recognition to the jurisdiction of the National War Labour Board which was charged in P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941, with the administration of the fair wage and labour conditions on Government contracts, as well as the administration of the wages and cost-of-living bonus provisions of that Order. P.C. 1774 also contemplates the extension of the appointment of representatives of the Minister of Labour to include provincial wage commissions, parity committees, or other agencies whose inspection function would usefully serve the National or a Regional War Labour Board with respect to the enforcement of those matters with which such Boards are charged.

Accordingly the National War Labour Board is now furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wage Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Orders in Council of April 9, 1924, and of December 31, 1934. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On May 30, 1941, an Order in Council, P.C. 3884, was passed rescinding the schedule of minimum wage rates set out in the "B" conditions which had been in effect since December, 1934, and establishing increased rates of 35 cents and 25 cents respectively for male and female workers over eighteen years of age. It also made provision for a system of permits to employ beginners and handicapped workers at sub-standard rates, and provided penalties for non-compliance with the prescribed rates.

On October 4, 1941, P.C. 3884 was revoked by the passage of Order in Council P.C. 7679 and minimum rates were prescribed for all employees of Government contractors and subcontractors. (The full text of this Order in Council appears at pages 1226 and 1237 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October.)

The four major changes made by the new Order are: (1) the application of the minimum rates to *all* employees of contractors and subcontractors throughout an establishment of which any part may be engaged on Government orders, and not only as previously to those employees actually engaged on Government work; (2) the addition of a new minimum wage rate of 20 cents an hour for employees under 18 years of age whose rates previously had been set by provincial regulation, (3) the authorization of special beginners' rates; and (4) the exemption from the necessity of obtaining beginners' permits unless the number of beginners exceeds a quota of 20 per cent of the total number of employees in any establishment.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were suspended in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. This clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other persons doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages:

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did

not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance, or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreements with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as in the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of the opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working

hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded During June

During the month of June the National War Labour Board prepared, on request, 137 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

Particulars of the contracts which have been entered into recently by the various Government departments (other than the Department of Munitions and Supply) appear in the accompanying table:—

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE.—For the contracts in the following table marked "A1" a schedule of wage rates and other labour conditions was provided. For those contracts marked "A2" no wage schedule was provided but a General Clause was furnished calling for the payment of fair wages and the observance of the usual working hours.

Department	Description of Contract	Location	Name of Contractor	Date of Contract	Amount of Contract	Labour Conditions
Public Works..	Construction of substation, boiler house, etc., Naval Base.	Shelburne, N.S.	James N. Kenney, Halifax, N.S.	May 28, 1942	$ 97,116 00 (approx.)	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Construction of wharf at old Ordnance Property.	Halifax, N.S....	Diamond Construction Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.	June 9, 1942	68,528 70 (approx.)	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Construction of temporary building in Court B, National Research Building	Ottawa, Ont....	Patterson Construction Co., Ottawa.	June 19, 1942	11,200 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Construction of extension to public wharf.	Meteghan, N.S.	J. C. Gaudet & J. J. L. Gaudet, Little Brook, N.S.	June 16, 1942	Unit prices—Approx. expend. 15,499 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Construction of a Recreation and Chapel Building, Christie Street Hospital.	Toronto, Ont...	Redfern Construction Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	June 18, 1942	23,970 00 and unit prices	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Dredging at entrance to harbour.	Port Dover, Ont.	Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.	June 2, 1942	7,290 00 (approx.)	"A2"—General Clause.
Public Works..	Redredging Lake approach to Eastern Channel.	Toronto, Ont..	McNamara Construction Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	June 18, 1942	16,380 00 (approx.)	"A2"—General Clause.
Public Works..	Dredging.....	Beloeil Station, Richelieu River, P.Q.	Southern Working, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.	June 20, 1942	15,424 00 (approx.)	"A2"—General Clause.
Transport.....	Additional Airport Development.	Malton, Ont.....	Godson Contracting Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	June 10, 1942	79,947 90	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional development of Hagersville Aerodrome.	Hagersville, Ont.	Dufferin Paving & Crushed Stone, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	June 12, 1942	75,449 50	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional development of Cayuga Aerodrome.	Cayuga, Ont....	Dufferin Paving & Crushed Stone, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	June 17, 1942	35,185 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Development of Carp Aerodrome.	Carp, Ont.....	Dibblee Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	June 27, 1942	200,317 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Supply of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Felt Boots	The Great West Felt Co., Ltd., Elmira, Ont.
Breeches	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
"Varsity" Slickers	Tower Canadian, Limited, Toronto, 2, Ont.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Company of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Company of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Uniform Cap Manufacturing Company, Ottawa, Ont.
	Kaufman Rubber Company, Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
	Tayside Textiles, Limited, Perth, Ont.
	Barrington Rubber Co., Ltd., Oakville, Ont.
	J. E. Wiegand & Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
	Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
	Uniform Company Reg'd., Quebec, P.Q.
Mail Bag Fittings	United-Carr Fastener Co. of Canada, Hamilton, Ont.
	Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Letter Pouches and Mail Bags	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Boxes	Barry Sheet Metal Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

ANNUAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING AND CERTAIN OTHER INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1940

Statistics Respecting Employees, Wages, Etc.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census covering statistics of fisheries, mines, railways, etc., and general manufacturing in Canada. Preliminary figures for all manufacturing industries for the year 1940 have been issued and the accompanying tables give the figures in some detail.

The first table contains summary figures for all the manufacturing industries for 1930, 1933, 1937, and for 1939 and 1940, showing the number of establishments, capital invested, the number of employees on salaries and wages together with the amount of such salaries and wages, the cost of materials entering into manufactures and the value of the finished products. Comparing 1940 with 1939, there were considerable increases in the totals of wages paid, cost of materials, value of products, and in the value added by manufacture.

The second table shows the number of employees on salaries and wages with the salaries and wages paid as well as the number of establishments for 1940, by provinces and by groups of industries and for each of the important industries in each group.

The third table gives the figures as to the number of employees and as to salaries and wages paid in certain industries for which figures are collected anually. There were increases in the number of employees in all of these industries except in fishing, coal mining and in mining other than metal and coal. In manufacturing the increase in numbers of employees was approximately 15 per cent.

Statistics for 1939, comparable to those contained in the present article, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, pp. 1116-1119. Figures from the Decennial Census of 1931, Bulletin XXXI, showing numbers of gainfully employed persons in all industries were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, pages 819-821, also figures from Bulletin XXXIII, as to numbers of wage earners, weeks employed and average earnings, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1933, pages 1094-1095.

TABLE I.—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1930, 1933, 1937 AND 1939–1940

Items	1930(1)	1933	1937	1939	1940	Change per cent in 1940 from 1939
Establishments.....No.	22,618	23,780	24,834	24,805	25,513	+ 2·9
Capital invested.....$	4,041,030,475	3,279,259,838	3,465,227,831	3,647,024,449	4,095,716,836	+12·3
Employees on salary.....No.	84,711	86,636	115,827	124,772	135,760	+ 8·8
Salaries.....$	169,992,216	139,317,946	195,983,475	217,839,334	241,599,761	+10·9
Average salary.....$	2,007	1,608	1,692	1,746	1,777	+ 1·8
Employees on wages.....No.	529,985	382,022	544,624	533,342	626,484	+17·5
Wages.....$	527,563,162	296,929,878	525,743,562	519,971,819	679,273,104	+30·6
Average wage.....$	995	777	965	975	1,085	+11·3
Cost of materials.....$	1,522,737,125	967,788,928	2,006,926,787	1,836,159,375	2,449,721,903	+33·4
Value of production.....$	3,280,236,603	1,954,075,785	3,625,459,500	3,474,783,528	4,529,173,316	+30·3
Value added by manufacture.....$	1,522,737,125	919,671,181	1,508,924,867	1,531,051,901	1,942,471,238	+26·9

(1) A change in the method of computing the number of wage-earners in the years 1925 to 1930 increased the number somewhat over that which the method otherwise used would have given. In 1931, however, the method in force prior to 1925 was re-adopted.

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1940

—	Number of establishments	Salaried employees			Wage-earners		
		Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
(a) PROVINCES							
CANADA	**25,513**	**104,267**	**31,493**	**241,599,761**	**491,439**	**135,045**	**679,273,104**
Prince Edward Island	219	235	58	223,136	551	213	422,664
Nova Scotia	1,155	2,070	504	3,762,808	15,381	3,107	17,756,809
New Brunswick	777	1,903	520	3,853,924	12,232	2,204	13,785,865
Quebec	8,381	33,838	9,066	73,536,492	150,772	58,816	204,103,384
Ontario	10,040	51,663	18,047	130,011,547	241,212	61,721	349,387,641
Manitoba	1,171	4,012	1,029	8,386,927	17,847	3,791	23,553,635
Saskatchewan	814	1,739	344	2,913,247	4,961	371	5,499,333
Alberta	1,068	2,617	566	4,961,131	9,764	1,244	11,863,862
British Columbia and Yukon	1,888	6,190	1,359	13,950,549	38,719	3,578	52,899,911
(b) INDUSTRIAL GROUPS							
CANADA—Total	**25,513**	**104,267**	**31,493**	**241,599,761**	**491,439**	**135,045**	**679,273,104**
Vegetable products	5,861	17,312	4,849	37,664,323	56,991	24,482	74,251,527
Animal products	4,250	12,645	2,799	21,838,808	45,200	13,022	53,387,230
Textiles and textile products	1,958	10,937	4,987	30,223,749	55,664	67,385	102,912,567
Wood and paper products	9,276	25,325	6,312	53,854,731	118,087	11,144	139,910,864
Iron and its products	1,433	17,626	5,308	44,097,246	136,643	4,748	198,640,323
Non-ferrous metal products	545	8,216	2,998	21,685,241	36,627	6,476	53,970,570
Non-metallic mineral products	804	3,707	937	9,226 601	19,878	893	25,670,634
Chemicals and allied products	804	6,359	2,479	17,638,195	14,812	4,032	21.002,795
Miscellaneous industries	582	2,140	824	5,370,867	7,537	2,863	9,526,594
(c) INDUSTRIAL SUB-GROUPS							
Vegetable products	5,861	17,312	4,849	37,664,323	56,991	24,482	74,251,527
Aerated and mineral waters	462	1,168	268	2,237,732	3,895	102	4,191,492
Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	204	2,334	608	5,370,823	4,182	5,613	7,251,804
Bread and other bakery products	3,089	2,536	812	3,984,114	17,336	3,259	19,525,499
Breweries	61	1,472	181	3,941,592	3,821	46	5,063,208
Foods, misc., including coffee, tea, spices	234	1,456	492	3,361,600	1,549	1,212	2,466,980
Distilleries	15	345	82	1,210,684	1,017	445	1,484,799
Flour and feed mills	1,027	1,692	289	2,676,492	4,095	139	4,424,875
Foods, stock and poultry	115	438	131	863,616	783	29	800,075
Fruit and vegetable preparations	367	1,192	472	2,616,386	4.273	4,537	5,327,596
Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	52	1,816	691	4,433,423	8,514	3,276	12,401,491
Sugar refineries	11	420	81	1,179,056	1,929	108	2,444,605
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	82	1,530	540	3,461,263	2,055	4,466	4,612,510
Tobacco processing and packing	20	175	11	449,251	1,405	870	1,646,569
Animal Products	4,250	12,645	2,799	21,838,808	45,200	13,022	53,387,230
Boots and shoes, leather	217	1,556	485	3,492,339	8,958	6,150	10,466,414
Butter and cheese	2,484	5,025	1,059	5,697,895	11,369	586	11,912,691
Fish curing and packing	458	697	93	988,340	4,095	943	3,540,220
Fur goods	380	780	233	1,756,964	1,839	1,315	3,401,100
Gloves and mittens, leather	53	219	67	372,960	744	1,115	1,382,664
Leather tanneries	78	365	73	1,093,109	3,592	136	3,797,729
Miscellaneous leather goods	211	524	149	1,010,395	1,862	1,116	2,254,249
Slaughtering and meat packing	146	2,829	460	5,974,766	9,840	1.172	13,466,595

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA—Con.

—	Number of establishments	Salaried employees			Wage-earners		
		Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
(c) INDUSTRIAL SUB-GROUPS—Con.							
Textiles and Textile Products	1,958	10,927	4,987	30,223,749	55,664	67,385	102,912,567
Awnings, tents and sails	73	157	53	293,872	363	544	538,857
Carpets, mats and rugs	17	152	48	506,707	663	415	1,027,225
Clothing, men's factory, incl. furnishings	378	2,671	980	6,448,860	7,398	15,817	18,775,101
Clothing, women's factory	604	2,179	1,142	5,553,707	4,586	12,642	13,338,137
Clothing contractors, men's and women's	115	160	28	243,663	720	1,191	1,391,083
Cordage, rope and twine	11	102	33	317,522	818	332	1,215,504
Corsets	25	175	259	718,564	169	1,283	837,855
Cotton textiles, n.e.s.	45	81	50	217,718	237	626	563,767
Cotton yarn and cloth	37	705	293	2,304,200	14,784	7,834	20,806,637
Dyeing and finishing of textiles	28	140	67	453,321	835	168	925,793
Hats and caps	153	693	272	1,634,398	1,946	2,233	3,609,749
Hosiery and knitted goods	172	1,407	831	4,304,574	7,611	13,376	16,391,004
Miscellaneous textiles, n.e.s.	16	325	88	1,101,064	1,077	325	1,387,084
Narrow fabrics, laces, etc.	34	259	133	669,163	978	1,432	1,955,439
Silk and artificial silk	27	569	242	1,752,648	5,009	2,692	7,004,826
Woollen cloth	66	485	182	1,544,922	4,353	2,778	6,637,916
Woollen goods, etc.	31	122	44	487,833	1,164	329	1,456,287
Woollen yarn	38	174	95	529,207	1,591	1,621	2,638,703
Wood and Paper Products	9,276	25,325	6,312	53,854,731	118,087	11,144	139,910,864
Boxes and bags, paper	153	831	344	2,566,643	3,226	2,633	5,146,361
Boxes, wooden	141	337	60	744,473	3,569	250	2,919,595
Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping	108	577	157	1,525,572	1,591	418	3,256,224
Flooring, hardwood	23	110	30	299,990	941	2	786,900
Furniture	378	1,289	358	2,786,452	9,492	402	9,108,810
Lithographing	42	485	222	1,644,683	1,474	570	2,607,435
Miscellaneous paper products	142	822	352	2,415,006	2,098	1,295	3,359,225
Miscellaneous wooden products	128	234	70	493,467	1,543	206	1,450,838
Planing mills, sash and door factories	741	1,398	256	2,365,733	8,115	72	7,441,051
Printing and bookbinding	1,308	3,149	896	6,622,232	7,150	2,624	10,274,678
Printing and publishing	802	6,221	2,154	13,052,537	8,421	1,266	13,529,772
Pulp and paper	103	3,828	802	11,693,329	29,495	594	44,380,483
Sawmills	4,675	4,654	271	4,604,990	34,340	236	29,416,835
Wood turning	55	124	32	214,329	1,056	58	727,688
All other industries	32	201	56	716,015	1,277	119	1,361,649
Iron and Its Products	1,433	17,626	5,308	44,097,246	136,643	4,748	198,640,323
Agricultural	34	796	263	1,768,863	5,731	67	6,951,116
Aircraft	19	1,536	376	2,136,450	8,271	165	11,636,595
Automobiles	10	1,922	568	5,634,829	14,147	161	25,476,116
Automobile supplies	100	1,022	411	2,741,386	7,993	1,015	12,240,405
Boilers, tanks and plate work	41	533	139	1,261,718	2,624	11	3,663,275
Bridge and structural steel	22	820	155	2,156,786	3,434	.....	5,321,385
Castings, iron	197	1,083	367	2,778,442	10,409	167	13,154,455
Hardware and tools	176	822	401	2,463,337	6,486	956	8,248,220
Heating and cooking apparatus	77	742	234	1,791,165	4,553	67	5,262,391
Iron and steel products, n.e.s.	140	425	97	1,086,714	2,123	54	2,672,077
Machinery	235	2,872	1,015	6,835,282	13,736	522	19,180,769
Primary iron and steel	54	1,021	330	3,488,044	16,315	108	25,718,992
Railway and rolling stock	35	1,503	130	3,397,228	19,824	26	28,952,281
Sheet metal products	168	1,364	479	3,459,025	7,483	1,041	9,462,803
Shipbuilding and repairs	47	620	116	1,483,736	8,964	7	14,269,731
Wire and wire goods	73	507	216	1,537,270	4,047	356	5,588,864
Non-ferrous Metal Products	545	8,216	2,998	21,685,241	36,627	6,476	53,970,579
Aluminium products	26	278	115	561,169	1,725	182	2,162,954
Brass and copper products	132	1,089	358	2,691,308	5,484	423	7,680,267
Electrical apparatus and supplies	194	4,676	1,904	12,417,627	13,906	4,634	20,829,028
Jewellery and silverware	113	473	250	1,422,947	2,302	820	3,392,914
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	14	1,356	202	3,661,048	11,908	.....	18,105,149
White metal alloys	41	231	124	648,622	984	332	1,392,007
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	804	3,707	937	9,226,601	19,898	893	25,670,634
Abrasive products	16	205	81	690,791	1,148	5	1,570,704
Cement and cement products	136	284	29	585,860	1,877	7	2,230,891
Clay products	164	388	88	967,883	3,199	263	3,280,978
Coke and gas products	31	855	299	1,812,356	2,939	2	4,564,109
Glass products	78	374	137	973,978	2,685	489	3,480,837
Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products	57	182	36	452,277	1,103	34	1,267,585
Petroleum products	49	865	161	2,599,142	4,117	13	6,209,395
Stone, monumental and ornamental	182	293	33	439,860	729	6	796,965
Chemical and Allied Products	804	6,359	2,479	17,638,195	14,812	4,032	21,002,795
Acids, alkalies and salts	27	601	136	1,878,962	3,249	16	4,748,733
Fertilizers	26	296	72	790,779	1,019	5	1,352,111
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparat'ns	167	1,327	698	4,031,394	1,178	1,347	2,262,365
Miscellaneous chemical products	140	978	317	2,481,808	4,294	1,522	6,014,489
Paints, pigments and varnishes	93	1,277	374	3,390,653	1,910	189	2,418,900
Soaps, washing compounds, etc.	110	818	281	1,941,717	1,222	328	1,644,167
Miscellaneous Industries	582	2,140	824	5,370,867	7,537	2,863	9,526,594
Brooms, brushes and mops	83	248	99	614,419	914	275	984,399
Mattresses and springs	73	361	130	1,041,548	2,094	345	2,342,419
Scientific and professional equipment	31	211	120	639,164	576	269	1,005,065

TABLE III.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, IN CANADA, 1930-31, 1933 AND 1937-40

Industries	1930	1931	1933	1937	1938	1939	1940
Fishing:							
Number of employees	63,836	61,832	65,506	69,981	71,510	68,941	68,817
***Mining:**							
Number of employees	89,200	72,809	63,334	105,414	107,275	107,759	108,886
Wages and salaries $	113,975,382	91,969,299	70,031,805	144,292,384	145,644,000	152,353,208	164,498,686
***Metalliferous Mining:**							
Number of employees	30,623	25,434	2o,443	55,046	56,491	58,043	60,351
Wages and salaries $	48,851,303	41,829,288	37,937,871	90,798,501	94,466,952	98,570,473	105,525,343
Coal mining:							
Number of employees	29,172	27,860	25,375	27,202	27,074	26,472	26,434
Wages and salaries $	36,442,361	28,802,428	22,378,836	31,641,679	28,699,781	30,720,991	34,043,162
Other mining:							
Number of employees	29,405	19,515	12,516	23,166	23,710	23,244	22,101
Wages and salaries $	28,681,668	21,337,583	9,715,198	21,852,204	22,477,267	23,061,744	24,930,181
Manufacturing (a)							
Number of employees	614,696	528,640	468,658	660,451	642,016	658,114	762,244
Wages and salaries $	697,555,378	587,566,990	436,247,824	721,727,037	705,668,589	737,811,153	920,872,865
Electric light and power:							
Number of employees	17,858	17,014	14,717	17,018	17,929	18,846	19,054
Wages and salaries $	28,287,443	26,306,956	21,431,877	25,623,767	27,148,688	28,223,376	28,895,595
Steam railways (b)							
Number of employees	174,485	154,569	121,923	133,467	127,747	129,362	135,700
Wages and salaries $	268,347,374	229,499,505	158,326,445	193,355,584	195,108,351	200,373,668	214,505,163
Street and electric railways:							
Number of employees	18,340	17,135	14,883	14,347	14,323	14,061	14,204
Wages and salaries $	26,954,994	24,647,391	18,692,236	19,778,118	20,100,533	19,716,985	20,649,358
Telegraphs: (c)							
Number of employees	7,331	6,637	5,263	6,401	6,347	6,339	6,427
Wages and salaries $	8,674,453	7,875,058	5,870,433	8,075,838	8,205,518	8,232,773	8,265,637
Telephones:							
Number of employees	26,575	23,825	18,796	18,413	17,925	17,636	18,696
Wages and salaries $	32,085,948	28,493,252	21,276,406	25,579,850	26,020,463	26,525,374	27,147,055
Express: (d)							
Number of employees	4,996	4,616	3,998	4,611	4,678	4,737	4,843
Wages and salaries $	8,914,305	8,010,687	6,232,758	7,311,007	7,222,887	7,412,300	7,607,362

(a) See note (1), Table I.
(b) Including about half of the express employees which are also shown under Express below.
(c) Not including operators paid on commission.
(d) Full time employees only.
* The figures for mining, etc., include non-ferrous smelting and refining, clay products, cement, lime and stone (monumental and ornamental), which are also shown as sub-groups under Manufacturing.

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON FARMS IN CANADA, 1929, 1933 AND 1937 TO 1941

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has obtained each year since 1914 from its agricultural correspondents throughout Canada information as to the wages of employees on farms in Canada during the year just ended. The figures so secured were published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* for the February of the following year until 1941 when they appeared in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* for January-March. Since 1940 the figures have been obtained in January, May and August including rates per day as well as per month and per year. (These months indicate the wages at the beginning of each hiring season).

Tables of these figures have appeared in the reports on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada issued as supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925 to 1938, inclusive, and March, 1939, and 1940, the first of these giving figures back to 1914. The accompanying table includes figures taken from the issue of the *Quarterly Bulletin* for January-March, 1941, and from periodical bulletins on Farm Wages.

The table on wages per year is for 1929, when farm wages in Canada were at about the general level from 1921 to 1929; for 1933 when these wages were down to about the lowest point since 1914; and for the last five years. These figures reveal that wages of employees on farms in Canada fell approximately fifty per cent from 1929 to 1933 and thereafter tended to increase gradually until 1941 when the increase was substantial though still somewhat below the figures for 1929.

AVERAGE WAGES PER YEAR OF FARM HELP, 1929–1941

(Source.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Provinces		Males per year			Females per year		
		Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	1929	373	254	627	242	223	465
	1933	161	161	322	112	134	246
	1937	224	176	400	134	138	272
	1938	230	175	405	135	140	275
	1939	245	179	424	140	143	283
	1940	275	181	456	151	145	296
	1941	353	206	559	185	165	350
Prince Edward Island	1929	327	207	534	196	159	355
	1933	178	141	319	116	121	237
	1937	206	168	374	125	127	252
	1938	205	159	364	130	130	260
	1939	219	153	372	128	131	259
	1940	231	168	399	132	136	268
	1941	323	175	498	158	147	305
Nova Scotia	1929	383	222	605	212	179	391
	1933	208	157	365	129	119	248
	1937	262	173	435	145	127	272
	1938	169	170	439	145	132	277
	1939	271	181	452	143	128	271
	1940	299	173	472	142	123	265
	1941	414	217	631	194	158	352
New Brunswick	1929	375	214	589	198	169	367
	1933	185	151	336	107	120	227
	1937	295	147	442	133	115	248
	1938	280	152	432	128	119	247
	1939	293	146	439	143	121	264
	1940	353	165	518	151	133	284
	1941	441	184	625	162	142	304
Quebec	1929	369	208	577	191	151	342
	1933	152	113	265	94	93	187
	1937	226	150	376	121	111	232
	1938	247	151	398	122	113	235
	1939	243	155	398	124	116	240
	1940	288	165	453	142	120	262
	1941	351	188	539	171	137	308
Ontario	1929	341	254	595	242	212	454
	1933	159	166	325	123	141	264
	1937	235	186	421	158	154	312
	1938	228	183	411	152	151	303
	1939	252	188	440	165	155	320
	1940	289	194	483	186	159	345
	1941	389	225	614	233	188	421
Manitoba	1929	352	256	608	222	216	438
	1933	143	164	307	89	140	229
	1937	202	165	367	113	136	249
	1938	207	166	373	116	136	252
	1939	221	177	398	124	143	267
	1940	239	170	409	134	142	276
	1941	309	191	500	168	162	328
Saskatchewan	1929	398	287	685	256	240	496
	1933	144	161	305	85	137	222
	1937	184	160	344	106	127	233
	1938	203	160	363	113	134	247
	1939	218	163	381	122	140	262
	1940	243	164	407	134	136	270
		357	190	497	169	162	331
Alberta	1929	404	274	678	253	232	485
	1933	170	174	344	109	152	261
	1937	221	180	401	131	151	282
	1938	237	181	418	137	152	289
	1939	251	180	431	143	152	295
	1940	288	187	475	157	158	315
	1941	364	209	573	193	176	369
British Columbia	1929	482	310	792	291	271	562
	1933	234	212	446	152	180	332
	1937	279	234	513	170	193	363
	1938	284	238	522	170	195	365
	1939	285	240	525	172	198	370
	1940	314	237	551	183	196	379
	1941	373	254	627	216	213	429

AVERAGE WAGES OF MALE FARM HELP IN CANADA, 1940-1942

(Source.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(a) Per Day

		1940			1941			1942	
		Jan.	May	Aug.	Jan.	May	Aug.	Jan.	May
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Canada	With board	1 11	1 22	1 52	1 24	1 48	2 06	1 53	1 91
	Without board	1 63	1 76	1 99	1 80	2 06	2 54	2 20	2 57
Prince Edward Island	With board	1 07	1 01	1 11	1 11	1 21	1 32	1 30	1 56
	Without board	1 56	1 52	1 66	1 64	1 70	1 82	2 00	2 08
Nova Scotia	With board	1 13	1 12	1 22	1 30	1 38	1 60	1 62	1 79
	Without board	1 62	1 65	1 70	1 78	1 95	2 11	2 26	2 46
New Brunswick	With board	1 11	1 16	1 34	1 47	1 44	1 81	1 81	1 98
	Without board	1 57	1 63	1 83	2 00	1 94	2 39	2 41	2 59
Quebec	With board	1 02	1 08	1 15	1 16	1 31	1 51	1 53	1 66
	Without board	1 49	1 54	1 65	1 68	1 84	2 07	2 11	2 26
Ontario	With board	1 22	1 34	1 60	1 47	1 75	2 08	1 93	2 18
	Without board	1 78	1 89	2 15	2 05	2 35	2 73	2 57	2 89
Manitoba	With board	1 01	1 14	1 63	1 05	1 32	2 37	1 25	1 82
	Without board	1 43	1 69	2 04	1 52	1 84	2 79	1 90	2 50
Saskatchewan	With board	1 03	1 21	1 74	1 11	1 39	2 32	1 14	1 86
	Without board	1 55	1 75	2 14	1 59	1 99	2 74	1 71	2 49
Alberta	With board	1 19	1 31	1 52	1 21	1 54	2 33	1 40	2 03
	Without board	1 71	1 93	2 12	1 87	2 20	2 98	2 18	2 79
British Columbia	With board	1 61	1 50	1 60	1 54	1 65	2 17	1 98	2 09
	Without board	2 32	2 33	2 37	2 32	2 48	2 86	2 78	2 92

(b) Per Month

Canada	With board	19 81	26 02	27 76	22 65	31 90	35 64	30 26	42 49
	Without board	34 05	39 26	41 40	38 11	46 45	51 01	49 18	58 80
Prince Edward Island	With board	18 64	21 21	19 90	20 70	25 19	26 18	25 94	35 00
	Without board	30 67	31 33	31 00	33 86	39 64	38 00	39 18	49 64
Nova Scotia	With board	23 01	24 88	25 13	27 76	30 57	33 60	35 94	42 38
	Without board	36 02	38 57	39 45	43 58	43 96	50 55	51 85	61 06
New Brunswick	With board	27 32	27 14	32 08	34 13	33 20	38 97	41 36	43 48
	Without board	39 12	38 88	43 70	48 56	45 06	51 96	57 79	57 73
Quebec	With board	21 65	23 53	24 01	24 98	28 67	32 48	34 28	38 24
	Without board	33 47	35 06	37 21	37 76	41 80	46 73	50 25	54 44
Ontario	With board	22 04	26 09	29 26	27 52	34 84	37 65	37 82	44 08
	Without board	36 01	40 21	43 08	42 47	50 03	53 57	54 76	59 91
Manitoba	With board	16 20	25 43	27 08	18 06	30 24	37 30	25 30	42 01
	Without board	28 60	39 14	40 07	31 09	43 64	50 73	41 78	57 71
Saskatchewan	With board	16 74	26 61	28 29	18 56	31 17	34 07	22 30	42 83
	Without board	28 86	39 75	41 69	32 87	45 00	50 23	39 45	58 59
Alberta	With board	21 04	29 03	29 69	22 53	35 42	37 92	28 82	46 38
	Without board	36 42	44 94	45 97	38 98	52 18	56 55	48 86	67 19
British Columbia	With board	24 21	27 00	29 57	25 77	29 97	34 53	33 68	44,09
	Without board	47 81	46 68	46 15	44 56	50 46	56 64	56 34	68 57

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec are summarized in a separate article following this.

Logging

LADYSMITH, B.C.—A CERTAIN LOGGING COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Agreement in effect from March, 1942, to April 30, 1943, and thereafter subject to 60 days' notice. A committee of employees to be elected to discuss and bargain with the Company on matters of mutual interest. The company not to discriminate against any employees. Hours of work to be in accordance with provincial laws. The wage scale in effect at the time the agreement made is approved by both parties and the company agrees to maintain wages and working conditions equal to the standard in the logging industry of British Columbia. The principle of seniority is recognized. The company will grant leave of absence to employees entering the armed services and to employees suffering from injury or illness.

Manufacturing: Rubber Products

BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.—THE GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY LTD. AND THEIR HOURLY RATED EMPLOYEES, AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEES' GENERAL COMMITTEE (BOWMANVILLE PLANT).

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1942 to April 30, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement replaces the one previously in effect which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1941, page 330.

Hours: employees on 8 hour shifts to work 8 hours Monday to Friday inclusive, 5 on Saturdays, a 45-hour week; employees on 8½ hour shifts to work 8½ hours for 6 days, a 51 hour week; employees on 9 hour shifts, to work 9 hours Monday to Friday inclusive, 5 hours on Saturday, a 50 hour week; employees on 10 hour shifts, (in machine shop only) to work 10 hour shifts (nights) Monday to Friday, a 50 hour week; shifts to rotate each week. Overtime: time and one-half to all hourly and piece-work employees for time worked in excess of their regular shift hours and for all work from Saturday noon to Sunday midnight unless part of standard shift hours, in which case another day to be taken as Sunday. Holidays: all hourly and piece-work employees to be paid for the seven statutory holidays, and, if requested to work on such days, to be paid for such day in addition to the holiday pay. No mention is made in this agreement of a vacation. Wages to be in conformity with the 1941 Order in Council P.C. 8253 of the federal government and the cost-of-living bonus already being paid is to be continued, with adjustments in accordance with the federal government Orders in Council. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of grievances.

Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

WHITBY, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN TANNERY AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUR AND LEATHER WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 218.

Agreement in effect from May 31, 1942 to May 31, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The Company recognizes the union as the sole bargaining agency. Hours: 50 per week. Overtime at time and one-half to be paid for all work over 9 hours in any one day and 50 hours in any one week. Wages: minimum rate of 35 cents per hour for adult workers during first three months' employment and 40 cents thereafter; for employees under 21 years of age, a minimum of 30 cents for first three months and 35 cents thereafter. The company to pay a cost-of-living bonus as provided in the 1941 Order in Council P.C. 8253 of the federal government, and any amendments thereto. Provision is made for seniority rights, three days' vacation with pay and for the settlement of grievances.

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN TANNERY AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUR AND LEATHER WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 205.

Agreement in effect from April 11, 1942, to April 11, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. No discrimination to be shown employees on account of membership or non-membership in the union. Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50 hour week for day work; 10 per night, 5 nights a week, a 50 hour week. Overtime is payable at time and one-half. Wage rates to remain as in effect, with a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with the provisions of the applicable government Order in Council. The minimum hourly wage rate for adults is 40 cents, to be increased after three months to 45 cents; for male workers under 21 years of age, 30 cents per hour, to be increased after three months to 35 cents. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of grievances.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

BATHURST, N.B.—BATHURST POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 396), THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 120) AND OTHER UNIONS.

The agreement which came into effect July 1, 1941, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1941, page 1005, was amended February 12, 1942, to change the cost-of-living provisions. The amendment provides that, effective for the payroll period beginning November 16, 1941, and for subsequent payroll periods, cost-of-living bonuses will be paid under the regulations established in the 1941 Order in Council P.C. 8253 and amendments.

Manufacturing: Other Wood Products

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—A CERTAIN WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Agreement in effect from September 5, 1941, to August 31, 1942, and thereafter subject to two months' notice. The employer recognizes the right of the employees to bargain collectively through their elected representatives. Hours: 44 per week except for boiler plant and treating engineers, foremen, etc., who work a 48 hour week, and watchmen, a 54 hour week. Overtime and all work on statutory holidays is payable at time and one half. Minimum wage rate is 45 cents per hour except for watchmen and temporary casual labour whose minimum is 42 cents. The wage schedule is made retroactive to July 1, 1941 and includes the following hourly rates: assistant treating engineers 60 cents, shift engineers 68 cents, machine operators 50 cents, derrick operators 74 cents, blacksmiths 63 cents, piece rates are also provided for. A cost-of-living bonus is provided for. There is provision also for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN MANUFACTURER OF PIPE FITTINGS, ETC. AND THE STEEL WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, (UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA), LOCAL 1817.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1942, to April 30, 1943. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, page 697, with certain changes:

Wages: the scale of wages as at January, 1942 to remain in effect; the minimum hourly hiring rate for employees to learn moulding to be 50 cents; the minimum hourly hiring rates for other newly hired employees are 45 cents for male adult workers, 33 cents for boys under 18, 35 cents for boys from 18 to 21 years; boys placed on adult work to receive adult rate; piece work prices for moulders and adult core makers to be based on a minimum of 66·8 cents an hour for the worker of average skill and ability. The cost-of-living bonus to continue to be paid by the company as at present and only subject to change in accordance with the federal government Order in Council P.C. 8253, and any amendments thereto.

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN MANUFACTURER OF IRON CASTINGS AND THE STEEL WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA), LOCAL 1817.

Agreement in effect from April 28, 1942, to April 30, 1943. This agreement is similar to the agreement between this same company and its employees which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, page 697, with the exception of the cost-of-living provisions which are changed to provide that the bonus continue to be paid by the company as at the time the agreement was made, subject to change in accordance with the federal government 1941 Order in Council P.C. 8253 and amendments thereto. Certain details are added with reference to seniority provisions.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD. AND UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 200.

Agreement in effect from January 15, 1942 to December 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The company recognizes the union as the exclusive bargaining agency for employees who are union members and are not supervisors, clerical workers, chemists, etc. Employees are free to join or not to join any union or association, and no discrimination to be shown employees on account of union membership or no-membership. The company will recognize stewards, plant committees and a negotiating committee appointed by the union. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of grievances. At the time of the execution of this agreement, the company's regular work week was five 8-hour days, a 40 hour week, with time and one half for all overtime.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—A CERTAIN FOUNDRY AND THE INTERNATIONAL MOULDERS' UNION.

Agreement in effect from August 1, 1941, to August 1, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. No discrimination against any employee for being or not being a union member. Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 45 hour week. Overtime: time and one half; double time for work on Sundays and eight specified holidays. Hourly wage rates for moulders are 65 cents and 75 cents with one man at 54 cents and three others at 59 cents; for coremakers 59, 65 and 70 cents. Apprentices to serve four years and to be paid from 30 to 42½ cents per hour. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A MANUFACTURER OF BOILERS, ENGINES AND MINING MACHINERY AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LODGE 692.

Agreement in effect from September 8, 1941 for the duration of the war and wartime contracts. Hours: 8 per day, 44 per week; if a second shift employed, they shall work 7½ hours and be paid for 8 hours; 3¾ hours on Saturday with pay for 4 hours; if a third shift employed, 7 hours' work for 8 hours' pay, 3½ hours' of work for 4 hours' pay on Saturday. Overtime is payable at time and one half for first 4 hours and double time thereafter; double time for work on Sundays and eight specified holidays. Minimum hourly wage rates: machinists and fitters 90 cents, specialists 65 cents, helpers and operators 50 to 60 cents, labourers 50 cents. A cost-of-living bonus of 4 cents per hour was made payable from June 1, 1941, with provision for its variation with changes in the cost-of-living in accordance with the federal government 1940 Order in Council P.C. 7440 and amendments. Provision is made for the settlement of disputes.

VICTORIA, B.C.—CERTAIN FOUNDRIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL MOULDERS AND FOUNDRY WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 144.

Agreement in effect from September 1, 1941, for the duration of the war and wartime contracts. The company recognizes a union committee. No discrimination on account of union activity. Hours: 8 per day, a 44-hour week; in case of a second and third shift, 7½ hours' work for 8 hours' pay. Overtime at time and one half for first four hours and double time thereafter; double time for work on Sundays and eight specified holidays. Minimum hourly wage rates; moulders and coremakers 90 cents, cupola tender 72½ cents, chippers and grinders 65 cents, helpers 60 cents. Wage rates to be adjusted quarterly with changes in the cost-of-living. Disputes are to be settled by by the company with the shop committee.

Services: Business and Personal

MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN.—A CERTAIN LAUNDRY AND THE LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 2.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page....of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from July 3, 1942, to July 2, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the union as the collective bargaining agency for its employees who belong to the union. Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week. Overtime is payable at time and one quarter. Classification of jobs, rates of pay and cost-of-living bonus to be the subject of negotiation between the company and the union, subject to submission to the Regional War Labour Board, as provided in Order in Council P.C. 8253 and amendments. Employees to be paid for seven statutory holidays, and if required to work on such days, to be paid regular rate in addition. One week's vacation with pay annually after 18 months' service; two weeks after five years' service. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act," the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A parity committee (formerly called a joint committee) must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A parity committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August, 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of one new agreement and the amendment of eleven other agreements, as summarized below. A request for the extension of a new agreement for building trades at Sherbrooke was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, of June 27. Requests for amendment of the following agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, as follows: barbers and hairdressers at St. Hyacinthe, the building materials industry throughout the province and barbers at Hull, in the issue of June 6; barbers and hairdressers at Joliette, and barbers and hairdressers at Three Rivers, in the issue of June 20; men's and boys' clothing industry throughout the province and building trades at Hull, in the issue of June 27.

In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during June, approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of three parity committees, and others approving the levying of assessments or amending previous Orders in Council in this connection by eight parity committees.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

PRINTING TRADES, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated June 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 20, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, page 704; April, 1938, page 452; June, 1936, page 546; December, 1936, page 1181; October, 1939, page 1065; February, 1941, page 183; April, 1941, page 473; December, 1941, page 1572; March, 1942, page 353) to September 30, 1942. (Through an Order in Council, dated December 18, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 27, 1941, this agreement had already been extended for a period of 90 days from December 31, 1941.)

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

FURNITURE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated June 11, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 13, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1940, page 1311, November, 1941, page 1424 and December, 1941, page 1572) by providing for the payment of a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with federal government 1941 Orders in Council 8253 and 9514.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, Etc.

PAINT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated June 17 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 20, makes obligatory the terms of a new agreement between the Quebec Section of the Canadian Paint, Oil and Varnish Association and L'Association des employés de l'industrie de la peinture (The Association of Employees of the Paint Industry). The agreement is be in effect from June 20, 1942, for the duration of the war and 90 days after the cessation of hostilities, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. It applies to the entire province of Quebec, and replaces the previous agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940).

Hours: 48 per week except for employees on continuous operations who work 56 hours. Overtime is payable for all work over 9 hours in any one day or 48 hours in any week except employees on continuous operations who are paid overtime for work over 56 hours in a week; overtime rate is time and one quarter.

Minimum hourly wage rates: in paint and lacquer factory—labourers, mixers, helpers, millmen's helpers, fillers and general helpers, 40 cents; mixers and millmen 45 cents; shaders 47½ cents during the first two years and 52½ cents thereafter; charge hands 52½ cents. In varnish factory—labourers, fillers and general helpers 40 cents; kettlemen 52½ cents; varnish makers 67½ cents; charge hands 52½ cents. In white lead and dry colour factory—labourers 40 cents; grinders 42½ cents; pressmen 45 cents; colour strikers 52½ cents; charge hands 57½ cents. In receiving, packing and shipping department—general helpers 40 cents; charge hands 47½ cents; shipping clerks and stock keepers $21 per week; watchmen, stationary enginemen, firemen, watchmen and timekeepers $21 per week; coopers and mill dressers 52½ cents; maintenance men, including carpenters, electricians, plumbers, machinists, blacksmith, etc., 57½ cents. For overprinting labels and multigraphing—male employees 30 cents if under 18 years of age, 40 cents if over 18 years. For apprentices—30 cents if under 20 years of age, for one year only. For female employees in all factory departments—25 cents per hour. In linseed oil department—labourers 40 cents; hydraulic press or expeller men 42½ cents; maintenance men 57½ cents. (These rates are in most cases 2½ cents per hour higher than in the previous agreement.)

Vacation: one week with pay for those with one year's service, with one extra day for each year's service of over five years, with a maximum of two weeks' vacation.

Disputes are to be referred to the conciliation officers appointed by the employees in each plant, and later, if not settled, to the joint committee.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND AND COASTAL NAVIGATION), MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated May 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 6, amends the previous Order in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 629; February, 1940, page 173; April, page 391; June, page 610; February, 1941, page 184; April, page 473; June, page 705; July, page 854; August, page 1013; September, page 1162; November, page 1425; February, 1942, page 234; March, page 353) by extending the term of the agreement to June 30, 1942.

Trade

GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION EMPLOYEES, MONTREAL

See below under "Service Custom and Repair."

Service: Public Administration

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES (INSIDE SERVICES), QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated June 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 20, amends the previous Orders in Council governing permanent employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 868 and July, 1941, page 854) by making changes in the classification and salaries of a few employees.

FIREFIGHTERS, QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated June 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 20, amends the previous Orders in Council for firefighters at Quebec (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 869, and July, 1941, page 854). Cadets are to become firemen at $21 per week on the first day of May following the date

of their employment as cadets; wage rates for assistant secretary of the department $32 per week; chimney sweepers and prevention captain $32 per week. The following are new classes: telephone operators $1200 to $1,500 per year, electrician $1,300 to $1,600 per year, telegraph operators $1,500 to $1,800 per year.

POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated June 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 20, amends the previous Orders in Council for these employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 869, and July, 1941, page 854). Cadets are to become constables at $21 per week on the first day of May following the date of their employment as cadets. The following are new classes; radio operator $30 per week, painter—letterer $30, quarter master $35; employees of photography and finger printing department $1,500 to $1,800 per year; radio technicians $1,800 to $2,200.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES (OUTSIDE SERVICES), QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated June 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 20, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 868, October, page 1076, and July, 1941, page 854). Building trades and labourers are deleted from the wage scale and it is provided that the wage rates be those provided in the building trades agreement in the construction industry. Sick leave of one month is granted if necessary to employees with five years' service.

Service: Custom and Repair

GARAGES AND SERVICE STATIONS, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated June 11, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 13, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1941, page 1013, and April, 1942, page 483) to June 23, 1943. Another Order in Council of the same date adds the trade "vulcanizer" to the group of body workers, etc.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, ROUYN AND NORANDA

An Order in Council, dated June 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 20, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1942, page 484) by certain changes in arrangement of hours and in prices for haircuts.

BARBERS, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated May 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 6, amends the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1941, page 1315, and December, page 1573) by making certain changes in apprenticeship regulations, etc. which do not affect the summary as previously given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

HAIRDRESSERS, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated May 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 6, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1941, page 855) by extending the term of the agreement to June 6, 1943.

SHIFT PRACTICE IN WAR INDUSTRY

Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 40, is the title of a report recently issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York.

Emphasizing the critical need for maximum output at this time, the report states "that multiple-shift operation in war industries is rapidly becoming the prevailing practice of operation.

"Instituting and maintaining continuous operation is not a simple problem. Even if a constant flow of materials can be obtained it is frequently impossible to secure a sufficient quantity of competent labour. When men must be trained it is only gradually that operations can be extended into a second and third shift. Meanwhile, men are worked long hours on a single or two-shift basis. Their earnings are increased so much from overtime work that often they are unwilling to go back to forty or forty-two hours a week when labour becomes available to make this possible. Therefore, shift schedules that are reasonably agreeable to employees must be worked out.

"It is almost impossible to provide a perfectly balanced flow of either materials or production and, consequently, three full shifts a day, seven days a week, are sometimes unattainable. Certain operations lag somewhat and others must wait for them. It is not uncommon, therefore, for the second shift to be smaller than the first and the third to be, perhaps, only a skeleton shift devoted to overcoming the shortages and taking care of bottlenecks. In other cases, practically a full force is maintained on each shift.

"There are also personnel problems. Rotation of shifts is practised in some companies in order to equalize the advantages and disadvantages of day and night shifts. But this is sometimes unacceptable to the long-service and usually more valuable employees who feel that their service entitles them to steady work on the day shift. Even a higher rate for night work does not always overcome objections to the night shift. Therefore, when men are kept steadily on night work the force is likely to be depleted as employees secure work elsewhere on day shifts."

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, JUNE, 1942

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE official index number of the cost of living in Canada calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base period 1935 to 1939 as 100 advanced from 116·1 at the beginning of May to 116·7 at the beginning of June due to advances in the food group the index for which increased 1·5 percent during the month. Beef prices were considerably higher and advances were recorded also in the prices of certain other meats as well as in eggs and potatoes. Slight declines were recorded for the fuel group and for the home furnishings and services group. The rent, clothing, and miscellaneous groups were unchanged. Comparative figures for the official index at certain dates are 116·7 for June 1942; 116·1 for May; 110·5 for June, 1941; 104·9 for June, 1940; and 100·8 for August, 1939, the last prewar month. The increase since August, 1939, down to June, 1942, was 15·8 percent as compared with an increase of 33·3 percent between July, 1914, and May, 1917, the equal period during the last war.

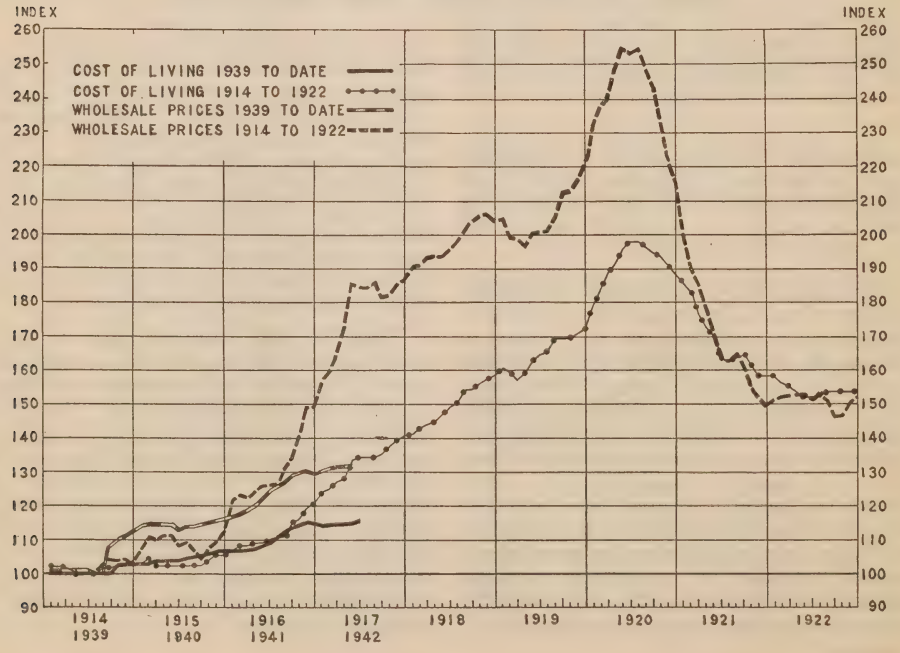
After adjustment to base 100·0 for August, 1939, as required by Order in Council P.C. 5963 of July 10, 1942, replacing P.C. 8253 of October, 1941, the index was 115·8 for June 1, as compared with 115·2 for May 1, 115·0 for April 1, 114·5 for January 2, and 114·6 for October 1, 1941.

Foods advanced 27·1 percent between August, 1939, and June, 1942, clothing 19·8 percent; home furnishings and services 16·8 percent; fuel and light 13·7 percent; rent 7·2 percent; and the miscellaneous group 5·7 percent.

The control of prices under an Order in Council of November 1, 1941, P.C. 8527, became effective on December 1, 1941, the Order having been amended to change the effective date from November 17 to December 1. The text of P.C. 8527 which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for November, 1941, on page 1371 provided that no person should sell any goods or supply services at prices higher than during the period September 15 to October 11, except under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In each issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE the activities of the Board in the operation of the price control policy are summarized. Prices of fresh fruits and vegetables and certain kinds

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA 1914-1922 AND 1939-1942

BASE: PRICES IN JULY 1914 AND IN AUGUST 1939=100



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

PRICES AS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

—	Adjusted to base 100·0 for August, 1939	On base of average prices in 1935–1939 as 100*						
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
1913		79·7	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3	
1914		80·0	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3	
1915		81·6	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9	
1916		88·3	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5	
1917		104·5	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5	
1918		118·3	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4	
1919		130·0	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2	
1920		150·5	188·1	100·2	119 9	213·1	110·3	
1921		132·5	143·9	109·2	127·6	123·4	112·5	
1922		121·3	121·9	113·7	122·2	147·0	112·5	
1923		121·7	122·8	116·6	122·2	145·1	111·7	
1924		119·5	120·9	117·4	119·2	141·7	109·6	
1925		120·6	126·3	117·4	116·8	141·3	107·5	
1926		121·8	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1	
1927		119·9	130·8	114·5	114·4	135·6	105·1	
1928		120·5	131·5	117·3	113·2	135·5	104·8	
1929		121·7	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0	
1930		120·8	131·5	122·7	111·8	130·6	105·4	
1931		109·1	103·1	119·4	110 0	114·3	103·3	
1932		99·0	85·7	109·7	106·8	100·6	100·4	
1933		94·4	84·9	98·6	102·5	93·3	98·2	
1934		95·6	92·7	93 2	102·1	97·1	97·8	
1935		96·2	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98 7
1936		98·1	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1
1937		101·2	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1
1938		102·2	103·8	103·1	97·7	100·9	102·4	101·2
1939								
August 1	100·0	100·8	99·3	103·8	99·0	100 1	100·9	101·3
September 1	100·0	100·8	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3
October 2	102·7	103·5	106 3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7
November 1	103·0	103·8	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9
December 1	103·0	103·8	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0
Year		101·5	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4
1940								
January 2	103·0	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8
February 1	103·0	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9
March 1	103·8	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9
April 1	103·8	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8
May 1	104·1	104·9	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8
June 1	104·1	104·9	103·8	106·9	106 0	109·1	106·5	101·8
July 2	104·8	105·6	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2
August 1	105·1	105·9	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0
September 2	105·6	106·4	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·8
October 1	106·2	107·0	106·1	107·7	108·0	113·5	109·7	102·8
November 1	106·9	107·8	108·7	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·0	102·8
December 2	107·1	108·0	109·1	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·7	102·8
Year		105·6	105·6	106 3	107·1	109·2	107·2	102·3
1941								
January 2	107·4	108·3	109·7	107·7	108·6	113·7	110·8	103·1
February 1	107·3	108·2	108·8	107·7	108·7	114·1	111·5	103·1
March 1	107·3	108·2	109·0	107·7	108·9	114·2	111·6	102·9
April 1	107·7	108·6	110 1	107·7	108 9	114·3	111·7	102·9
May 1	108·5	109·4	109·7	109·7	109 2	114·5	111 8	105 1
June 2	109·6	110·5	112·5	109 7	110·2	114 9	112·1	105·6
July 2	111·0	111·9	116·6	109·7	110·5	115·1	113 0	105·6
August 1	112·8	113·7	121·3	109·7	110 5	115·7	114 3	106·1
September 2	113·8	114·7	123·3	109 7	110·9	117 4	115·8	106·4
October 1	114·6	115·5	123·2	111·2	112·1	119 6	117·3	106·5
November 1	115·4	116·3	125·4	111·2	112·7	120·0	117·9	106·7
December 1	114·9	115·8	123·8	111·2	112·7	119·9	117·9	106·7
Year		111·7	116·1	109·4	110·3	116·1	113·8	105·1
1942								
January 2	114·5	115·4	122·3	111·2	112·9	119·9	118·0	106·8
February 2	114·8	115·7	123·1	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
March 2	115·0	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
April 1,	115·0	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·1	107·1
May, 1,	115·2	116·1	124·3	111·3	112·9	119·9	118·0	107·1
June 1	115·8	116·7	126·2	111·3	112·6	119·9	117·9	107·1

*** For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.**

The cost of living bonus provided for by the Wartime Wages Control Order, July 10, 1942, P.C. 5963, replacing P.C. 8253, must be based on the index shown in the left-hand column. For each rise of one point in the index the amount of the bonus or its increase shall be:—(1) twenty-five cents per week for all adult male employees, and for all other employees employed at weekly wage rates of twenty-five dollars or more, and (2) one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under twenty-one years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than twenty-five dollars per week.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES, IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA, FOR CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS AND FUEL AT CERTAIN DATES 1914 TO 1942

Commodities	Unit	June 1914	June 1915	June 1917	June 1918	June 1920	June 1922	June 1926	June 1929	June 1933	June 1937	June 1939	June 1941	May 1942	June 1942
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	lb.	24·4	24·4	31·6	38·4	41·5	31·6	30·2	38·1	22·0	28·3	28·4	33·1	34·7	36·8
Beef, round steak	lb.	.....	21·6	28·1	35·3	36·7	26·4	24·5	33·0	17·7	23·7	24·0	28·9	31·0	33·0
Beef, rib roast	lb.	.....	19·7	25·5	32·1	33·0	24·0	22·8	30·0	16·7	21·0	21·0	27·9*a*	29·9*a*	31·6*a*
Beef, shoulder	lb.	16·6	16·8	22·2	27·8	27·1	17·5	16·5	24·1	11·9	15·7	16·0	20·1*b*	22·3*b*	23·8*b*
Beef, stewing	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·6	13·5	12·2	19·4	9·5	12·8	13·1	16·4	18·4	19·6
Veal, forequarter	lb.	17·1	17·5	22·6	27·9	27·7	19·1	19·1	24·5	11·8	14·2	15·4	19·2	24·4	22·8
Mutton, hindquarter	lb.	21·0	21·5	28·5	36·3	38·4	29·3	31·4	31·2	21·3	24·2	24·7	31·0*c*	33·2*c*	34·5*c*
Pork, fresh, from ham	lb.	20·1	19·3	30·1	34·9	40·4	31·3	30·7	31·2	15·7	21·8	23·8	24·8	29·9	29·9
Pork, salt mess	lb.	18·2	17·9	27·0	34·8	36·1	26·8	28·0	27·5	15·1	19·9	21·2	21·0	24·0	24·1
Bacon, not sliced	lb.	25·6	25·3	39·0	50·7	55·8	41·3	42·6	39·6	20·2	28·8	30·2	31·7	39·0	39·3
Bacon, sliced	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	60·3	45·3	46·6	43·6	23·2	32·2	33·4	35·1	43·3	43·4
Fish, salt cod	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·9	21·6	20·9	21·2	17·8	18·3	18·7	20·2	25·5	25·8
Fish, finnan haddie	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·2	20·4	20·5	21·1	16·6	17·4	17·5	19·7	24·3	24·9
Lard	lb.	18·6	17·9	31·5	36·9	38·2	22·0	24·3	22·0	12·7	16·9	11·9	10·4	16·2	16·2
Eggs, fresh	doz.	25·8	24·6	42·4	44·8	54·8	33·5	35·2	35·1	19·2	25·2	25·5*d*	27·4*d*	35·3*d*	35·4*d*
Eggs, cooking	doz.	25·0	24·3	36·8	38·7	50·0	31·7	31·9	31·1	15·3	21·3	21·3	24·1*f*	31·6*f*	31·4*f*
Milk	qt.	8·6	8·8	10·1	11·9	14·8	11·5	11·6	12·0	9·1	10·8	10·8	11·5	11·8	11·8
Butter, dairy	lb.	26·2	28·9	41·1	46·0	59·7	36·7	37·4	40·6	20·9	25·3	22·4	32·4	35·7	35·9
Butter, creamery	lb.	31·2	33·8	46·7	51·7	66·8	42·0	41·3	44·7	23·9	28·5	25·5	34·9	39·3	39·3
Cheese, Canadian, mild	lb.	19·4	22·8	32·0	30·5	38·2	26·1	31·6*h*	33·2*h*	19·3*h*	22·6*h*	21·4*h*	24·8	35·9	35·3
Bread, white	lb.	4·3	4·9	7·4	7·8	9·6	6·9	7·6	7·7	5·5	7·1	6·5	6·7	6·8	6·8
Flour	lb.	3·3	4·2	7·3	6·8	8·4	5·0	5·3	4·8	3·0	4·5	2·9	3·8	3·6	3·6
Rolled oats, bulk	lb.	4·3	5·3	6·3	8·1	8·5	5·6	5·7	6·2	4·7	5·9	5·0	5·2	5·7	5·7
Rice	lb.	5·9	5·9	8·0	11·5	16·8	9·8	10·9	10·3	8·0	8·2	8·1	9·6	10·9	10·9
Tomatoes, canned, 2½'s	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	19·2	16·2	15·5	11·6	13·4	10·6	13·9	13·9	13·9
Peas, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	15·2	20·3	21·3	19·0	17·4	15·8	11·5	12·2	10·4	12·2	12·6	12·6
Corn, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	17·1	24·0	21·4	16·8	16·4	15·9	11·4	12·3	10·4	13·1	13·4	13·5
Beans, dry	lb.	5·9	7·2	15·3	17·3	12·0	8·9	7·8	12·0	4·0	7·9	5·0	6·4	6·6	6·6
Onions	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·1	12·0	6·0	8·6	5·6	5·9	5·8	9·6	7·2	7·7
Potatoes	75 lb.	133·9	75·0	321·7	151·7	542·2	114·5	251·7	109·2	86·1	127·2	124·1	102·1	183·4	190·4
Potatoes	15 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	118·2	27·1	58·8	26·4	20·8	30·0	29·5	25·1	40·9	42·9
Apples, evaporated	lb.	13·1	11·9	15·5	22·8	28·2	24·1	19·8	21·5	14·8	15·8	15·2	14·9	14·9	14·9
Prunes, medium	lb.	12·3	13·1	15·1	17·6	27·5	19·7	15·8	13·6	11·3	11·7	10·8	11·8	12·7	12·8
Raisins seedless, 16 oz.	pkg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·0	27·3	18·6	15·7	17·0	16·9	16·6	16·7	17·2	17·2
Currants, bulk	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	31·0	23·4	18·8	19·7	16·3	15·3	15·0	14·9	15·1	15·1
Peaches, canned 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	42·6	34·9	29·1	26·4	20·2	19·2	16·2	15·6	16·1	16·1
Corn syrup, 5 lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	71·7	50·4	45·4	42·1	40·2	32·9	42·8	51·5	59·6	59·6
Sugar, granulated	lb.	5·5	7·9	10·6	10·9	22·6	7·8	7·9	7·1	7·9	6·5	6·5	8·6	8·6	8·6
Sugar, yellow	lb.	5·1	7·3	9·5	10·2	21·0	7·3	7·5	6·8	7·7	6·3	6·4	8·4	8·4	8·4
Tea, black	lb.	35·8	37·5	46·1	58·1	66·1	54·7	71·9	70·4	40·7	52·5	58·6	72·4	84·4	84·6
Coffee	lb.	37·8	39·0	40·3	44·3	60·9	53·8	61·2	60·4	39·1	35·7	33·7	46·7	48·0	48·1
Cocoa, ½ lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	30·6	29·0	27·1	27·5	24·8	19·7	19·3	19·3	18·9	18·9
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Coal, anthracite, U.S.	ton	8·51	8·25	10·76	11·49	16·25	17·18	17·06	16·10	14·79	14·11	14·26	15·94	16·60	16·60
Coal, bituminous	ton	6·31	5·94	.....	9·29	11·62	10·92	10·18	10·04	9·34	9·35	9·40	10·14	10·60	10·61
Coke	ton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·49	12·51	11·64	12·21	11·88	13·02	13·63	13·45
Wood, hard, long	cord	6·68	6·70	8·32	10·78	13·08	12·30	12·29	12·24	9·92	9·44	9·55	10·44	11·34	11·34
Wood, hard, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·78	14·29	14·54	14·63	11·79	11·27	11·57	12·47	13·51	13·61
Wood, soft, long	cord	4·98	5·03	6·30	7·94	9·94	9·19	8·94	8·84	7·40	7·19	7·11	7·74	8·30	8·31
Wood, soft, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·64	11·06	11·09	11·03	9·00	8·55	8·53	9·11	9·58	9·68

a Rolled. *b* Blade. *c* Lamb. *d* Grade A. *f* Grade B. *k* Kind most sold.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE 1942

August 1939=100

—	Total	Food	Rent	Fuel	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
Halifax	114·0	129·0	104·2	105·9	116·1	114·7	105·7
St. John	115·4	124·9	107·3	109·5	120·8	116·0	107·6
Montreal	118·2	130·7	108·3	114·8	123·2	117·6	105·1
Toronto	115·5	126·7	108·5	117·7	117·3	114·0	107·3
Winnipeg	113·1	124·1	104·4	107·1	116·8	115·6	105·6
Saskatoon	116·2	126·5	113·1	107·0	119·2	119·9	105·0
Edmonton	112·0	123·0	100·0	99·4	123·0	117·0	104·9
Vancouver	113·1	126·0	99·4	111·5	118·6	113·1	105·2

of fresh, cured and canned fish were exempted by the Board from the provisions of the maximum prices regulations. The order does not apply to sales by farmers and fishermen to dealers or processors of live stock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm-made cheese, honey, maple syrup and fish, but does apply to sales by such dealers and processors and to sales by farmers and fishermen to consumers. Onions were placed under a price ceiling in January the basic period being the week ended January 10, and potatoes in March with the basic period February 2-7. Effective May 18, 1942, maximum retail prices for bananas were specified under an order of the Board.

The index number of the cost-of-living was constructed on the basis of a survey of expenditure of 1,439 families of wage-earners and salaried workers with earnings between $450 and $2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was $1,453.90 divided as follows: food (31·3 per cent), $443; shelter (19·1 per cent), $269·50; fuel and light (6·4 per cent), $90.50; clothing (11·7 per cent), $165.80; home furnishings (8·9 per cent), $125.70; miscellaneous (22·6 per cent), $319.40.

The last named group includes health (4·3 per cent), $60.80; personal care (1·7 per cent), $23.90; transportation (5·6 per cent), $79.30; recreation (5·8 per cent), $82.10; life insurance (5·2 per cent), $73.30. Other expenditure not directly represented in the index was $40.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of retail prices of commodities included in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services. The figures at certain dates since August, 1939, are: August, 1939, 100·0; September, 100·0; October, 103·8; November, 104·3; December, 104·3; January, 1940, 104·2; February, 104·3; March, 105·5; April, 105·5; May, 105·3; June, 105·3; July, 106·4; August, 106·8; September, 107·9; October, 108·4; November, 109·7; December, 110·0; January, 1941, 110·4; February, 110·1; March, 110·2; April, 110·7; May, 110·9; June, 112·7; July,

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	June 1926	June 1929	June 1930	June 1933	June 1937	June 1939	June 1940	June 1941	May 1942	June 1942
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	100·1	93·4	87·7	67·5	84·6	73·2	81·6	90·0	95·2	95·8
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	100·6	84·8	83·0	61·5	87·0	61·9	70·6	77·7	83·8	84·4
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	100·8	107·7	97·0	58·5	77·5	71·2	77·0	89·9	99·7	102·3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	99·7	91·6	82·1	69·9	75·0	66·6	83·9	90·8	92·0	92·0
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·1	94·0	89·1	61·7	77·8	77·1	87·4	96·1	101·8	101·8
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·0	93·8	91·2	85·3	103·0	97·0	102·7	112·7	115·3	115·3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	98·7	98·7	77·8	68·0	84·3	69·2	76·7	78·1	78·4	78·4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·0	93·0	90·5	82·7	86·8	84·6	88·9	96·0	100·0	99·9
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·0	95·6	93·0	80·8	81·6	77·7	85·6	99·6	102·1	102·2
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	100·6	93·4	89·5	70·4	79·5	73·7	82·5	90·6	95·1	96·0
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	99·6	96·7	94·2	63·9	80·3	71·8	78·4	88·9	96·5	98·7
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	101·2	91·2	86·4	74·8	79·0	74·9	85·3	91·7	94·2	94·2
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·3	98·8	100·4	93·5	85·0	64·6	85·8	68·0	77·2	84·3	88·3	88·7
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	96·9	94·0	91·4	84·8	94·3	94·9	100·4	106·3	110·4	110·4
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	100·8	93·4	84·3	62·4	84·9	65·0	74·6	81·8	85·8	86·3
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	99·5	98·6	92·2	78·9	96·4	88·1	94·3	108·4	114·4	114·2
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	101·1	92·2	82·5	59·6	83·0	61·1	71·3	77·3	80·9	81·6
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	100·0	84·2	80·4	61·6	82·3	59·8	68·7	76·9	89·4	90·5
A. Field	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·9	103·5	92·8	59·9	77·4	71·6	78·9	89·8	91·6	91·6
B. Animal	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	98·8	93·1	86·1	52·5	83·7	63·2	64·3	71·0	80·9	81·3
Farm (Canadian)	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	99·4	102·8	94·8	60·3	71·7	67·2	78·2	90·0	96·7	97·8
II. Marine	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·2	93·9	89·0	61·9	77·5	76·7	87·1	95·7	80·2	81·5
III. Forest	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·6	93·0	87·8	79·8	89·2	84·2	90·1	96·1	111·1	113·2
IVl Mineral	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	99·2	92·9	84·6	57·6	83·2	64·9	74·0	81·8	101·3	101·3
All raw (or partly manufactured)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	100·1	91·1	87·2	70·2	80·3	73·0	80·0	88·8	98·7	98·6
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)															

† The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—Monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal			Pork				Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Boneless fronts, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh, loin, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast, from ham, per lb.	Fresh, shoulder, per lb.	Salt, regular mess, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Medium, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**36·8**	**33·0**	**31·6**	**23·8**	**19·6**	**25·2**	**22·8**	**34·5**	**33·6**	**29·9**	**25·8**	**24·1**	**39·3**	**43·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**38·5**	**32·1**	**31·2**	**24·2**	**19·1**	**22·3**	**17·3**	**33·9**	**33·6**	**32·7**	**25·6**	**23·0**	**38·0**	**42·9**
1—Sydney	40·5	33	30·7	26·3	20·7	.....	19	34·7	36	33	.....	23·5	38	43
2—New Glasgow	37·3	32	30·7	24·3	18·7	22·3	15	35·4	33·8	35	28·3	23·7	37	42·3
3—Amherst	40	33·3	35	25·6	18·9	.....	.....	.....	32·7	.....	23·8	21·2	.....	43·8
4—Halifax	38·1	31	28·4	21·9	19·6	.....	18	31·5	31·4	30	24·8	21·8	39	41·9
5—Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·3	.....	43·3
6—Truro	37·8	31·2	31·4	22·7	17·6	.....	.....	.....	34·2	.....	.....	23·7	.....	43·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**36·2**	**31·5**	**30·0**	**23·5**	**19·8**	.....	**17·5**	.....	**32·0**	**28·5**	**25·4**	**23·7**	**40·0**	**43·6**
New Brunswick (average)	**38·7**	**31·5**	**28·8**	**22·4**	**17·2**	**23·2**	**22·9**	**33·5**	**31·5**	**31·0**	**24·4**	**23·7**	**36·3**	**42·1**
8—Moncton	37·1	30·2	28·6	22·2	16·5	.....	25	35	32·5	33	27·2	23·3	36·5	44·2
9—Saint John	41·1	32·2	30·7	23·6	18·6	22	19	30·6	32	29	26	23·3	36	41·2
10—Fredericton	37·8	30·1	29·8	19·3	16·6	24·3	.....	35	30	.....	22·8	24·1	.....	43·5
11—Bathurst	.....	33·3	26	24·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·7	24·2	.....	39·5
Quebec (average)	**35·0**	**33·6**	**27·9**	**22·8**	**16·6**	**22·7**	**22·8**	**32·5**	**28·2**	**24·3**	**23·2**	**23·3**	**41·0**	**41·1**
12—Quebec	36·4	35·4	25·7	24·4	15·1	22·8	18	29·7	24	23	22·7	23·3	.....	38
13—Three Rivers	36·3	33·7	28·1	23·4	18·4	21·8	23	30·4	26·1	28	23	21·6	41	44·9
14—Sherbrooke	37	34·4	30·7	24·7	17·8	25·1	.....	34·6	30·2	.....	23	23·3	.....	36·7
15—Sorel	35·5	35·5	29·4	22·4	16·4	22·4	.....	30	28·8	.....	21·3	22·1	.....	44·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	30·3	30·6	25	21·7	18·2	23·6	.....	31·9	26·4	.....	22·1	19·7	.....	44·6
17—St. Johns	38·4	31·7	30	22	15·4	22·3	.....	38·7	34	.....	25	24·3	.....	41·2
18—Thetford Mines	28	32·8	21·6	21·2	15·5	.....	25	.....	23·6	22	22·3	22·6	.....	36·8
19—Montreal	37·8	34·7	30·7	22	16·3	21·3	25	33	30·3	.....	23·9	25·9	.....	42·6
20—Hull	35·1	33·3	29·7	23·5	16	22·1	.....	31·6	30·3	.....	25·5	26·7	.....	40·4
ntario (average)	**36·9**	**33·9**	**33·1**	**24·9**	**20·4**	**26·4**	**24·8**	**35·5**	**35·5**	**31·1**	**26·9**	**25·2**	**38·6**	**43·1**
21—Ottawa	39·1	34·2	34·3	25·6	20·1	23·7	.....	33·1	32·5	.....	26·2	25·8	.....	44·1
22—Brockville	.....	34·6	33·5	23·7	20·9	.....	.....	33·3	32·7	.....	24	25·3	.....	42
23—Kingston	36·1	32·7	32·3	24·2	17·9	21·7	25	33	34·5	35	25·7	26	40	42
24—Belleville	33·3	31·7	31·3	23·4	16·7	27	29	34	33·3	30	25·8	.....	35	42·4
25—Peterborough	36	31·8	33·4	25·2	19·8	28·7	28	35·4	36·4	28	26·8	26·3	.....	42·9
26—Oshawa	36·8	34·6	35·7	26·3	22·7	27·7	25	.....	36·2	29	27·8	23·3	42	43·7
27—Orillia	37	34·5	35	27	24	28	.....	39·3	35·5	.....	28·7	25	.....	43·7
28—Toronto	39·7	35·7	38·1	27	22·9	27·6	18	37·4	36·4	32	25·5	27	39	45·9
29—Niagara Falls	39·8	36·1	34·8	27	19·3	26·7	.....	39·6	36·6	.....	26·5	25	.....	42·6
30—St. Catharines	41·3	36·9	36·9	28	19	24·3	27	.....	36·9	30	26·8	27·1	40	42·5
31—Hamilton	38·6	35·7	34	25·4	23·3	29·2	23	36·7	36·4	30	28·6	.....	42	43·5
32—Brantford	37·2	33·7	32·6	26·2	19	26·2	25	35·7	36·5	29·5	28·4	.....	39	45
33—Galt	38·6	34·5	34	26	21·4	28·3	.....	34·3	36·8	.....	27·6	.....	.....	45·8
34—Guelph	35·8	33·8	33·2	23·4	22·2	27	.....	36·3	35·9	.....	27·9	28·5	.....	42·4
35—Kitchener	36·9	34·7	32·7	25·1	21·6	26·3	.....	37·9	36·8	.....	25·5	.....	.....	44·2
36—Woodstock	39	35·8	34·3	27	20·7	28·3	.....	39·3	37·8	.....	25·5	.....	.....	41·3
37—Stratford	36	33	33·8	26·8	23·1	.....	.....	35·5	35·5	.....	25·6	.....	.....	45·1
38—London	37·7	34·5	33·9	25·2	21·3	27	23	35·9	36·1	32	26·8	.....	35	43·1
39—St. Thomas	39·4	35	34·7	24·9	21·4	26·2	23·5	34·8	37	30	27·9	.....	40	43·2
40—Chatham	36·2	34·7	32·7	25·2	19	28·3	.....	34·9	36·4	.....	28·9	24·6	.....	42·5
41—Windsor	36·5	33·8	32·5	25·1	20·7	26·3	24	34	34·8	30	27·7	24·6	35	40·6
42—Sarnia	35·6	33·3	32·9	24·8	22	27	.....	33·1	35·7	.....	26·5	25	.....	43·1
43—Owen Sound	35	32·3	32	22·4	20·2	24·7	.....	.....	33·6	.....	25·5	.....	.....	43·5
44—North Bay	.....	33·8	34·5	24·7	21	25·3	.....	.....	35·4	.....	28·6	26	.....	44·3
45—Sudbury	35·5	32·7	30	24	18·5	25·7	28	.....	35·4	32	27·8	23·1	38	40
46—Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	39	42
47—Timmins	32·3	30·3	29·6	21·4	17·7	23·7	23	.....	34·8	35	26·6	25·8	39	40·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	36·4	33	27·7	23·9	18·4	.....	25	34	33·5	30	25·5	23·3	38	41·2
49—Port Arthur	34·2	31·4	29	21	18·2	24·3	23	34	35·3	32	26·8	24·2	.....	45·6
50—Fort William	37·3	33·9	30·4	23·5	19·4	26·7	25	.....	35·4	33	27·5	23·9	.....	43·7
Manitoba (average)	**33·1**	**28·7**	**29·9**	**22·6**	**18·9**	**22·8**	**19·8**	**32·2**	**35·5**	**25·0**	**26·7**	**22·8**	**42·0**	**44·7**
51—Winnipeg	34·2	29·6	29·2	21·9	20·2	22·6	19·5	34·5	36·6	.....	28·8	22·8	42	44
52—Brandon	32	27·8	30·6	22	17·5	23	20	29·8	34·3	25	24·5	.....	.....	45·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**33·3**	**29·3**	**29·4**	**21·1**	**17·0**	**21·5**	**19·8**	**31·1**	**30·1**	**26·7**	**21·8**	**21·9**	**39·3**	**41·1**
53—Regina	34·3	29·9	29	20·8	18·3	21·8	22	31·4	30·4	27	21	23·3	43	43·1
54—Prince Albert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35·9
55—Saskatoon	31	27·1	27·4	20·4	15·3	21·2	17	30	30·1	26	21·8	20·4	35	42·4
56—Moose Jaw	34·6	30·8	31·7	22·2	17·4	.....	20	31·8	29·6	27	22·7	.....	40	43·1
Alberta (average)	**34·3**	**30·3**	**28·8**	**21·3**	**18·5**	**21·6**	**18·5**	**33·5**	**32·8**	**27·3**	**24·6**	**22·6**	**37·7**	**43·9**
57—Medicine Hat	36·7	31·7	31·3	24	23·3	.....	.....	35	35	.....	23·7	23	.....	42·8
58—Drumheller	33·3	31·3	26·3	20	16·7	22	20	.....	33·7	28	26	23·3	35	42·1
59—Edmonton	31·4	26·7	26·8	19·2	15·5	20·8	16	30·7	32·3	24	24·5	21·9	.....	41·6
60—Calgary	36·6	32·1	32·1	22·6	21·8	23·7	18	35·6	33·6	32	27·2	24·4	40	45·9
61—Lethbridge	33·7	29·7	27·4	20·7	15·3	20	20	32·7	29·2	25	21·8	20·3	38	47·3
British Columbia (average)	**40·3**	**35·0**	**35·6**	**24·3**	**24·0**	**28·4**	**27·0**	**36·9**	**35·3**	**32·0**	**27·5**	**25·3**	**42·7**	**48·4**
62—Fernie	36·7	31·7	34·7	21·3	20	26	.....	37	34	.....	26·7	23·2	.....	42·4
63—Nelson	38	36	36·3	25·7	24	.....	27	37·7	38·3	35	29·6	25·4	40	45·7
64—Trail	38	32·7	31·8	23	24·3	28	25	36·7	36	35	27·3	25	42	46·3
65—New Westminster	37·7	33·4	33·7	22·9	23·3	25·4	21	34·8	33·1	29	25·5	24·9	44	48·7
66—Vancouver	39·7	34·9	34·7	23·9	25·6	28·5	.....	35·9	33·8	27	26·7	26·1	42	51·3
67—Victoria	44·1	38·7	39·2	25·6	26·9	31·6	29	38·1	36·3	.....	28·1	26·8	43	50·3
68—Nanaimo	49	38·2	39	28·3	26·7	29·6	30	36·2	34·1	28	25·9	25	45	52·3
69—Prince Rupert	39	34·6	35	23·8	21·3	30	30	38·7	36·7	38	30·5	26·3	.....	50

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1942

Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	Fish						Lard, pure, per lb. package	Shortening, vegetable per lb. package	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
	Cod steak, fresh, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Salmon, pink, per lb. tin			Grade A, medium or large, per doz.	Grade B, medium or large, per doz.		Dairy, prints, rolls, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
64·7	**22·4**	**32·1**	**22·0**	**25·8**	**24·9**	**21·5**	**16·2**	**19·4**	**35·4**	**31·4**	**11·8**	**35·9**	**39·3**	
64·8	**18·0**	**34·1**	**17·5**	**24·4**	**24·3**	**22·5**	**17·3**	**19·6**	**40·1**	.....	**11·3**	**40·0**	**42·6**	
68·1	.....	34	.....	22·2	.....	20·5	17·1	19·1	42·6	.....	13	40	42·7	1
65	18·3	34·6	17·5	24·7	.....	25	17·5	19·5	38·6	.....	12	40	42·9	2
60·8	.....	32	.....	23·9	.....	23·5	18	19·9	39	.....	10 b	.....	41·9	3
64·9	17·7	35	.....	24·5	.....	20·6	16·9	19·7	41·2	.....	12	.....	42·8	4
.....	.....	35	.....	25	.....	22·8	16·8	19·2	38·3	.....	10	.....	42·7	5
35·3	.....	.....	.....	26	24·3	22·8	17·5	19·9	40·8	.....	11	.....	42·4	6
64·8	**12·0**	**35·2**	.....	**23·0**	**22·3**	**22·6**	**16·9**	**19·2**	**35·8**	**30·9**	**10–11**	**37·0**	**39·9**	7
64·3	**17·9**	**34·6**	**18·5**	**25·5**	**20·3**	**22·5**	**17·4**	**19·3**	**35·4**	**33·8**	**12·3**	**40·0**	**41·3**	
62	15·7	32·9	.....	24·6	.....	23·3	17·3	19·9	36·4	.....	12	40	41·9	8
65·4	16·7	34·5	18·5	25·9	20·3	23	16·8	19·1	39·3	34·9	13	40	41·3	9
65·5	21·3	36·3	.....	25·9	.....	21·6	17·9	19·6	35	32·7	12	.....	41·8	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	17·5	18·7	31	.....	.....	.....	40	11
65·8	**21·2**	**35·0**	**24·8**	**27·0**	**25·4**	**21·9**	**16·1**	**18·9**	**34·7**	**32·6**	**10·7**	**37·0**	**38·4**	
57·7	16	34	23	.....	23·3	21·3	15·7	19	35·4	32·5	12	35	39	12
65·9	22·5	38·5	.....	.....	24·3	20·3	16·3	19·1	34·6	33·7	11	37	37·9	13
67·5	20	35·5	.....	.....	29·3	23·3	16·9	19·1	37·1	35·8	11·1a	.....	37·8	14
66·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·8	16	19·1	31·9	31·4	10	.....	39·3	15
64	24	32·5	.....	.....	.....	22·4	16·3	19·1	35·5	32·5	9	.....	38·2	16
67·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	15·9	18·9	35·2	32·6	10	.....	38·4	17
66·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	17·2	18·7	27·7	27·1	9	38	38·5	18
68·8	19·9	35·5	26·5	27	26	21·6	15·5	18·7	39·4	34·9	12·5a	38	38·5	19
67·3	25	34	.....	.....	24	22·6	15·2	18·3	35·4	32·8	12 b	.....	38·4	20
64·3	**20·9**	**32·3**	**26·1**	**24·9**	**24·4**	**21·7**	**16·2**	**19·1**	**36·1**	**32·5**	**12·3**	**37·4**	**38·9**	
67	.....	32·8	25	27·1	.....	21·8	16·2	18·9	37·7	38·9	12	.....	38·9	21
64·6	.....	32	28	25·2	.....	21	16	19·3	34·4	31·3	12	.....	38·1	22
61·7	.....	30·7	22	.....	.....	23·1	16·1	19	34·4	31·7	12	37	38·2	23
62	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	21·4	16·2	18·9	33·8	32	12	.....	38·8	24
62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	16·2	18·9	33·2	30·5	12	36	38·8	25
65·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·8	16	19·3	37·6	.....	12	.....	39·5	26
61·1	.....	.....	22·5	.....	.....	21·7	16·3	19	30·1	27·9	12	.....	39·3	27
66·1	20·9	36·3	30·3	.....	.....	20·4	16·4	19	38·2	34·4	13	36	39·2	28
64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	15·7	19·6	35·7	.....	12·5a	.....	39·7	29
63	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·6	15·5	19	37·8	.....	12·5a	36·5	39·3	30
65·3	23·7	37·3	29·2	.....	.....	22	15·7	18·9	37·7	35	12·5a	.....	39·4	31
64·2	18	34·5	30	.....	.....	22·7	15·2	19·1	35·4	34	12	38	38·8	32
66·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·4	16·4	19·1	35·4	32	12	.....	39·3	33
65·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·9	15·4	19·2	34·9	31	12	.....	39	34
64·6	.....	33·8	26·5	.....	.....	22·8	16·5	19·1	34·3	31·2	12	.....	38·9	35
63·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·1	15·8	18·9	33	31·3	12	.....	38·7	36
64·9	.....	30	28	.....	.....	22·9	16·2	19·5	34·7	30·8	12	.....	38·8	37
65·4	18	29	25	24·5	.....	20·4	16·3	19	36·3	31·7	12	38	38·6	38
65·3	.....	31	30	26	.....	20·1	16·7	19·3	35·4	33·5	12	40	39·7	39
64·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	15·5	19·2	32·5	30·7	12	.....	38·3	40
64·8	20	29·7	27·5	.....	.....	19·5	15·7	19	36·7	35	13	38	38·3	41
64·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·7	17·3	19·2	36·3	33·8	12	.....	39·5	42
60·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·3	16·1	18·8	33·4	30·7	12	.....	38·6	43
63·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·8	16·5	19·5	38·7	.....	13	.....	39·4	44
63·6	.....	28	.....	25	.....	22	17·1	19·3	41	36·7	13	.....	38·9	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	16	19·3	39·5	.....	12	37	38·5	46
64·3	.....	29·8	.....	22·4	.....	22·1	17·7	19·3	41·5	.....	14	.....	38·5	47
62·5	.....	.....	24·5	.....	.....	20·3	16·1	19·2	39·3	.....	13	.....	39	48
66·7	.....	38	21	.....	23·5	22·3	15·8	18·5	35·8	.....	12	.....	38·3	49
66·7	.....	.....	22·5	24·4	25·2	22·2	16·5	18·8	36·8	31·7	12	.....	38·5	50
66·0	**32·0**	**33·8**	**30·7**	.....	**26·3**	**21·5**	**15·7**	**20·4**	**34·1**	**28·8**	**11·5**	**33·0**	**37·3**	
65·9	32	33	30·7	.....	26·3	20	15·4	19·6	36·2	30·5	12	.....	37·2	51
66	.....	34·6	.....	.....	.....	22·9	15·9	21·1	31·9	27·1	11	33	37·3	52
62·7	**28·1**	**29·6**	**14·9**	**28·0**	**24·1**	**20·6**	**14·6**	**20·4**	**32·0**	**28·0**	**12·0**	**30·8**	**38·1**	
63·3	28·4	30·3	13	28	24·8	21	15·4	21·6	34·8	28·1	12	30	37·8	53
62·5	.....	29	13·5	.....	23	19·4	14·3	19·4	29·8	27·4	12	30	39·6	54
60·1	26	28·7	12·6	.....	24·5	20·9	14·1	20·4	33·5	29·6	12	32	38	55
64·9	30	30·5	20·5	.....	.....	20·9	14·4	20·1	30	27	12	31	37·1	56
62·5	**27·0**	**30·9**	**15·6**	**29·2**	**27·2**	**20·9**	**14·9**	**19·7**	**32·3**	**27·0**	**11·8**	**28·3**	**37·9**	
61	29	31·7	.....	.....	.....	19·2	15·2	19·5	30·2	24·1	12	.....	37·7	57
63·3	25	30·8	14	28·3	.....	21·9	14·9	20·5	32	27·3	11	.....	38·5	58
60·3	25·6	28·4	21·2	30	28·3	21·3	14·9	19·3	33	28·5	12	28	37·3	59
63	27·4	32·1	14·3	29·3	27·6	21·9	15	19·5	33·9	27·5	12	30	38·1	60
64·7	28	31·3	13	.....	25·7	20·4	14·7	19·9	32·2	27·6	12	27	38	61
66·8	**22·4**	**28·5**	**17·7**	**28·3**	.....	**20·5**	**16·4**	**20·0**	**33·8**	**30·7**	**11·8**	**38·3**	**40·3**	
65·7	25·7	30	13	27·5	.....	.....	15·3	21·3	32·6	29·6	11 b	.....	38·9	62
70	25	30·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	21·5	32·5	.....	12·5a	40	41	63
67·7	29·5	32·5	15	.....	.....	21·6	16·5	21·3	32	.....	12·5a	35	38·9	64
65·3	20·8	25	.....	.....	.....	19·5	16·3	18·8	32·9	.....	10	39	39·8	65
67·3	20·1	27·4	.....	29	.....	19	15·9	18·5	33·3	31·7	10	39	39·4	66
66·6	20·5	28·7	25	.....	.....	20·5	17	18·9	34·6	.....	13	.....	39·8	67
68·8	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	21·7	17·3	19·7	33·6	.....	11	.....	42·6	68
63·3	15	26	.....	.....	.....	20·8	18·2	20·1	38·9	.....	14·3a	.....	42·1	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese, Canadian, mild, per lb	Bread, plain white, per lb	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, bulk, per lb.	Cornflakes, 8 oz. package	Rice, first grade, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin	Canned Vegetables: Peas, choice per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Corn, choice per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Beans, baked, per 16 oz. tin	Beans, common, dry, white, per lb.	Onions, cooking, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**35·3**	**6·8a**	**18·8**	**3·6**	**5·7**	**9·3**	**10·9**	**13·9**	**12·6**	**13·5**	**11·1**	**6·6**	**7·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**35·9**	**7·1**	**19·8**	**3·7**	**5·8**	**9·9**	**10·2**	**15·0**	**12·9**	**14·6**	**11·9**	**6·6**	**8·2**
1—Sydney	35·3	6·7-7·3	20	3·6	5·7	10	9·1	14·7	12·6	14·9	11·9	6·1	8·5
2—New Glasgow	36·2	6·7-7·3	20	3·7	6	10	10·5	14·8	12·4	14·6	12·1	6·5	8·8
3—Amherst	35·2	7·3	20	3·8	5·7	9·9	10	15	12·7	15	12	6·1	7·5
4—Halifax	37	6·7-8	20·1	3·6	5·9	9·7	10·8	15	12·9	14·6	12	7·1	8·2
5—Windsor	35·7	7·3c	19	3·8	5·8	9·5	10	15	13·4	13·9	11·3	6·9	7·9
6—Truro	36·1	6·7	19·9	3·8	5·9	10·1	10·7	15·5	13·1	14·5	12·3	6·6	8·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**33·2**	**7·3**	**19·9**	**3·7**	**6·1**	**9·9**	**10·3**	**14·7**	**13·9**	**14·6**	**10·8**	**6·4**	**9·5**
New Brunswick (average)	**36·0**	**7·5**	**19·4**	**3·6**	**5·8**	**9·8**	**10·4**	**14·8**	**13·0**	**14·1**	**11·6**	**6·6**	**8·3**
8—Moncton	35·6	8	20·3	3·7	5·8	10	10·5	14·9	13·4	15	11·7	6·8	8·9
9—Saint John	37·3	6·7-7·3	19·2	3·3	5·9	9·8	11	14·6	12·6	13·5	11·9	6·9	8
10—Fredericton	36·2	7·3	19	3·7	6	9·5	11·3	14·5	12·6	14·3	11·1	6·6	8·7
11—Bathurst	35	8c	18·9	3·7	5·6	9·8	8·7	15	13·3	13·5	11·7	6	7·7
Quebec (average)	**32·9**	**5·4**	**15·8**	**3·7**	**5·5**	**9·7**	**10·5**	**12·7**	**13·3**	**14·9**	**11·2**	**6·1**	**8·9**
12—Quebec	34·5	5·3-8c	17·9	3·6	5·7	9·7	11·4	13·1	12·9	14·9	11·8	6·4	8·6
13—Three Rivers	31·6	5·3-6	14·5	3·9	5·3	9·7	10·3	13·1	12·7	15	11	5·6	9·2
14—Sherbrooke	33·2	5·3	14·9	3·7	5·8	9·7	10·8	12·9	14·2	15·3	10·8	6·1	8·6
15—Sorel	31·9	4·7	14·7	3·4	5·2	9·8	10	12·5	12·5	15·6	11·2	6·6	8·6
16—St. Hyacinthe	31·5	4	16·1	3·7	6	9·9	10·4	12·3	13·3	14·3	11·3	6	9·3
17—St. Johns	33·9	5·3	17·1	3·8	5·7	9·7	11·3	12·4	15·7	15·3	11·7	5·7	10·3
18—Thetford Mines	32·7	5·3	14·9	3·9	5	9·7	9·1	12·6	12·9	14·4	11·7	5·4	8·6
19—Montreal	34	5·3-6·7	17·1	4	5·4	9·5	10·7	12·4	12·2	14·5	11	5·9	8·5
20—Hull	33·1	5·3-6·7	15·1	3·6	5·5	9·5	10·4	12·7	12·9	14·4	10·6	7·2	8·1
Ontario (average)	**36·0**	**6·3**	**17·2**	**3·5**	**5·6**	**9·1**	**11·1**	**13·4**	**12·1**	**12·9**	**10·8**	**6·2**	**7·7**
21—Ottawa	35·2	6·7	16·6	3·8	5·6	9·1	12	13·2	12·5	14·5	11·1	6·6	8·3
22—Brockville	34·4	6–6·7	14·4	3·7	5·4	8·9	11·1	13·5	13·3	13·5	10·7	6·4	8·5
23—Kingston	34·3	5·3-6·7	15·8	3·7	5·2	9·2	10·7	13	12·3	13·3	10·5	6·8	7·9
24—Belleville	35·9	5·3-6·7	16·1	3·5	5·3	8·9	10·7	13·1	12·8	12·8	11·8	6·1	7·6
25—Peterborough	35·9	5·3-6·7	16·9	3·4	5·4	8·7	10·8	12·9	11·5	13·1	10·6	5·9	8·7
26—Oshawa	37	5·3-6·7	17·8	3·2	6	8·9	10	13·1	12	12·7	10·5	7	7·9
27—Orillia	36	6·7	16·3	3·4	5·1	8·9	11	13·6	11·7	12·9	12·2	6·1	8
28—Toronto	40·3	6·7	18	3·6	5·3	8·8	10·7	13	11·5	12·2	11	6·3	7·6
29—Niagara Falls	36·3	6	17·8	3·6	5·5	9·1	11·3	12·9	11·3	12·7	10·4	6·9	7·3
30—St. Catharines	37·7	6·7	17·4	3·5	5·5	9	10·7	12·7	12	12·6	10·4	7	7·6
31—Hamilton	37·8	6–6·7	17·2	3·5	5·4	8·8	11·1	12·9	11·9	12·5	10·5	5·9	7·5
32—Brantford	37·6	6–6·7	17·4	3·4	5·4	9·2	11·6	13·6	12·3	12·5	10·1	5·8	7·5
33—Galt	36·7	6·7	18·3	3·4	5·4	8·7	11·4	13·9	12·6	12·8	10·5	5·6	7·4
34—Guelph	37·6	6	18·1	3·3	5·7	9	11	13·6	11·5	12·5	9·6	5·7	7·4
35—Kitchener	38·9	6·7	17·7	3·4	5·7	8·9	11·8	14	12·7	13·2	10·9	6·5	7·5
36—Woodstock	32·5	6	16·6	3	5·4	8·9	11·9	13·7	11·9	12·5	9·7	6·3	7·1
37—Stratford	36·7	5·3	17·3	3·2	5·6	9·3	11·5	13·2	11·9	12·5	10·4	6·5	8
38—London	33	6·7	19	3·4	5·6	8·9	11	13·2	11·9	12·5	10·1	5·9	7·1
39—St. Thomas	36·1	5·3-6·7	19·9	3·7	5·8	9·3	11·3	13·4	12·2	12·4	11	6·1	7·3
40—Chatham	34·8	5·3	18·4	3·5	5·1	8·9	11·1	13·5	11·7	11·8	9	5·1	6·6
41—Windsor	37·2	5·3-6·7	17·3	3·1	5	8·9	10·9	12·6	11·5	12	10·4	5·5	6·4
42—Sarnia	37·9	6	18·3	3·3	5·9	9·3	10·5	13·7	12·8	13·5	11·2	6·6	7·7
43—Owen Sound	36·5	6c	16·5	3·2	5·6	9·5	9·9	13·3	12·7	13·4	10·8	6·3	7·5
44—North Bay	37·4	6–6·7	16·5	3·9	6·3	9·7	12·5	14·5	12·6	13·5	11·4	6·7	8·9
45—Sudbury	33·9	6·7	16·3	3·8	6·2	9·2	10·2	13·3	12·1	13·4	10·8	5·9	8·5
46—Cobalt	35	6·7	16	3·9	5·7	9·7	11	15	12·6	15	11·7	5·7	7·6
47—Timmins	34·1	7·3	18	3·7	5·8	9·7	11	14	12·8	13·3	11·9	5·9	8·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	34·5	6·7	16·1	3·5	5·8	9·4	11·6	14·3	12	13·6	12·5	7·6	7·5
49—Port Arthur	35·1	6–6·7	.....	3·6	5·6	9·3	10·6	12·7	11·4	11·6	10·1	6·2	7·6
50—Fort William	35	6–6·7	15·8	3·6	5·3	9	10·8	12·9	11·6	11·8	11·3	6·3	7·3
Manitoba (average)	**33·4**	**7·0**	**17·9**	**3·5**	**5·8**	**9·1**	**11·2**	**14·9**	**12·9**	**13·0**	**10·6**	**6·9**	**7·1**
51—Winnipeg	33·3	6–4·8	16·8	3·4	5·7	8·9	11·1	14·5	12·5	12·7	10·8	6·8	7·3
52—Brandon	33·5	6·4-7·1	19	3·6	5·9	9·2	11·3	15·2	13·2	13·3	10·4	7	6·8
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·2**	**6·9**	**21·9**	**3·5**	**5·8**	**8·9**	**11·0**	**15·0**	**13·2**	**13·1**	**10·5**	**6·7**	**6·5**
53—Regina	34·9	6·4-7·2	20·4	3·4	6·3	8·8	10·7	15	12·9	12·9	11·5	6·7	6·1
54—Prince Albert	33·2	6·4	22·1	3·6	5·6	8·8	10·5	15·2	13·6	13·8	10	7·3	6·5
55—Saskatoon	34	7·2	22·8	3·6	5·4	8·9	12·3	15	13·5	13·2	10·9	6·6	7·2
56—Moose Jaw	34·5	7·2	22·2	3·3	5·7	9·1	10·6	14·9	12·9	12·6	9·7	6·1	6·2
Alberta (average)	**34·9**	**7·8**	**22·5**	**3·5**	**5·8**	**9·0**	**11·9**	**14·6**	**12·6**	**13·2**	**11·0**	**6·9**	**6·7**
57—Medicine Hat	36·3	8	23·6	3·5	5·6	9	12·6	14·8	12·7	13·1	10	6·4	5·8
58—Drumheller	35·1	7·1-8	22·5	3·6	6·3	9·3	12·5	14·9	13·1	14	10·8	7·1	7·4
59—Edmonton	33·1	7·2-8	21·1	3·5	5·9	8·7	11·3	14·1	12·4	12·8	11·5	7·3	6·8
60—Calgary	34·3	8	21·9	3·4	5·3	8·9	11·4	14·5	12·3	13·2	12·7	7	7·2
61—Lethbridge	35·8	8	23·2	3·6	.....	8·9	11·7	14·6	12·5	12·7	9·8	6·8	6·1
British Columbia (average)	**35·9**	**9·0**	**23·6**	**3·8**	**6·1**	**9·2**	**11·2**	**14·4**	**13·0**	**13·3**	**11·5**	**8·1**	**6·3**
62—Fernie	34·9	8	23·7	3·6	.....	9	12	14·3	13	13·3	12·4	8·3	.....
63—Nelson	35·3	9	24	3·7	.....	8·8	12·3	14·6	13·8	13·8	10·5	9·5	.....
64—Trail	35	9	22·9	3·7	6	9·3	11·7	14·1	13·1	14·3	11·9	8·3	.....
65—New Westminster	33·9	9–9·6	22·9	3·8	6	8·9	10·3	13·9	12·7	12·7	11·5	6·9	5·8
66—Vancouver	35·1	9–9·6	22·7	3·7	5·8	9	10·5	13·5	12·3	12·6	11·3	6·9	5·3
67—Victoria	35·6	9	23·3	3·9	6·7	9·2	11·4	14·2	12·2	12·8	11·3	8	8
68—Nanaimo	40·1	9	24·1	3·8	6	9·5	10·7	14·5	12·6	13·1	11·1	8	5·9
69—Prince Rupert	37·1	9–10	25	4·1	6·3	10	10·4	15·7	14	14·1	12·1	8·7	6·3

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in many cities. b. Including fancy bread.
c. Grocers' quotations. d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1942

Potatoes		Apples													
Per 75 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seedless, per 16 oz. package	Currants, in bulk, per lb.	Bananas, medium size, per lb.	Oranges, medium size, per dozen	Lemons, medium size, per doz.	Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar†	Peaches, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar†	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin		
$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	ceuts	cents	cents	cents	cents		
1·904	**42·9**	**30·8**	**14·9**	**12·8**	**17·2**	**15·1**	**14·2**	**33·4**	**36·3**	†	**16·1**	†	**59·6**		
2·066	**45·5**	.....	**14·8**	**13·8**	**16·8**	**14·9**	**12·0**	**39·3**	**43·0**	**37·2**	**16·4**	**34·5**	**65·5**		
2·268	49·9	.....	17	12·8	14·9	.....	.....	40·2	49·8	36·5	16·1	34·6	66·3	1	
2·122	46·3	.....	15	15·4	16·6	15	12	38·6	41·3	37·7	16·3	34·3	63·1	2	
2·16	46·8	.....	.....	13·7	17·8	14·7	.....	38·1	42·5	37·1	15·8	34·3	.....	3	
2·183	47·2	.....	12·5	13·3	18·1	.....	.....	41	39·3	36·5	16·8	34·6	68·2	4	
1·617	37·3	.....	.....	.....	16·4	15	.....	39·6	46·3	37·8	15·5	34·5	62·9	5	
2·045	45·5	.....	.....	13·6	16·8	14·7	.....	38·3	40	37·4	17·8	34·8	66·9	6	
1·624	**37·9**	.....	**15·0**	**13·9**	**17·7**	**15·3**	.....	**42·2**	**55·2**	**37·7**	**17·2**	**33·9**	**62·6**	7	
1·953	**42·7**	**20·0**	**15·5**	**13·0**	**16·3**	**14·5**	**11·6**	**38·8**	**40·9**	**37·2**	**15·9**	**35·0**	**62·9**		
2·17	47·5	.....	13	13·3	16·8	15	10·9	38·3	41	38·1	16·7	36·6	64	8	
2·153	45·2	.....	18	12·5	15·4	13·7	.....	39·6	40·1	37·8	15·4	33·9	59·7	9	
1·88	41·1	20	.....	12·7	16·2	14·8	12·2	39·1	43·7	36·7	15·8	34·5	63	10	
1·61	37	.....	.....	13·3	16·8	.....	.....	38·3	38·8	36·2	15·8	35	64·8	11	
1·974	**42·0**	**31·7**	**16·5**	**13·1**	**17·7**	**14·8**	**14·0**	**33·5**	**34·8**	**35·6**	**15·9**	**33·6**	**59·7**		
1·764	39·9	.....	.....	13·7	18·4	15·3	13·9	34·1	36·7	35·2	16·5	33·9	62·1	12	
1·981	41·6	.....	16	12·9	16·9	14·7	14·3	32·3	35·5	36·3	16·3	32·6	61·3	13	
2·023	44·7	.....	.....	13·5	18·1	14·8	13·5	32·4	35·8	35·9	16·2	33·8	59·4	14	
1·994	40·8	.....	.....	12·6	16	13·9	14·4	37	38	36·3	15·1	35·6	59	15	
2·008	40·5	.....	.....	13·4	19·3	14·3	14·9	35·6	36	35·9	15·1	32·7	59·2	16	
2·178	45	30·8	.....	13·3	18·3	14·7	14·8	34·9	35·7	35·3	16·5	32·6	61·7	17	
1·491	33·2	.....	.....	13	18	14·8	12·1	33·4	36	34·5	16·1	36·2	59·6	18	
2·158	47·8	.....	17	12·7	17·8	14·1	14·4	31·7	29	34·2	15·2	32·5	57·4	19	
2·166	44·6	32·5	.....	13	16·3	16·4	13·6	30·2	30·4	37	15·8	32·7	57·6	20	
2·011	**44·7**	**39·7**	**13·9**	**12·6**	**16·9**	**15·4**	**13·2**	**33·0**	**35·0**	**35·9**	**15·5**	**31·7**	**58·1**		
2·186	49·4	39·7	.....	12	16·3	15·2	13·6	29·8	31·6	36·7	15·8	32·6	59·1	21	
2·058	42·6	.....	.....	12·3	17·5	14·6	.....	33·3	37·1	37·5	15·3	31·6	61·7	22	
2·223	48·2	.....	15	12·9	16·7	14·9	.....	32·5	34·3	36	15·5	30·9	57·9	23	
2·095	45·8	.....	10	12·4	15·2	14·5	13·2	33·3	35·4	35·1	15·3	30·8	58·1	24	
1·932	44·9	.....	.....	12·5	18·3	14·8	.....	31·4	36·2	36·3	16·1	30·8	57	25	
2·114	45·4	.....	.....	12·9	17·2	15	13·8	32·9	35·4	35·6	15·3	29·9	59·3	26	
1·893	44·7	.....	.....	11·9	16·7	14·9	13·5	32·5	33·3	35·4	15·4	32·1	57·8	27	
2·11	48·1	.....	.....	11·2	16·6	14·5	13·5	33·3	32·1	33·8	14·7	29·5	55·4	28	
2·236	50·4	.....	.....	11·8	17·6	15·5	13·1	32·5	35·5	35·7	15	32·7	54·3	29	
2·123	49·4	.....	.....	13·1	16·1	15·1	13·3	32·2	33·6	35·5	14·7	31·5	56·9	30	
2·068	45·4	.....	.....	12·9	17	14·3	13·2	34·6	34·3	34·3	14·7	30·5	55·7	31	
1·846	38·8	.....	.....	13·3	17·7	14·9	13·1	35·4	34·1	34·2	15·1	30·7	57·4	32	
1·908	43·3	.....	.....	13·9	17·5	14·9	13·7	34	37·1	33·9	14·8	29·9	56·1	33	
1·73	39·2	.....	.....	13·3	16·4	14·8	12·3	32·3	32·8	35·4	15	30·2	56·8	34	
1·684	38·6	.....	.....	13·6	16·4	15·4	12·9	31·8	34·9	33·9	15·1	31·2	58·1	35	
1·823	39·4	.....	.....	12·5	16	15	12·3	33·7	34·6	37·3	15·3	29·9	57·8	36	
1·789	39·4	.....	.....	12·2	16·7	14·7	12·9	33·7	34·8	35·8	16·2	31·9	58	37	
2·033	44·8	.....	.....	12·3	16·5	14·7	12·7	34·6	33·4	35·1	15·5	31·1	57·6	38	
2·087	45·4	.....	.....	13·3	17·1	15·3	13·3	37·1	36·8	35·1	15·9	32·1	58·6	39	
1·95	46·3	.....	.....	12·5	17·4	14·8	12·4	32·9	30·7	33·5	15·3	30·6	57·7	40	
2·087	47	.....	.....	11·7	16·3	15·3	12·1	28·7	29·5	34·4	15·5	30·8	57·4	41	
2·00	43·8	.....	.....	12·6	17·2	15·5	12·6	35·1	32·6	37·3	15·9	32·8	59·2	42	
1·856	41·4	.....	.....	12·4	16·9	15·2	14	32	37	34·9	15·9	31·9	58·5	43	
2·099	44·8	.....	.....	13	17·6	17·1	14·4	31·8	36·7	37·6	16·9	34·7	61·7	44	
2·111	45·4	.....	.....	11·8	16·1	17·7	13·3	31·1	37·9	37·8	15·3	33·3	61·1	45	
2·423	52·8	.....	17	14	.....	16·3	.....	36·7	38·7	37·7	18·4	35·3	60·7	46	
2·497	54·8	.....	15	12·2	18	17·7	14·4	33·1	34·9	37·5	16·5	34·3	61·9	47	
2·233	49·1	.....	18	12·8	15·5	15·7	13·4	29·6	35·9	37	15·5	30·2	59·6	48	
1·583	37	.....	12·5	12·1	18·1	17·8	13·4	34·4	39·4	39·5	14·6	34·5	54·6	49	
1·556	35·3	.....	10	11·8	18·6	15·9	14	33·8	37·9	37·5	15·2	33·4	58·1	50	
98·1	**23·9**	.....	**15·0**	**13·1**	**17·2**	**15·7**	**15·1**	**32·5**	**35·3**	**70·5**	**16·1**	**56·5**	**58·0**		
1·02	24·3	.....	.....	12·6	18·6	15·2	15·1	31·5	33·8	70·3	15·5	55·1	56·9	51	
·942	23·5	.....	15	13·3	15·7	16·1	15·1	33·5	36·8	70·7	16·7	57·8	59·1	52	
1·374	**30·5**	.....	**15·3**	**13·0**	**16·0**	**15·7**	**15·1**	**30·9**	**33·8**	**70·6**	**17·3**	**57·2**	**61·6**		
1·209	26·7	.....	.....	13·6	17·3	15	15·5	31	30·5	70·3	16·8	58·1	61·7	53	
1·569	34·2	.....	16	12·6	16·8	16·7	15·3	32·1	36·5	72·2	18·6	58·7	63·7	54	
1·521	33·6	.....	14·6	13·4	15·4	15·4	14·7	29·9	32·8	70	16·7	56·1	62	55	
1·125	27·6	.....	.....	12·2	14·6	15·5	15	30·5	35·4	70	17	55·8	59	56	
1·540	**38·0**	.....	**15·3**	**12·6**	**18·3**	**15·0**	**16·7**	**29·3**	**34·3**	**68·0**	**17·4**	**55·3**	**60·4**		
1·454	49·8	.....	.....	12·2	18·1	15·5	16·7	30	34·1	66·9	16·6	55·9	59·8	57	
2·077	44	.....	.....	12·8	18·6	15	18·4	30·3	37·3	68·9	18·3	58·1	64·1	58	
1·043	24·2	.....	15	12·8	18·2	15	16·5	30·4	33·4	66·1	17	53	58·4	59	
1·799	43·1	.....	16	11·8	19·3	14·5	16·2	29·9	36·3	67·9	16·6	53·7	59·3	60	
1·329	29·1	.....	15	13·5	17·5	14·9	15·7	26	30·6	70·2	18·3	56	60·5	61	
2·089	**50·6**	.....	**15·0**	**12·1**	**18·0**	**14·4**	**16·1**	**30·5**	**35·6**	**67·1**	**16·7**	**53·9**	**58·4**		
1·313	35	.....	.....	13·2	17·7	15·6	18	30·7	35·5	68	18·3	60	64·5	62	
1·65	47	.....	.....	11·7	17·6	15	17	35	40·2	68·7	18·4	57·6	64	63	
1·806	44·9	.....	.....	12·8	18·9	14·8	17	28·9	37·8	70	18·6	58	58·7	64	
2·099	47·2	.....	.....	12·2	17·4	13·6	14·6	27·7	32·3	64·7	15	49·3	55·5	65	
.....	50·9	.....	.....	10·9	17	13·4	14·6	28·3	29·9	63·3	15·3	49·1	52·2	66	
3·006	61·9	.....	.....	11·5	18·5	13·4	15·3	29·6	34·7	64·5	15·2	51·2	53·4	67	
.....	67	.....	15	12·8	17·9	14·2	16	30	34·3	68·6	15·8	51·9	56·2	68	
2·659	.....	.....	.....	11·3	19·2	15	16·1	33·9	40	69	16·9	53·7	63	69	

† Ontario and east 32 oz. jar; Manitoba and west 4 pound tin.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, in bulk, per qt.	Salt, fine, table, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, per ½ lb. bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton	Bituminous coal, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	$
Dominion (average)	**8·6**	**8·4**	**48·1**	**84·6**	**18·9**	**16·7**	**4·3**	**12·8**	**5·6**	**16·579b**	**10·612**
Nova Scotia (average)	**8·4**	**8·2**	**56·9**	**84·8**	**19·6**	**12·0**	**4·7**	**13·0**	**5·8**	.....	**9·258**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·4	54·3	83·2	19·3	10	3·8	12·7	5·8	.....	7·37–7·72s
2—New Glasgow	8·2	8·1	56·3	85·4	20·7	10	4·6	13·5	6	.....	7·05 –7·30s
3—Amherst	8·3	8·1	57·6	85	16·9	.....	5	12·5	5·8	.....	10·50 ‡
4—Halifax	8·6	8·3	57·5	85·8	21	16	4·9	13·8	5·7	.....	922–11·42
5—Windsor	8·2	8·1	59	85	17·3	.....	4	12·2	5·9	.....	.....
6—Truro	8·4	7·9	56·4	84·6	18·9	.....	5·6	13·1	5·8	.....	10·50–11·00
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**8·7**	**8·2**	**60·7**	**84·6**	**18·4**	**15·0**	**4·2**	**13·1**	**5·9**	**17·900**	**9·90–10·400**
New Brunswick (average)	**8·7**	**8·5**	**56·5**	**84·7**	**18·7**	**10·0**	**4·2**	**12·6**	**5·6**	**18·500**	**11·114**
8—Moncton	9	8·7	59·8	85	19·8	10	4·5	13·3	5·9	g	10·47–10·97g
9—Saint John	8·4	8·2	50·3	85	17·7	10	4·4	12·5	5·5	18·50	12·25–13·00
10—Fredericton	8·4	8·3	57·4	83·6	17·7	.....	4·1	12·6	5·8	.....	10·72–11·50
11—Bathurst	8·8	8·7	58·7	85	19·4	.....	3·8	12	5·3	.....	10·00
Quebec (average)	**8·1**	**7·8**	**46·8**	**87·2**	**20·1**	**15·5**	**4·3**	**11·9**	**5·6**	**16·417***	**9·926***
*12—Quebec	8·1	7·9	47·3	89·4	20·4	15	4·1	12·8	5·7	16·00	10·50
*13—Three Rivers	8·5	8	47·8	89	21·4	15	4·4	12·3	6	16·00	8·50 –8·75
*14—Sherbrooke	8	8	43·4	86·1	19·5	.....	4·5	11·6	5·7	17·00	11·00
*15—Sorel	7·9	7·7	49	87·2	18·3	.....	3·8	11	5·3	16·50	9·05
*16—St. Hyacinthe	8	7·8	44·5	86·3	20·3	.....	4·5	11·5	5·3	15·75	9·72–11·75
*17—St. Johns	7·9	7·7	41·4	87·2	19·6	.....	4·6	12·6	5·7	15·50	10·00–10·50
*18—Thetford Mines	8	7·6	51·9	85·1	20·8	15	4·3	12·2	5·8	18·50	.....
*19—Montreal	7·9	7·7	46·7	88·3	18·6	17	3·9	11·3	5·3	15·75 †	8·00– 8·50
*20—Hull	8·3	8	49	86·1	22	.....	4·2	11·6	5·5	16·75	11·00
Ontario (average)	**8·5**	**8·4**	**47·0**	**85·7**	**18·8**	**14·1**	**4·3**	**12·5**	**5·6**	**16·406**	**12·026**
21—Ottawa	8·3	8·1	46·9	83·3	17·7	.....	4·2	11·9	5·8	16·75	11·00
22—Brockville	8·2	8	44	84·4	20·7	.....	4·3	11·3	5·4	16·00	9·00
23—Kingston	8·1	7·9	48	83·8	17·9	.....	4·6	12·5	5·6	16·00	9·50
24—Belleville	8·6	8·4	48	85·6	17·6	10	4·5	12·3	5·8	16·00	10·00–13·00d
25—Peterborough	8·5	8·4	48·6	83	18·4	12	4·7	12·2	5·5	16·75	11·50–14·75d
26—Oshawa	8·7	8·4	52·7	86·1	19·1	12	4·3	12·4	5·9	16·00	9·50–14·00d
27—Orillia	8·3	8·2	48·1	85·6	19·6	.....	3·9	11·6	5·4	16·50	.....
28—Toronto	8·2	7·9	50	85·2	18·2	12	4·1	11·8	5·2	14·75	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	8·7	8·7	45·2	87·6	19·4	.....	4·1	12·8	5·5	14·50–14·75g	9·00–10·00g
30—St. Catharines	8·6	8·4	46·1	87·3	19·4	.....	4·3	12·4	5·7	15·75g	10·00–13·75g
31—Hamilton	8·1	8·1	45·3	87·2	18·8	10	4·5	11·6	5·2	15·50	10·00–13·00d
32—Brantford	8·3	8·2	50·5	87·9	18·5	13	4·3	11·8	5·5	16·00g	10·50–13·25d
33—Galt	8·7	8·5	48·7	86·7	20·1	.....	4·1	12·3	5·5	16·00	11·50–13·00d
34—Guelph	8·3	8·4	46·1	85·4	18·1	.....	4·2	12·7	5·4	16·00	11·00–13·75d
35—Kitchener	8·6	8·4	42·9	86·9	19·3	.....	3·8	12·2	5·3	16·00–16·50	11·00–13·50d
36—Woodstock	8·4	8·4	48·8	85·7	18·1	.....	4·3	12·1	5·5	16·00	10·50–14·00d
37—Stratford	8·7	8·6	48	85·6	18·5	.....	4	13·1	5·9	16·00	11·50–13·00d
38—London	8·4	8·3	47·5	88·6	16·8	.....	4	11·8	5·5	16·50g	10·50–14·50d
39—St. Thomas	8·6	8·6	48·3	87·2	18·1	.....	4·3	12·6	6	16·00g	10·00–13·50d
40—Chatham	8·6	8·4	46·2	85	16·5	.....	3·8	12·3	5·1	16·00g	10·00–12·50g
41—Windsor	8·3	8·1	42·2	83·6	18·9	15	4	11·8	5·4	16·00g	10·50–13·00d
42—Sarnia	8·8	8·7	46·3	89	18·2	.....	4·7	13	5·8	16·50g	10·75–13·50d
43—Owen Sound	8·4	8·2	53·3	87·7	19·4	.....	4·7	12·5	5·5	16·50	10·00–12·00
44—North Bay	9	8·9	55	87·5	19·7	.....	4·7	14·1	5·6	17·25	12·50–15·00d
45—Sudbury	8·7	8·4	44	83·7	19·7	15	3·9	13·8	5·9	17·75	11·50–15·75d
46—Cobalt	8·9	8·9	45·6	85	16·7	.....	5	13·3	5·7	19·00	13·50
47—Timmins	8·7	8·7	43·1	86·4	20·9	18	4·8	13·6	5·5	19·50	13·00–17·00d
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·6	8·5	43·9	84	20·5	.....	4·2	13·1	5·3	17·00	10·50–13·00d
49—Port Arthur	8·2	8·1	43·8	82·3	18·6	20	4·5	12·9	5·3	16·50	11·75–14·75d
50—Fort William	8·4	8·4	43·7	83·1	20·1	18	4·6	12·2	5·2	16·80	11·75–14·75d
Manitoba (average)	**9·1**	**9·0**	**45·0**	**82·3**	**18·9**	**14·5**	**4·0**	**13·3**	**5·6**	**20·600**	**9·250**
51—Winnipeg	9·1	8·9	42·2	81·7	18·5	14	4·3	12·5	5·7	20·00	6·25–14·25h
52—Brandon	9·1	9·0	47·7	82·9	19·2	15	3·7	14·1	5·4	.....	5·50–11·00h
Saskatchewan (average)	**9·4**	**9·5**	**45·4**	**80·9**	**19·4**	**18·5**	**4·0**	**14·2**	**5·4**	.....	**8·675**
53—Regina	9·3	9·6	46·4	81·5	19·1	15	3·3	13·7	5·6	.....	5·50–13·00h
54—Prince Albert	9·7	9·5	42·4	81·7	20·4	.....	4·5	14·3	5·7	.....	9·00–10·00h
55—Saskatoon	9·4	9·5	47·3	81·6	19·6	20·6	3·9	13·9	5·2	.....	7·25– 9·60h
56—Moose Jaw	9·3	9·3	45·5	78·6	18·5	20	4·4	14·7	5·2	.....	5·40– 9·65h
Alberta (average)	**9·2**	**9·2**	**44·9**	**81·6**	**17·7**	**19·3**	**4·0**	**14·2**	**5·3**	.....	**5·313**
57—Medicine Hat	9·3	9·2	41·7	81	15·8	.....	3·4	14·1	5·2	g	g
58—Drumheller	9·1	9	44·5	82·8	17·5	23	4·5	15	5·6	.....	4·50– 5·50h
59—Edmonton	9·1	9	46·5	80·5	17·9	15	4·1	13·5	5·2	g	3·25– 5·00h
60—Calgary	9	9·1	45·5	82·4	17·8	20	4·3	13·5	5·4	g	6·75– 7·75h
61—Lethbridge	9·6	9·7	46·2	81·2	19·3	.....	3·9	14·8	5·3	g	4·75– 5·00h
British Columbia (average)	**8·6**	**8·5**	**44·7**	**82·1**	**19·0**	**24·1**	**4·8**	**13·7**	**5·6**	.....	**10·811**
62—Fernie	9	9·3	47·7	82·7	17·5	.....	4·6	14·3	5	.....	.....
63—Nelson	8·9	8·9	47·3	83·6	18·3	25	5·2	14·6	5·5	.....	9·75–11·50
64—Trail	8·7	8·8	43·2	82·0	19·3	25	5·8	14·3	5·3	.....	9·25–10·25
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·8	39·9	80·4	18·1	23	4·2	12·8	5·8	.....	10·50–12·00
66—Vancouver	7·9	8	41·9	79·2	19	18	4·5	12	5·4	.....	10·50–12·00
67—Victoria	8·9	8·3	46·2	82·2	20·2	25	4	12·8	5·7	.....	10·00–12·25
68—Nanaimo	8·5	8·1	46·3	83·7	19·4	28	5	13·7	5·5	.....	9·80
69—Prince Rupert	8·6	8·5	45	83	19·8	25	5	15	6·7	.....	10·75–13·00f

(b) For prices of Welsh coal see text. (c) Calculated price per cord from price quoted. (d) Including semi-bitu
pied by workingmen; rent for 4 and 5 roomed modern houses, $25–$35 per month, semi-modern, $10–$15. (s) Delivered from
province of Quebec a provincial sales tax of 2 per cent and in the cities of Montreal and Quebec an additional municipal tax of

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1942

Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cutting, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	cents	cents	$	$	
13·450	**11·340**	**13·613**	**8·308**	**9·677**	**8·354**	**28·5**	**9·8**	**25·667**	**18·835**	
10·625	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·500**	**6·333**	**6·167**	**36·0**	**16·6**	**21·417**	**15·417**	
8·50– 9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30	10·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
9·70	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00c	30	10·4	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	15·00–20·00	10·00–17·00	3
12·50	8·00– 9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00– 8·00	7·00– 9·00	5·00– 6·00	30	10	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
11·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
12·78	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·560**	**7·500**	**7·503c**	**20·0**	**8·8**	**19·00–25·08**	**12·00–16·00**	7
13·138	**8·560**	**10·750**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**9·000**	**28·8**	**9·8**	**24·125**	**17·375**	
12·05g	8·00g	9·00–10·00g	6·00g	7·00g	g	31	9·8	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	8
13·50	9·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	8·00–10·00c	26·5	9·7	18·00–27·00	16·00–20·00	9
13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	23·00	16·00	11
13·667*	**12·610***	**13·657***	**8·750***	**9·871***	**5·728***	**27·3**	**9·4**	**24·714**	**18·250**	
12·00	13·33c	13·33c	12·00c	12·00c	8·25c	26	9·5	23·00–33·00	.....	12
14·25	8·00	12·00c	6·00	10·00c	8·00c	.....	9·6	23·00–31·00	17·00–23·00	13
14·75	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	.....	9·6	23·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	14
13·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·2	.....	.....	15
13·00–13·50	14·00	15·35	10·00	11·35	11·35	.....	8·9	18·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	16
13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·6	.....	.....	17
15·50	.....	11·25c	.....	8·25c	.....	29	9·4	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
12·50–13·00	17·33c	18·67c	10·00	11·00	11·00–13·00c	27	9·3	24·00–34·00	20·00–23·00	19
14·00	11·00–13·00	12·00–14·00	6·50	7·50	.....	.....	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
14·212	**12·542**	**14·906**	**9·75**	**11·465**	**10·050**	**26·6**	**9·6**	**27·306**	**20·269**	
14·00	13·00	14·00	9·000	10·00	7·00– 8·00	.....	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	21
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	18·00–26·00	15·00–18·00	22
14·00	12·00	16·00	11·00	12·00c	13·00c	25	9·4	25·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	23
13·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	11·00	25	9·5	18·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	24
15·00–15·50	11·00	12·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	22	9·5	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
.....	16·00	17·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	20	9·4	25·00–32·50	15·00–22·50	26
14·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	20·00–28·00	16·00–22·00	27
13·75	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	9·2	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	28
13·00–13·50g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9·7	20·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	29
13·50g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	25	9·7	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	30
13·00	16·50–18·50	17·00–19·00	13·00	13·50	.....	25	9·4	28·00–36·00	17·00–28·00	31
14·00g	g	15·00c	g	10·00–11·00c	g	28	9·4	23·00–33·00	18·00–25·00	32
.....	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	.....	.....	9·5	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·1	24·00–30·00	18·00–24·00	34
14·00	13·00–16·00	15·00–18·00	11·00–12·00	13·00–14·00	.....	.....	9·5	22·00–35·00	18·00–24·00	35
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	20·00–28·00	16·00–20·00	36
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	21·00–27·00	15·00–21·00	37
14·00–14·50g	g	18·00g	g	16·00g	g	25	9·6	27·00–37·00	22·00–27·00	38
15·00g	g	16·00–18·00g	g	11·00–14·00g	8·00–12·00g	27	9·7	24·00–32·00	20·00–24·00	39
14·00g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	40
14·00–15·50g	g	18·00c	g	14·00c	7·00–10·00c	25	9·5	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
14·50g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·2	21·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	43
15·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	.....	.....	44
15·50–16·50	.....	15·75–16·50c	.....	10·50c	10·50c	30	9·9	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	30	10	.....	.....	46
.....	11·00	12·00	8·75	9·75	.....	35	9·6	p	p	57
12·00	9·00	12·75	.....	.....	11·00	26	9·7	22·00–32·00	16·00–22·00	48
15·50	10·50	11·75	8·00	9·25	.....	30	9·9	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	49
15·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30	9·8	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	50
14·625	.....	.....	**8·275**	**9·125**	**8·313**	**31·5**	**9·9**	**26·750**	**19·500**	
14·00–15·00	.....	.....	7·00–10·50	8·00–11·50	8·50– 9·75	35	9·9	26·00–37·00	18·00–26·00	51
12·50–17·00	.....	.....	7·80	8·50	7·50	28	9·9	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
.....	.....	.....	**7·250**	**9·250**	**10·000**	**28·5**	**10·6**	**27·875**	**26·000**	
.....	.....	.....	8·00– 9·50	9·00–10·50	10·00	27	10·1	28·00–37·00	20·00–28·00	53
.....	.....	.....	5·00– 5·50	6·50– 7·00	.....	30	10·1	20·00–29·00	15·00–21·00	54
.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	7·00–11·00	8·00	29	10	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	11·00–12·00c	12·00c	28	9·9	25·00–30·00	17·00–20·00	56
.....	.....	.....	**5·000**	**6·000**	**4·250**	**27·8**	**10·2**	**26·125**	**18·625**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	10·3	22·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·50	30	10·6	r	r	58
g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30	10	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	59
g	g	g	g	g	g	26	10·1	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
g	g	g	g	g	4·00g	25	10·2	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	61
10·750	.....	.....	**9·031**	**8·321**	**4·938**	**34·2**	**10·6**	**23·313**	**17·688**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·9	16·00	14·00	62
10·50	.....	.....	8·00– 9·00	9·50–10·25	.....	40	10·7	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
.....	.....	.....	8·50– 9·75	9·50–11·25	.....	40	10·6	27·00–32·00v	22·00–25·00v	64
10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·9	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·00	30	10	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
11·00	.....	.....	7·50	9·00	7·50	30	10·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	4·75	.....	10·6	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
.....	.....	.....	11·00	12·00	.....	35	11	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

minous. (f) Higher price is for coal in sacks. (g) Natural gas used extensively. (r) Few six-roomed houses occumines. (v) Workingmen's houses are mostly of four and five rooms; modern, $24–$28, semi-modern, $20–$24. * In the 2 per cent are not included in the prices of fuel. † Revised to Sept. 1940; deduct 50 cents bagging charge.

114·9; August, 117·7; September, 119·4; October, 120·1; November, 121·4; December, 120·6; January, 1942, 119·9; February, 120·3; March, 120·6; April, 120·6; May, 120·9; June, 121·8.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of the cost-of-living and wholesale prices since the beginning of the present war compared with the trend in the period of 1914-1922.

Wholesale Prices

The index number of Wholesale Prices calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices during 1926 as 100 was 95·8 for June as compared with 95·2 for May; 90·0 for June 1941; 81·6 for June, 1940; and 72·3 for August, 1939. The animal products group advanced 2·6 per cent during the month and vegetable products 0·7 per cent. Other group changes in the chief component materials classification were slight. The increase in the general index between August, 1939, and June, 1942, was 32·5 per cent. The index of Canadian farm products advanced 39·6 per cent during the same period, consumers' goods 32·0 per cent, and producers' goods 33·0 per cent. The increase in the general index between July 1914, and May, 1917, was 85·2 per cent.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-six staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except the following, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers; milk, bread, shoulder of veal, leg roast of pork, unsliced bacon, dairy butter, evaporated apples, vinegar and coal oil. Information as to the prices of the foregoing, with the exception of milk and bread, is obtained by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The prices of milk, bread, fuel and the rates for rent are obtained by the Bureau of Statistics and by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

By Order in Council P.C. 8965, dated November 21, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1462), the price ceiling established by P. C. 8527 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1371) was extended to rentals charged for all real property, the order to be administeed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Under authority conferred by Order in Council P. C. 5003 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 995) the Board from time to time had fixed maximum rentals for housing accommodation in certain of the cities in the list on page 748. In these cities the maximum rentals already fixed continue unchanged, based in some cases on those in effect on January 2, 1940, and in the others on those in effect on January 2, 1941. The former are Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Thetford Mines, Kingston, Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Nanaïmo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria; the latter are Truro, Moncton, Brockville, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. In all other cases the maximum rental for any housing accommodation is the rental which was in effect on October 11, 1941. Provision is made under the orders of the Board for variation of the maximum rentals for any accommodation under certain special circumstances affecting the accommodation.

Retail Prices

Retail prices of beef averaged considerably higher at the beginning of June, than for the previous month and smaller increases were recorded also in the prices of other meats. During May the Wartime Prices and Trade Board set new maximum wholesale prices which took account of seasonal variations as between grass-fed cattle and the more costly winter-fed cattle, when a shortage of beef threatened in Canada. Beef cattle were being exported to the United States in large numbers at prices with which Canadian processors could not compete and enable the retail prices in Canada to be held under the ceiling established last autumn when grass-fed cattle were being marketed. See LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 681. Sirloin steak averaged 36·8 cents per pound at June 1, as compared with 34·7 cents at May 1, and 33·8 cents at December 1, 1941. Fresh pork advanced from 33·3 cents at the beginning of

May to 33·6 cents at the beginning of June while bacon was fractionally higher at 43·4 cents.

The price of fresh eggs, 35·4 cents per dozen, was slightly higher at June 1, than at May 1. The price at June 1, 1941, was 27·4 cents per dozen. The price of creamery butter at 39·3 cents per pound was the same as at May 1 as compared with 34·9 cents for June, 1941. Production during the first five months of 1942 was about 10 per cent less than for the similar period during 1941. The figures as to production during June, 1942, were two per cent greater however than for June, 1941. By an order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board effective May 1, 1942, the ceiling prices on milk and dairy products were reorganized with a view to leaving a more equitable and balanced price structure. The price of cheese which had declined at May 1 showed further decline at June 1, when the average was 35·3 cents per pound as compared with 36·5 cents at April 1. Higher prices for onions were reported from most localities and the Dominion average price was 7·7 cents as compared with 7·2 cents the previous month. Potatoes averaged 42·9 cents for 15 pounds at June 1, 40·9 cents at May 1, and 25·1 cents at June 1, 1941. The prices of bananas which averaged 14·2 cents at June 1 have advanced gradually since the beginning of the year when the average was 11·1 cents per pound.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of June, 1942; Halifax $18.50; Charlottetown $17.90; Saint John $18.50; Quebec $16.50; Three Rivers $17.25; Sherbrooke $18.75; St. Hyacinthe $17.50; Montreal $17.75; Kingston $18.50; Belleville $18.50; Oshawa $18; St. Catharines $18; Hamilton $17.50; Brantford $17.75.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables which appear quarterly give the official and certain other index numbers of the cost-of-living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries.

Since these tables are compiled from British and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

Great Britain

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 200 at May 1, a rise of 0·5 per cent for the month. Food prices were practically unchanged, as were also rent, clothing and fuel and light. In the "other items" group, however, there was a rise of 12 per cent for the month due chiefly to the average advance of about 37 per cent in prices of tobacco and cigarettes following the increased rates of duty provided in the recent Budget.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics, Department, on the base 1926-1930=1,000, was 1,357 for March, as compared with 1,352 for February. All groups were slightly higher or unchanged from the February level, except for a slight decline in vegetable foods.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1926-1930=1,000, was 1,078 for March, as compared with 1,080 for February. The decline was due to lower prices for vegetable foods.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 98·8 for May, an increase of 0·1 per cent for the month. For this period, increases were recorded in seven groups, declines in three, but in no group did the change amount to as much as one half of one per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1935-1939 =100, was 116·0 at May 15, an advance of 0·8 per cent for the month, due principally to an increase of 1·7 per cent in food prices.

A special survey was made June 2 "to ascertain the immediate effect of the General Maximum Price Regulation, which became applicable in retail trade on May 18. The order provided that prices of most of the goods purchased by moderate income families be reduced to the highest level that prevailed in March." This survey showed that the index number at June 2, was 115·9 a decline of 0·1 per cent from the May 15 level. "This is the first time that the index of the cost of living has shown any decrease since November, 1940."

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Great Britain		Newfoundland	Eire	Germany	South Africa	Sweden	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	Foods, 69 cities Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Cost of Living, Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Foods	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living Bombay	Cost of Living Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	1935–1939	1935–1939	1935–1939	1935–1939	1923	July 1914	July 1914	October 1938	July 1914	1913–1914	1938=1000	July 1914	July 1933 –June 1934	July 1914	1923–1927=1000	1926–1930=1000
1913	88·3	79·7	(c) 79·9	(c) 70·7		(b)	(b)		(c)					(c)		
1914—July	(a) 91·9	(a) 80·0	(h) 83·9	(h) 72·6	61·3	100	100		100		(a) 814	100				628
1915—July	(a) 92·7	(a) 81·6	(h) 83·9	(h) 74·0	61·0	132	125				(a) 855					(a) 676
1916—July	(a) 103·3	(a) 88·3	(h) 100·6	(h) 82·4	65·4	161	148				(a) 908					(a) 724
1917—July	(a) 133·3	(a) 104·5	(h) 125·4	(h) 97·8	77·6	204	180				(a) 996					(a) 786
1918—July	(a) 152·8	(a) 118·3	(h) 149·6	(h) 118·0	(e) 90·5	210	203				(a) 1064	219				(a) 850
1919—July	(a) 163·3	(a) 130·0	(e) 148·5	(e) 121·0	102·4	209	208				(a) 1177	257				(a) 912
1920—July	(a) 188·1	(a) 150·5	(e) 185·0	(e) 149·4	122·6	258	252				(a) 1458	270				(a) 1019
1921—July	(a) 143·9	(a) 132·5	(i) 129·2	(i) 125·3	101·3	220	219				(a) 1320	236			(a) 977	(a) 1034
1922—July	(a) 121·9	(a) 121·3	(e) 121·0	(e) 119·5	97·2	180	184				(a) 1101	190		(a) 236		(a) 952
1926—July	(a) 133·3	(a) 121 8	(e) 137·8	(e) 126·4	103·4	161	170		182	142·4	(a) 1063	172		(a) 199	(a) 1015	(a) 1010
1928—July	(a) 131·5	(a) 120·5	(e) 129·7	(e) 122·1	100·3	157	165		173	152·6	(a) 1069	173		(a) 184	(a) 1004	(a) 1006
1929—July	(a) 134·7	(a) 121·7	(e) 131·3	(e) 122·1	100·3	149	161		174	154·4	(a) 1066	169		(a) 181	(a) 1044	(j) 1003
1930—July	(a) 131·5	(a) 120·8	(e) 128·1	(e) 120·3	95·8	141	155		168	149·3	(a) 1041	164		(a) 155	(g) 963	(f) 980
1933—July	(a) 84·9	(a) 94·4	(e) 82·2	(e) 90·8	75·7	118	138		(f) 149	118·7	(a) 932	153		143	(g) 771	(f) 796
1937—July	103·7	101·5	106·3	(e) 102·8	88·9	140	155		(f) 170	126·2	(a) 965	162	107	172	(g) 872	(f) 927
1938—July	104·7	102·6	98·5	(e) 100·9	86·5	146	159	(k) 100·0	(f) 173	126·8	997	166	106	199	(g) 914	950
1939—July	99·0	100·8	94·3	(e) 98·6	84·9	139	156	(k) 104·4	(f) 173	127·3	996	169	105	221	(g) 932	987
1940—July	105·3	105·6	97·4	(e) 100·5	87·5	168	187			132	1036	193	113	267	(g) 944	1027
1941—January	109·7	108·3	97·8	100·7	86·0	172	196			132	1050	204	117	260	(g) 958	1050
February	108·8	108·2	97·9	100·8	86·1	171	197		218	132	1053		119	260		1056
March	109·0	108·2	98·4	101·2	86·3	169	197			132	1063		119	261		1057
April	110·1	108·6	100·6	102·2	86·9	170	198			132	1072	219	121	(j) 263	(g) 947	1061
May	109·7	109·4	102·1	102·9	87·4	171	200	116·8	220	133	1078		122	(j) 265		1069
June	112·5	110·5	105·9	104·6	88·5	170	200			134	1083		122			1069
July	116·6	111·9	106·7	105·3	88·9	167	199	121·9		136	1095	(j) 219	126	(j) 263	(g) 945	1069
August	121·3	113·7	108·0	108·2	89·4	167	199	123·6	228	136	1089		131	(j) 263		1073
September	123·3	114·7	110·7	108·1	90·8	166	199	126·2		133	1091		129	(j) 261		1080
October	123·2	115·5	111·6	109·3	92·0	165	199	128·2			1096	(j) 221	125			1080
November	125·4	116·3	113·1	110·2	92·9	165	200	129·9	237		1105		126			1094
December	123·8	115·8	113·1	110·5	93·4	165	201	131·6			1106					1100
1942—January	122·3	115·4	116·2	112·0	94·5	163	200	131·4			1135					1095
February	123·1	115·7	116·8	112·9	95·1	163	200	133·8	237		1143					1080
March	123·7	115·9	118·6	114·3	96·1	162	200	135·6			1150					1078
April	123·7	115·9	119·6	115·1	97·1	160	199	136·8								
May	124·3	116·1	121·6	116·0	97·3	160	200	136·3								
June	126·2	116·7						136·7								

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month (h) December. (i) September. (j) Calculated from percentage change shown by Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of League of Nations. (k) October.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States	Great Britain		Germany	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Board of Trade	Statistics	Federal Statistical Bureau	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	200	45	400	78	188	43			180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	1930	1867-1877	1913	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	October, 1900	1928-1929=1000	1936-1930=1000
		(c)			(d)		(b)	(b)				
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	.....	85·0	100	.....	1125	.....	132	.....	.....
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	.....	82·4	.....	100	(a) 1090	100	(a) 126	.....	(a) 748
1915—July	70·3	.....	69·3	.....	106·4	.....	.....	(a) 1204	.....	(a) 128	.....	.....
1916—July	81·4	.....	83·4	.....	130·5	.....	.....	(a) 1379	.....	(a) 155	.....	.....
1917—July	118·6	.....	123·0	.....	176·9	.....	.....	(a) 1583	.....	(a) 196	.....	.....
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	.....	193·1	.....	.....	(a) 1723	(a) 237	(a) 259	.....	.....
1919—July	129·8	136·15	141·1	.....	206·4	.....	.....	1810	(a) 222	(a) 312	.....	.....
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	.....	254·6	.....	.....	2613	221	(a) 343	.....	.....
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	.....	158·2	.....	178·6	1688	200	(a) 265	.....	.....
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	.....	134·0	.....	161·3	1423	190	(a) 289	.....	.....
1926—July	(e) 100·1	98·09	99·5	.....	126·0	133·1	145·0	1368	149	(a) 237	.....	.....
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	.....	120·8	141·6	144·1	1335	147	(a) 227	.....	(a) 994
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	.....	115·2	137·8	142·8	1289	145	(a) 220	(i) 1000	(a) 988
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	99·7	94·4	125·1	125·8	1121	124	(a) 181	.....	(a) 963
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	86·8	81·7	93·9	91·7	1072	100	(a) 180	(i) 815	(a) 904
1937—July	87·6	91·86	87·9	111·5	105·6	106·4	112·4	1141	106	(a) 238	941	(a) 1021
1938—July	78·6	79·04	78·8	100·6	91·1	105·6	106·4	1160	100	254	936	1035
1939—July	72·6	69·89	75·4	98·1	88·7	107·0	106·5	1123	100	270	895	1065
1940—July	82·6	77·87	77·7	139·7	129·5	111	141	1269	115	306	1012	1205
1941—January	84·6	78·96	80·8	149·5	134·9	111	167	1333	117	313	1034	1275
February	85·2	79·10	80·6	150·0	136·3	112	168	1332	116	317	1013	1280
March	85·9	79·99	81·5	150·8	138·0	112	170	1345	120	322	1009	1288
April	86·6	81·10	83·2	150·9	141·1	112	175	1361	122	324	1018	1293
May	88·5	82·19	84·9	151·3	143·5	112	181	1364	123	326	1022	1303
June	90·0	85·18	87·1	152·4	144·4	112	184	1367	127	331	1022	1312
July	91·1	86·83	88·8	153·2	145·3	112	188	1398	140	329	1044	1332
August	91·8	88·62	90·3	153·2	145·1	113	189	1419	144	330	1070	1328
September	93·2	89·53	91·8	154·3	145·5	113	191	1433	145	330	1089	1332
October	93·8	89·77	92·4	154·6	143·7	.....	193	1466	152	337	.....	1345
November	94·0	89·82	92·5	155·2	145·5	.....	198	1483	162	340	.....	1357
December	93·6	89·27	93·6	155·9	146·5	.....	199	1475	.....	347	.....	1377
1942—January	94·3	91·00	96·0	156·4	148·6	.....	.....	1488	.....	.....	.....	1361
February	94·6	91·61	96·7	158·5	153·4	.....	.....	1494	.....	.....	.....	1352
March	95·1	91·79	97·6	158·8	153·5	.....	.....	1496	.....	.....	.....	1357
April	95·0	91·82	98·7	159·6	154·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	95·2	92·13	98·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (g) Until end of 1927 "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1926, the number o commodities was 236; from January 1926, to December, 1933, 502; and since January, 1934, the number is 567. (i) Average for twelve months ending June.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

British Columbia Appeal Court Upholds Grant of *Mandamus* to Enforce Payment of Old-Age Pension

WITH Chief Justice McDonald dissenting, the British Columbia Court of Appeal on April 14 upheld a decision of Mr. Justice Manson in British Columbia Supreme Court granting a *mandamus* to compel the payment of a pension pursuant to the Dominion and British Columbia Old Age Pensions Acts (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1942, p. 378). The respondent's pension had been stopped by the Workmen's Compensation Board, which administers the Act, on the ground that he had made a transfer of property contrary to Regulation 23 under the Dominion Act. The lower court held that the transfer had been made in discharge of a legal debt and was therefore not "voluntary" as Regulation 23 specifies. Moreover, a writ of *mandamus* was proper since the Board was not a general agent of the Crown but an agent of the legislature set up for a definite purpose, and the funds it was disbursing, though public funds, were specifically allocated for the purpose.

The majority, through Mr. Justice O'Halloran, upheld the lower court decision that a transfer of property in discharge of a *bona fide* debt is not voluntary. It was held, moreover, that in the present case the transfer would not have needed the Board's approval even if it had been voluntary. If Regulation 23 is not to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, it must be interpreted as requiring the Board's approval for a transfer only when the income value of the property affects the retention of the pension. Since the income value of the property concerned was much less than the amount which may be held in conjunction with the maximum pension, the respondent's right to the full pension was not affected by his surrender of title. The fact that the Board had stopped the pension entirely instead of reducing it showed that its reason was not that the transfer was "voluntary" but that it was under the impression that all transfers were prohibited.

The Board had, moreover, rendered itself subject to *mandamus* since it has refused the performance of an express duty. Chief Justice McDonald held that *mandamus* lies only where there is no other remedy, but the majority disagreed with this interpretation. The writ of *mandamus*, it was held, was brought into being to remedy defects in the administration of justice, and though the granting of it is discretionary if there is a convenient alternative remedy, the fundamental consideration is the speedy and efficacious administration of justice.

Claims of the appellant Board that public funds cannot be reached by *mandamus* and that the Board is a servant of the Crown were rejected. The question of "reaching public funds" by *mandamus* did not properly arise, since the money had been appropriated and was available, and the difficulty arose merely because the Board refused to apply it as the statutes imperatively required it to do. At the same time, the Court was not attempting to command the Crown, but on the contrary, was acting to compel the servants of the Crown to obey the Crown's commands. *Rex ex rel Lee v. Workmen's Compensation Board,* (1942) 2 Western Weekly Reports 129.

Quebec Appeal Court Upholds Conviction under Section 502A of Criminal Code for Dismissal of Union Members

The Quebec Court of King's Bench on June 27 dismissed the appeal of Society Brand Clothes, Limited, against a decision of Mr. Justice Archambault, acting as Magistrate, whereby the company was convicted on March 27 of violating Section 502A of the Criminal Code and fined $300 including costs. The prosecution of the Company and four of its officers followed the dismissal of six workers who had become members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The charges against the four officers were dismissed and the Company held responsible for the offence.

Section 502A of the Criminal Code, which was enacted in 1939, declares

"guilty of an offence punishable on indictment or on summary conviction before two justices, and liable on conviction, if an individual, to a fine not exceeding $100 or to three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, and if a company or corporation, to a fine not ecexeding $1,000"

any employer or his agent who "wrongfully and without lawful authority" refuses to employ or dismisses from his employment any person for the sole reason that such person is a member of a lawful trade union or of a lawful association or combination of workmen or who seeks by threat of dismissal or by dismissal to compel workmen to abstain from belonging to a lawful trade union.

The principal grounds of appeal were:

(1) That the offences created by S. 502A are not indictable offences, that is criminal offences, but merely simple offences (infractions) and consequently the trial and conviction under Part XVI of the Criminal Code was bad; and

(2) That the trial Judge was wrong in interpreting the words "sole reason" in the section as meaning the "principal reason," "determining cause" or "causa causans."

Regarding the first ground of appeal, it was pointed out by the Court that numerous sections of the Code provide for the trial of an indictable offence by summary proceedings and that nowhere in the Code is there any provision for the trial of a simple offence or infraction by indictment. If an offence may be prosecuted on indictment, it is an indictable offence and "does not lose that character because it is also punishable on summary conviction." (Barclay, J.)

As to the second ground of appeal, relating to the meaning to be given to the word "sole", Mr. Justice Bond expressed his opinion thus:

"the learned Magistrate was right in holding as he did that the determining cause is to be looked at. It is true in the present case that a number of other causes are set out by the Appellant which *might* have determined the Appellant to dismiss these employees: such as for example, insubordination, inefficiency, wasting time. But the striking fact emerges that none of these grounds were acted upon until after the employee had joined the Union. That was the proximate cause or *causa causans*, or sole cause, for the prior conditions were potential and remained such until the efficient or determining cause arose and was given effect...

"To hold that the mere co-existence of other potential causes which had not been acted upon or become effective to bring about a dismissal, precludes the Article from being applicable, would be a strange construction. It would for all practicable purposes render it nugatory, and moreover, would fail to give effect to the provisions of the Interpretation Act, R.S.C. 1927, Ch. 1, Section 15,"

that every Act shall be deemed remedial and "shall accordingly receive such fair, large and liberal construction and interpretation as will best ensure the attainment of the object of the Act and of such provision or enactment, according to its true intent, meaning and spirit."

In Mr. Justice Bond's words,

"The effect of Article 502A could always be thwarted by invoking some minor dereliction as a concomitant cause depriving the Article of any effect."

Mr. Justice Barclay was of the same opinion:

"If the proof establishes that the *real* reason for the dismissal of an employee, or the refusal to employ him, is the fact that he belongs to a union, then such action is wrongful and without lawful authority, although an attempt be made to show that there also existed several other possible reasons.

"If the fact that an employee belonged to a union is the *real* reason for his dismissal, it is not one of several reasons but the only real reason for the dismissal."

The right of the workers to freedom of association is now recognized by all, said Mr. Justice Francœur. Questions of contracts, wages, etc., are within provincial jurisdiction but if any one seeks by the means described in Section 502A, to prevent a workman being employed, his conduct is criminal and as such a matter for the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Justice Francœur stated that whether their union membership was the "sole reason" for the dismissal of the men depended on the evidence and the statement of the trial Judge as to the facts should be accepted. The evidence showed that the six workmen had been dismissed some days after they joined the union and that three of them had been told that the only reason for their dismissal was their membership in the union. They were competent workmen and had given satisfaction for several years. He agreed with Mr. Justice Archambault in holding that the court must interpret the words, "sole reason" so as to ensure that the purpose of the legislation is realized and that the words as used in this section mean the determining cause. *Society Brand Clothes Limited v. the King*, Quebec Court of King's Bench (Appeal Side), June 27, 1942.

Quebec Appeal Court Modifies Injunction Restraining Union's Activities During Strike

By a judgment delivered on June 26, 1942, the Quebec Court of King's Bench modified an injunction granted by the Montreal Superior Court on December 31, 1938 restraining officials and members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union from interfering with the business of the Ideal Dress Company.

The proceedings arose out of a strike called by the union on November 25, 1937, to protest the alleged dismissal of certain employees for union activities and the refusal of the Company to negotiate a collective agreement with the union. During the strike the Company's premises were picketed and on December 11, 1937 it obtained an interim ex parte injunction which was renewed from time to time, and which on January 4 the Court ruled was not intended to prevent all picketing.

On December 31, 1938 an interlocutory injunction was granted in favour of the Company on the ground that the latter would suffer a greater inconvenience if the injunction were not issued and if the case was later decided in its favour then the union would suffer if the injunction were wrongly issued. (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 236).

Permission to appeal was given to the union on January 3, 1939 but the case was delayed by the death of one of the official stenographers before his notes were transcribed so that much of the evidence had to be reheard in the lower court. When the appeal was

finally heard in 1942 the strike had long since ceased, but in the opinion of Mr. Justice Barclay "mere lapse of time should not be considered a cure for any ill which may have originally existed." Mr. Justice McDougall, on the other hand, was inclined to dismiss the appeal on the ground that "the strike has long since been settled and the necessity for any interlocutory injunction order is exhausted." He added that "Courts are not called upon to give opinions but to render judgments." However, he later decided that his objections were not of sufficient weight to justify a formal dissent from the opinions of the other members of the Court who all agreed completely with Mr. Justice Barclay's judgment.

The injunction granted by the Superior Court prohibited

> "any interference with the respondents' business, watching or besetting in any way, all picketing, all inducing or soliciting of the respondents' employees to leave the respondents ....and all organization in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, to commit any of these acts."

Mr. Justice Barclay in delivering judgment declared that since the evidence failed to establish which side started the disturbances which occurred during the strike, there was nothing to justify such a comprehensive injunction which had the effect of "paralysing completely all possible acts of the appellants, legal or illegal." He went on to say—

> "under our law as it at present stands.... employees have the right to strike which constitutes *per se* an interference with the respondents' business; they have the right peaceably to counsel and urge other workers to go on strike or to join a union; they may watch and beset for the purpose of obtaining information; peaceful picketing is not prohibited so long as it does not constitute a common-law nuisance; and organizing on the part of workmen to accomplish legal ends.... is encouraged by our most recent Provincial law. There was no valid reason given for denying to the appellants these rights and, in order to protect the respondents it was not necessary to deny them."

The Court held, moreover, that in examining an application for an injunction of this nature, a Court should consider first whether

> "the injunction was a first step in the prosecution of a scheme to beat the strike and maintain an open shop, or was really necessary to protect the respondents' property."

The fact that a strike-breaking fund had been collected from the members of an employers' association before the strike had a bearing on this question. Secondly, an applicant seeking protection of this sort from the civil courts "must show that his conduct is fair and honest and free from any taint of fraud or illegality." The fact that the Company called two ex-convicts as witnesses to prove that violence had been committed and the further fact that the evidence failed to establish which side started the violence prejudiced the Company's position in this respect.

In the opinion of Justice Barclay "an injunction should be the last not the first remedy" for industrial disturbances. He went on to say:

> "Collective bargaining, the existence of trade unions and the right to strike as a means of obtaining demands are now all recognized by our law....By far the greatest remedy for non-observance of the law is the calling of a strike. The right to strike, being an exceptional right, must of course be exercised within strict limits, but the calling of any strike is bound to create bad feeling and to give rise to some disorder; no union, however perfect, should be held responsible for all cases of disorder nor be enjoined as soon as any disorder occurs."

The modified injunction granted by the Court stipulated that the appellants be restrained from causing a nuisance near the respondents' premises, and in particular from conduct likely to attract groups of persons to the premises or to deter persons from approaching, viewing or entering the place of business. The appellants were also forbidden to molest or intimidate the respondents' employees or applicants for employment, and to watch or beset the respondents' premises to compel them to do anything they are not obliged to do, or to refrain from doing anything they are at liberty to do. Subject to the foregoing, the right of the appellants to attend in reasonable numbers to give or secure information was upheld. The appeal was granted with costs. *Shane et al and Lupovitch et al,* Quebec Court of King's Bench, June 26, 1942.

Action for Workmen's Compensation under Saskatchewan Law not Barred to Railway Workers Resident in Alberta.

An interesting case concerning workmen's compensation for railway employees, who were residents of Alberta, came before the District Court at Swift Current in Saskatchewan. In these two provinces, statutes enacted in 1908 and 1911, respectively, continued to apply to men in train and engine service after the enactment of the Workmen's Compensation Act setting up a provincial Accident Fund. In Alberta the earlier statute no longer covers railway employees. Compensation is payable by the Workmen's Compensation Board and the workman has no right of action against his employer. But in Saskatchewan, certain classes of railway workers may bring actions for damages in the Courts in accordance with the earlier Act.

On June 2, Judge W. O. Smythe dismissed, with costs, motions by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that actions for damages by three of its employees be barred. The plaintiffs, who resided in Alberta, were employed by the Company on work that was

performed partly in that province and partly in Saskatchewan and were injured in accidents in the latter province. The Company had reported the accidents to the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board. The Court pointed out that this step might have been taken because the plaintiffs lived in Alberta or because the compensation appeared to be higher under the Saskatchewan Act. The three plaintiffs issued writs in the District Court at Swift Current, thereby electing to take advantage of the provisions of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act, 1911.

After the writs were served, the Company applied to the Alberta Board for a hearing on the question whether Desharnais, one of the plaintiffs, was at the time of the accident a workman within the meaning of the Act and entitled to compensation, and settling the amount of such compensation. The Company also obtained a stay of the Saskatchewan proceedings pending the hearing before the Alberta Board. The plaintiffs did not appear at the hearing and were not represented. The Alberta Board found that the accident came within the provisions of the Alberta Act and that the employee was entitled to compensation.

The Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act, 1911, dealing with accidents occurring in Saskatchewan gives the injured party the right to elect between action under the Act or action at common law and the Court found that he could not be deprived of this right by a statute of Alberta when the accident occurred in Saskatchewan. Judge Smythe stated:

"It is contended by the Company defendant that as the plaintiffs are residents of Alberta they are bound by the laws of Alberta, and that the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act reads into their contracts that they shall have remedy only under the said Workmen's Compensation Act. Our Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act, however makes any contract whereby a workman relinquishes any right to compensation from an employer for personal injury, arising out of and in the course of his employment, for the purposes of this Act, void and of no effect. If the workman cannot directly relinquish his rights he cannot do so indirectly, through an Act of the Alberta Legislature or otherwise."

The Court held that the plaintiffs clearly had the right of action, and no foreign legislation could deprive the Saskatchewan Court of its jurisdiction, much less could a foreign Government Board do so.

Under the Saskatchewan Act, no option was given to the defendant Company and it could not, by electing its own tribunal and taking the initiative, which properly belonged to the plaintiffs, deprive them of their right of action in the Saskatchewan Court.

A further claim of the Company that the actions of two of the plaintiffs were barred on the ground that they were not issued within six months was held to be not well founded. *Desharnais v. C.P.R., Shaw v. C.P.R., Harrison v. C.P.R.* (1942) 2 Western Weekly Reports 375.

Maintenance Men in Buildings Leased to Firms in Inter-State Commerce Subject to U.S. Fair Labour Standards Act

On June 1, the United States Supreme Court upheld decisions of Circuit Courts of Appeals in two cases in which workers engaged in the maintenance of loft buildings leased to firms manufacturing clothing for inter-state commerce were held to be subject to the Fair Labour Standards Act. The workmen concerned were firemen, electricians, elevator operators, watchmen and porters and the suits were initially brought by the Administrators who sought to enjoin the petitioners from paying wages lower than those fixed by the Act. The Court divided eight to one.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter, in delivering the opinion, pointed out that the Act provides that an employer must pay prescribed minimum wages "to each of his employees who is engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce," and that "an employee shall be deemed to have been engaged in the production of goods if such employee was employed..... in any process or occupation necessary to the production thereof". The petitioners asserted that they themselves are not engaged in inter-state commerce since the building industry of which they are a part is purely local in nature, but this argument was rejected on the ground that "the provisions of the Act expressly make its application dependent upon the character of the employees' activities." They also submitted that the workers must participate in the physical process of making the goods before they can be regarded as engaged in their production, but it was held that this reasoning conflicts with the clause which provides that all workers are covered who are engaged "in any process or occupation necessary to the production". The work of the employees in the present cases "had such a close and immediate tie with the process of production for commerce, and was therefore so much an essential part of it, that the employees are to be regarded as engaged in an occupation 'necessary to the production' ". A final argument of the petitioners that their buildings were "service establishments" and thus were specifically exempted from the Act was rejected since "selling space in a loft building is not the equivalent of selling services to consumers". *Kirschbaum v. Walling, etc.; Arsenal Building Corporation et al v. Same,* Wage and Hour Reporter, Vol. 5, No. 23, p. 442.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of June continued to show important expansion, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 13,069 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 persons, the returns being representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The reporting firms had 1,718,329 employees at June 1, as compared with 1,674,763 in the preceding month; this gain of 2·6 per cent was not equal to the average increase recorded from May 1 to June 1 in the period, 1921-1941. The unadjusted index rose from 167·4 at May 1, 1942, to 171·7 at the beginning of June, being then much higher than that of 152·9 at June 1, 1941. Since the additions to the reported working forces were smaller than usual for the time of year, the seasonally-corrected index, also at 171·7 at the date under review, showed a decline, falling from 173·7 in the preceding month. Improvement was reported in each of the provinces and in the major industrial groups at the beginning of June, 1942; the distribution of the increases among the various industries, however, differed from that ordinarily indicated.

The indexes for June 1 in recent years of the record are as follows: 1942, 171·7; 1941, 152·9; 1940, 120·9; 1939, 113·1; 1938, 111·9; 1937, 114·3 and 1936, 102·0.

The upward movement in payrolls continued at June 1, although the increase was smaller than those recently reported; this was partly due to the observance of the Victoria Day holiday, which falling in the last week in May, in many cases affected the earnings disbursed at June 1. The co-operating firms in the manufacturing, logging, mining communications, transportation, construction, services and trade divisions reported the payment of $48,526,791 at the date under review to their 1,718,329 employees; at May 1, these establishments had employed 1,674,763 persons, whose earnings in the week preceding had aggregated $47,888,745. The per capita average declined from $28.59 at May 1, to $28.24 at the beginning of June. The reduction in the latter, though partly due to a loss of earnings over the holiday, was also seasonal in character, considerable numbers of persons being taken on in the industries normally expanding in the early summer, in which the rates of pay are generally below the average; in any case, those newly added to the staffs are ordinarily paid at the lower rates. Including those in financial institutions, the persons in recorded employment at June 1 numbered 1,781,719, whose earnings for services rendered in the week preceding aggregated $50,440,521. This was an average of $28.31 per worker, a decline of 34 cents as compared with the weekly average earnings distributed by the same employers at May 1, 1942.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of July, 1942, the percentage of unemployment among trade union members stood at 2·5 in contrast with percentages of 2·4 at June 1 and 4·1 at the beginning of July, 1941. The percentage for July was based on returns compiled from 2,231 local labour organizations with a combined membership of 356,732.

Report of the Employment and Claims Offices.—Reports received by the Unemployment Insurance Commission from Employment and Claims Offices during the month of June, 1942, showed a gain over May, but a decline from the corresponding month a year ago, the main improvement in placements under the first comparison being in manufacturing and construction, and the largest losses under the second, in services, logging and agriculture. Vacancies for June, 1942, numbered 65,166, applications 130,689 and place-

ments in regular and casual employment 39,981.

Prices and the Cost of Living.—The official index of the cost of living calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices in the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 117·9 at the beginning of July as compared with 116·7 for June; 115·5 for October, 1941; 105·6 for July, 1940; and 100·8 for August, 1939. The advance at the beginning of July was due mainly to increases in the food group chiefly in the prices of potatoes, meats and eggs. At the beginning of July the index was 17 per cent higher than August, 1939, the last pre-war month, as compared with an increase of 34·3 per cent between July, 1914, and June, 1917, the equal period during the last war. The increase between October, 1941, and July, 1942, was 2·4 points. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number on the base of 1926 as 100 was 96·1 for July as compared with 95·8 for June, 91·1 for July, 1941; 82·6 for July, 1940; and 72·3 for August, 1939. The increase between August, 1939, and July, 1942, was 32·9 per cent and between July, 1914, and June, 1917 was 84·3 per cent.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 879 gives the latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business which reflects activity in the production and distribution of goods was somewhat higher for June than for the preceding month but was 2·5 per cent lower than for June, 1941. The average for the first six months of 1942 however was about five per cent higher than for the similar period during 1941. The index of production of consumers' goods was at the lowest point recorded since February, 1941, while the index of production of producers' goods continued upward. Of the principal groups of activity represented in the general index, the production of electric power in June was fractionally higher than in May and about 19 per cent higher than in June, 1941; mineral production was somewhat lower in both comparisons while manufacturing production and the distribution of goods were both in somewhat smaller volume in June than in May but were higher than in June, 1941.

The index of employment continued upward in June being 2·5 per cent higher than in May, 12 per cent higher than in June, 1941, and 43·6 per cent higher than at the outbreak of war. The movement of workers into manufacturing industries as a result of war demands continued and the index for this group showed a much greater advance, 78·6 per cent since September, 1939, than that of any other class.

Cumulative figures for the first six months of 1942 show manufacturing production to be about 9 per cent greater than for the similar period in 1941. Production of factory cheese was 66 per cent greater in this comparison while creamery butter production declined 6 per cent. Other increases were 21·7 per cent in cigarette releases, 7·9 per cent in output of boots and shoes, 35·8 per cent in the production of steel ingots, 55·8 per cent in the production of pig iron, 6·2 per cent in the production of flour. Production of coal was 12·6 per cent greater while the receipts of gold at the mint were 6·6 per cent lower. For the construction industry contracts awarded were down 37·4 per cent for the six month period and building permits 23·6 per cent. Electric power production increased 18·3 per cent, carloadings 9·4 per cent, and retail sales 17·4 per cent.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for July, 1942, was 73, involving 22,672 workers and causing time loss of 54,402 man working days, as compared with 54 disputes during June involving 16,069 workers with time loss of 41,232 days. Many of the disputes in July involved comparatively small numbers of workers for short periods but the more important were strikes of munitions factory workers at Cherrier, P.Q., welders, machinists and blacksmiths in shipyards in Vancouver, B.C., wood factory workers at Lachute Mills, P.Q., tobacco workers at Montreal, P.Q., paper products and cable workers at St. Johns, P.Q., distillery workers at Montreal, P.Q., and pulp and paper makers at Fort Frances, Ont.

In June the more important disputes involved shoe factory workers at Quebec, P.Q., welders, machinists and blacksmiths in shipyards in Vancouver, B.C., distillery workers at Montreal, P.Q., steel and steel products workers at Trenton, N.S., meat packers at Kitchener, Ont., and paper makers at Mont Rolland and St. Jerome, P.Q.

During July, 1941, there were 29 disputes involving 22,170 workers with time loss of 48,859 days, and the principal disputes involved aluminum plant workers and construction workers at Arvida, P.Q., coal miners in Nova Scotia, gold miners at Dawson in Yukon Territory, steel car plant workers at Hamilton, Ont., and cotton factory workers at Hamilton, Ont.

Of the 73 disputes during July of this year 67 were terminated, 13 in favour of workers, nine in favour of employer, nine were partially successful, one was a compromise settlement, while 35 were indefinite in result. Six disputes, involving 1,314 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Ten applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month of July and one board was established. Seven boards submitted their reports. Seven disputes were referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners for investigation and four reports were received from Commissioners during the month. Two board applications were rejected. One strike vote was ordered by the Minister of Labour, in accordance with the provisions of P.C. 7307, as amended. Five disputes were recorded as settled.

Full particulars with regard to recent proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be found in the section beginning on page 883.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1942			1941		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
Employment Index (1)		**171·7**	**167·4**	**157·4**	**152·9**	**145·5**
Unemployment percentage (trade union members) (3)	2·5	2·4	3·3	4·1	4·6	5·5
Prices, wholesale, Index (1)	**96·1**	**95·8**	**95·2**	**91·1**	**90·0**	88·8
Cost of living index (2)	**117·9**	**116·7**	**116·1**	**111·9**	**110·5**	**109·4**
Retail sales unadjusted index (2)		154·3	159·4	122·5	133·9	142·9
Retail sales adjusted index (6) (2)		150·7	149·1	135·0	134·3	134·5
Wholesale sales (2)		166·8	158·7	147·1	140·6	148·6
Common stocks index (2)	†61·4	62·8	62·0	67·5	64·0	63·9
Preferred stocks index (2)	95·7	96·5	95·4	98·5	96·8	96·3
Bond yields, Dominion, index (2)	†99·0	98·8	99·5	101·5	101·9	101·1
Physical Volume of Business Index (6) (2)		133·7	**131·8**	**138·0**	**137·1**	**134·2**
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (2)		142·3	139·0	149·2	150·4	144·7
Mineral production (2)		124·5	132·0	146·3	125·6	140·8
Manufacturing (2)		144·3	144·8	153·6	143·5	143·4
Construction (2)		159·6	97·5	130·7	286·8	178·5
Electric power (2)		146·6	146·1	130·8	123·3	129·1
DISTRIBUTION (2)		118·4	119·0	117·6	112·9	114·9
Trade employment (2)			117·6	121·2	121·8	121·6
Carloadings (2)		141·4	142·3	139·6	133·9	138·6
PRODUCERS' GOODS (2)		166·7	153·5	160·5	159·9	152·7
CONSUMERS' GOODS (2)		101·8	110·5	118·0	114·8	115·9
Bank debits to individual accounts $		3,767,042,291	3,790,963,595	3,241,706,647	4,240,629,935	3,265,871,770
Bank notes in circulation (8) $		507,066,232	488,500,829	391,966,782	384,219,083	361,822,103
Bank deposits in savings $		1,598,136,326	1,555,675,615	1,488,737,875	1,466,936,129	1,695,182,121
Bank loans, commercial, etc. $		1,049,170,065	1,115,096,158	1,177,430,527	1,191,085,437	1,031,765,466
Railway—						
Car loadings, revenue freight cars (9)	264,564	266,384	261,392	252,327	255,867	245,526
Canadian National Railways, revenues $	33,133,000	31,789,000	29,687,000	25,655,000	25,642,000	26,721,000
Operating expenses $			19,369,848	18,179,223	16,373,067	16,452,831
Canadian Pacific Railway, traffic earnings $	21,926,000	21,244,666	21,522,075	19,359,000	18,496,265	19,276,671
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $		17,070,301	17 288,515	16,164,034	14,427,966	15,094,852
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles			4,891,261,000	4,256,647,000	4,380,510,000	4,386,613,000
Building permits $			8,556,122	12,904,437	11,668,324	17,099,935
Contracts awarded (10) $	32,093,400	46,756,200	23,895,000	31,954,800	85,747,500	40,875,600
Mineral production—						
Pig iron tons		167,961	171,386	102,005	125,790	113,624
Steel ingots and castings tons		254,163	272,247	197,316	209,622	206,110
Ferro-alloys tons		14,664	19,428	17,599	16,463	15,117
Gold ounces		425,067	425,160	456,650	453,987	449,185
Coal tons		1,367,563	1,299,694	1,186,694	1,179,576	1,222,976
Timber scaled in British Columbia bd. ft.		298,037,401	338,253,210	244,098,271	355,229,396	375,373,644
Flour production bbls.		1,335,177	1,481,449	2,116,896	2,117,976	2,121,397
Footwear production pairs		2,891,123	2,816,452	2,883,741	2,781,325	2,843,157
Output of central electric stations k.w.h.		3,043,200,000	3,174,764,000	2,661,145,000	2,560,060,000	2,805,394,000
Sales of insurance $		43,357,000	43,086,000	32,199,000	33,319,000	35,670,000
Newsprint production tons		242,760	251,831	293,480	273,700	284,770
Automobile prod., cars, trucks, etc.				24,654	25,753	26,585

* Many of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† Week ended July 30, 1942.

(1) Base, 1926=100. (2) Base, 1935-1939=100. (3) Figures are for the end of the preceding month.

(6) Adjusted, where necessary for seasonal variation. (8) Notes in the hands of the public.

(9) Figures for four weeks ended August 1, 1942, and corresponding previous period.

(10) MacLean's Building Review.

Decisions of National War Labour Board

Of the 226 cases in which Findings and Directions were delivered by the National War Labour Board to July 31, 1942, 117 had to do with wage increases, 27 with cost-of-living bonuses and 82 were miscellaneous. Of the wage cases, 111 were granted in full or in part and 6 were refused. Of the cost-of-living bonus cases 26 were granted and one was refused. Of the miscellaneous cases 72 were granted and 10 were refused.

Applications received, November 15, 1941, to July 31, 1942		314
Decisions Pending	53	
Closed as Not Requiring a Decision	27	
Sent to Regional Boards	8	
Applications dealt with	226	
		314
Received from:		
Employers	157	
Employees	37	
Jointly	32	
		226
Granted in full or in part	209	
Refused	17	
		226

CASE STATISTICS OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL WAR LABOUR BOARDS TO JULY 31, 1942

	Cases Open	Cases Closed	Cases Pending
National Board	314	261	53
Prince Edward Island	39	37	2
Nova Scotia	270	266	4
New Brunswick	210	197	13
Quebec	1,676	1,632	44
Ontario	2,754	2,734	20
Saskatchewan	645	621	24
Alberta	538	496	42
Manitoba	654	634	20
British Columbia	1,090	1,072	18
	8,190	7,950	240

An article, including the General Order of the National War Labour Board concerning the adjustment in cost-of-living bonuses, appears elsewhere in this issue.

Canadian Nutrition Program

The Department of Pensions and National Health has issued a pamphlet entitled "The Canadian Nutrition Program" outlining the measures to be adopted in carrying out the work of the Nutrition Services branch established in November, 1941, as reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1942, p. 573. The program was approved at the meeting of the Canadian Council on Nutrition on June 5, 1942, which was established in 1938 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1939, p. 652) and includes the following:

The inspection and supervision of food facilities in war industries, carried out by arrangement with the Department of Munitions and Supply and under Order in Council P.C. 1550, March 2, 1942.

The establishment of provincial and local committees in co-operation with the provincial Departments of Health and local Medical Officers of Health to form study groups and furnish information on the most nutritious foods, the efficiency of food expenditure, etc.

Educational methods: the furnishing of information for school children, the placing of posters in stores, public eating places, display of books on nutrition in libraries, co-operating with the Red Cross Society, the Health League of Canada, Women's Institutes, Local Councils of Women, etc., which have been doing valuable work on nutrition.

Research in specific relation to human dietaries, and the making of urban and rural surveys of the foods actually consumed in sample households and the health of the members of these households.

The promotion of the employment of paid nutritionists and dietitians.

Pamphlets and booklets on nutrition may be obtained on application to Nutrition Services, Department of Pensions and National Health.

Family Allowances in Great Britain

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in May, 1942, presented to Parliament a memorandum on family allowances. The memorandum was prepared in accordance with a promise made by the Chancellor to a deputation of Members of Parliament that he himself would investigate the question.

No conclusions are reached either for or against family allowances or in favour of any particular type of scheme, the purpose of the memorandum being merely to consider the administrative and other aspects of various schemes which have been proposed. The arguments for and against family allowances are noted without discussion. The Chancellor then proceeds to analyse various types of schemes and the memorandum concludes with an estimate of the cost of the schemes on the basis of three alternative assumptions as to eligibility for allowances.

There are two main types of family allowance schemes: contributory and non-contributory. In regard to a non-contributory scheme, it is considered desirable to confine it to persons of limited means, and four methods

of limitation are considered: (*a*) by a means test; (*b*) to parents compulsorily insured under the Contributory Pensions Scheme; (*c*) to parents with a child attending a public elementary school; or (*d*) to parents whose income is too low for them to pay income tax and thus to receive relief in respect of their children in the income tax assessment. In regard to the contributory scheme two fundamental questions are considered: (*a*) whether it should be compulsory or voluntary, and (*b*) what classes should be covered by it.

There is also some discussion of the problem of adjusting payments made under other schemes in respect of children, particularly: (*a*) contributory payments such as unemployment insurance benefits; (*b*) compensation payments such as orphans' pensions; and (*c*) need payments such as unemployment allowances.

Youth Training and Welfare Program in Britain

The President of the Board of Education, Mr. R. A. Butler, in introducing the Education Estimates in the House of Commons late in June announced the calling of a conference to review the whole system of industrial and commercial training including the apprenticeship system, and the formation of a National Youth Advisory Council to replace the National Youth Committee.

The President's statement to the House was summarized by the *London Times* as follows:

Mr. Butler said that we must recognize . . . that up to at least 18 young people should be regarded as still falling within the purview of the education service. He hoped the step taken in setting up the Youth Advisory Council would be an advance along the road to a more integrated national service for youth. If we were to do what was right by the health and welfare of our young people, not only was continued supervision necessary, but we must secure recognition that in their first years in employment young people were treated as learners and not simply as earners. In the interests of the youth of this country as well as out of consideration for our future industrial, commercial and strategic welfare, the time had come to review our whole system of industrial and commercial training.

As a first step in this plan representatives of employers, workers, the Ministry of Labour, the Board of Education for England and Wales and the Scottish Office of Education were called together "to consider the vital question of vocational training in relation to employment and to build the bridge between education and industry which the nation must have."

The second innovation announced by Mr. Butler was the appointment of the National Youth Advisory Council to co-ordinate the groups concerned with the welfare of young persons between 14 and 18 years old. The Council consists of representatives of the Service of Youth program, the churches, the services, the juvenile courts, the educational authorities, and employers and trade unions concerned with the employment of young people. This council is "the first attempt to include in one body many types working among our youth—administrators, members of youth committees, and younger people engaged in this work, whether in voluntary or pre-service organizations."

The voluntary and pre-service organizations have been greatly expanded since the war through the Service of Youth program which is a wartime scheme designed to channel the energies of youth into some form of national service. It is sponsored by the Board of Education and administered locally by the education authorities assisted by youth committees. In some areas these committees have set up youth centres to provide recreational and training facilities for out-of-school youth if the existing voluntary organizations did not seem adequate. The new Advisory Council will have general supervision over the Service of Youth program.

Forty-eight Hour Week Recommended For U.S. War Plants

Eight Federal agencies on July 28 jointly issued a statement of policy in regard to optimum hours of work in United States war plants for the guidance of Government establishments and contractors. They recommended a 48-hour week made up of six eight-hour days, one day's rest in seven, and a 30-minute meal period. They also stressed the value of holidays but suggested that these be spread over the whole year to avoid interference with production. The agencies signing the statement were the War, Navy, Commerce and Labour Departments, the Maritime Commission, Public Health Service, War Man-Power Commission, and War Production Board.

The policy is designed to ensure the maximum health and efficiency of the workers as well as to check the "pirating" of workers who are being enticed away from their jobs by offers of increased earnings for more overtime work. The recommendation is not intended to abolish the overtime pay requirements of the Fair Labour Standards Act or the Public Contracts Act for hours in excess of 40 a week nor to interfere with seven-day round-the-clock operation of war plants.

The agencies justified their policy in these words:

When daily and weekly hours are too long, the rate of production tends, after a period, to decrease, and the extra hours add little or no additional output; the quality of work may deteriorate during the whole period of work, not only during the hours of overtime; absenteeism rises sharply; the loss of time due to accidents and illnesses tends to increase. Effects upon the health and morale of the worker may be slow in appearing but are cumulative in nature. Irregular attendance disrupts the flow of production.

These conclusions have been corroborated by several recent studies on hours of work such as the ones conducted by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1942, p. 390), the British Industrial Health Research Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, p. 511) and the Detroit plant of the Ford Motor Company (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1942, p. 257). The 48-hour week has also been endorsed recently by President Roosevelt (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1942, p. 389) and early in the year by the U.S. Secretary of Labor.

First Wartime Session of I.L.O. Joint Maritime Commission

The twelfth session and first war-time session of the Joint Maritime Commission of the International Labour Office was held in London on June 26 to 30 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, p. 659). The Commission consists of shipowners and seamen from important maritime nations. At its recent conference it gave special attention to war-time problems. Of the resolutions it adopted four were of special interest to the Governments of the member states and have been transmitted to them by the Governing Body.

The first of these resolutions urged the Governments to take steps wherever possible to ratify such International Labour Conventions relating to seamen as they have not already ratified. The second emphasized the importance of increasing safety provisions for seamen in war-time and set forth detailed recommendations regarding life-saving, fire-fighting and pumping equipment for use on sea-going ships. The third advocated the centralization under the Government of the administration and financing of welfare schemes for merchant seamen. Finally, it was urged that, in view of the admirable record of Chinese, Indian and African seamen in the war, the conditions of employment and general treatment of such seamen should not compare unfavourably with those of western seamen.

Of the fifteen I.L.O. Conventions relating to seamen Canada has so far ratified only six, but there are a number of others with regard to which she has legislation putting them substantially into effect. Many of the important recommendations of the Maritime Commission regarding special safety appliances in war-time have already been put into effect in Canada by Orders issued by the Minister of Transport under authority of P.C. 3638, May 4, 1942. These Orders are summarized elsewhere in this issue. Canada has also done much to meet the requirements of the Commission regarding welfare. A Director of Merchant Seamen who is responsible to the Minister of Transport was appointed on June 5, 1941, and under his direction important steps have been taken to co-ordinate and improve welfare, manning and training facilities. (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, p. 793.)

I.L.O. Preparing Model Code of Safety Regulations For Factories

As part of its current program of planning for the post-war reconstruction period, the International Labour Office has begun to prepare an international model code of safety regulations for factories. Mr. Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the I.L.O. explained that work on the code has been undertaken for two reasons. In the first place, the war had stimulated industrial development in a number of extra-European countries, making it desirable that there should be approved international safety standards which can be used as basis for new national safety regulations. Secondly, the I.L.O. considered it desirable that international health and safety standards be formulated before the rebuilding that must be undertaken in devastated Europe and Asia is begun.

Preparation of the code was authorized at the last meeting of the I.L.O's Governing Body late in 1941, and since then the project has been under study by I.L.O. experts here. The preliminary draft will be prepared by Swen Kjaer, former chief of the Industrial Accidents Division of the United States Department of Labor. When it is completed, this draft will be examined by the I.L.O's permanent committee on accident prevention, which includes a number of world authorities on safety standards.

As projected by the I.L.O., the code will not be limited to safety provisions for work in factories, but will deal with certain aspects of the construction of factory buildings, such as the installation and equipment of factories, and their lighting, heating and ventilation.

"The Governing Body believes," Mr. Phelan said, "that this factory code will constitute a valuable contribution from the I.L.O. to post-war reconstruction. I am confident that the code will be another milestone on the path to the attainment of that high level of international safety standards which the I.L.O. has sought since its formation."

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

REPORTS were received during the past month from the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the following disputes:—

1. Between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, and employees in its Turcot Works, Montreal, P.Q., members of Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists;

2. Between the McCord Radiator and Manufacturing Company, Walkerville, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America;

3. Between Gar Wood Industries of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America;

4. Between the Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America;

5. Between the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, and employees in its Plant No. 3, Ojibway, Ont., members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America;

6. Between the Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited, Ojibway, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America; and

7. Between McLennan Foundry and Machine Works, Limited, Campbellton, N.B., and its employees, members of Local 1456, International Association of Machinists.

The texts of the aforementioned reports will be found at the end of this statement.

Applications Received

In the month of July ten applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour, as follows:—

1. From employees of the Philip Carey Company, Limited, Lennoxville, P.Q., and its employees, members of the National Catholic Union of Sherbrooke, Inc. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement providing for increased wages and improved working conditions, was said to affect 114 employees directly. On July 30 Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

2. From employees of Marine Industries, Limited, Sorel, P.Q., represented by the Metal Trades Council of Sorel, acting on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters of Joiners of America, the International Association of Machinists, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, and the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect 2,000 employees directly and 3,500 indirectly. On July 18 Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

3. From employees of the R.C.A. Victor Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., members of the Montreal Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Union. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect 1,275 employees directly and 355 indirectly. On July 20 Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

4. From employees in the Longue Pointe Works of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., members of Local 2525, United Steelworkers of America. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect approximately 2,000 employees directly. On July 24 Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

5. From employees of the Muir Bros. Dry Dock Company, Limited, Port Dalhousie, Ont., members of Local 680, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect 81 employees directly and 115 indirectly. On July 28 Mr. J. S. McCullagh, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Ottawa, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute.

6. From employees of Halifax Shipyards, Limited, Halifax, N.S., members of Local 361, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America, and Lodge 1250, International Asso-

ciation of Machinists. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect 1,200 employees directly and 2,300 indirectly.

7. From employees of the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, Chatham, Ont., members of Local 127, United Automobile Workers of America. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect approximately 3,000 employees directly.

8. From employees of Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Limited, Caledonia, Ont., members of Federal Labor Union 22367, American Federation of Labor. Approximately 170 employees were said to be directly affected by the dispute, which arose out of a request for increases in basic wage rates and in wartime cost-of-living bonuses and changes in existing provisions for vacations with pay. Inasmuch as the matters in dispute related to the remuneration of the employees concerned, the interested parties were advised that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation would not be established to deal with the dispute and that it would be necessary to submit these matters to the National War Labour Board for decision.

9. From employees of Regina Industries, Limited, Regina, Sask., members of Lodge 520, International Association of Machinists. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect approximately 650 employees directly.

10. From employees of Algoma Ore Properties, Limited, Wa Wa, Ont., members of Federal Labor Union 23159, American Federation of Labor. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect 114 employees directly and 80 indirectly.

Board Established

On July 21 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between Brantford Coach and Body, Limited, Brantford, Ont., and employees in its Mohawk Street Plant, members of Local 397, United Automobile Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, page 761). On July 10 Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute. The Commissioner's report, received on July 20, indicated that he had been unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement and recommended the establishment of a board. At the end of the month two members of the board had been appointed, as follows: Mr. Drummond Wren, of Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., also of Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employer. Messrs. Wren and Sinclair were requested to confer with a view to their submitting a joint recommendation of a person for appointment as third member and chairman of the board.

Other Dispute Referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner

On July 16 Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between the Quebec Asbestos Corporation, Limited, East Broughton, P.Q., and its employees, members of the National Catholic Union of Asbestos Workers of East Broughton, in connection with which an application had been received in May, 1942, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 660).

Other Reports of Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

A report was received on July 9 from Mr. Louis Fine, Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of the alleged unjust dismissal of two employees of the Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont. (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, page 762). The Commissioner found that the grievance procedure in effect at the plant in question provides for reference to arbitration as a final step in the procedure. In the circumstances, he suggested that the matters at issue be dealt with in this way, rather than on the basis of a complaint to the Minister of Labour. The interested parties accepted the Commissioner's suggestion and requested that he act as arbitrator, they having bound themselves in advance to accept his findings. As arbitrator, Mr. Fine ordered the reinstatement of the two discharged employees, one with retroactive pay and seniority, and the other without retroactive pay. In the case of the latter employee, Mr. Fine suggested that it might be desirable to transfer her to a job with equal pay and quality of work in another part of the plant. Mr. Fine urged that the parties concerned give careful consideration to the question of absenteeism, which he found to be prevalent in the plant, and offered his assistance in this connection.

A report was received on July 11 from Mr. F. E. Harrison, Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of a dispute between the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, and employees in its Ordnance Plant, Burnaby, B.C., members of Local 2655, Steel Workers Organizing Committee (LABOUR

Gazette, July, 1942, pages 761-762). The Commissioner's report indicated that he had been successful in effecting a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute. The employing company recognized the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all hourly-rated employees in the plant and entered into an agreement with the union, on a maintenance-of-membership basis, effective for the duration of the war. Subsequently the employees' application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was withdrawn. The agreement is summarized in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

A report was received on July 13 from Mr. James Leslie, Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of a dispute between the City Dray Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., and its employees, members of Division 205, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers (Labour Gazette, April, 1942, page 392). The Commissioner's report indicated that he had been successful in effecting a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute. The employing company entered into an agreement with its employees, effective from January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943. Subsequently the employees' application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was withdrawn. The agreement is summarized in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

Application Rejected

The Minister of Labour has decided that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation will not be established to deal with a dispute between the Burrard (Vancouver) Dry Dock Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., and its employees, members of Welders' and Burners' Unit No. 4, Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada (Labour Gazette, July, 1942, page 762), in view of the fact that the dispute is essentially a jurisdictional dispute between the aforementioned union and Local 1, Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders Union of Canada. At the same time, however, the Minister has requested the interested parties to confer with the Honourable Mr. Justice S. E. Richards with a view to arriving at a mutually satisfactory adjustment of the matters at issue. Mr. Justice Richards previously had been appointed chairman of a Royal Commission to investigate production problems in British Columbia shipyards (Labour Gazette, July, 1942, pages 773-774).

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Strike Vote

The recommendations contained in the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, and employees in its Turcot Works, Montreal, P.Q., members of Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists (see pages 886-90) being unacceptable to the employees concerned, a request was made to the Minister of Labour that he order the taking of a strike vote among those employees, in accordance with the provisions of P.C. 7307, as amended. The Minister complied with this request and the strike vote was conducted on July 23 under the supervision of Mr. Raoul Trepanier, Montreal Representative of the Dominion Department of Labour. The question on the ballot was: "Do you intend to go on strike unless your employer, the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, recognizes Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists, as your bargaining agency for the purpose of executing a collective agreement?" The result of the ballot was as follows: "yes," 456; "no," 100; spoiled ballot, 1; total, 557. At the end of the month further efforts were being made to effect a mutually satisfactory adjustment of the dispute to avoid a stoppage of work.

Other Settlements

During the month of July a settlement was reached of the dispute between Canadian Vickers, Limited, and employees in its Marine Division, members of Local 2524, Steel Workers Organizing Committee (Labour Gazette, April, 1942, page 392). The dispute had been referred to Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, Montreal, for investigation and, in an interim report, the Commissioner recommended that a secret vote be conducted among all employees in the shipyard in order to determine their wishes in respect to representation for purposes of collective bargaining. At the request of the Minister of Labour, the vote was conducted under the supervision of Mr. F. W. Edge, Director of Industrial Relations for the Canadian National Railways, Montreal, assisted by Mr. Raoul Trepanier, Montreal Representative of the Dominion Department of Labour. The employing company entered into collective agreements with the unions chosen as bargaining agencies by the various classes of its employees. Subsequently the employees' application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was withdrawn. The agreement between the company and the applicant union is summarized in the article entitled "Recent

Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

Mediation by Messrs F. E. Harrison and G. R. Currie, Vancouver Representatives of the Dominion Department of Labour, has resulted in the settlement of a dispute between the Sorg Pulp Company, Limited, Port Mellon, B.C., and its employees, members of Local 297, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. On July 15 the parties concerned executed a collective agreement based upon the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, pages 661-665). The agreement is summarized in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation has been successful in effecting a mutually satisfactory settlement of a dispute between the McLennan Foundry and Machine Works, Limited, Campbellton, N.B., and its employees, members of Lodge 1456, International Association of Machinists (see page 892).

Report of Board in Dispute between Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, and Employees in its Turcot Works, Montreal, P.Q.

The Minister of Labour has received the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, and employees in its Turcot Works, Montreal, P.Q., members of Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 661).

The personnel of the board was as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice Paul Mercier, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. James Somerville, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. D. A. Paterson, appointed on the nomination of the employer. All three reside in Montreal.

The report of the board is signed by the chairman and Mr. Paterson. A minority report has been submitted by Mr. Somerville.

The texts of the board's report and Mr. Somerville's minority report are printed below.

Report of Board

The Honourable HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:

Re: Dispute between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, and employees in its Turcot Works, Montreal, P.Q., members of Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists.

The Board of Conciliation appointed by you in the early part of the month of May, 1942, has now concluded its hearings in the dispute.

As constituted by you, the Board comprised Chief Justice Paul Mercier, of the Circuit Court of Montreal, Chairman, Mr. James Somerville, of Montreal, member representing Lodge 712 of the International Association of Machinists, and Mr. D. A. Paterson, also of Montreal, member representing the Company.

Most unfortunately this report represents the opinion and conclusions of a majority of the Members of the Board only, and it is, therefore, not a unanimous report. The signatories hereof are the Chairman, Chief Justice Paul Mercier, and Mr. D. A. Paterson.

In the final deliberations of the Members of the Board, when the whole problem before it was reviewed in the light of all the circumstances as revealed by the statements submitted by the representatives of the respective parties to the dispute and by the evidence produced including documents of a relevant nature affecting the general position of the Company and its employees in the two plants concerned, namely, Turcot and Dominion, it was hoped for a brief period, and even felt, that a unanimous report was not only possible but was indeed a probability. However, in the end, owing to conditions beyond control, that issue was not possible of attainment, and it was concluded that a minority report, in the circumstances, should be prepared and submitted to you, Sir, in due course, by the Employees' representative, Mr. James Somerville.

The problem submitted to the Board proved to be most unusual and complex.

As a consequence and of necessity the sittings of the Board were very numerous and of a protracted nature, every opportunity being given to either side to complete its case in the most minute detail. The Members of the Board were unitedly of the opinion that that course was not only necessary, but imperative, in view of the exceptional nature of the circumstances as they gradually unfolded during the hearings.

The Sessions of the Board commenced on the 16th of May and continued until the end of June, intermittently, of course, on account of the calls of private and other business upon the time of all the Members of the Board, as well as of the representatives of the parties to the dispute.

Towards the end of the hearings, the Chairman requested the disputants to confer amongst themselves in an endeavour to reach an amicable settlement. Both sides responded to the appeal of the Chairman with the best of goodwill, but, most unfortunately, the private conference was abortive of favourable results.

Representing the Company at the investigation were Mr. E. R. Viberg, Assistant Vice-President, and Mr. George Walsh, Director of Personnel.

From time to time Lodge No. 712 was represented by at least three of the following gentlemen, namely: Mr. Adrien Villeneuve, its Business Agent, Mr. Joseph A. Gauthier, Mr. Albert Viau, Mr. Lionel Valois, Mr. Robert Haddow and Mr. Irving Burman.

The brief submitted by the Lodge and supported by the verbal argument of its representatives, more particularly by that of Mr. Villeneuve, its Business Agent, charged that the Company, in failing to negotiate an Agreement with the Lodge respecting employment on the manufacture of Anson Wings in Turcot Plant, after repeated requests so to do, had violated in letter and in spirit the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7440 and P.C. 2685.

The Lodge claimed the right to be recognized as the sole bargaining agency in the District of Montreal of employees engaged in the aircraft industry, and in its statement in support of its application for the present Board of Conciliation, it referred to the employment in dispute as being in the "Aircraft Industry."

In the course of the proceedings, the representatives of the Lodge petitioned the Board for permission to present witnesses to establish that discontent with existing conditions in the Plant was rampant, that desire for a change was wide-spread and that the Employees favoured Lodge 712 above the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, Employees' Association, hereinafter to be referred to.

The Board gave the necessary authority to both sides to cite witnesses. Unfortunately for the Lodge, the evidence of the witnesses called by it was adverse to its case. One witness, in fact, declared himself to be well content with the treatment accorded to him by the Company, he having been employed by it for a matter of 18 years and having received three increases in pay in recent times. Other witnesses testified more or less along similar lines, in no case establishing outright hostility to present treatment by, or relations with, the Company. In a few instances it was found necessary to recall witnesses to a subsequent hearing, it being alleged by a member of the Lodge that a certain witness had perjured himself. On being recalled and re-examined the witness in question reaffirmed the veracity of his previous statements without fear or hesitation.

The Lodge endeavoured to establish through a certain witness that the Company was intolerant in its attitude towards employees by the circumstances which resulted in the dismissal of the witness himself. The Company's representatives, however, established that this employee had been befriended by the Superintendent of the Company (who had given him a job only two months before on compassionate grounds), but had been indiscreet enough to present a petition to the self-same superintendent for increased pay to certain employees.

Altogether the Board considers that the witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the Lodge failed to assist its case in any material way. The reverse, in fact, proved to be the case, and the Board must of course accept their testimony given under oath in so far as relevant to the subject matter in dispute.

The witnesses appearing for the Lodge were the following, namely:—

Joseph Rene Chenard,
Narcisse Durocher,
Lionel Allard,
Joseph Aristide Girardin,
Andre Menard,
Cleophas Taillon,
Henri Cloutier,
Albert Viau,
Noel Belanger,
J. R. Rochon.

The Company's defence of its actions and its reply to the submission by the Lodge were subsequently presented by Mr. E. R. Viberg and by Mr. George Walsh.

Through its representatives the Company contended that full compliance with the demands of the Lodge was impossible. It was pointed out that a properly constituted labour association known as "The Association of Canadian Car and Foundry Company Employees of Turcot and Dominion Plants" had been formed five years ago and had approached the Company to enter into a Collective Labour Agreement. The Company willingly agreed to negotiate such an agreement, which was in due course signed and made law by the Government of the Province of Quebec in virtue of The Collective Labour Agreements Act of the Province. The Agreement mentioned has been renewed annually since 1938 and the present Order in Council in effect is No. 492 of the 1st of February, 1940, modified by Orders Nos. 4255 of 1st December, 1940, 412 of 22nd February, 779 of 5th April, 1941, and 297 of 6th February, 1942. Under the last numbered Order in Council the agree-

ment is continued in full force and effect until 1st March, 1943. A copy of said Order in Council No. 492 is hereto attached, having been filed with the Board in evidence advanced by the Company. The territorial jurisdiction of the Order mentioned embraces the entire Dominion and Turcot Plants as may be observed in Article 11 –b– of the Order.

At the time that the Agreement was negotiated Anson Wings were not manufactured in any section of Turcot Plant. The manufacture of such wings was undertaken by the Company at the request of the Government of Canada, and a department of Turcot Works was set aside for the purpose, and it is this department over which the dispute has arisen. While it is true that the Professional Jurisdiction as defined in Article II-a of the Order does not include "Aircraft" manufacture, nevertheless the Company established that many of their workmen covered by the Order were intermittently employed both on Passenger and Freight Car Work and on Aircraft Parts. To consent, therefore, to entering into another Collective Agreement with another Lodge or Labour Association would subject such workmen to the governance of two Collective Labour Agreements, both within the same Plant—an impossible situation from the Company's point of view.

The Employees' Association, before referred to, claims a membership in both plants of over 1,600, whereas the number of men employed in the Anson Wing Department is around 300. The President of the Employees' Association, Mr. Albert Kirouac, and the Secretary, Mr. Norman Dawe, gave testimony at the hearings. They stated that the Agreement between the Company and the Employees' Association had been in effect for five years or so and had given much satisfaction to all concerned. The workmen, through their appointed delegates on the Joint Committee administering the Agreement, were brought into regular contact with the representatives of the management. Differences and complaints were heard and speedily settled. Many improvements in the comfort of the men had resulted, and they were satisfied that the Agreement was producing excellent results. They stated emphatically that the Employees' Association would definitely view with disfavour any Agreement by the Company with another Lodge or Labour Association. They believed serious trouble in the Plant would immediately follow the conclusion of any such Agreement.

Mr. Viberg and Mr. Walsh argued further that:—

1. The present Collective Labour Agreement in effect was sufficient for all essential purposes. It covered 90 per cent of plant operations and, as it had proven its value over many years, it should not be undermined or disturbed by any competing agreement with another body.

2. Two employees' associations, each partly in control of workmen operating under one roof, would without question completely jeopardize operations and result in chaotic conditions with loss of production and damage to contracts.

3. The operations on Anson Wings do not constitute an industry as contemplated in the usual way. The operations were on Aircraft Parts only, and they constitute only a very minor part of the Aircraft Industry, proper.

4. At most, the operations on wings are of a temporary character. The department might revert to its original use, namely, the production of cars, at any moment. The work is not a permanent feature of the company's activities.

5. The company regards the safety of its regular business as by far the more important consideration, which safety would be imperilled by the demands of the lodge, if approved.

The members of the Board visited Turcot Plant and made a survey of conditions. They viewed the operations proceeding there on the construction of wings and they satisfied themselves as to the nature of the work done. They also inspected other departments of the plant and discovered workmen engaged on a variety of parts later to be incorporated in the wings. Some of such parts were large, some were small, but they were all essential parts of "wings." However, such work was being done in a department usually devoted to car work and by workmen regularly engaged on passenger and car parts construction and governed by the Collective Labour Agreement made law by the Province of Quebec. The difficulty of segregating the operations, the control and the remuneration of such workmen under a further Collective Labour Agreement must, therefore, be very obvious.

When the public hearings were concluded, the Board fully and carefully deliberated upon all the information and evidence presented, finding in the following manner:—

Considering that a Collective Labour Agreement made law by the Government of the Province of Quebec presently governs all employees in Turcot and Dominion Plants, said Agreement having been entered into, in legal manner, by the Company and the Association of Employees, and remains in effect until 1st March, 1943, and

Considering that the Company's concern that the said Agreement shall remain unaffected and undisturbed and that it shall not be undermined in any way is readily under-

standable in view of the claims made that the Agreement has provided excellent results and harmonious relationships between Employer and Employees, and

Considering that the operations carried on by the Company do not constitute an "Aircraft Industry" as claimed by the Lodge, but actually represent the manufacture of parts thereof, as alleged by the Company's representatives, and

Considering that workmen in said Turcot Plant are alternately and intermittently engaged on car production and aircraft parts production, thus rendering impossible, or highly inconvenient and troublesome, the segregation of their respective activities, and

Considering that it is impractical to render such workmen liable to dual control as would happen by the creation of a further Collective Agreement, and

Considering that no definite case of grievance on the part of any employee has been established before the Board, the opinion being that the purpose of the Lodge in applying for a Board of Conciliation herein originated in a legitimate desire to extend its own scope of activity and authority, and

Considering that the Company has recorded its preparedness to pay the appropriate rates of wages for such work on aircraft parts as may be done in its plant, as established and approved by the Government department concerned, which, in the opinion of the signatories, should be sufficient under all the circumstances as exposed before the Board,

Be it Recommended that the Company be absolved from any requirement compelling it to enter into a Collective Labour Agreement respecting the manufacture of aircraft parts in Turcot Plant, Montreal, at the present time.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd) Paul Mercier, Chairman,
(Sgd.) D. A. Paterson, Member.

Montreal, P.Q., this 29th day of June, 1942.

Minority Report

Re: *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and* re *matter of dispute between the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, and Employees in its Turcot Works, Montreal, P.Q., Members of Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists.*

To the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Entertaining, as I do, the highest respect for opinions of my two colleagues on the Board, Chief Justice Paul Mercier, Chairman, and Mr. D. A. Paterson, representing the Company, I regret having to report disagreement on what, to me, are fundamentals and vital issues that must be taken in account in carrying through the all-out war effort sought by our Government.

Since the war started many restrictions have been imposed by Orders in Council on the peace-time freedom and activities of organized Labour, and, in one particular, willing acceptance by Labour was given to the extension, under the War Measures Act, of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to all war work.

The Government at Ottawa acknowledged this spirit of co-operation on the part of Labour with appreciation by passing Order in Council No. 2685 enunciating a labour relations policy to govern operations on Government contracts, including the right to organize in trade unions free from any control by employers or their agents, which Order also was accepted in full by Labour at its face value.

Hearings before the Board revealed the fact that in the month of July, 1941, employees in the aircraft department petitioned the management for consideration of a wage advance, which was denied, one of their number, held to be a ringleader, being summarily discharged, with the result that in self-defence the entire department became organized in Aircraft Lodge 712 of the International Association of Machinists.

It was further developed before the Board that following organization, Lodge 712, under date of September 18, 1941, forwarded a letter to Mr. P. Element, Plant Superintendent, requesting negotiations be entered into for an agreement such as in force in other plants, in the Montreal district, manufacturing aircraft.

Reply dated September 19, 1941, was received from Mr. Element stating in effect that all operations of the Turcot plant were covered by Provincial Order in Council No. 492 administered by a Joint Committee composed of representatives of employer and of the employees, constituted under the Collective Agreement Act of Quebec, making it impossible to comply with request during lifetime of said decree.

The decree itself produced before the Board does not substantiate this claim of the Company, but on the contrary expressly states that the Collective Agreement in effect between the Company and the association of Canadian Car & Foundry Employees only "applies to the manufacturing operations

relating to the making of Railway passenger and freight cars, buses, tramways and special delivery cars, industrial cars and parts accessories thereof"—Clause IIa Professional Jurisdiction

Produced also was a letter given the Lodge Secretary by the Deputy Minister of Labour for Quebec, Mr. Gerard Tremblay, in answer to inquiry and protest laid before him, which further discounts the Company's position. "If the Aircraft Division 712 thinks that the conditions of the Provincial decree are not satisfactory, there is nothing to stop it from trying to negotiate a particular agreement with the Canadian Car and Foundry."

According to representations made to the Board by spokesmen for Lodge 712, conditions in the aircraft Department are not satisfactory to its membership who comprise a great majority of those employed and who refuse to have anything to do with the association of Canadian Car & Foundry employees, commonly referred to as a company union, financed and fostered by the Company and not within the purview of P.C. 2685.

During the period of nine months, since application was made by the Lodge for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the membership have shown exceptional patience, confident in the justice of their claim for recognition, and assured of a favourable award from the Board based on Section 7, P.C. 2685 quoted as follows:—

"That employees, through the officers of their trade union or through other representatives chosen by them should be free to negotiate with employers or the representatives of employers' associations concerning rates of pay, hours of labour and other working conditions, with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement."

All-out War calls for more than platitudes, Mr. Minister, and I respectfully suggest something further be done by your Government to dispel an ever growing feeling of frustration in the minds of responsible leaders in the labour movement of Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) James Somerville,
Member.

Montreal,
June 30, 1942.

Reports of Boards in Disputes involving McCord Radiator and Manufacturing Company, Gar Wood Industries of Canada, Limited, Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada Limited, Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, and Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited, and Their Respective Employees

Reports were received during the month of July from the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes involving the McCord Radiator and Manufacturing Company, Gar Wood Industries of Canada, Limited, the Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada, Limited, the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, and the Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited, and their respective employees, members of Local 196, United Automobile Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, pages 660-661.)

The personnel of each of the boards was as follows: His Honour Judge A. J. Gordon, Windsor, chairman, appointed in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members; Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. W. H. Furlong, K.C., also of Windsor, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

Inasmuch as union recognition was the sole matter at issue in all five cases, the boards submitted their reports in consolidated form, the text of which is printed below.

Report of Board

To the Honourable Humphrey MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of disputes, respectively, between Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited, McCord Radiator and Manufacturing Company, Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada, Limited, and Gar Wood Industries of Canada, Limited, and as to each of the above companies, respectively, those of its employees who are members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America.

The above five disputes all relate to plants operating in the City of Windsor and each involve the same issue; namely, that of union recognition. The Minister of Labour in setting up a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which now makes its report, referred to the one Board each of the five above-listed disputes.

The Board, after an earlier preliminary issue, conducted hearings at the Court House, Windsor, on Monday and Tuesday, the 22nd and 23rd June, at which representations were made on behalf of the various interests.

The first three mentioned companies were represented at the hearing by Mr. J. B. Aylesworth, K.C., as counsel and by the following executive officers of the respective companies: as to the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, A. St. Clair Ryley and F. Pollock; as to the Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited, A. St. Clair Ryley and J. C. Coppick; as to McCord Radiator and Manufacturing Company, D. O. Hervie. The Champion Spark Plug Company was represented by Mr. S. L. Springsteen, K.C., and the Gar Wood Industries of Canada, Limited, was represented by Mr. Gordon L. Fraser, K.C.

The employees involved were represented in each instance by Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., as counsel, and by Messrs. George Burt and Robert S. Stacey, respectively, Regional Director for Canada and International Representative of the U.A.W.-C.I.O. In additon, the employees were represented as to Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, by Roy Brown, Chairman of the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, U.A.W.-C.I.O. Committee; as to Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited, by John Mahoruk, U.A.W.-C.I.O.; as to McCord Radiator and Manufacturing Company by Theodore Anghell, U.A.W.-C.I.O.; as to Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada, by Clarence Forster; and as to Gar Wood Industries of Canada, Limited, by Walter Poole, U.A.W.-C.I.O.

The number of employees said to be involved at the time applications were submitted for the Board were as follows:—

Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, 500; Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited, 90; McCord Radiator and Manufacturing Company, 70; Gar Wood Industries of Canada, Limited, 250; Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada, Limited, 100.

Briefs were filed and read on behalf of all of the parties, supplemented by extended oral argument.

Recommendation

I recommend, in view of the fact which was made apparent at the hearing before this Board, that in the case of each of the five companies a majority of the hourly-rated employees are members of the Union, each company should enter into negotiations with such of its hourly-rated employees as are Union members through the officers of their Trade Union, or other representatives chosen by them, with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement as contemplated by P.C. 2685. It is further recommended that any agreement which may result from such negotiations preserve the rights of those employees who are not members of the Union, which rights, in my view, are not intended to be interfered with by the provisions of the said P.C. 2685.

I express my deep appreciation to all parties for the complete and able manner in which the facts and issues of these cases were presented to the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Windsor, Ontario,
this 6th day of July, 1942.

(Sgd.) A. J. Gordon,
Chairman,

I agree with the above.

(Sgd.) W. H. Furlong,
Member.

Toronto,
Canada,

July 10, 1942.

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Re: Boards of Conciliation in the matter of disputes, respectively, between: Canadian Bridge Co. Ltd., Canadian Steel Corp. Ltd., McCord Radiator and Manufacturing Co., Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Ltd., and Gar Wood Industries of Canada, Ltd., and those employees of the above companies who are members of Local 195, *United Automobile Workers of America.*

Dear Sir:

In view of the fact that the report and recommendation submitted to you by the Chairman and the other member of the above-noted Boards clearly recommends recognition of the Union involved, namely U.A.W.-C.I.O., and that an agreement be made with that Union, I express my concurrence with that report without going into my reasons, other than to say that the employees "who are not members of the Union" and whose "rights" the report refers to constitute less than five per cent of the employees involved.

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) Drummond Wren,
Member.

Report of Board in Dispute between McLennan Foundry and Machine Works, Limited, Campbellton, N.B., and Its Employees

A unanimous report has been received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between McLennan Foundry and Machine Works, Limited, Campbellton, N.B., and its employees, members of Local 1456, International Association of Machinists (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, page 761).

The personnel of the board was as follows: Mr. A. B. Lumsden, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. F. C. Sherwood, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. A. F. Bisson, appointed on the nomination of the employer. All three reside in Campbellton.

Attached to the board's report is a memorandum of settlement reached by the interested parties with the board's assistance.

The texts of the board's report and the memorandum of settlement are printed below.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re dispute between the McLennan Foundry and Machine Works, Limited, Campbellton, N.B., and its employees, members of Local 1456, *International Association of Machinists.*

The Honourable Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:

The Board appointed by you to deal with the above dispute has concluded its deliberations and has the honour to submit its report.

Application for the creation of a Board of Conciliation under the above-mentioned Act was made on May 26, by Local 1456, International Association of Machinists, Campbellton, N.B. Mr. F. C. Sherwood was nominated by the Employees as their representative and Mr. A. F. Bisson was nominated by the Employer. Upon the joint recommendation of these two men, Mr. A. B. Lumsden was appointed the third member and Chairman of the Board.

The cause of the dispute was the request for Union recognition and collective bargaining rights.

The Board met on June 23 to discuss and agree upon procedure, to decide the time and date of first hearing and to make arrangements for place of hearing.

The first sitting of the Board was held on June 30 and after hearing the brief of the Employees and a verbal statement by the Employer, the meeting was adjourned to July 3 to permit the preparation of a written statement by the Employer.

A number of meetings of the Board were held at which verbal and documentary evidence was submitted. As a result of these meetings, concessions were made and approved by both parties. The board is pleased, therefore, to be able to report that an understanding has been reached and a memorandum of the understanding is enclosed herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

(sgd.) A. B. Lumsden,
Chairman,
(sgd.) A. F. Bisson,
Member,
(sgd.) Fred C. Sherwood,
Member,

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT

Campbellton, N.B.,
July 8, 1942.

This understanding between the McLennan Foundry & Machine Works, Limited, of Campbellton, N.B., and its Employees.

Clause 1. The purpose of this understanding is to establish and maintain harmonious relations between Management and Employees, to stabilize the conditions of employment, and ensure the smooth and efficient running of the plant without interruption.

Clause 2. All work performed outside of regular working hours on any shift shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, except on Sundays and Dominion holidays when double time will be paid. The Dominion holidays to be observed are as follows: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. When any of these holidays falls on a Sunday, the day proclaimed by the Dominion Government will be observed.

Clause 3. During the life of this understanding no stoppage of work shall take place through strikes or lockouts, and any dispute or grievance that cannot be settled between Management and its Employees shall be submitted to arbitration in the following manner:—

The management shall select one arbitrator, and the Representative of the men shall select another; the two thus selected shall agree on a third impartial arbitrator to act as chairman. If Management and Men cannot agree on the third arbitrator, the Dominion Minister of Labour shall be requested to appoint a man. The decision of the arbitration board so selected shall be final and binding on both parties.

(sgd.) H. M. McLennan,
President and Manager, McLennan Foundry & Machine Works, Limited.

(sgd.) Ronald C. Keeley, President,
(sgd.) Sidney M. Westmore, Rec. Sec'y,
Resitgouche Lodge, Local 1456, I.A. of M.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1942

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for July, 1942, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*July, 1942	73	22,672	54,402
*June, 1942	54	16,069	41,232
July, 1941	29	22,170	48,859

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts during July was nearly fifty per cent greater than during June, with corresponding increases in the number of workers involved and in the time loss. As compared with July, 1941, while the number of disputes was much greater and the time loss was appreciably higher, the increase in the number of workers involved was slight, as there were several strikes in July, 1941, involving large numbers of employees, while during July, 1942, most of the disputes involved small numbers of employees for short periods. The disputes causing considerable time loss were those involving munitions workers at Cherrier, P.Q., shipyard welders, machinists and blacksmiths at Vancouver, B.C., wood factory workers at Lachute Mills, P.Q., tobacco workers at Montreal, P.Q., paper products workers and cable makers at St. John, P.Q., and distillery workers at Montreal, P.Q.

In June, 1942, the more important disputes involved shoe factory workers at Quebec, P.Q., shipyard machinists, blacksmiths and welders at Vancouver, B.C., distillery workers at Montreal, P.Q. steel products workers at Trenton, N.S., meat packers at Kitchener, Ont., and paper makers at Mont Rolland and St. Jerome, P.Q.

In July, 1941, most of the time loss was due to strikes of aluminum plant workers and construction workers at Arvida, P.Q., coal miners at Glace Bay and Sydney Mines, N.S., steel car plant workers at Hamilton, Ont., foundry workers at Brantford, Ont., and gold miners at Dawson, Yukon Territory.

Eight disputes, involving 4,780 workers, were carried over from June and 65 commenced during July. Of these 73 disputes, 67 were terminated during the month. Thirteen resulted in favour of the workers, nine in favour of the employer, nine were partially successful, one was a compromise settlement, while 35 were indefinite in result. (Most of these were referred to Regional War Labour Boards for decisions as to increases in wages or in cost-of-living bonus.)

At the end of the month there were six strikes or lockouts reported as in progress, namely: welders, Vancouver, B.C., coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S., carpenters, Sydney, N.S., foundry labourers, Trenton, N.S., bolt factory workers, Owen Sound, Ont., and machinists, Winnipeg, Man.

Owing to the one-day strike of employees in a machine tool manufacturing plant at Galt, Ont., on June 17, 1942, against an anticipated change in management an Order in Council (P.C. 5156) was passed on that day, under the War Measures Act and the Department of Munitions and Supply Act on the recommendation of the Minister of Munitions and Supply, appointing a Controller to manage, operate and carry on the business, undertaking, affairs and operations of the plant, and naming as Controller, Mr. Harry H. Whitehall, the general manager. This action was taken because the strike had interrupted the production of gauges necessary to war industry. On July 2, P.C. 5691 was passed revoking P.C. 5156 and appointing as Controller Mr. Roy T. Wise, Director-General of the Gauge and Cutting Tool Division of the Department of Munitions and Supply, in order that Mr. Whitehall should be free to devote his full time to the manufacturing operations in the plant.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to one dispute of this nature, namely: truck drivers and helpers, Toronto, Ont., October 7, 1941, to December 31, 1941.

Two disputes in June were reported too late for inclusion in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July.

A minor dispute involved 14 labourers, shippers and truck drivers employed at a planing mill in Toronto for three hours on June 19. An increase in wages was desired but on the advice of a representative of the Regional War Labour Board work was resumed pending reference of the wage dispute to the Board.

A strike of 62 employees in one paper mill at Toronto, for three hours occurred on June 19. The workers desired an increase in wages but resumed work when advised by a representative of the Department that an application should be made to the Regional War Labour Board.

A number of workers in another paper mill in Toronto, Ont., stopped work at noon on July 28 to discuss a change in hours, including noon hour, and all except four resumed work in a short time. The others returned to work the next morning. It was reported that no changes were made.

A minor dispute involved 14 construction labourers in a stoppage of work for two hours on July 29 at Yarmouth, N.S., to obtain an increase in wages. After an explanation was given by the employer work was resumed without any changes.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to July

DISTILLERY WORKERS, VILLE LASALLE, P.Q.—This strike for increases in wages was terminated on July 4, when it was arranged that the employer would negotiate with the workers' representatives and adjust any grievances substantiated. The independent union to which the employees belonged became a local of the International Rectifying and Wine Workers Union of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, and it was reported that the negotiations resulted in an agreement with the union, providing for wage increases, overtime rates of pay, a vacation of one week and seven holidays with pay per year, subject to approval by the Regional War Labour Board.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, QUEBEC, P.Q.—Work was resumed on July 5 pending consideration of the changes in wages and the payment of a cost of living bonus. At the end of July the Regional War Labour Board approved the payment of a bonus on the basis of 7·2 per cent, that is $1.80 per week for adult male workers and 7·2 per cent of earnings for male workers under 21 years of age and for female workers earning less than $25 per week. An application for a ten per cent increase in wage rates in addition to the bonus had been withdrawn. The order for the cost of living bonus was made applicable to all boot and shoe factories in the province of Quebec.

DYERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This strike, which commenced on June 9, was reported as terminated on July 9, when half of those on strike returned, without obtaining union recognition. Work had been carried on by re-arranging the work of other employees.

WELDERS (SHIPYARD), VANCOUVER, B.C.—A large number of the welders in one yard, members of the Amalgamated Builders' union ceased work on June 12 in protest against the dismissal of four workers on June 4, in accordance with the terms of a closed shop agreement with another union, the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders. They were charged with canvassing for members against the boilermakers' union. The agreement provided for the employment of other workers if the boilermakers' union could not supply them, as long as such workers were not objected to by the union. Later on, returning to the yard, they were refused employment unless they joined the boilermakers' union and claimed they were locked out. Subsequently they were replaced to some extent. They had already applied for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the western representative of the Department of Labour had been appointed an Industrial Disputes' Inquiry Commissioner to deal with the dispute. On July 15 the Minister of Labour requested the Chairman of the Royal Commission on shipbuilding production to deal with the welders' dispute and on July 21 he met with representatives of both unions and of the Department of Labour. A suggestion that welders in the Amalgamated should be employed during the war with the consent of the boilermakers' union was taken under consideration. During June there had been brief strikes in other yards in sympathy with the welders and on the other hand to enforce the boilermakers' agreement. On July 8 welders and electricians in four yards were reported on strike for short periods until July 10 in sympathy with the welders. On August 5 the welders agreed to join the boilermakers' union, and almost all were re-employed within two days.

MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS (SHIPYARD), VANCOUVER, B.C.—As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July work was resumed on July 4,

following a conference at Ottawa, regarding operating seven days per week, between the Minister of Labour and representatives of the various shipyard workers' unions, pending further consideration. On July 13 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into shipbuilding operations (Labour Gazette, July, p. 773). The inquiry began on July 20.

Disputes Commencing During July

Boom Men, Gatineau, P.Q.—A strike of boom men, employed by a logging company, on July 28, was terminated at noon on the next day, when the employer had ascertained that the increase in the allowance for pike poles desired was not contrary to the regulations of the War Labour Board.

Coal Miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.—Employees in one colliery ceased work in support of a demand for changes in working conditions which would increase earnings of borers. A dispute as to the clause in the agreement had been referred to the Joint Board of Adjustment which had suggested that a new clause should be negotiated. Work was resumed after one day, pending negotiations. On July 30 the miners again ceased work and at the end of the month a settlement had not been reached. On August 3 work was again resumed and later an increase was approved by the Adjustment Board.

Coal Miners, Stellarton, N.S.—Miners in one mine ceased work on July 27 against the employment of two men from another colliery of the company in a working place promised to two men already employed in the mine where the strike occurred. After two days work was resumed on order from union officials, pending negotiations with the company. The two men from the other colliery had already refused to take the new place until the dispute had been settled.

Coal Miners, Inverness, N.S.—The employees ceased work on Juy 27 against a reduction in shifts worked to one per day, which had been made two weeks previously, leaving a number of miners without employment. The management reported that owing to considerable absenteeism in past months it was considered that operations at only one shift per day would produce as much coal and reduce expense. The union complained that the agreement in effect provided that any change in conditions should be discussed with the union. Work was resumed after three days, the dispute to be referred to the Joint Board of Adjustment for Nova Scotia. It was arranged that in the meantime there would be partial operations on a second shift.

Coal Miners, Blairmore and Coleman, Alta.—Miners employed by three companies were reported to have ceased work on July 31 in protest against the employment of boys at work previously performed by men who had enlisted. The agreement provided for the employment of boys 17 and 18 years of age at $3.85 per day but the miners stated it was understood that they should work at only the lighter jobs and that for any other work the rate specified for men should be paid. Work was resumed on the next day, pending negotiations.

Paper Products Workers, St. Johns, P.Q.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on July 8 to obtain an increase in wages and recognition of the Cable and Paper Workers Federal Labour Union, Local 22783 of the American Federation of Labor. Discrimination against certain union members was also alleged. The strikers were joined by the employees of an associated cable manufacturing company, members of the same union. An Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner and a conciliation officer investigated the dispute and work was resumed on July 25, when the employer agreed to raise the wages in the paper products mill to the level of those in the cable factory, subject to the approval of the Regional War Labour Board. Better arrangements for meetings between the management and committees of employees were also made. For some days the strikers picketed the plant and kept out officials and employees, also preventing shipments. The mayor of the city assisted in bringing about a settlement.

Pulp and Paper Mill Workers, Fort Frances, Ont.—A number of employees ceased work on July 20 to secure an amendment to the agreement between the various unions and the company to provide for two weeks holidays with pay each year, instead of one week. The paper makers and machinists on war work did not strike, but the former were indirectly involved in the stoppage. As a result of conciliation by the Honourable Peter Heenan, Ontario Minister of Labour, and a conciliation officer of the federal Department of Labour, work was resumed on July 27, the dispute being referred to the Regional War Labour Board for Ontario.

Wood Factory Workers, Lachute Mills, P.Q.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on July 6 to obtain an increase in wages. Men attending the wood dryers and boilers remained at work. The union, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, appealed to the Minister of Labour

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1942*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to July, 1942				
MANUFACTURING—				
Tobaccos and Liquors—				
Distillery workers, Ville Lasalle, P.Q.	1	600	1,800	Commenced June 26, for increased wages; terminated July 4; negotiations and return of workers pending further reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Quebec, P.Q.	1	225	675	Commenced June 22, *re* cost of living bonus; terminated July 4; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending investigation; partially successful.
Shoe factory workers, Quebec, P.Q.	1	125	375	Commenced June 23; *re* cost of living bonus; terminated July 4; conciliation (provincial); return fo workers pending investigation; partially successful.
Shoe factory workers, Quebec, P.Q.	14	2,600	7,500	Commenced June 25; *re* cost of living bonus; terminated July 4; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending investigation; partially successful.
Textiles and Clothing—				
Dyers, Toronto, Ont.....	1	60	300	Commenced June 9; for union recognition; terminated July 9; negotiations; in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Shipbuilding—				
Welders, Vancouver,B.C.	1	200	5,000	Commenced June 12; in protest against closed shop agreement and dismissals on June 4; unterminated.
Machinists and blacksmiths, Vancouver,B.C.	3	900	1,800	Commenced June 24; in protest against seven day week; terminated July 3; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending thirty days' trial; indefinite.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Steam laundry workers, Moose Jaw, Sask.	1	70	70	Commenced June 29; for union recognition and agreement; terminated July 2; negotiations; in favour of workers.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During July, 1942				
LOGGING—				
Loggers, St. Pacome, P.Q..	1	140	210	Commenced July 17; for increased wages; terminated July 18; referred to Regional War Labour Board; in favour of workers.
Boom men, Gatineau, P.Q..	1	110	110	Commenced July 28; for increase in allowance for equipment; terminated July 29; negotiations; in favour of workers.
MINING—				
Coal miners, Midlandvale, Alta.	1	48	96	Commenced July 16; for change in time of shifts; terminated July 17; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Minto, N.B...	1	*(a)* 25	125	Commenced July 20; for increased wages; terminated July 25; conciliation (federal); in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	900	900	Commenced July 21; for changes to increase earnings of borers; terminated July 22; return of workers pending negotiations for new local contract; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.	1	525	1,050	Commenced July 27; against employment of two men from another mine; terminated July 28; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1942*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During July, 1942—*Continued*				
MINING—*Con.*				
Coal miners, Inverness, N.S.	1	275	825	Commenced July 28; against change to one shift per day; terminated July 30; negotiations; return of workers pending reference to Joint Adjustment Board; indefinite.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	650	650	Commenced July 29; against transfer of an inexperienced employee; terminated July 29; negotiations; return of workers pending reference to Joint Adjustment Board; indefinite.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	900	1,800	Commenced July 30; for changes to increase earnings of borers; unterminated.
Coal miners, Blairmore and Coleman, Alta.	3	1,200	1,200	Commenced July 31; against employment of boys at men's work; terminated July 31; negotiations; return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods—				
Flour mill workers, West Toronto, Ont.	1	104	350	Commenced July 8; for increased wages; terminated July 11; return of workers pending reference to War Labour Board; in favour of employer.
Sugar refinery workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	70	140	Commenced July 10; for increased wages; terminated July 11; reference to Regional War Labour Board; in favour of workers.
Tobacco and Liquors—				
Tobacco factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	1,700	2,500	Commenced July 8; for increased wages and cost of living bonus; terminated July 9; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; partially successful, bonus obtained
Textiles and Clothing—				
Hosiery workers' helpers, Sherbrooke, P.Q.	1	*(b)* 31	31	Commenced July 14; for increased wages; terminated July 15; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending joint application to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Hosiery workers, Richmond, P.Q.	1	125	625	Commenced July 21; for increased wages; terminated July 25; negotiations; return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Textile factory workers, Lachute, P.Q.	1	555	600	Commenced July 22; for wage increase and *re* cost of living bonus; terminated July 23; negotiations; return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Textile factory workers, Lachute, P.Q.	1	555	800	Commenced July 24; against discharge of two workers following strike on July 22; terminated July 25; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
Pulp and Paper—				
Paper products workers, St. Johns, P.Q.	1	100	1,500	Commenced July 8; for increased wages and union recognition; terminated July 24; conciliation (federal and municipal); wages increased; partially successful.
Pulp and paper mill workers, Fort Frances, Ont.	1	*(c)* 340	1,700	Commenced July 20; for additional week's holiday with pay; terminated July 25; conciliation (provincial and federal); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1942*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During July, 1942—*Continued*				
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Pulp and Paper—Con.				
Paper mill workers, Lybster Hill (Merritton), Ont.	1	128	128	Commenced July 25; against reduction in men per machine; terminated July 25; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Miscellaneous Wood Products–				
Sash and door factory labourers, Quebec, P.Q.	1	10	10	Commenced July 2; for increased wages; terminated July 2; replacement; in favour of employer.
Wood factory workers, Bellerive Stn., P.Q.	1	58	174	Commenced July 2; for increased wages; terminated July 4; negotiations; return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Wood factory workers, Lachute Mills, P.Q.	1	218	4,500	Commenced July 6; for increased wages; terminated July 29; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Box factory workers, London, Ont.	1	62	20	Commenced July 23; re method of payment; terminated July 23; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Metal Products—				
Wire factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	122	30	Commenced July 2; for increased wages and new agreement; terminated July 2; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Metal factory workers, Beauharnois, P.Q.	1	600	1,000	Commenced July 3; for increased wages; terminated July 4; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Metal factory workers, Seaforth, Ont.	1	26	13	Commenced July 6; for increased wages; terminated July 6; negotiations; partially successful.
Munition factory workers, Cherrier, P.Q.	1	*(d)* 4,225	8,450	Commenced July 6; for increased wages, improved working conditions and union recognition; terminated July 8; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Foundry workers, St. Boniface, Man.	1	*(e)* 36	36	Commenced July 6; for increased wages; terminated July 7; conciliation (federal and provincial); return of workers pending further reference to Regional War Labour Board; partially successful.
Cable factory workers, St. Johns, P.Q.	1	110	1,750	Commenced July 8; for union recognition and in sympathy with strike of paper products workers; terminated July 24; conciliation (federal); partially successful.
Bolt factory workers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	68	34	Commenced July 11; for dismissal of a foreman; terminated July 11; negotiations; suspension of foremen pending investigation; indefinite.
Metal factory workers, Longueuil, P.Q.	1	43	20	Commenced July 14; in protest against hair nets; terminated July 15; negotiations; compromise.
Truck factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	*(f)* 300	900	Commenced July 17; *re* alternating shifts; terminated July 23; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending vote of workers; indefinite.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1942*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During July, 1942—*Continued*				
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Metal Products—Con.				
Foundry workers, etc., Sackville, N.B.	2	294	1,100	Commenced July 22; *re* cost of living bonus; terminated July 25; negotiations; return of workers pending further reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Metal factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	200	200	Commenced July 22; for union recognition and increased wages; terminated July 22; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending negotiations with union; indefinite.
Metal factory workers, Chatham, Ont.	1	268	300	Commenced July 23; against dismissal of workers; terminated July 24; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending further conciliation and negotiations; indefinite.
Metal factory workers, Longue Pointe, P.Q.	1	*(g)* 550	150	Commenced July 24; *re* union recognition; terminated July 24; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending vote *re* union ; indefinite.
Foundry workers, etc., Amherst, N.S.	1	101	101	Commenced July 24; *re* cost of living bonus; terminated July 24; negotiations; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Metal factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	150	100	Commenced July 27; for increased wages ; terminated July 27-28; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Bricklayers, Sydney, N.S.	1	42	70	Commenced July 28; *re* apprentices; terminated July 29; return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Carpenters, Sydney, N.S.	1	50	150	Commenced July 29; for increased wages; unterminated.
Foundry labourers Trenton, N.S.	1	54	108	Commenced July 30; against dismissal of a worker; unterminated.
Bolt factory workers, Owen Sound, Ont.	1	60	35	Commenced July 31; for approval of increased wages; unterminated.
Machinists, Winnipeg, Man.	1	50	50	Commenced July 31; alleged lockout *re* union recognition and changes in working conditions; unterminated.
Non-metallic Minerals—				
Asbestos products workers, Valleyfield, P.Q.	1	*(h)* 13	20	Commenced July 6; for increased wages; terminated July 8; negotiations; return of workers pending joint application to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Brick yard workers, Boischatel, P.Q.	1	66	165	Commenced July 14; for increased wages; terminated July 16; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending further reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Lime kiln workers, St. Marc des Carrieres, P.Q.	1	50	100	Commenced July 27; for increased wages ; terminated July 29; negotiations; return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Miscellaneous—				
Bedding factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	16	28	Commenced July 15; for increased wages or cost of living bonus; terminated July 16 ; negotiations; return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1942*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During July, 1942—*Continued*				
CONSTRUCTION—				
Building and Structures—				
Labourers, Edmonton, Alta.	1	15	30	Commenced July 2; for increased wages; terminated July 3; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Labourers, Granby, P.Q.	1	36	36	Commenced July 8; for increased wages; terminated July 8; negotiations; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.
Labourers, Brantford, Ont.	1	15	15	Commenced July 24; for increased wages; terminated July 24; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Labourers, Brown's Line, Ont.	1	50	75	Commenced July 28; for increased wages; terminated July 29; negotiations; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.
Shipbuilding—				
Rivet heaters, Montreal, P.Q.	1	(*i*) 32	128	Commenced July 2; for increased wages; terminated July 6; conciliation (federal); in favour of employer.
Shipyard workers, Collingwood, Ont.	1	42	60	Commenced July 3; against dismissal of three workers; terminated July 4; conciliation (federal); in favour of workers.
Welders and electricians, Vancouver, B.C.	4	700	1,000	Commenced July 8; in sympathy with welders allegedly locked out June 12; terminated July 10; return of workers; indefinite.
Welders and improvers, Collingwood, Ont.	1	34	100	Commenced July 11; *re* working conditions; terminated July 14; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
Shipyard workers, Victoria, B.C.	1	400	150	Commenced July 30; for reinstatement of official; terminated July 30; return of workers; in favour of employer.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Water—				
Longshoremen, Montreal, P.Q.	1	60	60	Commenced July 16; for increased wages; terminated July 16; negotiations; return of workers pending joint application to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Longshoremen, Restigouche, P.Q.	1	100	100	Commenced July 22; for increased wages; terminated July 22; negotiations, partially successful, overtime rates to be paid.
Miscellaneous—				
Grain elevator workers, Goderich, Ont.	1	17	100	Commenced July 2; for increased wages; terminated July 8; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending joint application to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
TRADE—				
Butter and cheese handlers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	16	10	Commenced July 9; for increased wages and overtime pay; terminated July 9; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Scrap metal workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	15	15	Commenced July 14; for increased wages; terminated July 14; negotiations; in favour of workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1942*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During July, 1942—*Concluded*				
Service—				
Business and Personal—				
Cemetery workers, London, Ont.	1	8	14	Commenced July 4; for increased wages; terminated July 8; negotiations; work resumed pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Waitresses, Nanaimo, B.C.	1	9	15	Commenced July 21; for increased wages and *re* working conditions; terminated July 23; negotiations; return of workers pending joint application fo Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Waitresses, Dawson Creek B.C.	3	20	20	Commenced July 22; for increased wages; terminated July 23; negotiations; in favour of workers.

* Preliminary data, based where possible on direct reports from parties involved, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for annual review.

† In this table the date of commencemnt is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(a) 183 indirectly. *(b)* 100 indirectly. *(c)* 60 paper makers indirectly. *(d)* 12,242 indirectly. *(e)* 112 indirectly. *(f)* 900 indirectly. *(g)* 1,450 indirectly. *(h)* 21 indirectly. *(i)* 200 indirectly.

and were informed that wage increases would require the approval of the Regional War Labour Board. A representative of the Board conferred with the management and union representatives on July 7 but a settlement was not reached. On July 20 it was reported that the strikers on picket duty had barricaded the road and prevented entrance to the plant. Some windows were broken but, the police stated, not by the strikers. Work was resumed on July 29 when the management had agreed to negotiate with a grievance committee to revise the wage scale and submit the result to the Regional War Labour Board for approval.

Munitions Factory Workers, Cherrier, P.Q.—A number of employees ceased work on Monday, July 6, and others joined in the stoppage on Tuesday, with the result that the management closed the plant pending a settlement, owing to the danger under the conditions. Conciliation officers of the Department of Labour had arrived and met representatives of the various groups of employees, who agreed to resume work but other groups ceased work from time to time. The employees were stated to be members of a plant association of employees and of various organizing committees of the Montreal Metal Trades Council, affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labor, and organizing committees of the Canadian Congress of Labour and of the National Catholic Unions. The conciliation officers discussed conditions with the workers and their representatives and ascertained that they desired increases in wages, changes in working conditions and recognition of a union. They were informed that wage changes must be approved by the Quebec Regional War Labour Board and that the strike was in violation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and that work should be resumed, after which these matters could be dealt with. Work was resumed before midnight on July 8. It was arranged that a ballot would be taken by the Department of Labour to ascertain the organization by which the employees wished to be represented, and that the management would take up grievances with representatives of this body; also that an application for wage changes would be made to the War Labour Board. The vote, on July 14, showed

that 8,715 workers favoured the Montreal Metal Trades Council and 1,020 the plant employees association.

Bolt Factory Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—Employees in one establishment on one shift ceased work for one-half day on July 11, demanding the dismissal of a foreman alleged to have discriminated against members of the union with which the management had an agreement. As a result of conciliation by representatives of the Department of Labour, work was resumed, the foreman being suspended pending investigation of the charges.

Metal Factory Workers, Longueuil, P.Q.—A number of girls in a munitions factory ceased work for a few hours on July 14 in protest against the use of hair nets for which they were required to pay, the nets being required by provincial regulations. As a result of negotiations work was resumed and the management agreed to pay for the hair nets. An official who had advised against the nets was discharged.

Truck Factory Workers, Windsor, Ont.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on July 17 against a change in the alternation of night and day shifts from every two weeks to once a month. Apparently there was a division of opinion among the workers. As a result of conciliation by the Department of Labour and of negotiations between the representatives of the United Automobile Workers of America, to which some of the men belonged, and the management it was agreed that work would be resumed on July 24 and that a vote of all employees would be taken.

Foundry Workers, Sackville, N.B.—A number of moulders, etc., in two plants ceased work when a cost-of-living bonus was refused by the employers and an application was not approved by the Regional War Labour Board, as the increase in the cost of living had been taken into account when wages were last changed. A union official arrived and advised the men to resume work as they were on strike illegally. Work was resumed on July 26, pending further negotiations and reference to the Board. The strike spread to a plant at Amherst, N.S., for one day on July 24.

Metal Factory Workers, Longue Pointe, P.Q.—A number of employees ceased work on July 24 for recognition of the United Steel Workers of America and an agreement providing for wage increases. An application for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been made on July 15 and an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner was appointed. As a result of further conciliation it was agreed that work would be resumed and a vote taken as to which organization the majority of workers preferred.

Bricklayers and Carpenters (Steel Plant) Sydney, N.S.—A number of bricklayers and carpenters in a steel plant ceased work on July 28 and 29 respectively, the latter for an increase in wages and the former owing to a dispute as to the number of apprentices and their rates of pay. As a result of conciliation by a representative of the Department of Labour the bricklayers reached an agreement with the management and resumed work on July 30. The carpenters resumed work on August 4, pending a decision of the Regional War Labour Board.

Foundry Labourers, Trenton, N.S.—A number of labourers ceased work when one of their number was discharged following a fight with another worker, both being dismissed. Work was resumed on August 4 and 5.

Bolt Factory Workers, Owen Sound, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on July 31 against the delay in securing approval for an increase in wages provided for in an agreement negotiated with the employer and referred to the Regional War Labour Board on July 29. Work was not resumed until August 6.

Machinists, etc., Winnipeg, Man.—Following the organization of the employees in one metal manufacturing establishment as a local of the International Machinists' Association, the establishment was closed on July 31, the union alleging that union members were questioned and locked out. As a result of a conference of the manager with the Manitoba Minister of Labour and provincial and federal Labour Department officials, the employer agreed to re-open the factory on August 4 and to enter into an agreement with the machinists' union. A temporary agreement was signed with a shop committee on behalf of the union employees, to be effective from August 4 until August 15, when a further agreement with representatives of the international union would become effective. The temporary agreement provided for the reinstatement of all discharged during the previous two weeks, for time and one-half rates for work beyond eight hours each day and on statutory holidays and Sundays, those working on Sunday to be given a day off. The hiring and discharging of employees is vested in the management, subject to consultation with the shop committee. The duties and qualifications of various classes of work are set out and the rates of pay for all classes of workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the May issue, in the review of "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other Countries, 1941". The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July 25, 1940, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the Labour Gazette, August, 1940, page 760.

The number of disputes beginning in May was 174 and 5 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 179 disputes in progress during the month; 94,400 workers were involved in the disputes in progress during the month and the time loss was 306,000 working days.

Of the 174 disputes beginning in May, 80 arose out of demands for increased wages and 53 over other wage questions; 6 over working hours; 17 over questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons; 15 over other questions as to working arrangements; one over a question of trade union principle, and two were sympathetic disputes. Final settlements were reached in 130 disputes, of which 22 were settled in favour of workers, 75 in favour of employers and 33 resulted in compromises; in 28 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

Australia

The number of disputes in the third quarter of 1941, was 185, involving 534 establishments and directly involving 125,056 workers. The time loss was 557,693 working days.

United States

The number of strikes beginning in May was 275, involving 58,000 workers in these new strikes. The number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the month was 325,000. For June, the number of strikes beginning was 350, in which 100,000 workers were involved; the time loss in all disputes in progress during June was 550,000 working days.

Reducing Absenteeism

The National Industrial Conference Board Inc., New York, has issued a report dealing with the problem and preventives of absenteeism.

In the introduction to the report it is estimated that, in the United States, 350 million man days were lost in 1941 due to sickness alone. This is equivalent to an unemployment figure of approximately 1,250,000 throughout the year and represents a sizable reserve of man-power.

Sickness is not the only cause of absenteeism. It has been found that when there is an increase in the number of hours worked per week, the rate of absenteeism rises correspondingly.

The report states that there are methods by which much of the absenteeism may be prevented. However "before the problem can be formulated, it is necessary for each Company to have means of measuring its own absenteeism and to be thoroughly grounded on the basic problem. It is important, therefore, that each Company have some system of periodic analysis of absenteeism. Such a system should not only indicate the presence of any detrimental condition but also at least roughly show the reasons for the absences which in turn can be analyzed to get at the causes."

Absence records are discussed at length in the report and sample records of time worked and time absent are given. Other topics dealt with are, Absentee Analysis; and Examples of Absentee Analysis. In a concluding section of the report, solutions to Problems of Absenteeism are dealt with under the following headings: New Reasons for Absence; Community Co-operation in Combating Absenteeism; New Problems of Discipline and Increase in Illness and Fatigue.

ADJUSTMENT OF COST-OF-LIVING BONUS

General Order of National War Labour Board

ON August 4, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics having found that the cost of living index number for July 2, 1942 of 117·9 (adjusted index 117), had risen by 2·4 points over the index for October 1, 1941, of 115·5 (adjusted index 114·6), a General Order was issued by the National War Labour Board providing for the adjustment of cost-of-living bonuses already in effect and the mandatory payment of bonuses to compensate for the 2·4 points rise by employers not already paying cost-of-living bonuses to employees.

According to the General Order, which appears in full below, all firms not previously paying a cost-of-living bonus were ordered (for the first payroll period on or after August 15, 1942) to commence the payment of such a bonus in the amount of 60 cents a week for all adult male employees and all other employees receiving $25 a week or more; and 2·4 per cent of weekly wage rates to all male employees under 21 years of age and all female employees receiving less than $25 a week.

It also became mandatory, by this General Order, that employers already paying a cost-of-living bonus to increase the amount of such bonus by 60 cents a week or 2·4 per cent of weekly wage rates, provided the maximum amount of bonus paid does not exceed $4.25, per week, or 17 per cent of weekly wage rates.

The General Order of the Board follows:

NATIONAL WAR LABOUR BOARD

General Order

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has found that the cost-of-living index number for July 2, 1942, of 117·9 (adjusted index 117) has risen by 2·4 points over the index for October 1, 1941, of 115·5 (adjusted index 114·6).

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Section 34 (1) of the Wartime Wages Control Order P.C. 5963, and subject to the general provisions of the Order, the National War Labour Board orders that employers subject to the Order who are paying a cost-of-living bonus shall adjust the amount of such bonus payment, and employers who are not paying a cost-of-living bonus shall commence the payment of such a bonus, both effective from the first payroll period beginning on or after August 15, 1942, as follows:

(*a*) if payment of a cost-of-living bonus is being made pursuant to the provisions of Order in Council P.C 8253 (now superseded by P.C. 5963):

(i) for employees to whom Section 48 (iii) (*a*) of P.C. 5963 applies, the bonus shall be increased by the amount of sixty (60c) cents per week,

(ii) for employees to whom Section 48 (iii) (*b*) of P.C. 5963 applies, the percentage of their weekly wage rates, paid to them as a cost-of-living bonus, shall be increased by 2·4 points;

(*b*) if no cost-of-living bonus is being paid, the payment of such a bonus shall be commenced:

(i) for employees to whom Section 48 (iii) (*a*) of P.C. 5963 applies, in the amount of sixty (60c) cents per week,

(ii) for employees to whom Section 48 (iii) (*b*) of P.C. 5963 applies, in the amount of 2·4 per cent of their weekly wage rates;

(*c*) in no case shall the amount of a cost-of-living bonus adjusted as stated exceed a maximum of $4.25 per week to employees to whom Section 48 (iii) (*a*) of P.C. 5963 applies, and of 17 per cent of their weekly wage rates to employees to whom Section 48 (iii) (*b*) of P.C. 5963 applies;

(*d*) (1) (i) for employees to whom Section 48 (iii) (*a*) of P.C. 5963 applies now being paid a cost-of-living bonus, not pursuant to the provisions of P.C. 8253, established prior to the effective date of that Order, in an amount exceeding $4.25 per week, the amount of the bonus shall remain unchanged.

(ii) for such employees now being paid a cost-of-living bonus of less than $4.25 per week, the amount of the bonus shall be increased up to sixty (60c) cents per week, but in no case to exceed a total weekly bonus of $4.25;

(2) (i) for employees to whom Section 48 (iii) (*b*) of P.C. 5963 applies, now being paid a cost-of-living bonus, not pursuant to the provisions of P.C. 8253, established prior to the effective date of that Order, in an amount exceeding 17 per cent of their weekly wage rates, the amount of the bonus shall remain unchanged;

(ii) for such employees now being paid a cost-of-living bonus of less than 17 per cent of their weekly wage rates, the bonus shall be increased up to 2·4 points, but in no case to exceed a total weekly bonus of 17 per cent of their weekly wage rates;

(*e*) the adjustment or payment of a cost-of-living bonus calculated as ordered shall be to the nearest cent of any fractional figure;

(*f*) employers in the construction industry shall adjust the amount of any cost-of-living bonus required by paragraph (*a*) of this order only for employees in respect of whom no special bonus arrangement has been made with the approval of a War Labour Board, pursuant to the provision of the Order for the conduct of the National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industry.

Humphrey Mitchell,
Chairman,
National War Labour Board.

Ottawa, Ontario,
August 4, 1942.

PRICE CONTROL IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1942

Coupon Rationing of Tea and Coffee—Further Control of Consumer Credit—Clarification and Amendment of Price Adjustment Policy—Price Adjustments during July—Restrictions and Simplifications

DURING the month of July, coupon rationing of sugar came into full force, and was extended, effective August 3, to tea and coffee which had been rationed on an "honour" basis since May 26, 1942. More drastic restrictions on consumer credit were introduced, effective August 1. Beef prices came under stringent control, at the same time being reduced by one cent per pound on the average during the period July 13-August 2. In order to fulfil military requirements, stocks of canned corned beef were placed entirely at the disposal of the government.

Maximum prices were established or adjusted for several products; pulpwood, shipping cartons, cotton yarn and cloth, leather for leather clothing, fuelwood in certain areas, etc. The Board continued its program of conservation and simplification with respect to many more manufacturers' products; baby carriages, galvanized steel wire strand, barbed wire, venetian blinds, certain clothing items, paper products, etc. Restrictions on retail delivery services were clarified, and similar regulations were applied to wholesale deliveries. Maximum prices, and control over specifications, supplies, etc. were established for several important used goods.

Consumer Rationing

Tea and Coffee.—To conserve shipping space and ensure an equitable distribution of existing supplies, it has been necessary to apply more stringent control over the rationing of tea and coffee. Effective August 3, coupon rationing was established, replacing the system of "honour" rationing which had been in effect since May 26, 1942. The ration is one ounce of tea per person per week or four ounces of coffee per person per week—for many consumers a considerable reduction from the allowance under the previous ration system of three-quarters of the amount of coffee and one-half the amount of tea normally consumed. Coupon rationing of tea and coffee came one month after sugar had been placed on a coupon rationing basis.

Until permanent ration books are issued September 8, the lettered coupons, marked from "A" to "E", which were placed on the temporary sugar ration cards (for use in a possible emergency), will be used for tea and coffee rationing. Each one of the lettered coupons entitles the ration card holder to purchase one ounce of tea or four ounces of coffee. All five coupons may be used at one time. Ration cards issued for children under 12 cannot be used for tea and coffee purchases. After September 8, there will be permanent coupon ration books. Restaurants, hotels, institutions, etc., receive their supplies of tea and coffee by special voucher. As in the case of sugar rationing, permanent residents of hotels and institutions will surrender their ration cards to the hotel or institution. Rationing does not affect purchases of tea and coffee by and for the Armed Forces.

The retailer must establish his right to purchase new supplies of tea and/or coffee from his supplier or suppliers by turning over to the supplier valid ration coupons equivalent to the poundage of tea and/or coffee ordered from the supplier. To compensate the retailer for the unavoidable loss in packaging tea purchased in bulk, he will be allowed a 2 per cent tolerance, and roasters of green coffee will be allowed a tolerance of 16 per cent to compensate for the shrinkage in roasting. Wholesalers may purchase bulk tea or green coffee beans by the surrender of coupons on the same basis. Special instructions have been issued to those who import tea and coffee direct.

Sugar.—The coupon rationing regulations for sugar, which came into effect July 1, were strengthened and clarified during the month. Consumers who on July 3 possessed sugar in excess of the ration allowance were ordered to turn in coupons for any surplus. On the

same day it was announced that retailers whose stocks were low would be allowed a few days to make up deficiencies in stocks without turning in coupons or vouchers to cover the quantity purchased. Meeting a difficulty experienced in farm households, the Board ruled that merchants may accept purchase vouchers from farmers' wives or other persons who are feeding harvest workers, using the same procedure as in drawing sugar for home preserving (July 15). At the end of the first two weeks of coupon rationing, the Board announced that retailers in replenishing their stocks of sugar would not be required to turn over to their wholesale supplier more than 98 ration coupons for every 100-pound bag of sugar purchased, thus allowing for the unavoidable loss of sugar incurred by retailers in repackaging. Operators of tourist homes and boarding houses catering to occasional as well as regular boarders were notified by the rationing section of the Board that their registration as sugar users would be good only for three months from the date of registration, and that their quota of renewal would be constantly revised since often the volume of trade is small or purely seasonal.

To clarify the regulations and to cover situations not fully dealt with in the previous sugar ration order a number of amendments were introduced in Board Order No. 163, effective July 17. The amending order reclassified hotels, inns, clubs serving meals, staff dining rooms and hospitals as institutions instead of public caterers. As a result, all staff, guests or inmates must possess ration cards.

The industrial use of honey has been brought under control in order to ensure an adequate supply for Canadian honey consumers, meet present needs of the United Kingdom, and prevent industrial users from outbidding wholesalers and retailers in obtaining supplies of this important sugar substitute. (Board Order 162, July 14). Industrial users may not use more honey in any quarter of 1942 than in the corresponding quarter of 1941.

Consumer Credit

During the month the Board amended the Consumer Credit Order (No. 75, Dec. 16, 1941) in several important respects (Board Order No. 161, July 23). Instead of listing the articles which were subject to a down payment of not less than 33⅓ per cent of the balance of the cash price after any allowance for trade-in, the new order extends this percentage of payment, with certain exceptions, to cover "all goods not elsewhere specifically mentioned in the schedule". The maximum credit period for clothing will be six months instead of the year previously allowed.

With respect to articles specifically mentioned, the following provisions have been made: Wearing apparel, including footwear, headgear, haberdashery, and lingerie will be subject to a down payment of one-third with no down payment less than $5.00. The minimum down payment on furniture, mattresses and bedsprings for household use will be 20 per cent instead of 10. The maximum credit period remains at 12 months. Purchasers of pianos are given a maximum of 18 months in which to complete payments with the minimum down payment not less than 20 per cent, but in no case may the down payment be less than $10. For 60 or more classes of goods listed in the order, no instalment or deposit under a contract of sale shall be less than $5 a month or $1.25 per week.

Under recent arrangements made by the Coal Administrator to encourage summer purchases of solid fuels, special terms as to payments have been made.

Price Adjustment Policy

Early in July the Board released several orders clarifying and amending its policy and procedure with respect to retail and wholesale price adjustments.

Of special importance is the Board Order dealing with the price and quality of consumer goods (Board Order No. 145, effective July 13). The Board re-emphasizes the policy that manufacturers of consumer goods must continue to produce and sell products of the same or substantially similar kind and quality, and in the same or approximately the same price ranges, as was their practice in the corresponding season of 1941. Any reduction in the proportion of goods manufactured in the lower price ranges is approved only if due to unavoidable circumstances such as inability to obtain materials, or an order of the Board, or some other government authority restricting production. Manufacturers are permitted to cut the proportion of their higher price ranges. The same principle is applied to sellers other than manufacturers.

The price ceiling cannot be evaded by marketing new or modified products or changing trade descriptions. Products which, due to unavoidable circumstances, are substantially different in kind or quality from lines on the market, must have their maximum prices established or approved in writing by the appropriate administrator with the concurrence of the Administrators of Retail and Wholesale Trade and countersigned by the Chairman of the Board before such goods are sold, and such price must be appropriate in relation to the price and relative value of comparable goods. All this reflects a determined

policy on the part of the Board that there should be, in general, no further increases by manufacturers or importers in the prices of finished consumer goods.

Board Order No. 144, revoking Board Order No. 91, revises and consolidates procedures for the adjustment of retail and wholesale prices with a view to further strengthening price control. Retail prices which are proven to be abnormally low in relation to the prices charged by other retailers for consumer goods may be adjusted, but only in writing by the Administrator of Retail Trade with the countersignature of the Chairman of the Board. The Administrator of Wholesale Trade may grant written authority for increases in maximum prices on sales at wholesale in specific cases where he is satisfied that the wholesaler's price is abnormally low in relation to the prices charged by other wholesalers for similar goods. The Administrator of Wholesale Trade may also grant general or limited authority for establishing maximum whosesale prices at fair and reasonable levels higher than the respective maximum prices pursuant to the Wartime Prices and Trade Regulations, provided such higher prices are accepted voluntarily by buyers who agree to absorb the increase.

Another order of the Board revoking Order No 123, April 7, 1942, provides that any net reduction in production costs subsequent to the base period or subsequent to the last authorized variation in maximum selling prices must immediately be reported by manufacturers to the appropriate administrator. (Board Order No. 153, July 13). Unless the reduced amount is insignificant, the Administrator will vary the maximum selling price by such an amount as he considers fair and reasonable. If the product is one on which a subsidy is being paid, the person receiving the subsidy is to report the facts to the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation.

Board Order No. 154 (July 13), amending Order No. 115 (March 17, 1942) strengthens the enforcement provisions with respect to seasonal goods. The amendments do not alter any arrangements made with respect to the specially designated seasonal goods set forth in the Schedule to Board Order No. 115 (see Labour Gazette, May, 1942, page 567).

Price Adjustments During July

Beef.—More stringent control of beef prices was introduced in an order fixing maximum wholesale prices for 28 different cuts of beef—the result of careful investigation of price ranges in each section of Canada over a period of time. They apply to the period from July 13 to August 2, inclusive, and to the whole of Canada, but vary in the 15 zones defined by Board Order No. 149 of June 24. That Order prescribed maximum prices at which processors and wholesalers might sell carcasses, sides or quarters of beef in the 15 zones across Canada, and provided that the ceiling prices for cuts would be those fixed from time to time by the foods administration. The order also provided for seasonal variations in the price of beef through periodic decreases between July 13 and November 30, 1942. Under Administrator's Order No. 286, packers were obliged to reduce the price of beef by one cent a pound, commencing on July 13.

The maximum prices listed in Administrator's Order No. 286 apply to beef of the highest quality in each class designated, and beef of lower quality must be sold by processors and wholesalers "at reasonable reductions from such prices". Retailers are prohibited by Board Order No. 149 from paying more than the maximum wholesale price, and their selling prices to consumers are not, on the average, to exceed the average delivered cost of carcasses, sides, quarters or cuts, plus whatever markup they used in the basic period. Retailers were allowed one week before basing their normal markup upon the new schedule of prices in recognition of a trade practice with respect to storage.

A further seasonal reduction in maximum wholesale prices of beef averaging one cent per pound, for the period August 3 to 23 was announced July 30 (A 309, July 28).

Members of the beef advisory committee representing eastern and western cattle producers and dealers met in Ottawa towards the latter part of July to assist the Board in assuring a continuous flow of finished beef throughout the year for Canadian consumers. A major problem facing Wartime Food Corporation, established in June to buy and sell cattle for export and domestic markets when necessary, was the supply of feeder cattle for the feed lots in Canada, both east and west.

Fuel.—Maximum prices were established for fuelwood sold in the cities of Toronto and Hamilton, Ontario (A. 312, July 28). This makes a total of twenty-four orders fixing fuelwood prices for different areas in Canada. The grading of coal mined and sold in the province of Alberta has been specified in an order of the Coal Administrator which should provide a basis for effective price control and ensure protection to the consumer (A 289, July 11).

Knit Goods.—Manufacturers' maximum prices for new style knit goods must be fixed by the Administrator of Knit Goods with the concurrence of the Administrators of Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade (A. 293, July 14).

Every manufacturer of knit goods must submit to the administrator a statement showing particulars of all new style knit goods being manufactured, details of cost, the different materials and the proportions of such materials used, and the proposed selling price of each kind. A wholesaler may sell new style knit goods at prices not exceeding laid down cost price plus his normal markup, the markup to be not greater than 20 per cent of the wholesaler's selling price. Retail prices are not to exceed laid down cost price plus the retailer's normal markup, such markup to be not greater than 35 per cent of retailer's selling price.

Intermediate Price Adjustments.—A number of price adjustments were arranged at the manufacturers' and/or wholesalers' level, due in some cases to higher costs and in other cases to the introduction of new or standardized lines.

Maximum prices were set at which any producer in Saskatchewan and the districts of Kenora and Rainy River in Ontario may sell pulpwood. (A 299 and A 298, July 16). Prices at which operators may sell pulpwood in these areas for consumption in Canada will be fixed by the timber administrator, but the price so fixed will not exceed maximum prices to producers by more than 15 per cent.

Maximum prices to manufacturers of shipping cartons in British Columbia have been established in an administrator's order made necessary because of the introduction of several standardized grades of cartons not produced during the basic period (A 290, July 11). The maximum price of tin, per pound, has been established for specified grades and quantities processed and sold (A 285, July 7).

Manufacturers' prices for cotton yarn and cloth have been reduced to the highest lawful price established during the month of February, 1941, to enable secondary manufacturers and distributors of textile articles using cotton yarn and cloth to sell at or below ceiling prices (A 303, July 21). The schedule of maximum prices fixed in March, 1942, for leather sold by tanners for use in the manufacture of leather garments has been subjected to minor revisions (A 318, July 30, replacing A 62, March 26, 1942).

An order of the Used Goods Administrator provided that used structural steel is to be sold at basic period prices but in no case is the price, f.o.b. vendor's shipping point, to exceed 4 cents per pound for 500 pounds or less, or 3½ cents per pound for sales of more than 500 pounds (A 296, July 16). With respect to used machine tools, used sheet metal working machines and used woodworking machines, maximum selling prices are to be not higher than specified percentages of the prices of new goods, the percentages varying according to the condition of the machines and the areas in which they are sold. (A 295, July 15). At the time of sale and delivery of any rebuilt machine, the seller must deliver to the purchaser a written guarantee that for a period of 60 days he will repair and/or replace at his own cost any part found to be defective or worn to the extent that the efficiency of the machine is impaired.

Restrictions and Simplification

Manufacturers were reminded by the Metals Administration for the Board that after the end of July no metal (except gold and silver), not even stocks of metals or alloys on hand, may be used in producing any of the 190 articles listed in previous conservation orders. (See Summary, LABOUR GAZETTE, June and July, 1942.)

Manufacturers of baby carriages have been limited to a maximum of four styles of folding baby carriages and to one style of perambulator for the purpose of conserving materials needed in war industries. (A 287, July 9.) The manufacturer of galvanized steel wire strand must conform to specifications of sizes, grades of steel and quality of galvanizing set out in Administrator's Order No. 294. (July 14.) Types of barbed wire which may be made are also restricted to specified sizes. (A 264, July 27, amending A 168, June 30, 1942.) The manufacture of venetian blinds has been further simplified with a view to conserving materials and reducing costs (A 305, July 24).

After three months experience with control of retail delivery services, the Board has altered the original order with a view to allowing retailers to continue making necessary deliveries and also meet the primary purpose of conserving gasoline, rubber and man-power. Retailers are still prohibited from delivering an order of goods under $1.00 in value. Added to the list of exceptions are goods sold to fill medical doctors' prescriptions.

A retailer may deliver goods to replace goods delivered in error or omitted by the retailer from a customer's previous order. Retailers may deliver orders to one address where several customers have combined to bring the amount of their joint order up to $1 or more. The time allowed for exchanges and refunds has been extended, with certain exceptions, to 12 clear business days. Exchanges but not refunds, are permitted when goods are found to be incorrect in size or were sold for the purpose of a gift. The only

goods which a retailer can sell on approval are individual items of "house furnishings" priced at more than ten dollars, collectors' postage stamps, and sheet music.

Restrictions on wholesale deliveries have been made in an order effective August 3 (A 292, July 14.) Deliveries other than perishable goods are limited to three regular deliveries a week on alternate days over any particular route or in any specific area. Individual wholesale orders amounting to less than $3 may not be delivered. The order requires wholesalers delivering in or to large cities to prepare delivery plans and file them with the administrator of services.

To conserve the life of existing trucking equipment, an order was passed prohibiting private trucks or trailers, with certain exemptions, from operating more than 35 miles from their registered addresses without a special permit (A 314, July 29). "Generally speaking", the administrator stated, "permits.... will not be issued where it appears that there are public transportation facilities available which are capable of handling the movement, and the private vehicle owner is unable to satisfy us that capacity or near capacity load will be carried both ways".

The promotion of beer sales by distributing as premiums any articles which advertise the brewers' names or their products or by the supplying of equipment to beverage rooms free of charge has been prohibited starting September 1. The order also discontinues the use of containers which designate or refer to any particular season, holiday or other special event or occasion. (A 313, July 28.)

The number of rubber printing dies used for printing solid fibreboard shipping containers will be reduced by 75 per cent as the result of an agreement among the users, regularized as an order, providing for free interchanging of printing dies (A284, July 2).

Standard sizes and specifications of caliper and strength of corrugated and fibreboard shipping containers for macaroni and other related food products have been fixed with a view to conserving essential materials and reducing costs (A 301, July 18.) To conserve used baskets, hampers and boxes, an order has been passed prohibiting any person destroying or throwing away baskets, hampers, or orange boxes without the consent of the administrator of used goods (A 270, July 2). Every person is required to return a basket, hamper or orange box to an authorized dealer. Prices at which collectors may sell such containers to an authorized dealer are set out in the order and dealers' prices are also fixed. The sale of livestock feeds to farmers in bags or packages has been standardized as to content weight and style of package in all parts of Canada (A 306, July 27).

With respect to ladies' felt hats, processors of stiffened hoods are restricted to supplying not more than 50 per cent of the number of hoods supplied to each manufacturer in the corresponding period of 1941. Colours in wool felt hoods are also restricted. The purpose of the order is to conserve shellac for war use (A 307, July 27). Not more than eight colors and shades, including Air Force blue and khaki, may be used as body colours in the manufacture of any one line or style of knitted outerwear (A 315, July 29). Wholesalers, jobbers or manufacturers dealing in cloth made of wool, woollen or worsted mixture are not allowed to sell any single length or piece of cloth for any men's or boys' suit in any greater lengths than $3\frac{5}{8}$ yards in double width or $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards in single width. Allowance is made for greater yardage for oversized persons (A 316, July 30).

To conserve more vital materials necessary for war production and to effect simplifications and economies within industry, the administrator of oils and fats limited the number of colours and shades which paint and varnish manufacturers may make, thus reducing the number of colours and shades from 60 to 70 per cent of pre-war production. (A 304, July 23, revoking A 41, March 7, 1942.) Manufacturers of cosmetics have been limited to fewer varieties, shades and colours for each line of products—nail polish, lipstick, powder, etc. (A 302, July 22.) By reducing costs, the restrictions will assist the manufacturers in maintaining their ceiling prices. The quantity of shortening which may be manufactured has been limited to 80 per cent of the quantity made by each manufacturer during the corresponding month of 1941. The amount of vegetable oil which may be used in shortening has also been restricted (A 319, July 31).

Following the "freezing" of stocks of canned corned beef on June 9th a supplementary

order, effective July 9th (A 288), required retailers who had in stock one case or more of canned corned beef to turn it in to a distributor to hold it for dispostion by the Board.

Federal tax.—Merchants selling goods which are subject to the retail purchase tax imposed by the recent federal budget are required by an order of the Board, dated July 14, to show by price-tag or otherwise the price of such articles exclusive of the tax (Board Order No. 159, July 14). Because furs are not under the price ceiling, the order does not apply to them.

Regarding the July 1 Cost-of-Living Index

The Bureau of Statistics announced that the cost-of-living index for July 1 stood at 117·0, an increase of 1·2 over the June figure of 115·8. This makes a net increase of 2·4 points as compared with October 1st, 1941, and the National War Labour Board announced that a corresponding adjustment in cost-of-living bonuses would become effective August 15th.

Of the increase in the cost of living since October, 90 per cent was due to increases in food prices, and beef and potatoes accounted for 87 per cent of the increases in food prices. These were, in part, seasonal movements which were aggravated this year by special circumstances. Beef prices, however, have fallen from their July 1 peak in accordance with the seasonal schedule of maximum wholesale prices issued by the Board; and as a result of an increase in supply in the late Summer, potato prices are expected to decline seasonally when the new crop becomes available in adequate quantities. The Board thus expects that some decline in the index will occur in the next few months.

Suggested Standards for Industrial Safeguards

The Division of Labour Standards, United States Department of Labor, has issued special bulletin No. 7 entitled *Suggested Standards for Industrial Safeguards.*

In an introduction it is stated that a special Committee of American Society of Safety Engineers, having studied 1,000 industrial accidents, found that 20 per cent of accidents result from machine fault, another 20 per cent from personal fault, and the remaining 60 per cent from a combination of the two.

The material presented in the bulletin has been compiled by the Division of Labour, which, in its capacity as clearing house for information on matters relating to the safety and health of wage earners, reviews rules and regulations of various States and presents material which might prove useful to factory inspectors and safety engineers interested in seeing that dangerous machines are properly safeguarded.

It is one thing to say "This machine should be safeguarded," and another to explain exactly *how* it can be effectively guarded, the report states. The man who can offer practical suggestions as to how the safeguarding may be accomplished is much more likely to obtain results than the one who merely points out that a safeguard should be provided.

The drawings presented in the compilation illustrate the standards in effect in one State of the Union. They are practical and workable standards; the safeguards are effective. The explanatory material consists of the actual rules and is presented for the purpose of supplementing the drawings. The standards set forth have no legal effect, of course, save in those States which have embodied them into rules and regulations.

The compilation is not complete. However, the Division expects to add to it from time to time, to the end that eventually the book may be a complete guide to the person interested in, or charged with the duty of obtaining, adequate and effective safeguards for industrial hazards.

Copies of the bulletin (price 65 cents) may be obtained from the United States Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.

Immigration to Canada During First Six Months of 1942

The effect of the war on immigration to Canada is reflected in statistics covering the first six months of 1942, issued by the Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources. During the six months' period, 3,707 immigrants entered Canada.

The decrease in the numbers entering the Dominion is most marked in the "other races" classification of immigrants. There was a reduction of 71·2 per cent in this group, compared with those in this group entering in the same period of 1941. There was a reduction of 22·8 per cent in the number of immigrants in the Northern European races classification and a 10·8 per cent decrease in each of the United States and United Kingdom groups.

Occupationally, the mechanics classification accounted for 411; trading class, 339; female domestic servants, 214; labouring class, 198; farming class, 182; mining class, 21; and other classes, 2,342.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

Statistical Summary for July, 1942

A TOTAL of 15,680 individuals were attending War Emergency training classes throughout the Dominion on July 31st, 1942. This total represents a small increase over the number receiving training on June 30th when the total enrolment was 15,006. The total number of persons receiving training in Industrial pre-employment classes at the end of July was 4,918; this total being practically the same as that for June 30th, when 4,910 individuals were attending industrial pre-employment classes. In the part-time Industrial classes being conducted in Technical and Vocational schools, there was an enrolment of 1,922 trainees on July 31st, this total being considerably higher than the total on June 30th when 1,581 trainees were receiving instruction. In the R.C.A.F. pre-enlistment classes, there was practically no change as between the totals in training on June 30th and July 31st. On July 31st there was an enrolment of 4,677 in the R.C.A.F. classes, while the total for June 30th was 4,664. In the Army and Navy classes there was a small increase in the numbers receiving training on July 31st as compared with the total for June 30th. On July 31st, the total number attending Navy and Army classes was 2,923 as compared with 2,694 on June 30th. Vocational training was being given on July 31st to 106 men who had been honourably discharged from His Majesty's Forces, while the total receiving similar training on June 30th was 121.

During the month of July, 1942, a total of 7,543 new trainees was enrolled in the Technical and Vocational schools. Of these 3,488 entered the full-time industrial classes while 1,223 entered the part-time industrial classes. The R.C.A.F. pre-enlistment classes received 1,350 new trainees, while 1,422 commenced training in the Navy and Army classes. Under the Rehabilitation Plan 60 new trainees were enrolled during July.

In the Industrial pre-employment classes 2,805 students completed their training and were placed in employment during the month. In the Rehabilitation classes 55 men who had been honourably discharged from His Majesty's Armed Forces completed their Vocational training and secured employment during July.

A total of 39 trainees left the Industrial classes in order to enlist with the Armed Forces, while in the R.C.A.F. classes, 1,185 trainees completed their training and were enlisted.

The number of women in training although included in the totals given in Table No. 1, are also shown separately in Table No. IA. Of the 3,488 individuals who commenced training during July in the full-time pre-employment classes 1,357 or 36 per cent were women. Of the 1,357 new women trainees 1,023 or about 75 per cent were enrolled in the Province of Ontario. British Columbia accounted for 117 new women students, while Quebec reported an enrolment of 70, Saskatchewan 88, and Alberta 59. A total of 1,390 women in the full-time Industrial classes completed their training and were placed during July. On July 31st, there were 1,504 women training in the full-time Industrial classes.

The numbers being trained in classes held in approved plant schools as at July 31st are shown in the following table. The totals are also given for the part-time Industrial classes carried on at centres other than Technical or Vocational schools.

TRAINING IN INDUSTRY

(Subject to Revision)

Numbers in Training as at July 31st

	Part-time Classes	Plant Schools	Total in Trainng
Nova Scotia	85	—	85
New Brunswick....	—	18	18
Quebec	38	14	52
Ontario	207	729	936
Manitoba	—	22	22
British Columbia ..	21	—	21
	351	783	1,134

An interesting development in the establishment of an approved plant school occurred recently. A manufacturer of aircraft components has established a school plant for the training of selected employees of sub-contractors—in this case key employees from furniture factories which are preparing to undertake sub-contract work from the original contractor.

When fully trained in the contractors school these key employees will return to their own companies and will, in turn, set up plant schools in their own organizations to train other furniture factory workers in aircraft work. This is the first instance in Canada of a peace-time industry being converted to war production under the Government-sponsored plant school programme.

TABLE 1.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—NUMBERS PROVIDED TRAINING AND NUMBERS PLACED FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO JULY 31st 1942, AND IN JULY, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training				Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment, R.C.A.F. and Rehabilitation Classes							
					(2) Placed in Employment		Enlisted		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/42 to July 31/42	At First of July	Enrolled in July	At End of July	From April 1/42 to July 31/42	In July	From April 1/42 to July 31/42	In July	From April 1/42 to July 31/42	In July	From April 1/42 to July 31/42	In July
DOMINION SUMMARY												
Pre-employment Classes	18,418	4,910	3,488	4,918	11,784	2,805	128	39	748	210	2,298	714
Part-time Classes (1)	5,464	1,581	1,223	1,922	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	10,599	4,664	1,350	4,677	22	.....	5,174	1,185	110	60	556	80
Navy and Army Classes	6,952	2,694	1,422	2,923	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	461	121	60	106	211	55	3	.....	29	1	100	16
Total	41,894	13,970	7,543	14,546	12,017	2,860	5,305	1,224	887	271	2,954	810
NOVA SCOTIA												
Pre-Employment Classes	329	75	88	104	192	38	1	.....	.....	.....	32	21
R.C.A.F. Classes	150	39	41	52	.....	.....	86	28	.....	.....	10	.....
Army Classes	328	162	43	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	3	3	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	810	279	172	285	194	40	87	28	.....	.....	42	21
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Pre-Employment Classes	223	101	6	97	84	3	7	.....	8	.....	27	7
R.C.A.F. Classes	478	216	22	181	.....	.....	218	38	.....	.....	56	16
Army Classes	486	182	78	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	4	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,191	502	106	455	85	3	225	38	8	.....	83	23
QUEBEC												
Pre-Employment Classes	3,554	1,092	927	1,394	2,554	328	9	1	450	130	531	205
Part-time Classes (1)	716	.....	94	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,223	545	130	544	2	.....	599	119	20	.....	53	12
Navy and Army Classes	996	430	148	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	128	21	18	28	40	4	.....	.....	13	1	46	6
Total	6,617	2,088	1,317	2,413	2,596	332	608	120	483	131	630	223

ONTARIO												
Pre-Employment Classes	10,598	2,450	2,019	2,341	7,197	1,980	67	28	95	31	1,209	315
Part-time Classes (1)	2,374	876	236	817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	3,755	1,682	608	1,794	17	.....	1,730	449	.....	.....	183	39
Navy and Army Classes	2,688	1,064	632	1,339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	69	21	10	19	36	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2
Total	19,484	6,093	3,505	6,310	7,250	1,989	1,797	477	95	31	1,403	356
MANITOBA												
Pre-Employment Classes	382	136	47	113	178	48	2	.....	48	24	45	18
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,001	429	127	472	.....	.....	480	81	17	.....	33	3
Army Classes	283	99	44	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	88	13	7	11	44	7	2	.....	10	.....	17	1
Total	1,754	677	225	669	222	55	484	81	75	24	95	22
SASKATCHEWAN												
Pre-Employment Classes	579	176	121	206	266	53	7	3	40	8	60	27
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,594	684	139	673	1	.....	802	148	6	.....	112	2
Army Classes	307	100	75	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	52	26	7	10	39	23	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,532	986	342	994	306	76	809	151	49	8	172	29
ALBERTA												
Pre-Employment Classes	836	292	89	256	307	64	34	7	95	15	150	42
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,160	514	110	459	2	.....	649	161	7	2	43	1
Navy and Army Classes	817	234	250	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	78	24	10	23	31	5	1	.....	.....	.....	22	5
Total	2,891	1,064	459	1,090	340	69	684	168	102	17	215	48
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
Pre-Employment Classes	1,917	588	191	407	1,006	291	1	.....	12	2	244	79
Part-time Classes (1)	2,374	705	893	1,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,238	555	173	502	.....	.....	610	161	60	58	66	7
Army Classes	1,047	423	152	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	39	10	8	11	18	5	.....	.....	3	.....	4	2
Total	6,615	2,281	1,417	2,330	1,024	296	611	161	75	60	314	88

(1) Trainees in Part-time Classes consist largely of employed persons who are being given training at the request of employers in war production who wish to up-grade their employees.
(2) Includes those graduates who, though actually placed prior to July 1, 1942, were not so reported until after July 1, 1942.

TABLE 1A.—NUMBERS OF WOMEN TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—WOMEN PROVIDED TRAINING AND WOMEN PLACED FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO JULY 31, 1942, AND IN JULY, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers of Women in Training				Placements and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment Classes					
					Placed in Employment[1]		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/42 to July 31/42	At First of July	Enrolled in July	At End of July	From April 1/42 to July 31/42	In July	From April 1/42 to July 31/42	In July	From April 1/42 to July 31/42	In July
DOMINION SUMMARY										
Pre-Employment Classes	7,086	1,615	1,357	1,504	4,745	1,390	94	10	752	213
Part-time Classes	505	125	65	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	7,591	1,740	1,422	1,628	4,745	1,390	94	10	752	213
QUEBEC										
Pre-Employment Classes	180	86	70	122	33	21	.....	.....	24	12
Part-time Classes	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	304	86	70	122	33	21	.....	.....	24	12
ONTARIO										
Pre-Employment Classes	5,196	838	1,023	787	4,097	1,116	50	6	489	98
Part-time Classes	340	107	51	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5,536	945	1,074	891	4,097	1,116	50	6	489	98
MANITOBA										
Pre-Employment Classes	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Part-time Classes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
SASKATCHEWAN										
Pre-Employment Classes	247	108	88	142	82	38	6	3	17	13
Part-time Classes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	247	108	88	142	82	38	6	3	17	13
ALBERTA										
Pre-Employment Classes	263	108	59	141	43	6	37	.....	40	20
Part-time Classes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	263	108	59	141	43	6	37	.....	40	20
BRITISH COLUMBIA										
Pre-Employment Classes	1,195	470	117	312	485	204	1	1	182	70
Part-time Classes	41	18	14	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,236	488	131	332	485	204	1	1	182	70

(1) Includes those graduates who completed training prior to April 1, 1942, but who were not reported as being placed in employment until after April 1, 1942.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—MONTH OF JULY, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training by Trade Categories as at July 31st											Total in Industrial Pre-Employment Classes
	Aircraft Production (trade not specified)	Carpentry and Wood-Working	Drafting	Electricity and Radio Mechanics	Fine Instruments	Industrial Chemistry	Machine Shop	Riveting	Sheet Metal Work	Welding	Other Trades	
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	17	11	.....	24	5	47	.....	.....	104
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	74	.....	14	4	.....	97
Quebec	32	18	56	51	.....	.....	993	81	25	119	19	1,394
Ontario	232	8	138	7	35	94	1,626	.....	34	109	58	2,341
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	20	18	.....	113
Saskatchewan	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	5	.....	206
Alberta	33	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	59	1	.....	256
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	297	18	.....	407
Totals	333	65	194	80	46	94	3,173	86	496	274	77	4,918

TABLE 3.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS, AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRAINEES IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO JULY 31, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals		Grand Total New Trainees
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Nova Scotia	14	.....	72	.....	80	.....	13	.....	3	.....	182	.....	182
New Brunswick	55	.....	31	.....	19	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	119
Quebec	1,397	51	522	51	368	29	153	11	35	.....	2,481	142	2,623
Ontario	1,715	1,429	474	1,792	625	754	416	295	271	21	3,501	4,291	7,792
Manitoba	131	2	49	3	42	.....	25	.....	11	.....	258	5	263
Saskatchewan	53	83	82	128	53	24	32	5	19	.....	239	240	479
Alberta	34	19	67	170	66	32	42	1	30	1	239	223	462
British Columbia	94	407	83	544	134	41	109	.....	44	.....	464	992	1,456
Totals	3,493	1,991	1,380	2,688	1,387	880	810	312	413	22	7,483	5,893	13,376

TABLE 4.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF VETERANS OF 1914-18 WAR AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF PRESENT WAR ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO JULY 31, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF JULY, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1/42 to July 31 1942	In July	From April 1/42 to July 31 1942	In July	From April 1/42 to July 31 1942	In July	From April 1/42 to July 31 1942	In July	From April 1/42 to July 31 1942	In July	From April 1/42 to July 31 1942	In July
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	16	6	5	3	7	2	.....	.....	28	11
New Brunswick	5	.....	22	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	30	2
Quebec	8	1	106	35	21	11	10	3	2	.....	147	50
Ontario	3	1	21	5	4	.....	24	2	18	.....	70	8
Manitoba	.....	.....	5	.....	7	.....	10	2	4	.....	26	2
Saskatchewan	4	.....	25	3	11	.....	11	3	6	1	57	7
Alberta	1	.....	13	1	3	.....	17	1	10	1	44	3
British Columbia	.....	.....	12	1	4	.....	39	5	22	5	77	11
Total	21	2	220	53	56	14	120	18	62	7	479	94

TABLE 5.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.—NUMBERS TRAINING IN ARMY CLASSES, BY TRADE CATEGORIES AS AT JULY 31, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Auto Mechanics	Driver Mechanics	Black-smiths	Carpenters	Clerks	Draughts-men	Electricians and Radio Mechanics	Fitters and Artificers	Tin and Copper-smiths	Plumbers	Welders	Other Trades	Total
Nova Scotia	18	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	7	26	9	.....	.....	(1) 34	128
New Brunswick	24	.....	.....	22	59	4	11	33	.....	.....	3	(2) 18	174
Quebec	97	.....	.....	56	99	.....	33	46	6	6	8	(3) 16	367
Ontario	51	.....	.....	29	294	10	33	69	.....	11	.....	(2) 26	523
Manitoba	24	.....	5	10	21	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
Saskatchewan	22	.....	6	18	31	.....	12	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
Alberta	24	.....	12	17	21	.....	6	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
British Columbia	120	.....	.....	29	66	.....	6	67	9	.....	.....	(4) 55	352
TOTAL	380	.....	23	181	625	14	108	291	24	17	11	149	1,823

(1) Bricklayers 11, concretors 10, Diesel operators 13. (2) Cooks. (3) Bricklayers. (4) Bricklayers 12, concretors 12, Diesel operators 14, Instruments repairs 17.

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RESERVE OF LABOUR AMONG CANADIAN WOMEN

IN a review of the reserve of labour among Canadian women, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that of 1,227,876 married women from 15 to 44 years of age, only 48,073 or 3·92 per cent were gainfully occupied in 1931.

Referring to this potential labour supply, the Bureau states that "there is abundant evidence that Canada's sources of labour supply among men are rapidly approaching depletion. Employment is at the highest level in the country's history, approximately 5,000,000 persons of a population of 11,500,000 being in the armed services or in civilian occupations. Enlistments in the Army, Navy and Air Force, numbering around 500,000 and the employment of some 800,000 workers in producing munitions of war have contributed to an acute shortage of man-power. A National Selective Service plan has been established to mobilize Canadian labour for the most effective prosecution of the war and non-essential production is being progressively curtailed."

The report then summarizes statistics of Canada's woman-power as follows:

Since future accretions to the nation's labour force must come mainly from the ranks of women, a stock taking of Canada's woman-power is, at the present time, extremely important. An attempt to throw some light on this problem, with the data at present available, is presented herewith.

Gainfully occupied females in Canada, in 1931, numbered 665,859. The National Registration of August, 1940, showed 958,000 gainfully occupied females. At March 31, 1942, there were 655,096 females registered under the Unemployment Insurance Act. Allowing for persons in non-insurable occupations, this would indicate a total of around 1,200,000 gainfully occupied women at the present time. Of these more than 6,000 are in the armed forces.

For the alleviation of the man-power shortage interest centres chiefly upon the women not gainfully occupied. As the total female population, according to the 1941 Census, was 5,594,062 these would number around 3,300,000, excluding children under 10 years of age. To estimate the availability of labour supply in this total, the age composition, conjugal condition, geographical location, family responsibilities, etc., etc., must be considered. Such detailed data are available, at present, only for 1931 but they provide at least a rough basis for conclusions regarding the picture in 1942.

The number of females, not gainfully occupied, was, in 1931, 3,240,663 or 83 per cent of the female population 10 years of age and over. Of these 1,141,528 were single, 1,868,639 married, and 230,220 widowed or divorced. Single women are the first to be absorbed in a rapidly expanding war machine. Young women of 15-34 years are most favoured by employers although, for certain types of work, those in the 35-44 and even in the 45-54 groups are suitable. In 1931 there were in Canada 516,082 single women, aged 15-34 years, not gainfully occupied. In the 35-44 age group there were 28,596 and the 45-54 age group 23,654.

Single Women

Single women 15-44 years of age in rural areas, in 1931, numbered 381,421 and in urban areas, 653,008. While the increasing farm labour shortage exerts considerable pressure to keep young women on the farm, single women, on the whole, form a highly mobile group which can readily shift from one part of the country to another as employment becomes available. It is fairly certain that at this time (middle of 1942) heavy inroads have been made upon the single women labour pool.

While widowed and divorced women follow fairly closely the same pattern as single women in regard to employment, this source of labour supply is comparatively small. There were only 21,954 widowed and divorced women, aged 15-44, not gainfully occupied in 1931.

Married Women

Of 1,227,876 married women, 15-44 years of age, only 48,073 or 3·92 per cent were gainfully occupied in 1931. If the war is of long duration, with the absorption of more and more men into the armed forces on the one hand, and, on the other, an increasing tempo of war production, this source will have to be heavily drawn upon. The ranks of married women under 35 years of age, not gainfully occupied, which, in 1931 numbered 678,676, contain a considerable number of recent workers still skilled in their former occupations.

Of married women, 15-44 years of age, in Canada in 1931, 533,354 were in rural and 696,400 in urban areas. The family responsibilities of rural married women, coupled with industrial employment can be secured from the married women, 15-44 years of age, in rural areas. However, the married women in this age group in urban localities provide a labour pool practically untapped. In this connection a sample investigation showed that, of 993 women listed as homemakers at the National Registration of 1940, 87 had acquired insurable wage-earner status by July 1, 1941. While the sampe is too small to be reliable, it would indicate that of 2,285,000 women listed

as homemakers in August, 1940, only from 54,000 to 68,000 had been drawn into the ranks of industrial workers by July 1, 1941.

Mobility

The employment of married women is, of course, hampered by the fact that ,as a labour group, they are extremely immobile. Certain information on families provided by the Census is of interest in this connection. There were in Canada, in 1931, in urban localities, 283,244 families of two or more persons without children. Unfortunately, the age composition of the wives in these families is not known, a defect which will be remedied when the 1941 Census data become available. Of 922,705 urban families with children, 33 per cent had one child only, while 75 per cent had two children or less. Of the 304,802 families with one child, in only 109,831 cases or 36 per cent of the whole, was the child under 7 years of age.

In connection with the problem of the immobility of married women workers the degree of concentration in the larger urban centres is important. Of the 283,244 urban families without children in 1931, 159,373 or 56 per cent were in localities 30,000 and over while 58 per cent of the families with one child and 57 per cent of those with two children were similarly situated. It is in these urban centres that day nurseries, community kitchens, laundries, etc., can be most easily provided.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

Annual Reports of Provincial Boards

Alberta

THE total number of accidents reported during 1941 to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta was 16,928 compared with 14,632 in the previous year, an increase of 2,296. Of the total number of accidents 97 were fatal, the greatest number of fatal accidents reported to the Board in any one year. Permanent disability resulted in 110 cases and temporary disability in 16,721.

Total revenue accruing to the Board in the year ended December 31, 1941, was $2,403,570.50 and total expenditures amounted to $2,310,847.45, leaving a balance of revenue in excess of expenditure amounting to $92,723.05. The largest revenue item was that of assessments amounting to $1,788,898.21, followed by medical aid contributions, $441,180.92; interest and investment earnings, $173,457.12, and sale of acts, $34.25. Total compensation amounted to $772,805.69; cost of medical services, $316,273.32; provision for disasters, $96,559.30; general expense including expenditure re mine rescue cars and stations, $207,425.65.

Statistics for the year 1941 reviewed by the report may be summarized as follows: Number of employers within the scope of the Act as at December 31, 1941, 6,497; accidents reported during the year 1941, 16,928; accidents and claims not finally disposed of as at December 31, 1940, 1,927; claims disposed of by award of pension or payments of compensation, 7,755; claims disposed of by payment only of account for medical aid, 5,266; accidents disposed of for which no application for compensation was received, 92; accidents disposed of on which no compensation was due, 3,503; claims on which further payments have to be made, 1,446; accidents awaiting further reports and on which no payments have been made, 793.

British Columbia

During 1941 there was an increase in the number of accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, a total of 46,496 being reported during the year compared with 38,487 in 1940. Of these, 171 were fatal. In addition, 2,400 accidents of a trifling nature were reported which did not result in any time-loss compensation, and no medical attention was required, first aid only being rendered.

The percentage of accidents resulting in three or more days loss of time arose out of various industries is as follows: Lumber industry, 47 per cent; general manufacturing and delivery classes, 11; metal-mining, 9; construction, 9; servicing and repairing, 6; railroading groups, 3; coal-mining, 3; navigation, 3; fishing, 3; and all other classes, 6.

Revenue of the Board during 1941 amounted to $7,204,264.02, of which $4,382,647.54 was collected from employers on account of 1941 payroll assessments. Medical aid contributions amounted to $761,324.97; assessments collected on account of 1940 and prior years totalled $479,594.91; and medical aid dues from workmen, $354,864.79. The balance of the revenue accruing to the Board in 1941 amounting to $622,587.58 was on account of interest on investments, premium on United States funds and profits realized on sales.

Disbursements during 1941 totalled $6,278,874.78, the major component items being: compensation to workmen, $2,250,544.73; pension payments, $1,480,289.51; medical aid, $935,422.35; investments purchased less sales, $1,288,510.70; general administrative expense, $157,963.24 and employees' superannuation past-service payment, $166,144.25. A cash balance of revenue over expenditure in 1941 of $925,389.24 therefore resulted.

LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA IN 1942

DURING the Session of Parliament which opened on January 22 and closed on August 1, 1942, Acts were passed to provide for vocational training, for reinstatement in civil employment of persons who have served in His Majesty's Forces and for assistance to war veterans to settle upon the land. The Income War Tax Act was amended to raise the tax on salaries and wages.

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1942, which gives legislative effect, with a few changes, to an Order in Council issued in June, 1941, requires employers of persons accepted for certain war services to reinstate such persons in employment at the termination of that service and, as far as practicable, under conditions not less favourable than those which would have been applicable to them had they remained in their employment. The Act applies to persons on active service in the present war in the naval, military or air forces (including the Canadian Women's Army Corps), to members of the Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters for Service in the United Kingdom, to persons called out for training or service under the National Resources Mobilization Act and to merchant seamen who are British subjects, citizens of and resident in Canada, and who were engaged on any vessel, other than an enemy vessel, in coastwise waters or in waters outside the territorial limits of Canada, and after that service for a continuous period of at least six months including layoffs and after discharge or release from such service or other termination of it.

"Employer" is defined as a person carrying on any undertaking in which the person accepted for war service had been employed for at least three months immediately prior to the date on which he was so accepted or in which on that date he had employee status or a recognized position by reason of an agreement between one or more employers and one or more trade unions or groups of employees. "Employer" also includes a person carrying on the undertaking with which had been amalgamated that in which the person accepted for service had been employed or in which it was comprised when the employee's war service began.

The right to reinstatement is subject to established rules of seniority in the employer's establishment, with retention of seniority rights during the employee's period of service in the Forces, or, in the absence of such rules, to preference according to dates of first employment in the employer's service with consideration to continuity of employment in that service. In determining the employee's right to pension or other benefits his war service counts as service with the employer.

In proceedings against him for failure to reinstate an employee it is held to be a defence to the employer if he proves that the employee did not apply for reinstatement within three months after discharge in Canada from war service or from hospital treatment following such discharge or within four months if he was discharged overseas; that having been offered reinstatement the employee failed without reasonable excuse to present himself at the time and place notified to him by the employer; that on account of a change of circumstances other than the engagement of some other person to replace him it was not reasonably practicable to reinstate him or that his reinstatement in an occupation and under conditions not less favourable than those which would have been applicable to him had he not been accepted for service was impracticable and that the employer has offered to reinstate him in the most favourable occupation and under the most favourable conditions reasonably practicable; that the employee was physically or mentally incapable of performing work available in the employer's service; that he was employed to take the place of an employee who had been previously accepted for war service and that such employee had been reinstated.

An employer who has reinstated an employee may not discharge him without reasonable cause and in proceedings for violation of this provision in cases where the employment was terminated within six months of reinstatement the onus is on the employer to prove that he had reasonable cause for discharging the employee. An employer is also forbidden to discharge an employee in order to evade the obligations imposed by the Act or in the expectancy that the employee may be accepted for war service and in proceedings for violation of this provision if the court considers that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the employment was terminated in violation of it the employment is to be deemed to be so terminated unless the employer proves that the discharge of the employee was for a reason unconnected with such obligations or such expectancy.

When a contract of apprenticeship is revived or a new contract made in a designated trade between the former employer and an apprentice discharged from war service, allowance must be made for any instruction relevant to such trade received by the apprentice while serving in the Forces and the relationship of master and apprentice is to be deemed

to be that of employer and employee for the purposes of the Act.

The Act does not interfere with agreements between employers and their workmen by which the former undertake to restore to employment those who enlist for war service provided they are not less favourable to the employees than the provisions of the Act, subject to such interpretation as may be mutually agreed upon.

An employer who fails to reinstate any employee or who discharges an employee contrary to the provisions of the Act is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $500 and in addition is to be ordered by the court to pay to such employee an amount not exceeding twelve weeks' remuneration at the rate which he was receiving when accepted for war service. The Minister designated by the Governor in Council to administer the Act may, where he considers the circumstances warrant it, institute proceedings on behalf of a former employee without cost to such employee.

The Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the purposes of the Act, and may prescribe penalties for their violation.

Vocational Training

The Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942, in force as of April 1, 1942, repeals the Vocational Education Act, 1931, which provided for grants to the provinces to assist vocational education, but under which no grants were made. The new Act defines "vocational training" as any form of instruction to fit any person for, or increase his skill and efficiency in, gainful employment, including employment in agriculture, forestry, mining, fishing, construction, manufacturing, commerce or any other primary or secondary industry. The Minister of Labour is authorized to undertake projects to provide such training to fit persons for employment for any purpose contributing to the efficient prosecution of the war, whether in industry or in the armed forces, or contributing to the conservation or development of the natural resources of Canada which are under the control of the Dominion Government, to fit for gainful employment former members of the Canadian forces, or former members of any other of His Majesty's forces who at the time of enlistment were domiciled in Canada, persons approved for training by the Minister of Pensions and National Health and persons whom the Unemployment Insurance Commission has directed to attend a course of training as provided by the Unemployment Insurance Act.

The Minister of Labour may also enter into an agreement with any province to provide financial assistance for vocational training projects undertaken in the province for any of the purposes set forth above, for the continuation of projects carried on under the Youth Training Act, 1939, for the development and carrying on by the province of any project recommended by the Advisory Council which is to be appointed under the Act, to provide vocational training for apprentices or supervisors in any industry, and for the development and carrying on after the war of vocational training on the secondary school level. Under agreements respecting the youth training projects, development of natural resources, training of apprentices and supervisors, and vocational training in secondary schools, the percentage of the cost of the project, including the cost of the training facilities, which is paid by the Dominion may not exceed fifty per cent. The Minister is also empowered to undertake and direct research work and to make available information relating to vocational training.

A Vocational Training Advisory Council is to be appointed by the Governor in Council and is to consist of a Chairman and not more than sixteen members including an equal number of representatives of employers and employees with representatives of such other groups and interests as the Governor in Council may determine. The Chairman and members are to hold office for three years, except in the case of the first appointees and those chosen to fill casual vacancies whose term of office is to be fixed by the Governor in Council. The Council may make rules for regulating its proceedings and providing for the delegation of any of its duties to special or standing committees of its members. Members of the Council are to serve without salary but are to receive actual travelling expenses incurred with the Minister's approval and an allowance of $10 for each day of necessary absence from home in connection with the work of the Council. The Minister may refer to the Council, for investigation and report, any questions relating to the operation of the Act.

The Act further provides for the appointment of a supervisor of training and other officers and employees, for the making of regulations by the Governor in Council and for the submission of annual reports to Parliament.

Land Settlement of War Veterans

The Veterans' Land Act, 1942, which provides for financial assistance to war veterans in settling on the land, defines "veteran" to include any person who, during the present war, has served in the naval, military or air forces of Canada, or in any of His Majesty's forces if at the time of enlistment he was ordinarily resident in Canada and who has

served in a theatre of war or has served for at least twelve months in parts of Canada not designated as a theatre of war; any person who is in receipt of a disability pension and has been honourably discharged or permitted to retire from service; and any person who is a British subject ordinarily resident in Canada at the outbreak of war and who is receiving a pension for disability incurred while serving on a ship during the war.

Provision is made for the appointment of an official to be known as the Director, the Veterans' Land Act, who is to be responsible only to the Minister of Mines and Resources, and to have power to acquire and dispose of land, buildings, stock, equipment and other property. The Director may contract with any veteran who is certified to him to be qualified to benefit under the Act for the sale to such veteran of land and improvements, building materials, live stock and equipment up to a total cost to the Director of $4,800, of which $3,600 is the maximum allowed for land, improvements and building materials and $1,200 for live stock and equipment. There is no limit on the cost price of the land, however, if the veteran is in a position to pay all costs in excess of $3,600. The veteran must make a down payment equal to 10 per cent of the cost of land, improvements and building materials up to $3,600 plus the entire cost price of any that are in excess of that amount. The balance, which is payable over a term not exceeding twenty-five years on the amortization plan with interest at 3½ per cent, is to be a sum equal to two-thirds of the cost of the land, improvements and building materials. Thus, the live stock and equipment are not sold to the veteran but placed in his custody for his use. At the discretion of the Director, however, the terms of payment may be varied, provided the maximum repayment period is not exceeded. A veteran may not sell the land or chattels or both within ten years of the making of the contract except upon payment of the total outstanding cost to the Director with interest and other charges and he may sell after that time only if he has complied with the terms of his agreement for the ten-year period.

Where the Director considers any veteran qualified to engage in commercial fishing he may make a contract for the sale to such veteran of land and improvements, building materials and commercial fishing equipment up to the same amount and on the same terms as farm land, stock and equipment.

The Director may make loans to a veteran not exceeding in the aggregate $3,200 to enable the discharge of encumbrances on farm land owned and used by him as such, for the purchase, subject to the approval of the Director, of live stock and farm equipment, and for the making of permanent improvements. Such loans may not exceed in all 60 per cent of the value of the land, advances for the purchase of live stock and equipment being limited to 50 per cent of such value with a total of $2,500. These loans are to constitute a first charge on the land on which they are made, are to be secured by first mortgage and repaid on the same terms as balances due on farms purchased under the Act, or may be repaid in full at any time without notice or payment of bonus.

A veteran may be required to insure any property in respect of which he is indebted under the Act and if he fails to do so the Director may insure it and recover the amount of the premium with interest at 3½ per cent. Similarly, the Director may pay taxes on such property if the veteran defaults and recover the amount with interest.

The Act provides for the placing of veterans with selected farmers for practical instruction and for supplying instructors and inspectors to assist them. For this purpose the Director may arrange with Dominion and provincial departments, extension departments of Canadian universities and recognized agricultural schools and colleges.

Where a veteran defaults in payment of an instalment or in complying with any other terms of an agreement, the Director may after 30 days notice, cancel such agreement and repossess the property. Before taking such action, however, he must, after notifying the veteran of his intention, refer the question to a provincial advisory board of the province in which the land is situated. Such a board is to be appointed for each province by the Governor in Council and is to consist of three members of whom one is to be nominated by the Canadian Legion and the Chairman is to be a county or district court judge of the province in which the board operates. Where an agreement is cancelled and the property resold, any surplus after allowing for the cost price outstanding, interest and expenses of taking over and resale is to be paid to the veteran. Where the Director is satisfied that no surplus will be realized on the resale, a refund of part or all of his down payment may be made to the veteran if the Director is satisfied that the property did not deteriorate owing to wilful neglect of the veteran or that the veteran's failure is due to his physical disability or illness in his family or a general unfitness to farm and that as a consequence the veteran is in needy circumstances.

Mail, registered or not, posted in Canada addressed to the Director or any of his officers at his headquarters at Ottawa is to be carried free, except by air mail. Officers, agents and

employees of the Director are forbidden under penalty to purchase, acquire or sell land which the Director is authorized to deal with or to act as agents for any person so doing or to take a commission in connection with such transaction.

The Governor in Council is authorized to appoint regional or provincial committees to advise the Director as to qualifications of veterans, selection of lands and other matters and the Director, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make regulations prescribing the number of members and the composition of each committee and the term of office, remuneration and duties of members. Provision is made for agreements with provincial governments for the settlement of veterans on provincial lands, for the making of regulations by the Governor in Council and for an annual report on operations under the Act to be laid before Parliament.

Income Tax

Amendments in the Income War Tax Act abolish the National Defence Tax, first imposed in 1940, and provide for an income tax which is divided into two parts—a normal tax and a graduated tax. The normal tax is 7 per cent for persons with dependants whose incomes exceed $1,200 a year and for persons without dependants whose incomes are over $660 a year but do not exceed $1,800 a year. The latter class of persons pay 8 per cent if their incomes are $1,800-$3,000 and 9 per cent on incomes over $3,000. A taxpayer is entitled to a credit of $28 in respect of each dependant in excess of one. The graduated tax is payable by all persons on all income exceeding $660 a year at the rate of 30 per cent on the first $500 of taxable income or portion thereof; $150 on $500 and 33 per cent on any amount between $500 and $1,000; $315 on an income of $1,000 and 37 per cent on any amount between $1,000 and $2,000; $685 on $2,000 and 41 per cent on any amount between $2,000 and $3,000. Higher rates are imposed on incomes in the higher brackets. A taxpayer with dependants may deduct $150 from the graduated tax in respect of one dependant and $80 for each dependant in excess of one if the dependant is a child or grandchild and 20 per cent of an amount not exceeding $400 actually expended for the support of other dependants. As formerly, the amount of tax payable is not permitted to reduce the taxpayer's income below the minimum fixed above, $1,200 or $660, as the case may be. Other deductions from income which may be claimed include medical expenses in excess of five per cent of the taxpayer's income up to $400 in the case of a single person and $600 in the case of a married person with an additional allowance of $100 for each dependant to the number of four. Payments into a superannuation, retirement or pension fund or plan approved by the Minister which are paid as a condition of employment or in connection with membership in a trade union may be deducted from the aggregate tax payable. Workmen's compensation benefits and pensions in respect of war service to Canada or a country allied with Canada are not liable to taxation.

Beginning with the first pay period after August 31, 1942, employers are to deduct from the wages of each employee and remit to the Receiver General, such amount as may be prescribed by regulations made under the Act. Every employee must file a return with his employer before September 1, 1942, or if employed after that date, immediately upon employment, and if he fails to do so he is liable to have deductions made at the rate prescribed for a single person without dependants.

A portion of the tax is to be treated as savings and is to be refundable within a specified period after the war with accrued interest at two per cent.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

British Columbia Shipyards—National Registration—Seamen and Fishermen—Pilotage Dues—Fire Fighters' Pensions—Hours in Alberta—Minimum Wages in Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec

UNDER the War Measures Act several Orders in Council relating to the continuous operation plan for British Columbia shipyards have been passed and a Royal Commission appointed to study this and other plans. The National Registration Regulations have been amended to complete the transfer of their administration to the Department of Labour. New regulations regarding seamen's certificates have been issued and the Minister of Transport has prescribed wartime safety measures for Canadian ships. Pilotage dues have been increased in the St. Lawrence-Kingston-Ottawa District. Fishermen are to be compensated for war damage to their boats and gear and Canadian fire fighters serving in the United Kingdom will receive pensions for death and disability.

In Alberta certain classes of workers in construction camps and employees on class "B" ferries have been exempted from the maximum hours and weekly rest-day provisions of the Hours of Work Act during the summer season. Minimum wages have been set for cannery workers and the regulations relating to the inspection of electrical installations amended. In British Columbia a new wage Order has been made governing the baking industry. Quebec has renewed its minimum wage Order applying to the glass industry and issued a new one for retail food shops in Quebec City and Quebec-West.

Dominion

Shipbuilding in British Columbia

An Order in Council (P.C. 3636) of May 1, 1942, sets forth the three-shift plan with a six-day work-week for the continuous seven-day operation of the British Columbia shipyards which was proposed by the Minister of Labour and accepted by all the managements and by nine of the eleven unions concerned. Details of the plan were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, p. 384, May, p. 555, June, p. 677 and July, p. 773. The Order required all British Columbia shipyards to be operated in accordance with this plan from May 1.

By P.C. 5480, June 25, 1942, penalties are prescribed for employers and workers who fail to comply with the Order. It is also provided that any employer or employee may apply to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a Committee to investigate and determine disputes arising out of the assignment of workers to shifts. Such Committees are to consist of not more than three representatives of employers, an equal number of workers and a chairman chosen by the members of the Committee, or if they fail to agree, by the Minister. Owing to the opposition of some groups of workers to the seven-day operation of the yards, the effective date of this Order was postponed and on June 30 P.C. 5650 stipulated that P.C. 5480 should come into effect on a date to be fixed by the Minister of Labour.

Later P.C. 5964, July 13, 1942, provided for the appointment of a Royal Commission to examine the continuous operation plan and the substitute scheme submitted by the workers for six-day operation of the yards and to inquire into any factors impeding production and the most effective means of securing maximum production in the British Columbia shipyards. (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, p. 773.) A further Order in Council, P.C. 6803 of July 31, 1942, declared that the members of the Commission be constituted a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Fire Fighters' Pensions

P.C. 100/2757, April 11, 1942, provides for pensions in case of disablement or death of members of the Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters for service in the United Kingdom. (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, p. 584.)

Fishermen

Fishermen who suffer damage to their fishing boats or gear as a result of the war are to be compensated under an Order in Council of July 3, 1942 (P.C. 5036). The order covers damage caused by enemy action or counter action, by precautionary measures to check the spread of damage or to anticipate attack, and by explosions of munitions or explosives being manufactured, stored or transported by any person other than the applicant for compensation. It does not cover damage caused by restrictions on the display of lights, by the activities of enemy agents in Canada or by training measures.

Maximum compensation is set at $2,000 for fishing boats and $400 for gear, and the minimum is $25. A person may not be indemnified for damage to more than one boat at any one time but this does not apply to firms, incorporated co-operative associations or societies of fishermen owning several boats. Applications for compensation, verified by an affidavit or statutory declaration must be submitted to the Minister of Fisheries within 30 days of the damage being suffered unless uncontrollable circumstances delay the application.

Under earlier orders Canadian salt-water fishermen receive free medical service for injuries and pensions for death or disablement due to enemy action (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, p. 691), and are paid compensation for loss of personal effects or loss of remuneration due to capture or internment (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1202; 1941, p. 650). They are also covered by the Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, p. 796).

National Registration Regulations

P.C. 6045, July 14, 1942, amends further the National Registration Regulations of July 12, 1940 (P.C. 3156). Several amendments have been made since the original regulations were issued. The principal change effected by

the recent amendment is to substitute "Minister of Labour" for "Minister of National War Services" throughout the regulations and to declare that the central registry shall be kept at the Department of Labour instead of at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. By P.C. 2253, March 21, 1942 (Labour Gazette, April, 1942, p. 417), all National Registration functions and records were transferred from the Department of National War Services to the Department of Labour for the purposes of the man-power inventory. Another Order in Council (P.C. 6043, July 13, 1942), appoints the Controller of National Selective Service Man-power Records as Chief Registrar for Canada under the National Registration Regulations.

Pilotage Dues

P.C. 5394, June 25, 1942, amends by-law 5 of the St. Lawrence-Kingston-Ottawa Pilotage District to authorize for the duration of hostilities a 10 per cent surcharge on all pilotage dues in that district with the exception of those payable for movage, detention and canalling. The Pilots' Committee of the District proposed the amendment and the Dominion Marine Association representing the shipping interests agreed to it.

Seamen's Certificates

An Order in Council of March 16, 1942 (P.C. 2011), provides that British subjects holding certificates of competency as masters or mates from a foreign State approved by the Minister of Transport, may serve as certificated masters or mates on ships of Canadian registry or on Government ships whether registered or not, if the Minister is satisfied that the person is competent to act in that capacity. A similar privilege was granted to alien masters, mates and engineers to facilitate the operation of foreign ships requisitioned by the Canadian Government (Labour Gazette, 1941, p. 958).

P.C. 5525, June 29, 1942, declares that officers and men of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve may count in full service in His Majesty's ships during the present war as qualifying service for Master's and Mate's Home-Trade Certificates of Competency. An earlier Order of June 25, 1940 (P.C. 2753), had permitted service in ships connected with the Navy, Army or Air Force or in fishing boats employed on Naval Service to be counted as qualifying service, but service in the Naval Reserve was excluded. However, special consideration was given to applicants for examination who were prevented from completing their qualifications or sitting for examination because of their war service in the Naval Reserve.

The regulations regarding the examination of masters and mates for certificates of competency issued under the Canada Shipping Act in 1936 (Labour Gazette, 1936, p. 1134), only allowed officers of the Reserve to count half the time spent in training on ships of the Royal Canadian Navy and in no case to accumulate more than six months qualifying service in this way.

Under the new regulations service in destroyers, corvettes, mine-sweepers, armed yachts, coastal patrol vessels and examination vessels will be counted as qualifying service, but not service in gate vessels, depot ships, harbour craft and shore establishments. A candidate for a Master's Home-Trade Certificate for cargo or passenger steamships must secure a watchkeeping certificate signed by the commanding officer of his ship or flotilla. This certificate and a record of his qualifying time served in the Naval Reserve must be authenticated by Naval Service Headquarters at Ottawa. In addition he must have completed twelve months service while holding a Mate's Home-Trade Certificate.

A candidate for a Mate's Home-Trade Certificate must be at least 21 years of age and have served 36 months at sea. His record of qualifying time served in the Naval Reserve must also be authenticated at Ottawa.

In all other respects the 1936 regulations relating to the examination of Masters and Mates remain in effect.

P.C. 5526, June 29, 1942, empowers the Minister of Transport to authorize approved persons outside Canada to examine engineers and issue permits in accordance with P.C. 4306 (Labour Gazette, 1941, p. 958). The latter allows Canadian ships to clear with engineers acting in positions of higher grade than they are qualified to fill, if a duly appointed Examiner of Engineers is satisfied in each case that the engineer is competent to act in the higher capacity. Canadian ships trading in the West Indies were unable to avail themselves of this Order because there were no Examiners of Engineers stationed outside Canada. The present Order in Council remedies this situation.

Seamen's Safety

P.C. 3638, May 4, 1942, authorizes the Minister of Transport to make regulations prescribing wartime safety measures and additional life-saving, fire-extinguishing and other equipment for ships of Canadian registry

operating in danger zones. Under the Canada Shipping Act regulations regarding life-saving and fire-extinguishing equipment were issued in 1937 and others covering bilge pumping equipment and other safety measures were authorized earlier. Since these are considered inadequate for war-time conditions three sets of supplementary regulations, which are modelled in special regulations passed with regard to ships of United Kingdom register, have been issued under P.C. 3638.

The "Additional Regulations No. 1—Life Saving Appliances" were approved on May 26. They require all ships of over 500 gross tons to carry, in addition to peace-time equipment emergency life rafts of sufficient capacity to carry all persons on board. Each raft must be provided with receptacles for fresh water, food rations, a large piece of bright cloth, a watertight first-aid kit, smoke flares, a signalling torch and various other tools and equipment. Life boats must also carry these things and, in addition, such equipment as radio transmitting apparatus, hand pumps, fire extinguishers and material for plugging leaks. Lifeboats must be so stowed that they can be readily lowered and lifebuoys, side ladders, rope nets and life-jackets must be carried. Details regarding drills of passengers and crews are set forth.

The "Additional Regulations No. 2—Fire Extinguishing Equipment," issued on July 6, also apply to ships of over 500 gross tons. They set forth the additional fire-fighting equipment which must be carried in ships of various classes, and they make detailed provisions to ensure that the equipment will be readily available and in proper working order. Fire drills must be held before a ship proceeds to sea and at least weekly thereafter.

Special provisions regarding bilge and ballast pumping equipment are set forth in the "Additional Regulations No. 3—Bilge Pumping Arrangements and other Wartime Safety Measures" of July 31. These regulations also require all ships to have emergency lighting arrangements which can be brought into use instantaneously, and to carry a sufficient supply of self-contained electric hand lamps in available positions.

Provincial

Alberta Electrical Protection Act

A regulation gazetted July 15 declares that on application an inspector may render special inspection or other services connected with electrical equipment or installations for a fee of $15 a day and the cost of his transportation and subsistence.

Alberta Hours of Work Act

Four seasonal Orders under this Act have been made to go into effect for the specified period each year.

Order 26, gazetted July 15, exempts between May 15 and October 31 of each year cooks, cookees, bull cooks and barn bosses employed in highway and other construction camps from the weekly rest-day requirement of the Act if they are receiving the monthly minimum wages stipulated in the Order.

Regulation 6, gazetted July 31, exempts the same classes of workers for the same period each year from the nine-hour day and 54-hour week provision of the Act.

The provisions of these two Orders are identical with those of Orders 18 and 18A which were issued for the 1941 season (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 651).

Order 27 gazetted July 15 and Regulation 7 gazetted July 31 also exempt from the maximum hours and weekly rest-day provisions of the Act all workers employed on the Class "B" ferries listed in the Orders. These Orders are effective between April 15 and November 15 of each year.

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act

Minimum hourly wages for workers in canneries were prescribed by Order 21, gazetted and effective July 15. The rates are 50 cents for foremen, 45 cents for assistant foremen, machinists, seamer operators and process men, and 40 cents for labourers and unclassified workers. These rates also apply to part-time workers who must be paid for at least four hours on any day they work. Time and one-half is to be paid for hours in excess of ten a day and 54 a week.

British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act

A new Order 17 relating to the baking industry was gazetted July 16 and is effective from July 20. It replaces a 1934 order (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1934, p. 1095). The minimum hourly rates remain at 40 cents for workers over 21. For those aged 20, 19, and 18 years they are 35, 30 and 25 cents respectively. A new provision sets a minimum rate of 20 cents for workers under 18 and specifies that not more than 15 per cent of the male employees in any establishment shall receive less than 40 cents an hour. The Order does not apply to apprentices indentured under the Apprenticeship Act, to workers in the baking industry covered by other orders or to handicapped, inexperienced or part-time workers exempted from minimum wage orders by the Board of Industrial Relations.

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

A new Order 35 governing retail food shops in Quebec City and Quebec-West was gazetted and is effective August 1, and replaces the Order of October 2, 1939 (Labour Gazette, 1940, p. 21). The minimum rates remain unchanged and only slight modifications have been made in the Order. They include the substitution of references to Order 4, 1942 (Labour Gazette, May, 1942, p. 586) for references to the former Order 4, the prescription of a minimum rate of 15 cents an hour for office employees with less than one year's experience and the addition of 2 cents per hour to the minimum rate of 10 cents for messengers if they furnish and repair their own bicycles. Office boys have been moved from Category III (office employees) to category IV which covers inside and outside messengers and carters' and motor drivers' helpers.

The provision relating to overtime pay has been reworded so that "wage rate and one-half" now means one and one-half times the minimum rate instead of the employee's regular rate plus one-half the minimum rate. The clauses empowering the Board to determine the nature of an establishment and declare it to be governed wholly or partly by this or any other Order, and to fix the proportion of temporary employees in any establishment and declare which ones shall be classified as such have been eliminated.

Order 37 governing establishments manufacturing glass containers (Labour Gazette, 1940, p. 927) has been renewed to August 1, 1943, by a notice gazetted August 1, 1942.

OLD AGE AND BLIND PENSIONERS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary as at June 30, 1942

IN the accompanying tables, which have been prepared by the Department of Finance, information is given concerning the Old Age Pensions Act and the amendment to that Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons.

Old Age Pensions

In the first of the tables appearing with this article, particulars are given dealing with operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at June 30, 1942. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the Labour Gazette for April, 1927, page 375, and the new regulations were reviewed in the issue for March, 1938, pages 286-288.)

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pensions system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. All the provinces are now participating.

Under the Old Age Pension Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and over who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for 20 years, and in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension. The Act also provides that an applicant must not have assigned or transferred property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Indians, as defined by the Indian Act, are not eligible to receive old age pensions.

The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to reduction by the amount that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed, the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administering Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the net sum paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the net sum.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, assented to on March 31, 1937 (Labour Gazette, May, 1937, page 503) provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of 40 years and have fulfilled other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be so incapacitated by blindness as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1942

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Number of pensioners	11,010	14,267	12,703	11,829	14,249	58,675
Average monthly pension	18·64	19·28	18·75	15·00	15·16	18·71
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·40	1·76	1·76	2·61	2·49	1·56
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·66	4·57	3·46	4·64	5·06	4·60
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	52·43	38·56	50·81	56·33	49·13	33·92
Dominion Government's contributions for quarter ended June 30, 1942	$452,310 38	$609,925 50	$521,543 64	$396,592 50	$482,379 69	$2,391,368 67
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Act	$15,477,128 22	$21,548,729 48	$21,472,089 80	$8,680,771 98	$14,952,179 12	$100,213,830 37

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order-in-Council Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Number of pensioners	1,938	47,276	13,333	9	185,289
Average monthly pension	11·31	16·36	17·26	20·00	
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	2·06	1·42	1·50	0·08	
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	6·38	2·95	2·48	0·91	
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	32·30	48·24	60·60	9·00	
Dominion Government's contributions for quarter ended June 30, 1942	$48,258 70	$1,712,596 87	$509,140 51	$534 54	$7,124,651 00
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Act	$1,504,503 08	$41,801,081 66	$19,649,162 81	$20,814 13	$245,320,290 65

* Percentages based on the estimated population as at June 1, 1941, taking into account the preliminary figures of the 1941 Census—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1942

—	Alberta Act effective Mar. 7, 1938	British Columbia Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	New Brunswick Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Nova Scotia Act effective Oct. 1, 1937
Number of pensioners	220	325	334	729	621
Average monthly pension	19·70	19·50	19·66	19·68	19·26
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	·028	·040	·046	·161	·108
Dominion Government's contributions for quarter ended June 30, 1942	$9,691 68	$14,432 61	$14,608 63	$32,591 61	$26,766 07
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$129,434 04	$207,136 63	$204,260 58	$486,265 58	$412,776 21

—	Ontario Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	P.E.I. Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Quebec Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Saskatchewan Act effective Nov. 15, 1937	Totals
Number of pensioners	1,511	118	2,076	323	6,257
Average monthly pension	19·67	13·41	19·55	19·89	
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	·040	·126	·063	·036	
Dominion Government's contributions for quarter ended June 30, 1942	$66,147 69	$3,588 67	$91,966 99	$14,581 74	$274,375 69
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$1,042,273 99	$56,384 21	$1,409,122 96	$202,072 81	$4,149,727 01

* Percentages based on the estimated population as at June 1, 1941, taking into account the preliminary figures of the 1941 Census—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married, or unmarried, is $240 per annum. If however, a blind person marries another blind person after March 31, 1937, the maximum pension is reduced to $120. If a pensioner is unmarried, the maximum pension is reduced by the amount of his income from earnings or other sources in excess of $200 a year. If a pensioner is married to a person not receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be the total income of himself and his spouse (including any old age pension payable to the spouse) less the sum of $165, and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $400. If a pensioner is married to a person receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be one-half the total income of himself and his spouse (excluding the pension in respect of blindness payable to his spouse) and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $200.

Under agreements negotiated between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion contributes 75 per cent of the cost of pensions to blind persons, the provinces assuming the remainder of the cost of such pensions.

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind were published in the *Canada Gazette* of August 28, 1937.

The accompanying tabular statistics indicate the extent of operations under this amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act.

FACTORY WELFARE REGULATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA

WITH the industrial worker assuming an increasingly significant role in the war program, his welfare and working conditions have become a problem of the first importance. Most existing legislation in this field was designed for peace-time conditions and did not foresee the war-time expansion of the labour force, the increasing employment of women, the extended use of shift systems and the development of new industries using different processes and often located far from populous centres. Great Britain, with the most experience in factory legislation and the employment of women, was well prepared to meet the situation but has had to supplement its Factories Act with several emergency orders. Canda has had rather scanty factory welfare legislation and in many industries little experience with a female labour force. In both Britain and Canada the employment of women at night has long been prohibited by statute. The relaxing of this prohibition has made necessary some special provisions for women's welfare.

All Canadian provinces but Prince Edward Island have Factory Acts, seven of which declare it unlawful to employ workers so as to injure their health and four apply this prohibition specifically to women. Only New Brunswick lacks this general provision which, however, has to be translated into concrete terms by the provincial factory inspectors. There may be a wide gap, of course, between conditions that are likely to injure health and conditions that conduce to the comfort and efficiency of the worker. Under the War Measures Act the Dominion Government issued an order on March 2, 1942, giving the Dominion Minister of Pensions and National Health power to require employers engaged on war contracts to provide medical services and to maintain a record of sickness and accidents, adhere to standards of cleanliness, lighting, heating, ventilation, etc., display health and safety posters, satisfy nutritional standards in regard to any food provided to the workers and permit regular physical examinations of persons preparing or serving food to the workers (Labour Gazette, May, 1942, p. 583).

All the provinces demand that factories be kept clean and sanitary and have general provisions concerning ventilation, heating, overcrowding, etc. Few specific requirements are laid down, however. Less frequent in Canada is statutory provision for welfare facilities such as an adequate and convenient supply of drinking water, washing water and towels, cloak rooms or lockers for leaving outdoor wraps or for changing or drying work-clothing, canteens or lunch rooms, rest-rooms, proper seats for those who sit at their work and seats for the occasional use of those who stand, the supervision by a woman welfare officer, and for conveyance to and from the plant where ordinary transport facilities are lacking.

In Great Britain, however, almost all these welfare facilities are required either by the Factories Act, 1937, or regulations made under its authority, or, during the war, by orders under Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, which empowers the Minister of Labour and National Service to make orders to secure "the safety, health and welfare" of workers in war industries. In June, 1940, the administration of the Factories Act was transferred from the Home Office to the Ministry of Labour for the duration of the

war, and a factory and welfare department was set up. The factory inspection service in Britain includes medical inspectors as well as engineering inspectors and others. Britain has supplemented its legislative requirements in the field of welfare by the publication of a series of welfare pamphlets containing recommended standards for lighting, sanitary conveniences, mess-rooms, seats, etc. These have been revised from time to time.

The legal requirements in Britain and Canada with respect to welfare facilities are set out briefly below. It must be remembered, however, that many employers have far exceeded the legal minimum in the provision of welfare facilities for their employees.

Drinking water.—Pure drinking water must be provided by employers in Britain, Alberta, Ontario and Saskatchewan and clean cups or sanitary fountains must also be furnished. Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba forbid the use of common towels or cups.

Washing facilities.—The factory legislation of Britain and Canada covers general factory sanitation. The British Act expressly requires adequate and suitable facilities for washing, including soap and towels or other suitable means of cleaning and drying. The facilities must be conveniently accessible and kept in a clean and orderly condition. In Canada, only Ontario and Alberta call for washrooms with soap and towels although Quebec's regulations stipulate that "facilities for securing individual cleanliness" be provided.

Sanitary conveniences.—Toilets, separate for each sex, are required by all the legislation. In Britain toilets must be provided with lighting and where women are employed there must be one toilet for every 25 women. The same proportion must be provided for men but it may be reduced where the number of male workers exceeds 500. Ontario specifies one toilet for every 15 women.

Cloak-rooms and Dressing-rooms.—As regards cloak-rooms and dressing-rooms where employees may change and keep their clothing, Britain requires the provision of adequate and suitable accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours with facilities for drying such clothing. Quebec stipulates that employees must be provided with suitable places to change their clothes and Ontario calls for dressing rooms for women with a matron in charge if there are 35 or more female employees. None of the other provincial laws deals with the subject.

Lunch-rooms and Canteens.—On the question of lunch-rooms, the British Factories Act empowers the Secretary of State to make regulations regarding arrangements for preparing, heating and taking meals and a number of orders requiring the installation of mess-rooms in various classes of factories have been issued. The problem of feeding the workers has become more serious in Britain due to such war conditions as extensive night work, factories located far from towns, rationing of food, etc., and special regulations have been issued to meet this situation. Most of the Emergency Orders granting exemptions from the Factories Act, particularly in regard to the employment of women and young persons, contain stipulations that mess-rooms with means for heating food and boiling water must be installed, and all factories with 250 or more workers must provide a canteen serving hot meals if the inspector so directs. The General Engineering Order applying to light and heavy engineering, shipbuilding, aircraft manufacture and other metal trades in which women are now employed in large numbers, requires mess-rooms. Many Orders permitting longer hours than the 48-hour week permitted by the Factories Act for women also require that facilities for obtaining refreshment during breaks may be furnished.

The British Factories Act forbids women remaining in the work-room during meal or rest intervals. Where poisonous substances are used, Britain, Ontario and Alberta prohibit workers partaking of any food in the work-room. All the Canadian Factory Acts except those of Quebec and New Brunswick authorize the inspector to require the provision of lunch-rooms and to forbid women having meals in work-rooms. Quebec's regulations declare that the inspector may require employers to provide places where meals can be taken and that workers shall have facilities for warming food, and a place of shelter in which to eat during bad weather.

Seats for women.—The Factories Act, 1937, requires employers to provide and maintain for the use of all female workers, whose work is done standing, suitable facilities for sitting sufficient to enable them to take advantage of any opportunities for resting which may occur in the course of their employment. A welfare pamphlet published by the Home Office illustrates different ways of providing such seats, tip-up seats attached to machines or attached to the wall, hammock seats attached to machines, etc. This provision is of great importance to the health of women, particularly those who are new to industry or to long hours of standing.

In Alberta, New Brunswick and Ontario, the inspector may direct that chairs or seats of a suitable kind be provided for the use of women at work. Quebec calls for chairs with backs for employees whose occupations permit of their sitting down.

Childbirth.—Britain forbids the employment of women within four weeks after childbirth.

Lighting.—The problem of adequate lighting in factories has not been dealt with by any of the Canadian provinces in their Factory Acts although Quebec's regulations stipulate that "the workrooms, staircases, passages, elevators, exits, and all places where the apparatus for signalling to stop machinery, or set it in motion, are placed, must be properly lighted."

Britain demands "suitable and sufficient lighting" in every part of a factory in which persons work or pass and requires that glazed windows and skylights must be kept clean. The Act also authorizes the Secretary of State to prescribe a standard of lighting for any factory process or industry and a welfare pamphlet has been issued on this subject. It discusses such topics as prevention of glare and shadows, the amount of illumination required for different types of work and the causes of unsatisfactory lighting.

Welfare Supervisor.—Wherever women are employed at night the British Emergency Orders require that arrangements must be made for their supervision by a forewoman or welfare supervisor.

Transport.—The British Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, authorized the Secretary of State to require an employer to make special arrangements for the conveyance of workers living at a distance when ordinary transport facilities are lacking or insufficient.

THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR SUPPLY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Registration of Workers: Registration for Employment Order, 1941—Compulsory Recruitment and Transfer of Workers: National Service (No. 2) Act, 1941—Control of Labour Turnover: Essential Work Orders.

THE organization of labour supply involves the following basic problems: (1) the increase of the existing supply by drawing on hitherto unused resources; (2) the efficient use of that supply by allocating workers to the jobs where they are most needed; and (3) the elimination of confusion in the labour market by preventing unnecessary labour turnover. Logically the third of these problems is perhaps only an aspect of the second, but from the point of view of practical administration the two are distinct since quite different measures are necessary to deal with each. There is, on the other hand, a close administrative connection between the second and first problems. In Britain the same measures are designed as a rule both to draw new workers into industry and to redistribute those already employed. In this article, therefore, the measures taken to deal with the first two problems will be summarized together while those relating to the third will be treated separately.

Early Measures to Increase and Re-allocate Labour Supply

The basis of any scheme for the organization of labour supply is the collection of information. Well-planned registration is therefore essential and most classes of workers in Great Britain have now been registered.

Immediately after the outbreak of war a National Register was compiled under the National Registration Act, 1939. This, however, seems to have been used mainly in connection with the rationing of goods, and the nature of the information secured was such as to limit its usefulness for labour supply policy. It was not until some time later that registrations more directly related to this policy were carried out.

In the early stages of the war little was done directly to recruit or transfer workers. Men between the ages of 18 and 41 were made liable to compulsory military service under the National Service Act, 1939, and early in 1941 this liability was extended to civil defence. A schedule of reserved occupations was drawn up and the military service of the men in these occupations was deferred on the ground that their skill and experience was needed in industry. This schedule was amended from time to time and at the end of 1941 a new policy was introduced whereby the system of reservation by occupations is being gradually replaced by a system of individual deferment.

Apart from military service, however, no compulsion was exercised, and, indeed, the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, specifically stated that it did not authorize "any form of industrial conscription". Moreover, there was no legislation which was designed even to guide workers into more important jobs.

The truth was that during the first year of war the unemployed formed a substantial reservoir of labour which filled most require-

ments. At the beginning of 1940 they numbered over 1½ millions when the temporarily stopped and casually unemployed were counted. This reservoir was steadily reduced, however, and by the end of 1941 there were less than 200,000 unemployed of all types.

Contraction of Non-essential Industries

It is perhaps true to say that during the first year and a half such re-distribution of workers as did not result from the normal operation of the labour market, was produced in the main by measures which were designed chiefly for other purposes. Because of the difficulty of obtaining raw materials and machinery, as well as labour, production of consumers' goods has been greatly reduced. This result was produced in several ways. An increasing list of goods has been rationed and the production of some has been restricted. At the same time, a heavy purchase tax has been placed on a wide range of manufactured goods, while purchasing power has been reduced by the income tax, forced saving and campaigns for voluntary saving.

Perhaps more important for the labour supply situation, however, are the Limitation of Supplies Orders and the plan for concentrating industries. The Limitation of Supplies Orders, which apply to such industries as hosiery, pottery, textiles, furniture and boots and shoes, limit the amount of goods which wholesalers and manufacturers may supply to retailers. The concentration plan originally applied to roughly the same industries but was later extended. As a result of it a substantial degree of rationalization was effected. In July, 1939, there were about one million insured workers in these industries, and the figure has now declined to less than 250,000.

Government Supervision of Employment

After the invasion of the Lowlands the Minister of Labour and National Service was given increased powers over the labour supply of the country. On May 22, 1940, a new Emergency Powers Act was passed which eliminated the provision of the 1939 Act forbidding industrial conscription and authorized the issuance of Orders in Council requiring persons to place their services and property at the disposal of the Government. Under authority of this Act a new Regulation (58A) was inserted in the Defence Regulations, giving the Minister authority to direct any person to take any job he is capable of performing and to fix his wages, to require any class of persons to register information about themselves and to require employers to keep records.

The directive power was not implemented till the end of 1941 but several classes were registered in the meantime and a policy was pursued of encouraging workers to enter the employment where they were most needed. Under the Specified Classes of Persons (Registration) (Nos. 1 and 2) Orders, 1940, which came into effect on July 14 and July 20, professional engineers, chemists, physicists and quantity surveyors who were not already employed in government work were required to register. The Industrial Registration Order, 1940, of August 7, provided for the registration of all men in the principal engineering occupations. On February 24, 1941, a further Industrial Registration Order was issued applying to men with experience in shipbuilding.

The purpose of these Orders was to provide information on the basis of which vacancies in engineering and shipbuilding could be filled. Further supervision of the movement of workers in the general engineering industry was introduced by the Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) Order of June 5, 1940, which provides that no employer may engage a worker except through a government employment exchange. The Order also applied to building, civil engineering and men in agriculture and coal mining, and provided that in coal mining no worker could transfer to work outside the industry without approval. On March 15, 1941, the Electrical Installation (Restriction on Engagement) Order applied provisions similar to those for general engineering to the installation and repair of electrical equipment. These Orders were consolidated in December, 1941. An amendment of March, 1942, permits employers to make direct engagements of women who have reached the age of 31. In order to regularize the employment of dock labour, the Dock Labour (Compulsory Registration) Order of June 18, 1940, provided that in any port with a registration scheme workers must be hired through that scheme. In August, 1940, a special branch of the Ministry of Labour was set up to facilitate the employment of friendly aliens, and in June and July, 1941, a registration of such aliens was carried out.

Registration for Employment Order, 1941

During 1941 an acute shortage of labour began to develop and much more comprehensive measures had to be introduced. The Registration for Employment Order of March 15 applied to the whole working force, actual and potential, of the country. It was

designed both to assist in the re-distribution of workers already employed, and, possibly more important, to tap hitherto unused sources of supply. The Minister of Labour was empowered to require the registration of any class of persons, as for example those in a given age group, region or industry.

Recruiting and transference, however, was still voluntary. Selection interviews were given to registered persons at which they were encouraged, but not compelled, to enter or transfer to the jobs where they could best serve the national interest. Under a revised administrative procedure decided upon in September the women who are registered are now guided only into the armed services and a selected list of war industries.

In addition to the extensive movement of individual workers, especially women, which has resulted from these interviews, entire groups of female workers have been transferred to more essential work. Women between the ages of 20 and 30 have been or are being withdrawn from retail distribution, except the food trades, and from voluntary services. Women between 20 and 25 have been withdrawn from the clothing industry, woollens and worsteds, certain branches of the postal service and local authorities.

By December, 1941, women between the ages of 21 and 31 and men between 41 and 46 were registered. Men with previous experience in marine engineering, the merchant navy and coal mining were also registered.

Compulsory Recruitment and Transference

At the end of 1941 compulsion was finally introduced. On December 18 assent was given to an Act amending the National Service Acts, 1939-41, under which men are called up for military service. This amendment extended the age limit for men from 41 to 51, applied the Acts to women, and provided that all persons of either sex who are subject to the Acts are liable to some form of national service, if not in the armed forces or civil defence, then in industry. The compulsory powers, however, are held in reserve, and the policy is still to enlist the co-operation of the people as far as possible.

The registration already completed under the Registration for Employment Order is being used for the purposes of the new Act, as well as the registration of additional classes under that Order which has been carried out during 1942. In 1942 women up to 41 were registered as well as the new 21-year age group. There was also a registration of civil defence personnel, both male and female. Boys and girls of 16 to 18 years of age are required by the new Act to register through local youth committees and are encouraged to join some organization in which they can do useful work. By June, 1942, the number of men who either had already registered for military service or were registered under the Registration for Employment Order, totalled almost 10 millions. The number of women had reached approximately 7 millions.

Since young women now form the most important class from which workers can be recruited, a special Order applying to them was passed early this year to ensure that they will be directed to the most important jobs. This is the Employment of Women (Control of Engagement) Order, 1942, passed on January 22 and amended on April 28. Women between the ages of 18 and 30 are prohibited from obtaining employment except through an employment exchange. Women with children under 14 years of age and those in certain occupations are exempt from the Order. The Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) Order, which, as we saw above, made a similar provision for all workers of both sexes in a few industries, remains in force.

Control of Labour Turnover

The policy regarding the retention of essential workers in their jobs, like that for recruiting and allocating workers, has been developed empirically. Early measures were designed merely to meet isolated situations which had become critical, and it was not until later—under the Essential Work Orders—that comprehensive measures were introduced.

At the beginning of the war the Control of Employment Act, 1939, was passed to empower the Minister of Labour to prohibit employers from advertising for or hiring new employees without his approval. However, only one Order was issued under this Act, the Control of Employment (Advertisements) Order, 1940, which forbade employers in building and civil engineering to advertise for carpenters, joiners or bricklayers.

As we have seen in an earlier section, the Restriction on Engagement Orders of 1940 and 1941 regulated the transfer of workers in engineering and electrical installation work and practically forbade movement out of coal mining.

Essential Work Orders

In 1941, almost simultaneously with the Registration for Employment Order, a comprehensive measure for eliminating any except essential movement of workers was introduced. On February 28 Defence Regulation

58A was amended to empower the Minister of Labour to order that persons employed in any undertakings he might specify shall continue to be employed there, that they will be paid reasonable wages and that they may not be absent from work without reasonable excuse. Under this authority the various Essential Work Orders have been issued. By May, 1942, 6½ million workers were covered by these Orders.

The Essential Work (General Provisions) Order was first issued on March 5, 1941. It was amended on July 18, 1941, and was then amended and consolidated on March 2, 1942. The consolidation was in turn amended on March 25.

In its present form it makes the following provisions. There is a Schedule of Undertakings in which the Minister may enter the name of any firm which he considers is engaged on essential war production. Any such firm is a scheduled undertaking in respect of any persons or classes of persons whom the Minister may specify. No firm, however, may be permanently scheduled, though it may be provisionally scheduled, if the conditions of employment are less favourable than those provided for by the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940, as amended (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1940, p. 760), if welfare provisions are unsatisfactory or if satisfactory training is not provided. The Schedule was first drawn up under the original Order of March 5, 1941, and it was also under this original Order that the National Service Officers and Local Appeal Boards referred to below were appointed.

In any scheduled undertaking no specified person may be dismissed, except for serious misconduct, without the permission of a National Service Officer. Similarly, no specified person may voluntarily leave his employment without this permission. Wherever practicable the Officer must give his decision within seven days of the application. Specified persons are guaranteed the normal wage for a normal week at the time rate applicable to them, provided that they are capable and available for work. Appeals from the decisions of a National Service Officer may be made to a Local Appeal Board, and the Appeal Boards also deal with appeals in cases where a worker is dismissed on the ground of serious misconduct.

Any specified person who absents himself from work or is persistently late will be reported to a National Service Officer, who may prosecute him under Defence Regulation 58A. If, however, a joint production committee exists in the undertaking (see LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, p. 700), the case must be referred to this committee by the National Service Officer and a prosecution will be instituted only if the committee considers it necessary.

Since the issuance of the original Essential Work (General Provisions) Order, a series of special Orders have been passed applying to the following industries: shipbuilding and repairing, coal mining, building and civil engineering, dock labour, iron and steel, Scottish agriculture, railways, cotton manufacturing and chain manufacturing. These special Orders were made necessary by the fact that, due to peculiarities of the industries concerned, the terms of the General Provisions Order could not be applied to them without modification.

The following are the more important provisions of these special Orders which differ from the general Order. In shipbuilding there are District Shipyard Controllers who exercise the powers of the National Service Officers in regard to the termination of employment, and workers may be transferred without permission among scheduled undertakings which have been registered by the Controller as "grouped undertakings." In building and civil engineering there are groups of specified sites within which workers are interchangeable without permission, and, moreover, special Building Volunteers are enrolled who, in return for certain privileges, must be ready to go at once to any place in Great Britain where they are needed. There is also an Order for this industry entitled the Building and Civil Engineering (Restriction on Transfer) Order of December 18, 1941, which prevents employers from collecting and transferring from one job to another a labour force to which they have no special title, thereby depriving other employers of local labour. In iron and steel there is a special Labour Supply Organization whose duty is to secure the best use of labour in the industry, to transfer workers if necessary and to obtain additional labour. The definition of "normal wage" has been modified for cotton manufacturing and chain manufacturing.

Dock workers have been organized into a regular mobile force. A Merchant Navy Reserve Pool has been established to regularize the employment of seamen. The coal mining Order prohibits the engagement of miners except through employment exchanges and incorporates the rule made under the Undertakings (Restrictions on Engagement) Order prohibiting the engagement of miners in work outside the industry except through an exchange. Dockers, seamen and miners are all paid a retaining wage while not working.

THE CONTROL OF EMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND

COMPARATIVELY early in the war New Zealand was faced with the problem of organizing its limited man-power resources to meet the expanding requirements of the armed services, new munitions factories and its essential dairy, meat and wool industries. On June 18, 1940, the original National Service Emergency Regulations were issued empowering the Minister of National Service to direct persons over 16 to perform any non-military services and to forbid employees in specified industries to leave their jobs without his consent.

The sections of these regulations relating to national service outside the armed forces were substantially amended in May, 1941, and January, 1942, and were revised and consolidated on May 20, 1942. The amendments have tightened the Government's control over employment in essential industries and provided machinery for directing workers not yet engaged in war work into essential employment. The May, 1941, amendment provided for the registration of employers and employees and channelled the employment of certain classes of workers through the State Placement Service. The January, 1942, amendment prohibited the dismissal or resignation of workers in essential industries without permission and empowered the Minister to direct registered persons into training courses or employment. The recent revision of May 20 merely amplifies the January amendment and provides for the fixing of minimum weekly wages for essential industries.

Paralleling these steps to organize man-power was a series of measures to alter conditions of work which might hinder war-production. Under the Labour Legislation Emergency Regulations, 1939 and 1940, the provisions of Acts, awards or agreements relating to such matters as overtime, holidays, shift work and the employment of women have been varied or suspended in a wide variety of cases. A sub-committee of the Industrial Emergency Council representing labour and management considers all applications for suspensory orders.

The amended National Service Emergency Regulations controlling employment are administered by District Man-Power Officers under the supervision of the Minister and the Director of National Service. The Minister has power to appoint Advisory Councils and Committees to assist in their administration.

Under the regulations any person, firm or corporation may be directed to perform any non-military services specified by the Minister or to undergo training to fit them for the performance of such services. Any class or classes of persons may be required to register for employment and they can then be compelled to undergo vocational training or accept jobs. Employers may also be required to register and furnish information about the type of work they can undertake and to employ or train persons sent to them. By April, 1942, men between 46 and 50 years of age and women of 20 and 21 had been called on to register. Men from 18 to 46 were already registered for military purposes. In addition all workers in the building and allied trades and in the metal trades have been registered under this regulation by orders issued March 18, 1942, and cheese factory workers were registered in June, 1941. An employer is forbidden to dismiss a worker merely because he has been notified to register for employment. Persons not called on to register may do so voluntarily.

Persons directed into employment under these regulations are paid at rates not less favourable than those prescribed in any pertinent Act, award or agreement, or at rates fixed by the Minister of Labour if no Act, award or agreement applies. They are governed by the law requiring compulsory membership in a trade union and their union dues may be deducted from their wages if they fail to pay them voluntarily. The regulations providing for reinstatement in employment at the conclusion of national service and suspending apprenticeship contracts during war service also apply to such workers.

The Minister is further empowered to declare any industry as a whole or any undertakings within an industry, including undertakings carried on by a Department of the Government, to be essential industries or undertakings. The list of essential industries at present includes coal mining, ship repairing, gas and electric power production, tanneries, freezing works, butter and cheese factories, woollen, rubber and linen flax mills, the timber and flax industries, certain branches of work on the New Zealand government railways and in hospitals, and all firms engaged in the production of munitions of war and military supplies of all kinds or in defence construction works. Employees in such industries may not be dismissed except for serious misconduct nor may they leave their employment without the consent of the District Man-Power Officer. When a worker has been dismissed for misconduct, the case is reviewed by the Man-Power Officer, who may, if he considers the dismissal unjustified, require the employee to be reinstated in the undertaking but not necessarily in the same position

as he held before dismissal, and to be paid for the period since his dismissal.

When any employment is terminated with the consent of the Man-Power Officer, at least seven days' notice must be given to the party concerned and the Director of National Service must also be notified.

The Minister of Labour may fix minimum weekly wages for workers in essential industries but this regulation is not to be regarded as authority for reducing any wage rates fixed by agreement. A worker is entitled to the minimum wage if he is available for work and willing to perform other services in the undertaking when there is insufficient work in his regular job. If a job is completed or abolished, a worker may be transferred to another job within the undertaking at a lower wage with the consent of the Man-Power Officer.

Employers may be required to obtain the consent of the Man-Power Officer before hiring workers of a special class or in specified industries. It is illegal to hire a worker who has left an essential undertaking without permission.

To prevent injustices and hardship, appeals to Man-Power Committees representing labour, management and local authorities are permitted against any direction or order issued under these regulations. In such appeals, employers and workers may be represented by an officer of their respective unions. Workers are to be paid for time lost in consequence of an appeal instituted by their employer and later dismissed.

Under the National Service Regulations, workers may be prosecuted, with the consent of the Man-Power Officer, for negligence or lack of diligence in their work.

The lengthening of the work-week from 5 to 5½ days and of hours from 40 to 54 in many undertakings has caused considerable absenteeism. To meet this situation the Industrial Absenteeism Emergency Regulations were issued on May 20, 1942.

They empower the Minister of Labour, or the Controller of an industry if there is such a person, to prescribe daily or weekly hours and times of work for any or all workers in essential undertakings and in any other designated undertaking, including government-owned establishments. Such notices may call for work on Sundays and holidays in spite of existing Acts, awards or agreements forbidding it.

Penalties are provided for employers who fail to operate in accordance with prescribed hours and for workers who absent themselves without reasonable excuse during the prescribed working hours. Two days' pay may be deducted, with the consent of the District Man-Power Officer, from the wages of a worker who is persistently late or absent for more than four hours on any day, and after this penalty has been imposed twice, proceedings against the workman for violation of these regulations may be undertaken. An appeal to a Man-Power Committee against such deductions is permitted.

A worker who attends a "stop-work" meeting during the prescribed hours of work may be prosecuted unless he can show that he had the permission of his employer or that he was authorized to attend the meeting by an award or agreement.

Job Instruction

Job Instruction is the title of a bulletin issued by the Training Within Industry Branch, Labour Division, of the United States War Production Board. The manual, which was prepared and made available by the Western Electric Company, "is designed for study and discussion by supervisors who wish to become familiar with or keep up-to-date on job instruction practices, and for training groups of instructors or employees who have job instruction duties."

In a general summary at the conclusion of the pamphlet it is stated: "Proper instruction of employees in their jobs can be an important factor both in operating effectiveness and in worker satisfaction. It has been the purpose of this manual to bring together the experience of industrial teachers and the knowledge of students of the learning process, in a series of concrete suggestions as to how jobs can be analyzed and instruction planned to meet the learner's needs, how the teaching process itself can be done successfully, how higher levels of skill can be built up, how special learning difficulties can be recognized and overcome, and how the particular characteristics of the individual learner can be sized up and used to advantage. Fullest use of these suggestions cannot be attained overnight, for directing human learning is a complex process demanding intelligent and interested attention to detail over a period of time. But the supervisor or instructor who masters the art of good teaching will reap returns, not only from seeing the growing skill and satisfaction of the man he trains but from the increased effectiveness of the whole organization of which he is a part."

The manual is divided into seven main divisions under the following title headings: The Problem of Job Training; Analyzing the Job; Planning the Instruction; Teaching the Job; Building up Skill; How the Job Looks to the Learner; and Understanding the Individual Learner. Copies (10 cents each) are obtainable from the United States Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.

ACTIVITIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Employment and Claims Offices Busy with Selective Service—Statement of Insurance Fund for Twelve Months Ending June 30—Progress of Registration of Employers and Employees—Report of Employment and Claims Offices for June—Employment Conditions at End of July

NATIONAL Selective Service has thrown a tremendous volume of additional work on the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and this volume of work will increase when the new orders of the Director of National Selective Service go into effect. To meet the pressure on the Executive at Head Office, Mr. R. G. Barclay, formerly Chief Insurance Officer, has been made Assistant Executive Director.

Additional temporary, special, Selective Service offices are being set up as rapidly as possible. At the outset, there will be seventy-eight of these; thirty-three in Ontario, thirty-one in Quebec, seven in Nova Scotia, three in New Brunswick, and one in each of the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. These will work in close co-ordination with the 115 permanent Employment and Claims Offices already established across Canada.

This expansion has made necessary the creation of staffs for the new offices, as well as additions to staff of existing offices. The increase in the personnel of the whole organization during the month of July was roughly 400 and many more will be added. There are now approximately 500 Employment and Claims Officers employed in the several offices, of whom about 125 are women. They are the "field technicians" upon whom will devolve much of the responsibility for making the selective service program successful. However, the volume of work and the urgency with which it must be done is making it necessary that many more temporary Employment and Claims officers and clerks shall be appointed, in order to do the work with the necessary dispatch.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

Employers and employees contribute about equal amounts to the fund, with the Government contributing an additional 20 per cent to the aggregate.

It will be observed from the accompanying statement that the total employee-employer contributions for the twelve months ending June 30, 1942, amounted to $49,657,539.65—slightly over four million dollars a month,—while the Government's contribution was $9,931,507.92—something less than a million dollars a month.

Insurance Registration

Reports from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission showed that at August 4, 1942, 155,741 employers and 2,838,499 employees were registered. Of the latter, 2,352,225 were insurable and 486,274 were uninsurable.

The insurable group consisted of insurable employees of registered firms, and unemployed males whose last employment was insurable. The uninsurable group consisted of uninsurable employees of registered firms, partners and proprietors of these firms, and unemployed males whose last employment was uninsurable.

Report of Employment and Claims Offices for June, 1942

Records of the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the month of June, 1942, showed a gain of 17 per cent in the average daily placements when compared with those of the previous month, improvement being reported in all groups, except services and logging, the most noteworthy increases taking place in manufacturing and construction, with others, smaller in volume, in trade, agriculture, transportation and mining. A decline from June a year ago of nearly 7 per cent was recorded in the daily average of placements effected. Under this comparison heavy reductions were registered in services, logging and agriculture and a more moderate loss in transportation, these adverse changes being partly offset by a

Continued on p. 939

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION INSURANCE FUND

Statement of Revenue and Expenditures for the Twelve Months ended June 30th, 1942

Month	Receipts: Contributions (Gross, less refunds)						Receipts: Interest	Expenditures: Monthly Total	Expenditures: Cumulative Total	Expenditures: Benefits		Balance
	Stamps	Meter	Bulk	Misc.	Total er and ee	Government				Monthly Total	Cumulative Total	
1941	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
July	2,280,385 85	243,361 02	233,692 05	.....	2,757,438 92	551,487 78	.....	3,308,926 70	3,308,926 70	.....	.....	3,308,926 70
August	2,737,427 38	396,494 82	784,752 00	.....	3,918,674 20	783,734 84	.....	4,702,409 04	8,011,335 74	.....	.....	8,011,335 74
September	2,592,678 31	808,930 87	796,740 36	.....	4,198,349 54	839,669 91	16,500 00	5,054,519 45	13,065,855 19	.....	.....	13,065,855 19
October	2,609,982 24	1,004,855 78	952,191 25	18 30	4,567,047 57	913,409 51	.....	5,480,457 08	18,546,312 27	.....	.....	18,546,312 27
November	2,504,849 23	890,900 46	830,514 90	.....	4,226,264 59	845,252 92	.....	5,071,517 51	23,617,829 78	.....	.....	23,617,829 78
December	2,232,882 21	895,820 39	790,301 59	25 87	3,919,030 06	783,806 01	161,220 00	4,864,056 07	28,481,885 85	.....	.....	28,481,885 85
1942												
January	2,448,375 99	960,430 45	744,351 03	34 20	4,153,191 67	830,638 33	.....	4,983,830 00	33,465,715 85	.....	.....	33,465,715 85
February	2,190,122 75	864,815 30	779,327 55	70 05	3,834,335 65	766,867 13	55,980 00	4,657,182 78	38,122,898 63	983 09	983 09	38,121,915 54
March	2,838,891 10	1,143,449 39	878,355 74	580 62	4,861,276 85	972,255 37	41,810 00	5,875,342 22	43,998,240 85	26,769 83	27,752 92	43,970,487 93
April	2,447,695 56	1,095,909 60	933,515 18	2,126 96	4,479,247 30	895,849 46	135,980 00	5,511,076 76	49,509,317 61	41,554 26	69,307 18	49,440,010 43
May	2,242,987 49	1,026,031 54	965,957 74	2,938 54	4,237,915 31	847,583 06	15,350 00	5,100,848 37	54,610,165 98	52,190 56	121,497 74	54,488,668 24
June	2,405,184 25	1,098,489 24	993,631 89	7,462 61	4,504,767 99	900,953 60	161,220 00	5,566,941 59	60,177,107 57	39,524 81	161,022 55	60,016,085 02
Total	29,531,462 36	10,429,488 86	9,683,331 28	13,257 15	49,657,539 65	9,931,507 92	588,060 00	60,177,107 57	60,177,107 57	161,022 55	161,022 55	60,016,085 02

The Interest column represents the interest received on the due dates of the various Government bonds and includes accrued interest at the time of purchase. This figure does not include the accrued interest earned to June 30th.

'er and 'ee—employers' and employees' contributions.

marked increase in manufacturing, as well as a substantial gain in trade. Advances also were made in construction, mining and finance.

The chart on page 942 shows the trend of employment since January, 1940, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at employment offices throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the trend of the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications was decidedly downward through-

(*continued page 941*)

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES, AUGUST 4, 1942

Office	Employers Registered	Insurable Employees Registered	Uninsurable Employees Registered*	Total Employees Registered (Insurable & Uninsurable)
New Brunswick—				
Moncton	1,169	14,283	3,436	17,719
Campbellton	531	6,468	4,880	11,348
Edmundston	311	3,656	2,678	6,334
Fredericton	693	152	86	238
Saint John	2,592	31,024	6,600	37,624
Total	5,296	55,583	17,680	73,263
Nova Scotia—				
Amherst	396	5,503	591	6,094
Halifax	2,213	46,333	11,834	58,167
Kentville	616	4,984	1,445	6,429
New Glasgow	555	13,123	2,117	15,240
Sydney	1,104	28,584	4,479	33,063
Truro	362	4,310	714	5,024
Yarmouth	569	5,724	1,320	7,044
Total	5,815	108,561	22,500	131,061
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlottetown	794	5,298	1,452	6,750
Maritime Total	**11,905**	**169,442**	**41,632**	**211,074**
Quebec—				
Montreal	23,811	457,671	57,448	515,119
Chicoutimi	964	33,600	3,009	36,609
Drummondville	368	7,442	610	8,052
Granby	650	9,316	922	10,238
Hull	1,178	12,542	5,530	18,072
Joliette	765	5,484	697	6,181
Levis	801	10,992	1,602	12,594
Quebec	3,928	60,774	26,333	87,107
Riviere du Loup	1,394	4,834	6,560	11,394
Rouyn	440	9,105	2,454	11,559
St. Hyacinthe	522	7,902	949	8,851
St. Jean	752	10,272	1,064	11,336
St. Jerome	1,049	20,155	1,757	21,912
Shawinigan Falls	714	15,977	1,309	17,286
Sherbrooke	1,598	27,905	3,265	31,170
Sorel	314	8,159	721	8,880
Thetford Mines	786	9,796	1,771	11,567
Three Rivers	885	17,819	4,341	22,160
Val d'Or	401	6,903	1,464	8,367
Valleyfield	572	12,783	345	13,128
Victoriaville	398	4,016	736	4,752
Quebec Total	**42,290**	**753,447**	**122,887**	**876,334**
Ontario—				
Toronto	19,262	325,748	61,267	387,015
London	2,210	30,840	7,632	38,472
North Bay	735	9,084	4,968	14,052
Barrie	1,075	8,600	2,233	10,833
Belleville	1,284	13,754	2,799	16,553
Brantford	1,259	23,086	3,286	26,372
Brockville	525	5,988	1,117	7,105
Chatham	1,040	10,158	1,751	11,909
Cornwall	953	10,200	2,256	12,456
Galt	890	13,128	1,848	14,976
Guelph	1,099	12,838	2,700	15,538
Hamilton	3,865	83,560	15,463	99,023
Kingston	1,188	14,628	2,762	17,390
Kirkland Lake	722	9,266	2,281	11,547
Kitchener	1,278	21,049	3,630	24,679

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES—Concluded

Office	Employers Registered	Insurable Employees Registered	Uninsurable Employees* Registered	Total Employees Registered (Insurable and Uninsurable)
Ontario—*Con.*				
New Toronto	1,138	23,633	2,649	26,282
Niagara Falls	800	14,985	2,747	17,732
Orillia	1,019	13,116	1,920	15,036
Oshawa	952	23,111	2,147	25,258
Ottawa	3,695	59,864	9,402	69,266
Owen Sound	1,262	9,719	1,968	11,687
Pembroke	607	7,870	2,121	9,991
Peterborough	1,849	21,580	3,432	25,012
St. Catharines	1,104	22,942	4,307	27,249
St. Thomas	712	6,657	2,352	9,009
Sarnia	760	8,366	2,723	11,089
Sault Ste. Marie	612	11,742	3,854	15,596
Smiths Falls	513	4,744	614	5,358
Stratford	1,422	11,207	2,822	14,029
Sudbury	930	20,674	4,944	25,618
Timmins	787	19,791	8,644	28,435
Welland	733	19,049	2,250	21,299
Windsor	3,055	49,493	11,825	61,318
Woodstock	801	9,651	1,687	11,338
Total	60,136	950,121	188,401	1,138,522
Manitoba and Western Ontario—				
Winnipeg	6,960	105,739	25,037	130,776
Brandon	1,285	5,644	1,692	7,336
Flin Flon	202	4,056	942	4,998
Fort Frances	199	2,151	637	2,788
Fort William	734	15,142	4,803	19,945
Kenora	436	4,846	1,817	6,663
Port Arthur	747	13,631	3,717	17,348
Total	10,563	151,209	38,645	189,854
Saskatchewan—				
Saskatoon	1,972	16,464	6,510	22,974
Moose Jaw	798	8,587	2,434	11,021
North Battleford	644	2,003	967	2,970
Prince Albert	876	4,747	1,895	6,642
Regina	2,082	22,236	1,752	23,988
Swift Current	737	8,229	1,036	9,265
Yorkton	980	2,980	1,572	4,552
Total	8,089	65,246	16,166	81,412
Alberta—				
Edmonton	5,031	38,917	15,226	54,143
Calgary	3,181	35,098	9,981	45,079
Drumheller	405	2,568	636	3,204
Lethbridge	694	7,644	1,800	9,444
Medicine Hat	433	3,286	779	4,065
Total	9,744	87,513	28,422	115,935
Prairie Total	**28,396**	**303,968**	**83,233**	**387,201**
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	7,667	120,907	33,407	154,314
Kamloops	333	1,745	640	2,385
Kelowna	661	5,600	1,411	7,011
Nanaimo	553	4,621	1,446	6,067
Nelson	672	8,618	2,850	11,468
New Westminster	1,084	13,442	3,157	16,599
Prince Rupert	319	4,356	846	5,202
Victoria	1,725	15,958	6,364	22,322
Pacific Total	**13,014**	**175,247**	**50,121**	**225,368**
SUMMARY				
MARITIMES	11,905	169,442	41,632	211,074
QUEBEC	42,290	753,447	122,887	876,334
ONTARIO	60,136	950,121	188,401	1,138,522
PRAIRIES	28,396	303,968	83,233	387,201
PACIFIC	13,014	175,247	50,121	225,368
Total for Canada	**155,741**	**2,352,225**	**486,274**	**2,838,499**

* Includes all non-insurable employees of registered firms and partners and proprietors of these firms.

out the month, that of vacancies revealing a drop of over 43 points and that of placements 30 points, the levels at the close of June standing at 49·9 and 30·6, respectively, in comparison with 93·4 and 60·6 at the close of May and of 72·6 and 66·7 at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. These sharp declines in both instances were almost entirely due to a substantial increase in the number of applicants registered during the month, as a result of the compulsory registration of male persons, between the ages of 16 and 69 inclusive, under authority of Order in Council P.C. 1445.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Commission throughout Canada during June, 1942, was 2,607, as compared with 2,111 during the preceding month and with 1,864 in June a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 5,228, in comparison with 2,260 in May and with 2,566 in June last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Commission during June, 1942, was 1,600, of which 1,285 were in regular employment and 315 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,368 during the preceding month. Placements in June, 1941, averaged 1,712 daily, consisting of 979 placements in regular and 733 in casual employment.

During the month of June, 1942, the offices of the Commission referred 44,732 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 39,981 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 32,103, of which 24,812 were male and 7,291 female, while placements in casual work totalled 7,878. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 44,690 for men and 20,476 for women, a total of 65,166, and applications for work numbered 130,689, of which 106,605 were from men and 24,084 from women. Reports for May, 1942, showed 52,759 positions available, 56,475 applications made and 34,200 placements effected, while in June, 1941, there were recorded 44,729 vacancies, 61,580 applications for work and 41,079 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by employment offices, each year, from January, 1932, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940	320,090	155,016	475,106
1941	316,168	191,595	507,763
1942 (6 months)	125,172	50,811	175,983

Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

During the month of June, 1942, positions offered through Employment and Claims Offices in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were 17 per cent higher than in the preceding month and 95 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements, however, were slightly more than 2 per cent fewer than in May, but nearly 53 per cent above June, 1941. The increase in placements over June of last year was due to substantial gains in construction and manufacturing, offset in part by a decrease in services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were:—Construction, 1,651; services, 959; manufacturing, 732 and trade, 104. During the month 2,500 men and 453 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment and Claims Offices in New Brunswick during June, were 54 per cent better than in the preceding month and 93 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of 30 per cent when compared with May, and of 38 per cent in comparison with June, 1941. The only industrial division in which placements were fewer than during June of last year was services, but as this decline was substantial, it largely offset gains in all other groups. Of the increases reported, the most important were in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included:—Manufacturing, 539;

services, 429; construction, 356; transportation, 198 and trade, 155. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,196 of men and 239 of women.

QUEBEC

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment and Claims Offices in the province of Quebec during June, was 23 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 5 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 56 per cent higher than in May, but 36 per cent lower than during June, 1941. There was a considerable variation of placements by industrial divisions when compared with June of last year, the most noteworthy being declines in services and logging, and an increase in manufacturing. Less important changes were a decrease in transportation, and increases in construction and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included:—Manufacturing, 3,399; construction, 2,232; services, 1,418; trade, 497, and transportation, 115. During the month 5,682 men and 1,251 women were placed in regular employment.

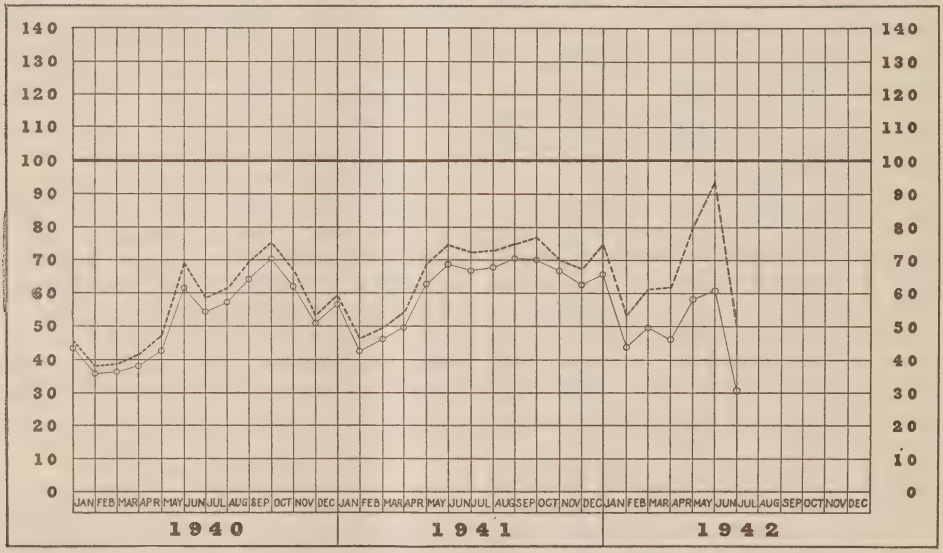
ONTARIO

There was an increase of 22 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment and Claims Offices in Ontario during June when compared with the preceding month and of 49 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 11 per cent higher than in May and slightly less than 1 per cent above June, 1941. Placements in the manufacturing industries were considerably higher than during June of last year, and there was an increase also in trade, but these gains were largely offset by declines in construction, services, agriculture, and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included:—Manufacturing, 6,425; services, 3,820; construction, 2,225; trade, 1,066; transportation, 513; agriculture, 460; mining, 297, and forestry and logging, 295. There were 8,793 men and 3,376 women placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment and Claims Offices in Manitoba during June, were 10 per cent fewer than in the preceding month,

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



but 51 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 9 per cent in placements when compared with May, but an increase of 17 per cent over June, 1941. Placements in agriculture, services and logging were fewer than in June of last year, but these decreases were more than offset by gains in all other groups, the most important of which were in construction, transportation, manufacturing and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were:—Services, 1,214; construction, 669; manufacturing, 327; transportation, 214; trade, 199; forestry and logging, 127, and agriculture, 106. During the month 1,544 men and 351 women were placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

Orders received at Employment and Claims Offices in Saskatchewan during June called for nearly 6 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but showed a fractional gain over the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of 13 per cent when compared with May and of 20 per cent in comparison with June, 1941. The only changes of importance in placements, when compared with June of last year, were declines in services and agriculture and an increase in trade. Placements by industrial divisions included:—Services, 614; construction, 228; trade, 149; agriculture, 122, and manufacturing, 110. Regular placements numbered 628 of men and 228 of women.

Alberta

During June, Employment and Claims Offices in Alberta were notified of 10 per cent more vacancies than in the preceding month and 42 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were 18 per cent higher than in May and 32 per cent above June, 1941. All industrial divisions, except agriculture and logging, participated in the increase in placements over June of last year, the most important gains being in construction, manufacturing, trade and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included:—Services, 859; construction, 766; agriculture, 364; manufacturing, 344; trade, 171, and transportation, 142. During the month 1,799 men and 533 women were placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

Positions offered through Employment and Claims Offices in British Columbia during June were 60 per cent more numerous than in the preceding month, and 156 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of 36 per cent in placements when compared with May and of 19 per cent in comparison with June, 1941. There was a fairly large decrease in placements under construction when compared with June of last year and a moderate decline in mining, but all other industrial divisions showed increases, the most important of which were in manufacturing, logging, agriculture and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were:—Services, 1,308; construction, 844; agriculture, 466; forestry and logging, 280; trade, 201, and transportation, 117. During the month 2,670 men and 860 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of June, 1942, Employment and Claims Offices effected 32,103 placements in regular employment, of these 3,050 were of persons to whom was granted the reduced rate, 1,743 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 1,307 to other provinces. The rate given, which is 2·5 cents per mile for coach tickets, tax extra, where the fare is at least $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the employment offices, who may desire to journey to distant employment, for which no workers are available locally.

Nova Scotia offices during June despatched one machinist to Vancouver from Halifax, while those in New Brunswick sent 146 workers to Chicoutimi, 69 travelling from Campbellton and 77 from Moncton. These included 3 carpenters, one mechanic, one paper finisher, one factory hand and 140 labourers. Of the 1,127 certificates issued by offices in the Province of Quebec, 1,111 were

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1942

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Prince Edward Island	**44**	**15**	**296**	**89**	**59**	**0**	**289**	
Charlottetown	44	15	296	89	59	0	289	
Nova Scotia	**4,644**	**975**	**7,530**	**3,492**	**2,894**	**614**	**3,105**	**893**
Amherst	227	0	154	157	157	0	7	
Halifax	1,187	513	1,394	543	403	140	591	361
Kentville	110	80	340	61	56	6	133	81
New Glasgow	1,405	175	1,521	1,196	944	242	224	304
Sydney	1,444	172	3,573	1,289	1,088	226	1,963	147
Truro	37	11	46	30	30	0	15	
Yarmouth	234	24	502	216	216	0	172	
New Brunswick	**2,528**	**413**	**3,552**	**1,824**	**1,435**	**286**	**1,611**	**263**
Campbellton	125	10	548	191	170	21	214	
Edmundston	194	102	111	27	26	0	80	
Fredericton	23	17	59	6	6	0	51	
Moncton	1,420	88	1,561	940	757	128	652	176
Saint John	766	196	1,273	660	476	137	614	87
Quebec	**14,841**	**11,829**	**28,475**	**9,855**	**6,933**	**897**	**19,935**	**6,303**
Chicoutimi	1,284	4,108	885	664	615	3	168	176
Drummondville	252	0	361	234	233	0	351	
Granby	232	325	251	93	68	0	191	
Hull	199	26	709	192	161	4	506	552
Joliette	243	68	298	192	151	0	131	
Lachine	361	42	580	271	271	0	268	
Levis	169	13	557	113	104	0	380	169
Matane	341	169	388	233	233	0	170	924
Montreal	6,252	2,820	14,092	3,963	2,035	758	11,849	1,773
Pointes-aux-Trembles	16	3	58	17	12	0	37	
Quebec	1,794	2,021	3,764	1,230	897	0	1,613	751
Rivière du Loup	182	315	368	39	39	10	340	
Rouyn	134	65	348	226	220	6	140	370
St-Hyacinthe	294	52	405	331	291	0	175	
St. Jean	325	150	351	228	173	0	216	
St. Jerome	72	88	256	5	3	1	259	
Shawinigan Falls	283	40	695	347	317	0	271	
Sherbrooke	468	97	831	394	198	112	451	205
Sorel	30	0	45	29	29	0	20	
Thetford Mines	201	177	414	105	85	0	120	136
Three Rivers	239	0	901	272	272	0	696	806
Val d'Or	215	265	78	41	41	0	68	284
Valleyfield	687	485	542	252	252	0	298	
Verdun	498	462	1,061	187	152	0	1,025	157
Victoriaville	70	38	237	197	81	3	192	
Ontario	**24,329**	**13,378**	**47,517**	**16,338**	**12,169**	**3,039**	**23,998**	**9,091**
Barrie	264	225	377	110	106	4	252	119
Belleville	389	189	416	228	207	21	217	157
Brantford	866	429	961	651	516	12	255	338
Brockville	55	25	279	81	67	0	162	
Chatham	156	29	269	125	116	9	130	170
Cornwall	399	42	923	526	456	9	505	
Fort Frances	20	17	167	21	21	0	145	
Fort William	240	350	576	139	109	49	206	394
Galt	291	313	424	212	182	4	122	150
Guelph	1,033	588	910	586	428	105	397	192
Hamilton	2,381	574	3,715	1,575	1,068	507	680	787
Kenora	109	64	250	42	38	4	147	62
Kingston	413	71	848	366	340	26	328	181
Kirkland Lake	439	201	861	480	395	2	437	
Kitchener	628	120	883	519	425	94	206	166
Lindsay	185	25	157	160	160	0	122	106
London	874	602	1,739	697	239	172	901	252
New Toronto	1,047	600	879	536	433	5	324	136
Niagara Falls	470	293	1,032	442	321	37	581	281
North Bay	238	96	833	377	318	56	387	292
Orillia	243	187	475	109	95	2	285	
Oshawa	804	664	1,424	453	358	95	637	302
Ottawa	1,035	471	2,414	595	331	236	968	339
Owen Sound	127	80	239	74	51	23	206	60
Pembroke	242	70	529	192	187	5	268	401
Peterborough	685	199	947	664	646	18	204	194
Port Arthur	1,353	2,402	972	494	462	17	426	617
St. Catharines	914	216	1,018	810	666	62	227	378
St. Thomas	364	62	542	396	287	38	209	154
Sarnia	306	42	554	256	182	74	283	154
Sault Ste. Marie	581	541	521	264	238	20	160	113
Simcoe	242	17	214	236	212	24	32	80
Smiths Falls	13	7	194	8	6	0	196	
Stratford	308	193	573	200	171	29	431	102
Sudbury	348	163	847	376	275	76	490	216
Timmins	1,302	1,267	811	218	145	73	789	191
Toronto	3,399	1,221	14,262	1,878	1,057	821	8,677	1,367
Welland	480	446	483	299	252	1	191	93
Windsor	740	139	3,650	711	376	304	2,750	362
Woodstock	346	138	349	232	227	5	65	185

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1942—Conc.

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Manitoba	**3,538**	**1,259**	**8,555**	**3,204**	**1,895**	**1,041**	**7,058**	**1,319**
Brandon	432	147	577	278	237	41	318	136
Dauphin	81	3	308	91	79	12	273	141
Flin Flon	111	27	233	142	81	29	18	.....
Portage la Prairie	93	43	247	47	46	1	166	53
Winnipeg	2,821	1,039	7,190	2,646	1,452	958	6,283	989
Saskatchewan	**1,801**	**666**	**6,227**	**1,424**	**856**	**452**	**5,035**	**802**
Moose Jaw	356	68	1,124	317	260	38	535	224
North Battleford	12	25	360	7	6	1	370	21
Prince Albert	221	117	438	121	73	43	337	87
Regina	692	264	1,792	537	281	255	1,433	250
Saskatoon	418	143	1,376	340	167	115	1,361	133
Swift Current	33	20	341	26	26	0	160	40
Yorkton	69	29	796	76	43	0	839	47
Alberta	**3,363**	**884**	**9,260**	**3,485**	**2,332**	**479**	**5,400**	**1,663**
Calgary	1,440	348	4,303	1,539	1,000	331	2,047	606
Drumheller	3	0	373	3	3	0	66	8
Edmonton	1,588	405	3,824	1,733	1,170	120	2,745	665
Lethbridge	204	111	495	102	62	26	372	252
Medicine Hat	128	20	265	108	97	2	170	132
British Columbia	**10,078**	**6,178**	**19,277**	**5,021**	**3,530**	**1,070**	**12,406**	**2,152**
Kamloops	172	40	429	87	83	4	191	98
Kelowna	210	47	353	246	169	0	95	.....
Nanaimo	114	26	495	98	78	10	447	145
Nelson	70	59	735	44	40	0	458	25
New Westminster	904	652	802	336	277	41	348	177
Penticton	202	76	449	129	33	96	267	101
Prince Rupert	786	402	606	476	437	1	87	177
Vancouver	6,056	4,206	12,272	2,724	1,783	667	9,142	456
Vernon	42	27	37	15	6	9	22	.....
Victoria	1,522	643	3,099	866	624	242	1,349	973
Canada	**65,166**	**35,597**	**130,689**	**44,732**	**32,103**	**7,878**	**78,837**	***23,484**
Men	44,690	26,564	106,605	30,281	24,812	2,814	65,499	18,524
Women	20,476	9,033	24,084	14,451	7,291	5,064	13,338	4,960

* 998 placements effected by offices now closed.

for workers journeying to construction projects in the Chicoutimi zone, 922 of which were for unskilled labour, the despatching offices and the numbers transferred being as follows:—Granby, 21; Hull, 19; Joliette, 14; Matane, 23; Montreal, 282; Quebec, 311; Riviere du Loup, 15; Rouyn, 83; Shawinigan Falls, 158; St. Hyacinthe, 38; St. Jean, 14; Sherbrooke, 67; Sorel, 1; Three Rivers, 15; Thetford Mines, 12; Val d'Or, 16; Valleyfield, 3, and Victoriaville, 19, and the remaining workers divided into the following groups:—107 carpenters, 26 muckers, 21 factory hands, 8 apprentices, 5 potmen, 3 journeymen, 2 electricians, 2 clerks, 2 riggers, 2 cement finishers, 2 moulders, and 9 tradesmen of other occupations. In addition, Rouyn sent 2 bushmen to Val d'Or and Thetford Mines, 3 welders, 3 apprentices, 3 carpenters, 1 mechanic, 1 millwright and 3 dockyard labourers to Sorel. Ontario offices granted reduced rate certificates to 200 people going to provincial employment and 18 to interprovincial. In the former division, of those persons bound for points within the zone of the despatching offices, Fort William sent 1 bushman, 1 river driver, 1 cook and 1 cookee; Port Arthur transferred 61 bushmen, 10 cooks, 10 cookees, 8 dam builders, 4 teamsters, 3 carpenters, 3 sawyers, 2 saw-mill operators, 2 jackhammermen, 2 foremen, 2 blacksmiths, 1 clerk, 1 plasterer, 1 bulldozer operator and 21 labourers, and Sudbury, 4 caterer's helpers, 3 cooks and 3 cookees. Fort William also received 1 pulpcutter from Fort Frances, Port Arthur, 3 bushmen from Sudbury and Sudbury 10 mine labourers from Cornwall, the remaining provincial movement being as follows:—Cornwall to Pembroke, 4 labourers; to Welland, 2 labourers; Kingston to Welland, 2 carpenters; Kirkland Lake to Niagara Falls, 17 labourers; to St. Catharines, 5 labourers; to Timmins, 3 mill labourers; to Welland, 3 labourers; North Bay to St. Catharines, 3 labourers and to Timmins, 1 scaler and 1 pulpcutter. Interprovincially, Prince Rupert was the destination of 13 persons consisting of 1 driver, 1 foreman, 1 bridgeman, 1 cook, 1 driller and 7 labourers from Port Arthur and 1 highway construction worker from Toronto, while Vancouver received 3 carpenters—2 from Fort William and 1 from Fort Frances, the other interprovincial vouchers being for

a boilerman proceeding from Oshawa to Halifax and for a carpenter from Toronto to Montreal. In Manitoba, 735 persons took advantage of the reduced rate, 123 travelling to provincial points and 612 to interprovincial. Of the former, to locations within its respective zone, Dauphin sent 6 woodcutters and Winnipeg, 18 bushmen, 2 cement finishers, 2 cookees, 1 teamster and 59 labourers. Besides these, Winnipeg sent to Brandon, 18 cookees, 1 cook and 1 farm hand; to Dauphin, 2 cooks, and to Flin Flon 4 miners and 9 mine labourers. Interprovincially, Vancouver was the point to which the greater part of the men journeyed, 48 labourers going from Flin Flon, 4 carpenters and 3 labourers from Portage la Prairie and 220 carpenters, 12 cookees, 1 cook, 1 baker, 1 foreman and 173 labourers from Winnipeg. Other interprovincial transfers were as follows:—Dauphin to Kenora, 2 pulpwood cutters and Winnipeg to Fort William, 6 labourers and 1 carpenter; to Port Arthur, 61 bushmen, 16 cookees, 5 cooks, 2 drillers, 1 bulldozer operator, 1 oiler, 1 diesel mechanic, 1 teamster and 14 labourers; to Prince Rupert, 20 carpenters, 1 foreman and 16 labourers and to Regina 1 painter. Saskatchewan transfers at the reduced rate, 43 in number, were all interprovincial, Regina consigning to Nelson, 5 smelter labourers and to Vancouver, 2 fruit pickers; Saskatoon to Edmonton, 4 carpenters; to Nelson 2 mine labourers; to Prince Rupert, 10 carpenters and 9 labourers and to Vancouver, 5 fruit pickers and Yorkton to Flin Flon, 2 miners and to Vancouver, 4 carpenters. Profiting by the special rate in Alberta, 293 persons went to provincial employment and 487 to interprovincial. To points within the zone of the despatching office, Calgary forwarded 9 muckers and 1 cook, while Edmonton transferred 38 carpenters, 35 truck drivers, 25 deck hands, 13 miners, 12 cooks, 10 cookees, 8 mill hands, 6 bulldozer operators, 6 hotel employees, 4 flunkeys, 3 bushmen, 3 tractor operators, 2 freight checkers, 2 catskinners, 2 carpenter's apprentices, 2 stenographers, 2 rod hands, 66 labourers and 18 workers in miscellaneous trades. Calgary also despatched to Edmonton, 24 carpenters and 2 cooks. The entire interprovincial movement was to British Columbia, Calgary directing to Nelson, 34 labourers; to Penticton, 15 fruit pickers; to Prince Rupert, 11 labourers; to Vancouver, 100 fruit pickers, 10 carpenters, and 75 labourers and to Victoria, 1 machinist's helper. In addition, Edmonton shipped to Prince Rupert, 54 carpenters, 54 mill hands, 12 bushmen, 7 teamsters, 6 cookees, 5 lumber handlers, 4 sawyers, 3 swampers, 2 cooks, 2 catskinners, 2 jitney drivers, 1 dish washer, 1 blacksmith, 1 planer feeder, 1 boom man, 1 barn boss and 77 labourers; to Kamloops, 2 bushmen; to Vancouver, 1 mechanic and 3 berry pickers, and to Victoria, 1 machine shop foreman. Medicine Hat also sent to Vancouver, 1 machinist improver.

Of the 3,050 persons who benefited by the reduced rate during June, 2,617 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 379 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 28 by the Timiskiming and Northern Ontario Railway and 26 by the Quebec Central Railway.

Employment Conditions at the End of July

Placement activities, as reported by employment and claims offices during the month of June, 1942, together with statistical summaries for that period, are covered by an earlier section of this report. Later reports received from these offices indicate that conditions at the end of July were as follows:—

Plentiful rain, mingled with periods of warm sunny weather, greatly benefited crops in the Maritimes and Prince Edward Island. Farmers were in the midst of a late haying season and the gathering and marketing of garden truck, although hampered by the shortage of farm labour. Pulpwood operations were active and woodsmen scarce; sawmills were working to capacity. Good catches of cod, hake and mackerel were reported, but the lobster and salmon fishing season had closed. Coal mines were working to capacity. Manufacturing concerns engaged on war contracts were very busy, while operations in non-essential lines, were being curtailed, owing to want of raw material. Biscuit manufacturers also were operating below average, on account of the scarcity of sugar. All construction under way was progressing satisfactorily, although some delay occurred in wartime housing, because of lack of materials. Transportation, by rail and bus, was very heavy, and trade, both wholesale and retail, was good. Domestic service was handicapped through insufficiency of suitable applicants. Hotels and restaurants, likewise, were finding it difficult to secure experienced employees.

Farming in the Province of Quebec showed steady activity, although the demand for farm labour was light. Some applicants were placed in the tobacco industry and indications were that young girls might be employed. Applicants for bush work were very limited in number, as the majority of workers preferred employment in industry; thus there were

many unfilled orders for pulpwood cutters. There was a demand for smeltermen, surface labourers and experienced underground men for the mining industry, but few men were applying. Iron and steel and textiles operated on a large scale and there was a continued shortage of skilled workers. Construction—building, dam, highway and transmission lines—was active. Wartime housing also progressed, but there was a need for carpenters and in some localities a shortage of material. In shipbuilding, there was a sudden increase in requests for more highly skilled workers, men in some categories being quite unobtainable. Sorel shipyards were working at capacity, around 4,000 workers being employed. Transportation by rail was heavy; trucking showed a slight reduction. River transportation consisted of large shipments of dressed lumber and wood pulp. Trade was good. Applicants for domestic service, hotels and restaurants, were very scarce, as many women and girls preferred work in other lines, which would prove more remunerative.

There still existed a fair demand for farm help in Ontario, principally for single men, but few were available, the re-opening date for secondary schools, having been advanced to September 21, in order that students, now engaged, might remain on the farms for a longer period. Harvesting, both grain and tobacco, had started, but the usual experienced help was lacking. The labour shortage in logging continued acute, especially pulpwood cutters and sawmill hands, log driving being nearly completed. Requests for miners were numerous, although production was curtailed in some mines and experienced men hard to obtain. Except for shut-downs of short duration, owing to vacation periods, or want of material, manufacturing concerns were operating fully and skilled workers very scarce. Canning factories were gradually increasing their staffs in preparation for the busy season and women were replacing men wherever possible. The greatest activity prevailed in the iron industry, particularly in steel plants and foundries and staff levels were fairly well maintained. Construction was not quite so brisk, except for government sponsored projects, and carpenters were scarce. Highway work proceeded, but on a somewhat reduced scale. Marine traffic, though limited, continued at a normal rate with varied cargoes; railway transportation was extremely heavy. Trade was brisk, despite there being a noticeable decline in the number of tourists. Experienced stenographers and office help were needed and the supply of institutional workers, as well as household domestics very limited.

In the Prairie Provinces harvesting of coarse grains was just commencing, with the demand for harvest help on the increase and only a limited number of men at hand. In Saskatchewan, the Provincial Government was organizing the province into zones, in order to make university and school students and others available for this work. There were numerous requests for log cutters, swampers and teamsters for the logging industry. Mines were operating fairly steadily, but it was difficult to obtain men with the necessary qualifications. More war industries in the East were contacting for girls and women; skilled mechanics were lacking. Construction was brisk on local projects and some workers had been transferred to the West Coast. Carpenters, however, were in demand. Railways required temporary help for bridge and maintenance work. Wholesale and retail trade was normal. There was still an urgent call for household domestics and hotel and restaurant employees.

In British Columbia, a pronounced shortage of farm labour existed. However, calls for orchard help at Kelowna were not so heavy, probably due to the fact that thinning operations were almost completed and the cherry picking practically finished, some of the men thus released having gone to other farms. Reports of damage by hail in orchards of that district may reduce or affect the grading of the McIntosh apples, which are harvested about the beginning of September. Vernon had one of the heaviest apple crops in years, an estimated increase of 200,000 boxes over last year. As many pickers would be needed, growers were sent to the prairies to try to secure help. At Penticton, apricots were nearly at their peak. Many of the logging camps had re-opened, some with reduced crews. The demand continued heavy for all classes of sawmill workers, particularly yardmen and lumber pilers. More men had been placed in mining, but many more experienced miners and muckers were badly needed. The fishing industry also requested labour and salmon canneries along the Skeena River wanted cannery help for the summer season. Machine and foundry shops were busy and non-essential industries were finding it hard to get employees, and were accepting older men and army rejects. Shipyard tradesmen, especially welders, were urgently required. Building and highway construction continued, with carpenters, labourers, cooks and flunkeys still in demand. Railways also reported a shortage of bridge gangs and section men. Transportation by bus was much slacker, but considerable activity existed in coastwise shipping. Trade was good. Applicants for domestic service were scarce, as many preferred to work in factories, canneries or other plants, where wages were better.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Industrial Situation as Indicated in Reports of Employers, Trade Unions and Value of Building Permits

IN view of the transference of the functions of the Employment Service of Canada to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, information formerly presented in this article concerning applications, vacancies and placements made by the offices of the Employment Service will now be found in another article entitled "Activities of Unemployment Insurance Commission," under the heading "Report of Employment and Claims Offices for June, 1942." In this section information is given concerning the number of applications for work, existing vacancies and the number of placements made through the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The latest available information concerning the employment situation in Canada is also given in another section, under the heading "Employment conditions at the end of July."

The accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting June 1, was 13,069, the employees on their payrolls, numbering 1,718,329, compared with 1,674,763, in the preceding month.

The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for June was 2,231, having an aggregate membership of 356,732 persons, 2·5 per cent of whom were without employment on July 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

Recorded in the concluding section of this article and indicative of the employment situation in the building trades are the detailed statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics each month showing the value of building permits granted and the value of building materials.

The Employment Situation at the Beginning of June, 1942, as Reported by Employers

In accordance with the movement invariably indicated at June 1 in the period since 1920, there was a substantial increase in employment at the beginning of June of the present year. The general expansion, however, was below normal in extent, and also differed in its industrial distribution from that usually shown. On the average in the last 21 years, about 75 per cent of the total advance at June 1 has been reported by the non-manufacturing classes, roughly one-quarter taking place in the factory group. At the date under review, however, 57 workers in each 100 added to the payrolls were reported by firms in the non-manufacturing divisions, while 43 per 100 were absorbed into manufacturing establishments. The movement into the latter continued with considerable vigour; there were very important gains in employment at June 1 in the production of durable goods, while relatively little change, on the whole, took place in the non-durable classes. In the non-manufacturing industries, the advances, though fairly large, were generally on a less-than-average scale.

Statistics were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 13,069 establishments whose working forces aggregated 1,718,329, an increase of 43,566 persons, or 2·6 per cent, as compared with their employees at May 1, who had numbered 1,674,763. The index rose from its previous all-time maximum of 167·4 at May 1, 1942, to 171·7 at the date under review, when it was 12·3 per cent higher than that of 152·9 at June 1, 1941. As already mentioned, the general advance was below normal for June 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. The seasonally-adjusted index therefore declined, falling from 173·7 at May 1, to 171·7 at the beginning of June; the latter coincides with the unadjusted figure. The corrected index at May 1 had also shown a recession from the preceding month.

The co-operating manufacturers reported a gain of 18,809 men and women; this exceeded the average at the beginning of June in the period since 1920, although it was smaller than that noted at June 1, 1941. Nearly two-thirds of the total number added to the working forces of manufacturing establishments

were reported in iron and steel plants, in which the gain was abnormally large. Other durable goods industries also showed heightened activity. On the other hand, there were considerable declines in tobacco factories, and textiles also released some employees in a seasonal movement.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, improvement was indicated in logging, mainly as a result of river-driving operations; the gain at June 1 was not equal to the average in the period since 1920. Mining, on the whole, was quieter, the moderate decline being contrary to the usual movement in the late spring. In transportation and construction there were advances which, though seasonal in character, were below normal in extent. Services and trade reported relatively small increases; these too, were less than usual for the time of year.

The upward movement in payrolls continued at June 1, although the increase was smaller than those recently reported; this was partly due to the observance of the Victoria Day holiday, which falling in the last week in May, in many cases affected the earnings disbursed

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



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at June 1. The co-operating firms in the manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade divisions reported the payment of $48,526,791 at the date under review, to their 1,718,329 employees; at May 1, the establishments had employed 1,674,763 persons, whose earnings in the week preceding had aggregated $47,888,745. The per capita average declined from $28.59 at May 1, to $28.24 at the beginning of June. The reduction in the latter, though partly due to a loss of earnings over the holiday, was also seasonal in character, considerable numbers of persons being taken on in the industries normally expanding in the early summer, in which the rates of pay are generally below the average; in any case, those newly added to the staffs are ordinarily paid at the lower rates. Including those in financial institutions, the persons in recorded employment at June 1 numbered 1,781,719, whose earnings for services rendered in the week preceding aggregated $50,440,521. This was an average of $28.31 per worker, a decline of 34 cents as compared with the weekly average earnings distributed by the same employers at May 1, 1942.

The Course of Wartime Employment

The highly seasonal character of many industries in Canada tends to invalidate comparisons of employment at different parts of

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1 and May 1, 1942, and June 1, 1941, based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees reported at June 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1942	Per capita Weekly Earnings at June 1, 1942	Index Numbers of Employment			Index Numbers of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
				June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941
		$	$						
(a) PROVINCES									
Maritime Provinces	**124,344**	**3,142,368**	**25·27**	**109·0**	**102·8**	**100·0**	**130·5**	**130·1**	**100·0**
Prince Edward Island	2,078	46,672	22·46	99·9	88·1	100·0	105·7	91·3	100·0
Nova Scotia	74,770	1,968,755	26·33	110·3	106·8	100·0	133·8	135·3	100·0
New Brunswick	47,496	1,126,941	23·73	108·2	98·1	100·0	126·3	123·5	100·0
Quebec	**533,673**	**14,102,525**	**26·43**	**116·2**	**113·1**	**100·0**	**131·6**	**128·6**	**100·0**
Ontario	**724,484**	**21,317,714**	**29·42**	**110·3**	**108·6**	**100·0**	**121·1**	**121·7**	**100·0**
Prairie Provinces	**185,886**	**5,295,278**	**28·49**	**107·1**	**102·0**	**100·0**	**117·5**	**111·7**	**100·0**
Manitoba	87,204	2,491,491	28·57	106·7	103·5	100·0	115·7	112·1	100·0
Saskatchewan	36,524	998,758	27·35	103·6	93·0	100·0	114·0	103·2	100·0
Alberta	62,158	1,805,029	29·04	110·0	105·5	100·0	122·1	116·2	100·0
British Columbia	**149,942**	**4,668,906**	**31·14**	**120·0**	**117·7**	**100·0**	**137·8**	**133·4**	**100·0**
CANADA	**1,718,329**	**48,526,791**	**28·24**	**112·3**	**109·5**	**100·0**	**125·6**	**124·0**	**100·0**
(b) CITIES									
Montreal	253,106	6,970,815	27·54	118·2	115·5	100·0	132·2	130·3	100·0
Quebec City	30,762	725,537	23·59	134·2	130·8	100·0	152·3	145·3	100·0
Toronto	230,939	6,614,594	28·64	117·2	115·4	100·0	127·0	129·6	100·0
Ottawa	20,783	512,273	24·65	104·7	104·0	100·0	113·2	114·6	100·0
Hamilton	60,705	1,842,321	30·35	114·8	114·1	100·0	127·1	131·0	100·0
Windsor	37,940	1,516,614	39·97	121·4	116·8	100·0	128·2	122·3	100·0
Winnipeg	55,369	1,481,383	26·75	108·7	106·8	100·0	115·5	115·0	100·0
Vancouver	69,983	2,149,959	30·72	139·3	136·3	100·0	167·4	160·8	100·0
(c) INDUSTRIES									
Manufacturing	1,072,407	30,873,429	28·79	122·6	120·4	100·0	137·9	137·3	100·0
Durable Goods[1]	570,473	18,130,192	31·78	133·2	129·2	100·0	153·7	151·0	100·0
Non-Durable Goods	483,434	12,108,484	25·05	113·1	112·8	100·0	121·4	123·3	100·0
Electric Light and Power	18,500	634,753	34·31	96·9	95·5	100·0	103·4	102·4	100·0
Logging	50,128	1,035,186	20·65	106·8	100·1	100·0	118·0	114·2	100·0
Mining	80,887	2,787,314	34·46	97·7	97·9	100·0	108·7	110·1	100·0
Communications	27,745	777,108	28·01	106·9	106·7	100·0	110·4	109·1	100·0
Transportation	134,123	4,645,675	34·64	107·3	104·9	100·0	117·4	114·3	100·0
Construction and Maintenance	155,035	3,926,127	25·32	88·4	78·4	100·0	101·2	91·2	100·0
Services	40,250	691,101	17·17	105·7	103·2	100·0	113·6	111·7	100·0
Trade	157,754	3,790,851	24·03	98·0	97·9	100·0	104·0	104·4	100·0
Eight Leading Industries	**1,718,329**	**48,526,791**	**28·24**	**112·3**	**109·5**	**100·0**	**125·6**	**124·0**	**100·0**
Finance	63,390	1,913,730	30·19	105·8	112·8	100·0	110·8	110·5	100·0
Total—Nine Leading Industries	**1,781,719**	**50,440,521**	**28·31**	**112·0**	**109·3**	**100·0**	**125·0**	**123·4**	**100·0**

[1] This classification comprises the following:—iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, with the exception of electric light and power.

the year. This seasonal factor continues to nullify to some extent the value of comparisons of the levels presently existing with those indicated at the opening of the war; accordingly, the following only briefly reviews the changes in the volume of employment indicated at June 1, 1942, as compared with September 1, 1939.

Extremely important expansion has been shown in the Dominion during the first thirty-three months of the war; the interruptions in the generally upward movement have been almost wholly due to seasonal contractions in the divisions peculiarly subject to such influences. Although these factors have recently lowered employment in a number of groups in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, the general index has risen by 43·6 per cent between September 1, 1939, and June 1, 1942. The importance of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ per cent in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 28 per cent.

For obvious reasons, the response of the manufacturing industries to war-time demands has been substantially greater than that of any other class. From September 1, 1939, to June 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 78·6 per cent, while the general increase in the non-manufacturing groups, in spite of important seasonal curtailment in some branches (notably construction), was 8·3 per cent.

The durable goods industries have shown especially impressive gains; the index number in this class has risen from 100·4 at September 1, 1939, to 245·3 at June 1, 1942, or by 144·3 per cent. The number of persons employed in the manufacture of "heavy" goods constituted some 54 per cent of all those engaged in manufacturing at June 1, 1942. This proportion greatly exceeded that of 40 per cent reported in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

Employment in the non-durable goods class has also shown pronounced expansion during the period of the war, the index rising from 126·6 at September 1, 1939, to 175·4 at June 1, 1942. This was an increase of 38·5 per cent. Activity in these industries is ordinarily quieter in the early part of the summer than it is later on when the active season is underway in certain industries, notably the food preserving. In spite of this factor (which also operates in the case of some lines in the durable goods category) employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was considerably brisker at the latest date than it was at September 1, 1939.

Although there has been important seasonal

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
June 1, 1927	107·2	103·5	.....	.....	.....	107·5	108·1	106·5	.....	.....	.....	105·5
June 1, 1928	113·8	107·2	.....	.....	.....	110·7	115·5	121·5	.....	.....	.....	109·9
June 1, 1929	122·2	112·5	.....	.....	.....	115·9	126·2	132·4	.....	.....	.....	117·5
June 1, 1930	116·5	122·4	.....	.....	.....	114·5	117·8	115·8	.....	.....	.....	113·3
June 1, 1931	103·6	105·2	.....	.....	.....	104·3	104·2	103·3	.....	.....	.....	97·9
June 1, 1932	89·1	96·4	.....	.....	.....	87·8	89·9	89·3	.....	.....	.....	83·7
June 1, 1933	80·7	82·8	.....	.....	.....	79·3	81·6	82·7	.....	.....	.....	76·2
June 1, 1934	96·6	98·4	.....	.....	.....	90·9	104·4	89·5	.....	.....	.....	89·1
June 1, 1935	97·6	101·6	.....	.....	.....	93·8	101·6	92·2	.....	.....	.....	96·6
June 1, 1936	102·0	103·4	.....	.....	.....	99·8	104·7	97·7	.....	.....	.....	102·2
June 1, 1937	114·3	122·0	82·0	124·4	121·4	113·6	118·8	99·3	97·4	103·9	99·4	112·2
June 1, 1938	111·9	110·9	82·0	122·5	98·6	120·4	112·5	97·0	93·7	100·2	100·1	106·1
June 1, 1939	113·1	108·4	94·4	120·6	94·4	121·0	113·6	101·0	95·6	105·1	106·4	106·6
June 1, 1940	120·9	117·0	90·7	128·8	104·2	123·0	126·6	107·4	102·9	113·0	110·8	112·0
June 1, 1941	152·9	152·4	107·1	167·9	134·9	157·3	161·9	128·3	124·7	127·4	134·5	134·9
Jan. 1, 1942	165·8	183·9	118·9	204·5	162·2	175·0	172·7	131·4	127·2	119·6	145·7	142·6
Feb. 1,	165·4	178·8	115·1	202·4	153·4	176·7	173·3	126·8	123·3	109·9	143·2	140·5
Mar. 1	165·1	159·3	112·9	172·8	145·4	178·6	174·4	126·1	123·9	108·8	141·0	143·1
Apr. 1	165·2	155·6	92·0	175·0	135·3	176·8	174·8	127·2	125·5	112·9	139·4	149·6
May 1	167·4	156·7	94·4	179 3	132·3	177·9	175·9	130·9	129·1	118·5	141·9	158·8
June 1	171·7	166·1	107·0	185·2	145·9	182·8	178·5	137·4	133·0	132·0	147·9	161·9
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at June 1, 1942.	100·0	7·2	0·1	4·3	2·8	31·1	42·2	10·8	5·1	2·1	3·6	8·7

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

curtailment during the winter and early spring in construction and some other classes, employment in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was, as already stated, 8·3 per cent higher than at September 1, 1939. Seasonal changes in these divisions are largely responsible for the decline in this rate of increase from 14·6 per cent at September 1, 1941, over September 1, 1939, when the seasonal factor did not complicate the comparisons. The following are the percentage increases in the index numbers in the indicated industries in the first thirty-three months of the war; logging, 180·3 per cent, mining, 3 per cent,

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	June 1 1942	May 1 1942	June 1 1941
Manufacturing	**62·4**	**205·9**	**202·3**	**168·0**
Animal products—edible	2·0	174·9	168·8	172·9
Fur and products	0·2	123·2	121·0	123·6
Leather and products	1·6	138·7	139·6	137·0
Boots and shoes	1·0	128·6	130·1	131·0
Lumber and products	3·7	120·2	115·7	120·9
Rough and dressed lumber	2·3	109·9	103·4	115·7
Furniture	0·6	111·6	113·5	111·9
Other lumber products	0·8	166·9	163·7	148·5
Musical instruments	0·2	95·8	87·9	94·3
Plant products—edible	2·6	137·2	135·1	133·8
Pulp and paper products	4·8	133·4	132·1	128·3
Pulp and paper	2·2	125·6	123·4	120·5
Paper products	0·9	189·0	186·5	167·3
Printing and publishing	1·7	124·5	124·9	125·2
Rubber products	0·9	126·1	126·7	134·6
Textile products	8·6	168·9	169·5	159·4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·1	176·8	177·4	169·9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·5	128·9	128·9	125·8
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	203·3	205·4	186·3
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·6	581·0	581·1	585·6
Hosiery and knit goods	1·4	144·4	143·7	143·0
Garments and personal furnishings	3·1	172·7	174·0	155·6
Other textile products	1·0	172·8	173·5	166·0
Tobacco	0·6	128·2	156·9	107·0
Beverages	0·8	235·5	232·2	205·6
Chemicals and allied products	4·3	585·8	583·4	326·6
Clay, glass and stone products	0·9	133·6	130·5	133·3
Electric light and power	1·1	145·3	143·2	149·9
Electrical apparatus	2·0	249·5	242·7	205·9
Iron and steel products	23·4	295·8	286·9	203·3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·8	245·4	244·7	211·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·5	253·4	252·4	225·2
Agricultural implements	0·7	138·5	122·5	107·9
Land vehicles	8·7	236·2	232·1	179·8
Automobiles and parts	2·4	284·3	276·8	256·5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2·6	973·8	894·1	420·6
Heating appliances	0·3	155·6	157·3	158·4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·1	291·4	279·2	226·2
Foundry and machine shop products	0·9	281·3	282·4	232·3
Other iron and steel products	5·8	469·1	451·8	242·3
Non-ferrous metal products	3·0	343·4	334·8	273·9
Non-metallic mineral products	0·9	196·9	192·9	179·7
Miscellaneous	0·8	341·4	322·1	205·5
Logging	**2·9**	**169·0**	**158·5**	**158·3**
Mining	**4·7**	**173·1**	**173·5**	**177·2**
Coal	**1·5**	**92·2**	**94·9**	**91·5**
Metallic ores	2·6	357·3	355·4	372·1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0·6	161·6	157·2	161·0
Communications	**1·6**	**103·9**	**103·7**	**97·2**
Telegraphs	0·4	120·4	119·8	115·5
Telephones	1·2	99·3	99·3	92·2
Transportation	**7·8**	**106·4**	**104·1**	**99·2**
Street railways and cartage	2·1	152·9	149·8	146·5
Steam railways	4·4	94·7	92·6	86·2
Shipping and stevedoring	1·3	98·3	95·6	94·9
Construction and Maintenance	**9·0**	**123·3**	**109·3**	**139·5**
Building	3·5	138·9	132·4	141·1
Highway	3·1	135·3	114·3	180·3
Railway	2·4	96·7	81·6	100·9
Services	**2·4**	**180·6**	**176·3**	**170·9**
Hotels and restaurants	1·5	173·2	167·1	163·6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·9	193·6	192·1	183·6
Trade	**9·1**	**153·7**	**153·5**	**156·8**
Retail	7·0	160·9	160·6	164·6
Wholesale	2·2	134·3	134·3	136·2
All Industries	**100·0**	**171·7**	**167·4**	**152·9**

[1] The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

communications, 19 per cent, transportation, 18·2 per cent, services, 19·1 per cent, and trade, 13·9 per cent. In construction as a whole, on the other hand, there was a loss of 19 per cent. In building, the increase of 72·5 per cent at June 1, 1942, as compared with September 1, 1939, largely resulted from wartime requirements. There was also a gain of 24·8 per cent in this comparison in the staffs of railway construction and maintenance departments. On the other hand, highway construction showed a large decline from September, 1939, the index being lower by 66·3 per cent. The loss was partly seasonal in character, but was also due to the established policy of postponing all but essential work until after the war, while in 1939 a considerable program of road work for the relief of unemployment was in progress.

Statistics of Earnings

The present tabulation of statistics of weekly payrolls is the sixteenth in the record, the first material of the kind in the Dominion having been collected with the employment data for April 1, 1941. The information received in the first two tabulations was incomplete, mainly because many employers were unable to furnish the additonal statistics without a period of preparation; the payroll figures obtained in the surveys for April 1 and May 1, 1941 are consequently not wholly comparable with those since tabulated, and have been disregarded. The present report is therefore the first in which comparisons can be made with the same period of last year, the comparisons necessarily being effected mainly through the use of index numbers. The table which formerly gave statistics of the number of employees and their weekly earnings accordingly now also contains index numbers of employment and payrolls for the same period of a year ago.

The base used in making these index numbers (namely, the amounts distributed on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding), was selected as being the first period in the current record for which the statistics were thoroughly representative, and comparable with the data subsequently tabulated.

In connection with the index numbers of payrolls, it must be noted that the basic period used in calculating the index is too short to be entirely satisfactory, particularly as the Victoria Day holiday in some cases affects the payrolls distributed on or about June 1. The entire experience with the payroll data is, indeed, extremely brief, and the difficulties normally attendant upon the organization of any statistics built up from so many units have been greatly increased by those resulting from wartime conditions. There is considerable evidence that the payroll data, like those of employment, are thoroughly representative, but at the present stage in their development, they must nevertheless be considered as subject to revision.

To establish some basis of comparison with earnings in immediately preceding years, the following gives the per capita average earnings of those employed by the manufacturers furnishing information for June 1, 1942, and June 1, 1941, together with the weekly average earnings of all persons employed in the manufacturing industries, according to the Census of Industry for 1939 and 1940; the latter averages result from the division of the annual average payroll by 52 weeks. The data are not entirely comparable, since the Census enquiries include a large number of smaller establishments excluded from the current surveys; the important and growing degree of labour dilution as the war progresses, however, probably tends to increase the comparability of the current averages with those for immediately preceding periods.

Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings

Industries	June 1[1] 1942 $	June 1 1941 $	Annual[2] Average 1940 $	Annual[2] Average 1939 $
Vegetable products	24 70	23 26	20 77	20 15
Animal products	24 09	21 83	19 64	18 92
Textiles and textile products	20 24	18 66	18 43	17 02
Wood and paper products	27 13	25 38	23 16	21 96
Iron and its products	33 59	29 78	28 41	25 19
Non-ferrous metal products	30 97	27 53	26 79	25 75
Non-metallic mineral products	31 00	28 58	26 41	25 12
Chemicals and allied products	27 92	26 67	26 84	26 87
Miscellaneous industries	25 13	22 33	21 44	20 42
Total	28 69	25 53	23 23	21 56

[1] The average weekly earnings of those employed at June 1, 1942, by the 7,192 co-operating manufacturing establishments (excluding central electric stations); in the main, the current surveys are limited to returns from firms employing fifteen persons and over.

2 The Census of Industry takes in all establishments, irrespective of size; the number reporting in 1940 was 25,513. It is probable that the payrolls disbursed in the smaller factories tend to be below the general average, partly because the majority of the smaller establishments belong in the industrial groups in which wages are relatively low. The plants furnishing monthly returns on employment, employed approximately 85 per cent of the total number of persons reported in all manufacturing establishments in 1940.

The value of the above comparisons will be greater when overlapping figures from the Census of Industry are available, but in the meantime, it is felt that a certain interest attaches to the data as indicative of the trends of the average earnings of those engaged in manufacturing. Despite the dilution of labour, the typical wage-earner in factories is now receiving a larger pay envelope than in any preceding period; the benefit of this is, of course, partly offset by higher living costs, and greatly increased taxation. With additional members of the family in employment, the earned income of the average family has obviously grown to a considerably greater extent than that of the individual wage-earner. The increase in the weekly average between June 1 of 1941 and 1942, is partly due to the more general payment of the cost-of-living bonus from last October under the terms of P.C. 8253, together with extensive overtime work and the growing concentration of workers in the more-highly paid heavy industries.

Payrolls at June 1, 1942.—The 13,069 establishments in the eight leading industrial groups throughout Canada furnishing information at the beginning of June, reported the distribution of $48,526,791 in weekly salaries and wages to the 1,718,329 men and women on their staffs at that date. These same employers had reported 1,674,763 workers at the first of May, whose earnings in the week preceding had amounted to $47,888,745. This gain of 2·6 per cent in the number in recorded employment at June 1 was accompanied by an increase of $638,046, or 1·3 per cent, in the aggregate payroll. The per capita weekly average, at $28.24, was lower by 25 cents than the previous maximum average of $28.59 paid at May 1. The observance of the Victoria Day holiday lowered the earnings of many individuals, while the fact that there was a considerable growth in employment among those whose rates of pay are below the present generally-high average, also contributed to this reduction.

In the last report on employment and payrolls, the earnings of the 1,674,665 employees of the 13,064 firms furnishing data were given as $47,887,408, paid on or about May 1 for services rendered in the last week in April. The per capita average based on this total was $28.60; the revised figure for May 1 is $28.59.

Table 1 contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups.

Index Numbers of Earnings.—The recent movements of employment and earnings in the eight leading industries, and in manufacturing as a whole, are shown for the Dominion in the following table; the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

1941	All Industries Index Numbers of Employment	All Industries Index Numbers of Aggregate payrolls	All Industries Per Capita earnings	Manufacturing Index Numbers of Employment	Manufacturing Index Numbers of Aggregate payrolls	Manufacturing Per Capita earnings
June 1	100·0	100·0	25 25	100·0	100·0	25 57
July 1	102·9	103·9	25 49	102·6	103·6	25 82
Aug. 1	105·0	106·9	25 69	105·2	107·3	26 06
Sept. 1	106·4	109·8	26 04	108·0	110·8	26 22
Oct. 1	108·4	113·3	26 37	110·1	115·4	26 80
Nov. 1	109·6	117·3	27 02	111·6	120·4	27 59
Dec. 1	110·4	119·5	27 32	112·1	123·4	28 15
1942						
Jan. 1	108·4	112·3	26 13	111·4	114·6	26 32
Feb. 1	108·2	118·5	27 65	113·8	126·3	28 39
Mar. 1	108·0	119·4	27 92	116·5	130·2	28 58
Apr. 1	108·0	121·6	28 41	118·7	134·3	28 94
May 1	109·5	124·0	28 59[1]	120·4	137·3[1]	29 19
June 1	112·3	125·6	28 24	122·6	137·9	28 79

[1] Revised.

The increase of 12·3 per cent in recorded employment since June 1 of last year has been accompanied by a gain of 25·6 per cent in the aggregate salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. As already explained, the latest index of payrolls would have been higher were it not for the fact that many businesses were wholly or partly closed on Victoria Day. The changes recorded in the cost-of-living index in the elapsed months of 1942 have not sufficed to alter the rate of the cost-of-living bonus as established late in 1941; from June 1, 1941, to June 1, 1942, this index has risen by 5 per cent.

Manufacturing.—In the manufacturing division, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have shown especially large advances in the period for which data have been prepared. A rise of 22·6 per cent in employment since June 1, 1941, has been accompanied by a gain of 37·9 per cent in the aggregate

payrolls distributed. The per capita figure, at $28.79 paid on or about June 1, was lower than at May 1, or April 1, being affected by the observance of Victoria Day; the considerable growth in several industries in which the rates of pay are below the general level presently existing, also contributed to this reduction in the average. Nevertheless, the latest per capita figure represented an increase of $3.22 since June 1, 1941, in the weekly average. This increase which is particularly impressive in view of the continued dilution of labour, partly represents the payment of higher wage rates over the twelve months, and a more extensive use of the cost-of-living bonus, but is also partly accounted for by growing activity in the heavy manufacturing industries, together with overtime work.

Earnings by Industries

The employees on the payrolls of the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion, numbering 1,072,407, were paid $30,873,429 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 1,053,598 persons at the beginning of May, when they had reported the distribution of $30,753,218 in weekly earnings to their staffs. There was thus a gain of $120,211 in the payroll of factory employees for the week ending June 1; the increase of 1·8 per cent in the reported number of employees was accompanied by that of 0·4 per cent in the aggregate payrolls, which, as elsewhere mentioned, were lowered by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday by many establishments.

There was a further important advance in the number engaged in the heavy industries, in which took place most of the increase in the payrolls. In many establishments the cessation of work over the holiday reduced the amount distributed in earnings, with the result that the percentage gain in the latter was smaller than that in employment. The number in employment increased by 3·1 per cent, while the payrolls rose by 1·7 per cent from May 1. The index of employment in the production of durable goods advanced from 129·2 at May 1 to 133·2 at June 1, while the corresponding index numbers for the payrolls were 151·0 and 153·7. In iron and steel, employment has risen by 45½ per cent, and the reported earnings by 65·7 per cent in the twelve months ending June 1, 1942; the advances in shipbuilding in this period have been even more impressive, amounting to 131·5 per cent in employment and 185·7 in earnings.

In the non-durable products group, there was a general gain of 0·2 per cent from May 1, but, as a result of the holidays, the earnings declined by 1·6 per cent. The index of employment in this class has risen by 13·1 per cent from June 1, 1941, while the increase in the indicated payrolls has amounted to 21·4 per cent.

Logging.—Employment in logging was more active, largely due to river driving operations; the gain amounted to 6·6 per cent, while the aggregate payrolls rose by 3·3 per cent. As a result of these changes, the per capita weekly average showed a decline, falling from $21.30 paid at May 1, to $20.65 paid at June 1. The difference is largely due to the fact that those newly added to the staff usually commence at the lower rates of pay. The figures of payrolls given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

Mining.—There was a further seasonal reduction of 0·2 per cent in employment in mining, in which the reported aggregate of earnings decreased by 1·3 per cent. The statistics show that 80,887 persons were paid $2,787,314 at June 1; this was a per capita figure of $34.46. The average pay envelope of those employed at May 1 had contained $34.83. The observance of the Victoria Day holiday lowered the latest average.

Communications.—In communications there was an increase of 0·2 per cent in employment, while the recorded payrolls rose by 1·3 per cent. Accordingly, the average earnings showed an advance, rising from $27.71 at May 1, to $28.01 paid at June 1.

Transportation.—The transportation industries reported an aggregate working force of 134,123 men and women at June 1, when the weekly earnings distributed amounted to $4,645,675. The former figure was higher by 2·3 per cent than that at May 1, while the payrolls increased by 2·7 per cent. The average earnings were rather higher, the per capita figure being $34.64, compared with $34.49 paid at May 1.

Construction.—Seasonal improvement was indicated in construction, in which the personnel increased by 12·8 per cent, and the aggregate payrolls in the group as a whole by 11 per cent. There was expansion in employment and earnings in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance. The per capita average earnings gained in railway construction and maintenance; in the highway group they were practically unchanged, while those in building were smaller, partly as a result of the holiday. The average in construction as a whole was also less, falling from $25.73 at May 1, to $25.32 at June 1.

Services.—The service establishments furnishing returns reported 2·5 per cent more employees, with an increase of 1·7 per cent

in the reported payrolls. The average earnings were therefore lower, declining from $17.30 at May 1, to $17.17 at June 1. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 60 per cent of those included in the service industry.

There was a gain of 0·2 per cent in the employees indicated in trade, in which the aggregate payrolls distributed were lower by 0·3 per cent, the loss being largely due to the observance of Victoria Day. The per capita earnings were therefore rather lower, being $24.03 at June 1, as compared with $24.15 at May 1.

Finance.—In the financial group, 63,390 men and women were reported to have been paid $1,913,730 at June 1, a per capita average of $30.19. In the last return, the employees of the co-operating financial institutions had aggregated 63,353, with weekly earnings of $1,907,662; this was an average of $30.11 per person. The inclusion of the data for the financial division changed the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to $28.31 at June 1, while without the latter statistics, the weekly average was $28.24.

Earnings by Provinces

Firms in all provinces reported increases in employment as compared with May 1, and in all except Nova Scotia and Ontario, the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed were also higher, although in several cases the percentage gains in the latter were not equal to those in the number of workers absorbed by industry. This was partly due to the observance of the Victoria Day holiday, and partly to the fact that those added to the staffs are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay. In Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, the per capita averages were higher, but in the remaining provinces they were lower than at May 1.

Earnings by Cities

Employment in the eight leading cities showed an upward movement at June 1; in Montreal, Quebec, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the reported payrolls were also higher. In Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, on the other hand, the salaries and wages disbursed were lower. This was largely due to the observance of Victoria Day. Mainly as a result of this holiday, the per capita averages were lower, except in Quebec City, Windsor and Vancouver, where the highest averages yet recorded in these cities were indicated at June 1.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend of employment was upward in each of the provinces, with firms in Quebec and Ontario showing the greatest expansion. Except in the Maritime Provinces, the general percentage gains were slightly below normal for June 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Industrial activity in the various areas, however, continued at an exceptionally high level.

Maritime Provinces.—Considerable increases were reported in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, according to statistics received from 936 employers in these provinces with a combined working force of 124,344 persons, as compared with 117,262 at May 1. This gain of 6 per cent exceeded the average at June 1 in the years for which data are available. The latest index, at 166·1, was 9 per cent higher than the June 1, 1941, figure of 152·4, previously the maximum for that date.

Manufacturing showed decided expansion at the date under review, particularly in the lumber and animal food divisions; logging, trade and construction also afforded more employment, the advance in the last-named being greatest. On the other hand, transportation and coal-mining were seasonally slacker.

The 891 firms reporting for June 1, 1941, had employed 115,291 workers, or 13,671 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Quebec.—Improvement was indicated in the great majority of industrial groups in Quebec; manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction recorded especially pronounced additions to the personnel, and there were smaller increases in services. On the other hand, little general change was noted in mining and communications, while employment in trade was reduced. Within the manufacturing division, textile, electrical apparatus, lumber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants reported the greatest advances, but the trend was also upward in the food, pulp and paper, tobacco, beverage, musical instrument, clay, glass and stone and many other industries.

Statements were tabulated from 3,300 firms employing 533,673 workers at June 1, 1942, 14,318 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns was below the average for June 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1941; it was also decidedly smaller than that noted at the same date of last year, when

the co-operating establishments, numbering 3,133, had reported 457,959 employees, as compared with 426,019 in the preceding month.

Ontario.—There was considerable expansion in operations in manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction and maintenance at June 1, 1942, together with small increases in employment in mining, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel plants showed the greatest additions to the forces. There was also improvement in the lumber, food, chemical, pulp and paper, electrical appliance, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, textile and tobacco factories released large numbers of workers, and smaller losses took place in the leather, rubber, beverage and a few other classes. In some cases, the declines were seasonal in character.

The staffs of the 5,637 co-operating establishments in Ontario aggregated 724,484 at the latest date; as compared with 713,994 at May 1, this was an increase of 10,489 employees, an advance that was rather less-than-average in the experience of past years. The general index of employment, at 178·5 at June 1, 1942, was higher than in any other month in the record. A combined staff of 657,368 had been reported by the 5,419 concerns furnishing data for the same date last year.

Prairie Provinces.—Construction (building, highway and railroad), transportation and manufacturing showed heightened activity in the Prairie Provinces, while the trend was also favourable in mining, communications, services and trade. In the group of factory employment, the movement was generally upward. The largest additions to the staffs were in iron and steel, chemical, food, petroleum and lumber works. The expansion resulted in a generally higher level of employment than in any other month in the years since 1929.

The 1,810 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 185,886 employees, as against 177,126 in the preceding month. Improvement was noted at June 1 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Rather smaller increases, on the whole, had been indicated at June 1, 1941, when the 1,789 establishments making returns had employed 173,683 workers, compared with 167,434 at May 1.

British Columbia.—An aggregate working force of 149,942 men and women was reported by the 1,386 co-operating employers, who had 147,026 persons on their payrolls at the beginning of May. The latest increase approximated the average at June 1 in the years since 1920; it rather exceeded that noted at the same date in 1941. The index of employment at June 1, 1942, reached a new maximum; standing at 161·9, it was 20 per cent higher than at the beginning of June of last year.

Manufacturing generally recorded improvement, that in iron and steel factories being most pronounced. Lumber mills, however, were slacker; this was attributed in part to shortage of labour. Among the non-manufacturing groups, mining and construction showed heightened activity; the trend was slightly favourable in trade, services and communications, while transportation was quieter.

For June 1, 1941, statements had been received from 1,319 employers of 124,533 persons.

Table II gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

The trend was favourable in each of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing heightened activity. The largest additions to the staffs were reported in Montreal, Toronto, Windsor and Vancouver. Except in Ottawa and Winnipeg, the index number of employment in each of the eight centres was higher than at any other month in the record.

Montreal.—Further marked improvement was shown in Montreal, where the 1,923 co-operating firms employed 253,106 persons, or 5,834 more than at May 1. Manufacturing reported a large increase, most of which took place in iron and steel; there were also gains in textile, musical instrument, beverage, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus factories; on the other hand, the leather division was quieter. Among the non-manufacturing division, transportation, building and services afforded more employment, while trade showed a falling-off. The index, at 166·8, was nearly 26 points higher than in June, 1941; a smaller advance had then been recorded in the 1,817 establishments from which information was received, whose employees had numbered 213,752.

Quebec.—There was a further rise in industrial activity in Quebec City; most of this took place in manufacturing, but transportation, services and trade also reported slight improvement. Statements were tabulated from 228 employers having 30,762 workers, as against 29,964 in the preceding month. Expansion on much the same scale had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, but the level of employment was then much lower, according to information from 216 firms with a force of 22,613 men and women.

Toronto.—Returns were furnished by 1,971 business houses in Toronto with 230,939 employees, compared with 227,403 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was decidedly brisker; the greatest gains were in iron and steel plants, but chemical, printing and publishing and miscellaneous manufacturing factories were also busier. Among the non-manufacturing classes, transportation was more active; construction, services and trade, however, released small numbers of workers. The general index in Toronto, at 179·7, was many points higher than at June 1, 1941, when statistics from 1,881 establishments indicated a combined staff of 196,336, or 4,579 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Ottawa.—Moderate improvement was noted in manufacturing, transportation, services and trade in Ottawa. A total working force of 20,783 men and women was employed at June 1, 1942, by the 250 co-operating firms, who had 20,633 on their payrolls in the preceding month. At the same date of last year, 241 establishments had reported a staff of 19,834, a gain of 601 from their May 1, 1941, forces; the index was then six points lower than that of 157·7 at June 1, 1942.

Hamilton.—There was a further increase in Hamilton, where data were furnished by 347 employers who had 60,705 persons on their paylists, or 391 more than at the beginning of May. This advance was much smaller than that indicated at June 1, 1941; employment then, however, was not so active, the latest index, 185·9, being considerably above that of 161·9 at the same date of last year.

Improvement was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel products, and in construction, while transportation and trade showed relatively small losses. The 348 concerns reporting for June 1, 1941, had employed 52,826 workers; the index then stood at 161·9, compared with 185·9 at June 1, 1942.

Windsor.—Employment again advanced in Windsor at June 1, when statistics were received from 204 firms with 37,940 employees, an increase of 1,436 since the beginning of May. There was a moderate gain in food and some other manufacturing classes, together with considerable expansion in iron and steel factories. The non-manufacturing divisions reported a decline on the whole, mainly in construction. At the corresponding date of last summer, a smaller increase had been indicated by the 195 co-operating establishments, whose staffs aggregated 31,475; employment then was at a much lower level than at the latest date, when the index stood at 279·2, the highest to date.

Winnipeg.—A personnel of 55,369 men and women was reported by the 560 Winnipeg employers whose statistics were compiled, and who had 54,400 employees at May 1. Most of the gain took place in manufacturing and transportation, while retail trade afforded rather less employment. The general increase was slightly smaller than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when 553 returns had been tabulated, showing a combined working force of 50,993 persons, as against 49,720 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 122·2, compared with 132·8 at June 1, 1942; the latter is higher than in any other month in the record except the last two of 1941.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing was decidedly more active, especially in plants turning out iron and steel products. In the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation was slacker; construction reported considerable improvement and there were slight gains in services and trade. Statements were tabulated from 607 firms with 69,983 workers, as compared with 68,461 at May 1, 1942. A smaller advance had been made at June 1 of a year ago, according to statistics from 582 establishments with 49,987 persons on their staffs, an increase of 237 over the month. Employment then, however, was generally quieter, the index being nearly 56 points lower than that of 197·7 indicated at the beginning of June of this year.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—The number of persons engaged in manufacturing operations throughout the Dominion continued to increase, the expansion at June 1 being the fifth reported in as many months. The advance considerably exceeded the average at June 1 in the experience of other years in the record, although it was not equal to that reported at June 1 of 1941, and a few earlier summers.

The 7,294 establishments furnishing data reported an aggregate of 1,072,407 employees, as compared with 1,053,598 at May 1. The index rose from 202·3 at that date to 205·9 at the beginning of June, when it was 22·6 per cent higher than at June 1, 1941. The seasonally-adjusted index also showed an upward movement, standing at 201·9 at the latest date, as compared with 200·8 in the preceding month, previously the maximum.

Particularly outstanding gains were indicated at the date under review in iron and steel products. The number of persons taken on in that group has not often been exceeded in the period for which statistics are available; it is also substantially greater than that noted in any other June in the period of observation. The manufacturers furnishing data in this industry reported the addition of 12,145 workers to their staffs. The lumber, food, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus,

non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also showed pronounced increases in personnel. In some cases, notably lumber products, however, the improvement was on a scale below the average for June 1, according to the experience of past years. To some extent, this resulted from shortage of labour.

In addition to the above increases, there were gains on a smaller scale in the production of beverages, chemicals, clay, glass and stone, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products (chiefly petroleum), and miscellaneous manufactured products. On the other hand, leather, rubber, textile and tobacco factories were slacker, the losses being partly seasonal in character; the decline in the textile group was not equal to the average at June 1 in past years.

Logging.—River-driving operations resulted in a considerable increase in employment at the beginning of June. The number of persons added to the payroll, however, was smaller than usual for the season. Returns were received from 437 employers with a staff of 50,128 persons, as compared with 47,027 at the beginning of May. A very much larger gain had been reported at June 1, 1941, but the index number then was over 10 points lower than the latest figure of 169·0.

Mining.—Seasonal curtailment was indicated at the beginning of June in coal-mining, while there was moderate improvement in the extraction of other non-metallic mineral products, and in metallic ore mining; the trend in the group as a whole was unfavourable. The decline was contra-seasonal. Statistics were tabulated from 430 mine operators, employing 80,887 persons, as compared with 81,076 at the beginning of May. The June 1 index, at 173·1, was several points lower than that of 177·2 at June 1, 1941.

Communications.—There was slight improvement in the telephone and telegraph division; 61 companies and branches in the communications group employed 27,745 workers, or 43 more than at May 1. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of June of last year, although the increase in personnel then reported had been very much larger.

Transportation.—The trend was decidedly upward in transportation. Greater activity was shown in all three branches—local transportation, shipping and stevedoring and steam railway operation. Data were received from 559 firms and divisional superintendents in this group, with 134,123 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 131,134 at May 1. This advance was seasonal, but was below-average in extent; nevertheless, the index, at 106·4, was the highest for June 1 in any summer since that of 1930.

Construction and Maintenance.—Further important additions to the payroll were indicated in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; 1,471 employers reported a staff of 155,035 persons, as compared with 137,444 in the preceding month. This gain of 17,591 workers was smaller than usual for June 1 in the years since 1920. The index of employment in construction as a whole was lower than at June 1, 1941, but was otherwise the highest for that date in any year since 1931.

Services.—Hotels and restaurants showed the customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also recorded some improvement. Statements were compiled from 618 firms employing 40,250 persons, as compared with 39,272 at May 1. Employment in this group was brisker than at the same date of last year, when the reported additions to staffs had been on a larger scale.

Trade.—Further moderate gains were indicated in retail trade, while there was practically no change in the wholesale division; the increase in trade as a whole was considerably below-average for the beginning of June in the experience of years since 1920. The 2,199 co-operating establishments reported 157,754 employees, compared with 157,510 in the preceding month. Much greater improvement had been reported at June 1, 1941. For the second consecutive month, employment in trade was at a level slightly lower than at the corresponding date of last year. However, the index was higher than at June 1 in any earlier summer.

Financial Institutions.—Statistics collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators show that at June 1, 759 firms and branches in these lines of business employed 63,390 persons, compared with 63,353 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communication, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the June 1 survey of employment to 1,781,719 in 13,828 establishments, and lowers the index of 171·7 in the industries above enumerated, to 169·3; the May 1 index of 167·4 was lowered by the inclusion of the date from financial institutions to 165·2, while that for June, 1941, stood at 151·2 when such returns were included, as compared with 152·9 for the industries above enumerated.

Table III gives index numbers of employment by industries.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of June, 1942

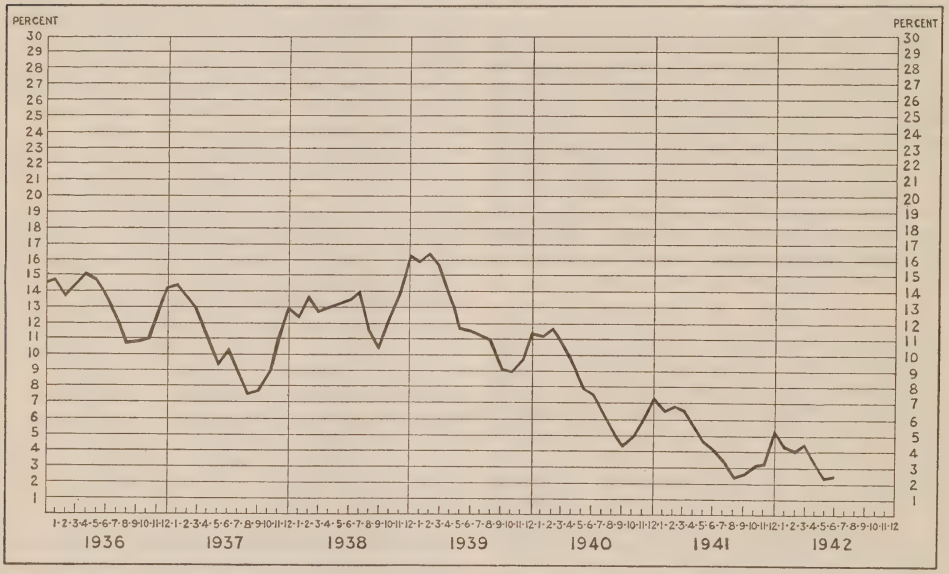
Unemployment in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work outside their own trades, or who are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference, only, to the organizations reporting.

There were 2,231 reports tabulated in June from unions having an aggregate membership of 356,732. Of these 9,092, or a percentage of 2·5 were unemployed; a great number of these members, however, were laid off, temporarily. The unemployment percentage in the previous month was 2·4, and in June, a year ago, it was 4·1.

The very slight adverse change, which was reflected in the June reports from the previous month was due principally to the seasonal decline in work for clothing workers, the unemployment percentage in this group, increased from 3·3 to 13·7 per cent in June. This contraction was offset, in part by the noteworthy improvement shown for union members in the building and construction trades, and in coal mining. As will be seen in Table II, the percentage of unemployment among building workers stood at 5·8, compared with 8·4 per cent in May; among coal miners the percentage of those who were without work declined from 3·8 to 1·8 per cent in June.

Table I shows the percentages in trade unions by provinces. It will be observed that these range from 0·9 per cent of unemployment in Saskatchewan and British Columbia to 4·7 per cent in New Brunswick. Considerably better conditions were reflected in reports received from unions in Alberta. Unemployment in that province stood at 2·6 per cent, compared with 4·5 per cent in May; the improvement indicated was due principally to the re-employment of coal miners. In Manitoba there were 1·1 per cent of the members without work; this was a considerable employment advance over May when the percentage was 2·7. Fractional employment increases, only, were noted in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Seasonal contractions among garment workers accounted largely for the decline in work as reflected by Quebec reports, the unemployment percentage in that province standing at 4·6, in comparison with 2·8 per cent in the preceding month. Reduced employment was in evidence, likewise, in New Brunswick, where the percentage increased from 1·6 to 4·7. In comparison with the situation in June, 1941, when 11·5 per cent of the members were without work, Alberta unions reported pronounced expansion in employment; this improvement

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



was due to the very much better conditions prevailing among coal miners. Appreciable employment increases were apparent in British Columbia and Manitoba. Minor improvement was observed in Quebec, while among members in Ontario and Saskatchewan there were fractional employment advances, only. On the other hand, among New Brunswick members there was a moderate reduction in available work.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city, in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The percentages of those who were without work in these cities ranged from 0·6 in Regina to 5·7 in Montreal. Much higher employment levels than those shown in May, were apparent in Winnipeg and Regina. The percentage of members reported as without work in these cities, declining from 3·2 to 1·2 in Winnipeg and from 2·9 to 0·6 in Regina. Employment in Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver stood at very high levels; although the improvement over May was, in each case, fractional, only. Some contractions in work were apparent in Halifax and Saint John. In these cities the percentage of unemployment stood at 2·6; this was in comparison with percentages of 1·4 and 0·6 respectively, reported by these members in May. Seasonal conditions contributed to the rather noteworthy contraction in employment for Montreal members; the unemployment percentage in that city advanced from 2·6 to 5·7 per cent. In comparison with the situation, as reported in June, a year ago, Edmonton members were much better employed. The percentage of those reported as without work in that city was 1·3, in comparison with 7·3 in June, 1941. Noteworthy employment expansion was apparent in Winnipeg, Vancouver and Halifax, while lesser improvement was noted in Toronto and Regina; a fractional employment advance was observed in Saint John.

There were 726 reports tabulated from unions in the manufacturing industries, whose combined membership was 181,628 persons. Of these 5,007, or a percentage of 2·8 were without work, in comparison with percentages of 1·9 in May and 3·1 in June, a year ago. In comparison with the preceding month, unions of tailors indicated that the membership was fully employed, in contrast with 11·0 per cent reported out of work in May; the total membership of these unions is not very large and the change did not involve many members. Among chemical workers, whose membership is small, also, the percentage of those out of work, dropped from 19·4 to 2·9. Noteworthy employment expansion was reflected in reports received from unions of fur workers, 1·3 per cent of whom were unemployed, in comparison with 10·5 per cent in May. Among metal polishers there was a slight improvement, very little unemployment was reflected in reports from these workers. The percentage of those without work among leather workers declined from 7·1 to 6·3. Bakers and confectioners, electric current employees and textile and carpet workers were reported as fully employed; which was a fractional improvement in each case over May returns. The percentage of unemployment among iron and steel workers was 1·1; these members likewise indicated slightly better conditions. The high level of employment in the printing trades remained unchanged; the unemployment percentage standing at 1·9. Among the unions in which the members were fully employed, in both months, were soft drinks, cigar and tobacco, hat, cap and glove workers, butchers, meat and fish packers, rubber, jewel-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·6
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·3
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·3
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	13·1
Average 1939.....	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	12·2
Average 1940.....	3·1	3·7	11·0	6·0	7·3	6·9	9·7	7·6	7·8
Average 1941.....	2·2	2·3	6·1	3·4	4·4	3·4	6·7	4·5	4·5
June 1931.....	7·2	6·5	20·0	16·2	14·1	13·5	21·7	15·6	16·3
June 1932.....	9·6	12·0	27·1	23·4	18·1	14·4	23·4	22·3	21·9
June 1933.....	13·8	13·0	26·2	23·3	19·4	14·9	24·5	18·6	21·8
June 1934.....	11·4	7·3	22·9	15·9	17·0	12·1	24·8	17·2	18·0
June 1935.....	12·2	8·1	21·9	12·0	13·7	9·4	20·1	13·2	15·4
June 1936.....	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
June 1937.....	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
June 1938.....	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	13·5
June 1939.....	6·3	8·9	15·0	9·7	10·2	6·6	18·2	9·7	11·6
June 1940.....	2·4	3·7	12·2	4·9	3·9	3·4	14·6	7·7	7·6
June 1941.....	2·0	1·9	6·2	2·0	4·3	1·8	11·5	3·8	4·1
July 1941.....	2·0	1·5	4·1	2·7	4·1	1·5	6·9	4·8	3·5
Aug. 1941.....	1·8	1·7	3·7	1·6	2·3	2·1	2·1	1·9	2·4
Sept. 1941.....	1·8	1·8	3·7	2·1	2·8	1·6	1·9	2·5	2·7
Oct. 1941.....	1·6	1·2	4·7	2·0	2·7	3·2	3·7	3·1	3·1
Nov. 1941.....	1·3	1·4	5·1	1·7	5·4	3·7	2·4	4·0	3·3
Dec. 1941.....	1·0	2·1	5·7	6·0	6·2	4·2	3·8	5·3	5·2
Jan. 1942.....	1·3	1·9	5·4	4·4	6·3	3·8	3·3	3·6	4·3
Feb. 1942.....	1·6	2·0	4·4	4·6	4·1	4·6	4·1	2·7	4·0
March 1942.....	2·1	2·2	4·5	5·7	4·0	3·8	7·0	2·5	4·5
April 1942.....	1·9	1·6	3·0	4·4	4·0	2·1	6·1	1·4	3·3
May 1942.....	1·6	1·6	2·8	2·5	2·7	1·2	4·5	1·1	2·4
June 1942.....	1·3	4·7	4·6	1·6	1·1	·9	2·6	·9	2·5

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Rubber workers	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Civic	Miscellaneous	All occupations
June, 1931	1·5	27·9	13·1	18·4	7·1	14·2	26·3	8·7	....	33·7	41·5	11·3	43·2	37·9	12·4	....	12·5	66·5	19·8	0	....	22·6	38·6	9·5	17·0	10·8	1·2	6·6	6·7	0	·4	7·9	·4	17·2	16·3
June. 1932	7·6	48·7	12·4	24·2	10·3	13·3	13·6	13·1	0	44·6	31·3	22·1	32·5	17·5	27·8	....	26·8	24·6	14·4	0	....	34·0	60·8	11·8	35·4	13·0	1·4	10·8	11·0	0	2·3	11·4	5·1	21·2	21·9
June, 1933	1·2	24·1	14·6	24·5	8·4	14·0	12·7	14·5	0	26·8	18·9	10·6	20·7	·8	20·9	....	30·6	14·0	36·8	0	....	46·9	62·5	12·0	31·0	13·6	1·0	10·1	10·3	0	1·4	12·9	6·3	23·4	21·8
June, 1934	2·2	3·0	20·9	17·2	6·0	8·3	6·7	11·6	0	17·6	18·1	13·7	21·2	6·2	9·8	....	18·6	20·	15·6	0	....	62·3	57·8	9·3	43·0	9·1	·9	12·3	12·6	0	6·2	7·1	3·0	14·9	18·0
June. 1935	1·2	5·1	18·2	15·9	10·2	7·3	4·3	9·5	0	5·1	23·4	16·8	24·7	10·0	14·4	....	15·6	17·6	47·3	0	....	44·9	44·5	7·7	27·2	8·6	·8	11·3	11·5	0	10·3	6·9	2·8	14·7	15·4
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	....	10·9	24·5	39·5	0	....	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
June. 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	....	10·0	4·8	73·	0	....	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	....	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	....	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
June, 1939	7·3	10·1	14·7	13·5	4·7	5·5	4·5	7·1	0	3·0	19·0	8·8	20·3	24·1	17·8	0	14·7	7·4	45·3	0	....	34·1	24·7	6·3	26·3	6·7	1·5	6·1	6·2	0	·1	3·5	1·5	5·3	11·6
June, 1940	27·7	20·3	11·9	8·5	2·3	3·1	1·6	5·5	9·3	4·7	13·4	·5	17·6	10·0	17·2	4·1	7·1	·5	12·5	0	....	22·4	13·5	3·3	26·6	3·2	·2	5·3	5·5	0	·4	3·2	2·3	4·0	7·6
June, 1941	16·9	3·2	11·9	3·1	1·1	1·6	·7	3·4	0	·7	5·7	·1	7·0	12·9	10·5	0	1·2	·3	1·4	0	....	15·5	7·9	2·1	16·6	1·7	·1	4·1	4·2	0	0	2·0	1·2	2·6	4·1
July, 1941	17·5	7·2	10·5	2·5	·3	1·3	·4	2·8	4·2	5·1	1·8	·0	2·4	1·2	3·0	0	3·2	·3	·8	0	....	11·3	7·3	1·8	14·9	1·4	·1	4·4	4·5	0	·1	1·2	·1	2·1	3·5
August,, 1941	1·5	·6	4·4	1·4	·5	1·1	·5	2·6	4·3	1·1	·4	0	·5	0	5·9	0	1·4	·2	·4	0	....	11·5	6·9	1·8	13·2	1·5	·0	3·8	3·9	0	0	1·1	·1	2·0	2·4
September, 1941	10·4	·6	4·2	1·6	·5	1·0	·5	2·3	0	1·2	·2	·1	·2	0	9·3	0	1·5	·1	·4	0	....	9·6	7·1	2·3	15·3	2·0	·1	3·7	3·7	0	·1	1·0	·5	1·5	2·7
October, 1941	6·3	6·5	4·1	2·4	·6	1·1	·6	2·1	0	·4	3·4	0	4·1	5·7	15·3	0	1·1	·0	·4	0	....	11·5	7·7	2·4	18·5	2·0	·1	3·6	3·7	0	·3	1·1	·1	1·8	3·1
November, 1941	14·5	6·9	2·1	2·7	1·5	·9	·5	1·7	0	1·6	6·2	0	8·4	5·9	14·3	0	·5	·0	·4	0	....	13·1	8·6	2·6	18·4	2·2	·1	3·5	3·6	0	·1	1·4	·1	2·4	3·3
December, 1941	17·7	30·3	2·1	4·7	·5	1·3	1·0	2·0	0	1·5	11·7	0	17·6	6·2	22·1	0	1·7	·1	·2	0	....	17·9	10·6	4·9	19·4	5·3	·0	3·4	3·5	0	·1	1·5	·5	2·3	5·2
January, 1942	13·6	11·1	2·2	3·1	·4	1·2	·7	2·1	0	1·3	2·7	0	3·1	5·6	25·8	4·9	1·7	·1	·2	0	....	20·2	14·2	3·2	13·6	3·4	·1	3·3	3·4	0	·1	1·8	1·9	1·7	4·3
February, 1942	8·4	5·6	2·5	2·3	·7	1·2	·6	2·3	0	1·9	·6	0	·9	0	14·0	0	2·1	·4	8·1	0	....	20·0	15·5	2·9	10·1	3·3	·0	3·7	3·8	0	0	1·7	2·0	1·5	4·0
March, 1942	21·6	7·4	5·3	3·1	·1	1·4	·8	2·6	0	·9	·8	·0	1·3	0	12·7	0	3·6	·1	·2	0	....	23·6	16·3	2·7	13·9	3·0	·5	3·6	3·7	0	0	·8	·4	1·2	4·5
April, 1942	12·5	3·7	5·5	2·4	·1	·9	·5	1·8	0	·2	1·1	0	1·6	0	6·9	0	3·0	·3	·2	0	....	21·0	12·5	1·5	7·4	1·6	·0	2·7	2·7	0	0	·6	·1	1·1	3·3
May, 1942	6·0	3·9	3·9	1·9	·1	·9	·5	1·9	·1	·2	2·5	·0	3·6	0	7·5	0	1·5	·3	·2	0	19·4	16·2	8·4	1·3	4·5	1·5	·2	1·9	2·1	0	0	·6	·1	1·0	2·4
June. 1942	6·2	3·7	2·4	2·8	0	1·2	·8	1·9	0	·4	9·0	0	13·3	0	4·1	0	1·1	·1	1·7	0	2·9	23·1	5·8	1·4	10·4	1·3	·3	2·1	2·3	0	·1	·4	·1	·7	2·5

lery, aluminum and gas workers. Among pulp and paper mill workers the percentage of those who were reported as without work, increased fractionally from 0·5 to 0·8, while among clay, glass and stone workers the unemployment percentage increased from 0·2 to 1·7 per cent. An appreciable reduction in employment was apparent among members in the miscellaneous manufacturing group, 23·1 per cent of these workers were reported, as unemployed, in comparison with 16·2 per cent in May. Among garment workers there was 13·7 per cent reported as without work, compared with 3·3 in the preceding month; this marked contraction was due to between season conditions. In comparison with the situation in June, 1941, leather and hat, cap and glove workers, were much better employed. A considerably higher employment level was manifested among printing tradesmen. Bakers and confectioners, were reported as having adequate work in comparison with 2·1 per cent of unemployment a year ago. Conditions among butchers, meat and fish packers were similar, these members being reported as fully employed, compared with a percentage of 1·1 out of work, in June, 1941. Among soft drink workers, woodworkers, textile and carpet workers, fur workers, iron and steel tradesmen and metal polishers employment was fractionally higher. As was the case a year ago, cigar and tobacco workers, electric current employees, tailors, rubber, jewellers, and gas workers, indicated that their memberships were fully employed. On the other hand, among garment workers, there was a substantial reduction in work, while the percentage of unemployment among workers in the miscellaneous manufacturing group, showed a marked increase.

Returns were tabulated from 51 unions of coal miners, whose total membership was 19,395 persons, of whom, 348, or a percentage of 1·8 were unemployed, in comparison with 3·8 per cent in May and 9·3 per cent in June, a year ago. In comparison with the preceding month, Alberta unions reported substantial betterment, unemployment among the members in that province, dropping from 9·3 to 4·0 per cent. In Nova Scotia there was a slight gain although there was very little unemployment in either month; the comparative percentage being 2·2 and 1·1 respectively; in British Columbia the unemployment percentage was 0·1 compared with 0·2 in May. Among New Brunswick members, as in May, no unemployment was indicated. In comparison with conditions at the close of June, 1941, Alberta unions indicated a pronounced expansion in work, the percentage of those without employment declining from 30·2 to 4·0; in British Columbia the increase in available work was impressive also, the percentage in this case was reduced from 13·0 to 0·1. New Brunswick members were fully employed at both dates; in Nova Scotia there was a fractional decrease in available work.

Reports were tabulated from 8 unions in the non-metallic minerals group, having a combined membership of 4,158 persons, of whom, 217, or a percentage of 5·2 were without work, in comparison with 4·8 per cent in May and 31·0 per cent in June, a year ago.

Among unions in the building and construction trades there were 227 reports tabulated. These organizations had a combined membership of 32,422 persons, 1,886 of whom, or a percentage of 5·8, were unemployed, in comparison with 8·4 per cent in the preceding month, and 7·9 per cent in June, 1941. In comparison with May, conditions were much better among granite and stonecutters, the unemployment percentage declining from 21·0 to 5·7. As the membership in these groups is not large the change did not involve many members. Among bricklayers, masons and plasterers and carpenters and joiners, there was an appreciably higher employment level, the percentages in the first-named trade were 22·0 in May and 14·5 in June, while among carpenters and joiners the percentage of unemployed members declined from 7·8 to 5·5. The percentage of those who were without work among plumbers and steamfitters declined from 6·8 to 4·2; among painters, decorators and paperhangers, there was fractional unemployment, only, in comparison with 2·1 per cent of the members reported as without work in the preceding month. As in May, very little unemployment prevailed among electrical workers; employment, however, attained a fractionally higher level. Among the trades with smaller memberships reports received from unions of bridge and structural iron workers, lathers and steam shovel men reflected slight recessions in available work, the percentage of unemployment increased from 8·8 to 10·8 for steam shovel men and from 5·6 to 6·7 for bridge and structural iron workers, and for lathers from 8 per cent to 12·6. Among hod carriers and miscellaneous building workers there was an appreciable reduction in employment, the percentage of those without work stood at 6·1, compared with 3·7 in the preceding month. In comparison with returns received at the end of June, 1941, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, reported appreciable employment expansion, while among carpenters and joiners there was a moderate betterment. Minor employment increases occurred for hod carriers and miscellaneous building workers and painters,

decorators and paperhangers; among the latter members employment was high at both dates. Among electrical workers the unemployment percentage was 0·1, compared with 0·3 per cent, a year ago. The percentage of unemployment among granite and stonecutters showed a marked decline standing at 5·7 as compared with 35·5, in June, 1941. Lathers reflected a fair improvement, while on the other hand a fractional contraction was observed among plumbers and steamfitters. Slightly lower employment levels were apparent among steam shovel men and bridge and structural iron workers.

There were 900 returns tabulated from unions in the transportation industries. These organizations reported a total membership of 80,921, of whom 1,151, or a percentage of 1·4, were unemployed in comparison with percentages of 1·3 in May and 2·1 in June, 1941. In comparison with the preceding month steam railwaymen whose returns constituted over 78 per cent of the entire group membership, reported a reduction in the unemployment percentage from 1·5 to 1·3. Very little unemployment prevailed among street and electric railway employees or teamsters and chauffeurs, although there were fractional declines in available work. A noteworthy recession occurred among navigation workers. The unemployment percentage increased from 4·5 to 10·4. In comparison with conditions in June, 1941, an appreciable expansion took place among navigation workers, while among steam railwaymen there was a slightly higher employment level; among the latter membership conditions were very good at both dates. Among street and electric railway employees the percentage of unemployment remained at 0·1; while among teamsters and chauffeurs there was a slight contraction in work.

From unions of retail and wholesale employees, 12 returns were tabulated. These embraced a total membership of 3,062 persons. Of these, 2, or a percentage of 0·1 were without work, in comparison with a fully employed situation in both the preceding month and June, 1941.

Returns were received from 98 unions of civic employees, whose combined membership was 9,786 persons, of whom 5, or a percentage of 0·1 were unemployed. This percentage was identical with that shown at the close of May. In June, 1941, the percentage of those without work stood at 1·2.

Reports were tabulated from 146 unions in the miscellaneous group of occupations. There were 11,595 members, of whom 83, or a percentage of 0·7, were without work, in comparison with 1·0 in May and 2·6 in June, a year ago. Among hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen, there were fractional employment increases; in each case the unemployment percentage was low. Unclassified workers did not report any unemployment compared with 0·1 per cent in May. In comparison with the situation in June, 1941, the percentage of unemployment declined substantially among theatre and stage employees, standing at 1·9, compared with 6·5. Employment among hotel and restaurant members and stationary engineers and firemen attained substantially higher levels; these percentages were 0·6 and 0·9 in May, compared with percentages of 2·6 and 3·2 in June, a year ago. Among barbers there was a fractional betterment, the unemployment percentage standing at 0·3; while for unclassified workers there was no unemployment reported, compared with 0·5 per cent, a year ago.

Returns were tabulated from 5 unions of fishermen. The combined membership of these unions was 1,772, of whom 110, or a percentage of 6·2 were unemployed, in comparison with 6·0 per cent in May and 16·9 per cent in June, 1941.

Reports were tabulated from 2 unions of lumber workers and loggers. The total membership was 2,287, of whom 85, or a percentage of 3·7, were without work compared with percentages of 3·9 in May and 3·2 in June, a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the average percentage of union members who were unemployed each year from 1931 to 1941, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment for June of each year from 1931 to 1940, inclusive, and for each month from June, 1941, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the months included in Table I.

Building Permits Issued in Canada, June, 1942

The June report of building permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, includes returns from 175 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 162 reported detailed operations. The remaining 13 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of June while 29 municipalities had failed to report at the close of July 12.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of June is $9,979,288. Revised values for the month of May include returns

from 201 municipalities and aggregate $9,250,-895. Reports were received from 56 of the 58 original muncipalities and show a value of $7,612,333 for June. The corresponding revised value for May includes 58 returns and is $6,552,773, while the June, 1941, value was $8,534,554.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the six elapsed months of the current year is $48,339,891. The value of the 58 municipalities for the same period is $36,913,313, while their corresponding value in 1941 was $48,461,326.

During the month of June new construction of all types amounted to 72·1 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 54·4.

TABLE I.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JUNE, 1942

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	9,979,288	.....	190,119	34,612	2,004,860
New construction	7,192,682	.....	153,875	7,245	1,503,039
Additions, alterations, repairs	2,786,606	.....	36,244	27,367	501,821
Residential	6,325,452	.....	172,944	15,672	1,326,605
New construction	5,428,669	.....	142,775	3,230	1,077,795
Additions, alterations, repairs	896,783	.....	30,169	12,442	248,810
Institutional	1,068,358	.....	2,000	.....	101,815
New construction	860,696	.....	.....	.....	24,500
Additions, alterations, repairs	217,662	.....	2,000	.....	77,315
Commercial	784,850	.....	9,175	12,040	255,566
New construction	384,110	.....	5,100	515	142,200
Additions, alterations, repairs	400,740	.....	4,075	11,525	113,366
Industrial	1,711,705	.....	6,000	6,900	282,929
New construction	509,029	.....	6,000	3,500	249,379
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,202,676	.....	.....	3,400	33,550
Other Building	88,923	.....	.....	.....	37,945
New construction	20,178	.....	.....	.....	9,165
Additions, alterations, repairs	68,745	.....	.....	.....	28,780

Classification of Permits	Provinces (Con.)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	5,854,759	509,337	280,949	520,241	584,411
New construction	4,245,646	367,130	118,125	385,302	412,320
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,609,113	142,207	162,824	134,939	172,091
Residential	3,531,693	418,782	118,019	379,991	361,746
New construction	3,149,658	330,605	79,280	318,876	320,450
Additions, alterations, repairs	382,035	82,177	38,739	61,115	41,296
Institutional	843,638	15,400	22,000	81,360	2,145
New construction	769,436	.....	22,000	34,760	.....
Additions, alterations, repairs	74,202	15,400	.....	46,600	2,145
Commercial	316,300	51,380	33,415	36,724	70,250
New construction	150,635	27,800	14,850	11,100	31,910
Additions, alterations, repairs	165,665	23,580	18,565	25,624	38,340
Industrial	1,128,926	22,500	106,300	20,000	138,150
New construction	173,950	2,400	1,300	18,500	54,000
Additions, alterations, repairs	954,976	20,100	105,000	1,500	84,150
Other Building	34,202	1,275	1,215	2,166	12,120
New construction	1,967	325	695	2,066	5,960
Additions, alterations, repairs	32,235	950	520	100	6,160

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1942. (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials	Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials
	June	First 6 months	First 6 months	First 6 months		June	First 6 months	First 6 months	First 6 months
	$	$				$	$		
1942.....	9,979,288	48,339,891	46·9(1)	(2)	1933.....	3,589,204	10,315,899	13·1	78·9
1941.....	11,693,494	63,706,558	61·5(1)	102·7	1932.....	5,028,324	24,341,044	30·9	76·8
1940.....	9,992,539	47,607,069	60·7(1)	94·8	1931.....	8,593,958	58,950,508	74·8	83·5
1939.....	7,849,970	26,861,062	34·1	87·5	1930.....	18,621,487	85,413,985	108·4	95·0
1938.....	6,577,474	25,852,569	32·8	90·4	1929.....	27,816,592	124,609,267	158·2	99·2
1937.....	6,005,958	28,056,942	35·6	94·9	1928.....	22,751,960	102,036,987	129·6	95·9
1936.....	4,656,689	18,322,884	23·3	84·4	1927.....	18,363,239	80,842,719	102·6	96·C
1935.....	5,104,855	24,640,511	33·8	81·2	1926.....	18,718,050	78,750,419	100·0	101·0
1934.....	2,411,460	10,411,377	13·2	82·8					

(1) Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities.
(2) Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN JUNE, 1942, AND IN JUNE, 1941

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—		Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—	
	June 1942	June 1941		June 1942	June 1941
	$	$		$	$
Prince Edward Island—			**Ontario**—Conc.		
Charlottetown	No Report	10,350	Sarnia	22,265	23,233
Nova Scotia—			Sault Ste. Marie	77,189	113,330
*Halifax	61,585	141,460	*Stratford	6,753	8,322
New Glasgow	No Report	5,253	*Toronto	552,872	825,510
*Sydney	36,095	67,238	East York Twp.	217,063	197,494
New Brunswick—			*Windsor	1,207,460	182,130
Fredericton	4,030	7,120	Riverside	34,425	39,250
*Moncton	No Report	24,305	Woodstock	14,930	22,167
*Saint John	27,932	46,122	York Twp.	209,950	122,850
Quebec—			**Manitoba—**		
*Montreal (*Maisonneuve)	982,235	1,099,982	*Brandon	15,742	8,175
*Quebec	148,876	297,388	St. Boniface	85,760	183,175
Shawinigan Falls	52,050	80,875	*Winnipeg	371,800	472,700
*Sherbrooke	62,775	92,900	**Saskatchewan—**		
*Trois-Rivieres	34,685	40,025	*Moose Jaw	18,859	11,517
*Westmount	12,675	23,284	*Regina	51,550	335,950
Ontario—			*Saskatoon	9,975	33,030
Belleville	20,190	23,250	**Alberta—**		
*Brantford	8,270	23,890	*Calgary	265,771	197,261
Chatham	23,224	34,585	*Edmonton	197,325	266,830
*Fort William	518,268	89,815	Lethbridge	41,020	31,811
Galt	16,860	100,405	Medicine Hat	15,675	39,000
*Guelph	14,413	25,618	**British Columbia—**		
*Hamilton	283,398	482,797	Nanaimo	160	9,063
*Kingston	75,400	133,850	*New Westminster	17,945	122,525
*Kitchener	65,932	243,111	Prince Rupert	1,530	10,588
*London	52,580	97,545	*Vancouver	377,885	890,235
Oshawa	58,990	113,470	North Vancouver	28,875	56,478
*Ottawa	861,300	272,550	Vernon	1,670	17,410
Owen Sound	10,230	57,177	*Victoria	107,537	216,938
*Peterborough,	16,277	45,625			
*Port Arthur	84,305	140,210	Total 58 Municipalities	[1] 7,612,333	8,534,554
*St. Catharines	69,985	144,560	Total 35 Municipalities	[2] 6,620,810	7,118,818
*St. Thomas	2,350	15,412			

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.
[1] 56 municipalities only, reporting.
[2] 34 municipalities only, reporting.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, June, 1942, summarizes the April-May employment situation in Great Britain as follows:

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at May 11, 1942 (exclusive of men numbering 25,628 who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 65,771, showing a decrease of 3,772 as compared with the corresponding total for April 13. Those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 2,599, showing a decrease of 682 as compared with April 13. Those registered as unemployed casual workers numbered 2,951, a decrease of 774 since April 13.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at May 11 were 43,192 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those numbering 1,505 who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 3,190 temporarily stopped, and 281 unemployed casual workers. Of the 43,192 wholly unemployed 1,896 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with April 13, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 4,313, those temporarily stopped showed a decrease of 10, and unemployed casual workers showed an increase of 36.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for May 11 was 77,444, as compared with 79,663 at April 13, and 240,119 at May 12, 1941.

United States

On July 31, Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, reported that an increase of 152,000 in total nonagricultural employment between mid-May and mid-June had raised the June level of employment to 41,415,000, the highest level on record, and exceeding the previous peak of employment in December, 1941, by 335,000 and the June, 1941, level by 1,940,000.

Under the impetus of the war production, factory employment rose to new high levels in June, the war industries accounting largely for its gain of 100,000 over the month interval. Employment in the Federal, State, and local government service also continued to expand sharply and the transportation and public utility and finance, service, and miscellaneous groups reported further increases in employment.

Offsetting these gains were contraseasonal employment losses in trade, mining, and contract construction. The decline of 85,000 in trade employment was accounted for in part by Government restrictions affecting, directly or indirectly, the sale of many civilian items such as automobiles, tires, electrical appliances, gasoline, lumber, and plumbing and heating equipment. The decrease in construction employment was due to recessions in private construction, employment on government projects having shown a substantial increase. In the mining group, declines in coal and metal mining offset small increases in the quarrying and crude petroleum producing industries.

The increase of nearly 1,000,000 in manufacturing employment since June of last year constituted more than one-half of the gain in nonagricultural employment over this period. All of the other major groups except trade and mining also showed gains over the year interval, the largest being in Federal, State, and local government services (763,000), transportation and public utilities (178,000), and contract construction (157,000). In trade there was a decline of 279,000 due to the impact of the war program and in mining a decline of 25,000 due to reductions in anthracite mining and crude oil production.

Despite declines in many manufacturing industries due to curtailed civilian production, factory wage earner employment as a whole showed a contraseasonal gain of 0·9 per cent (99,000) between May and June and weekly wages an increase of 1·4 per cent ($5,050,000). Typical changes for this time of year are decreases of 0·8 per cent in employment and 0·7 per cent in pay rolls.

The durable-goods group of manufacturing industries reported an increase of 2·0 per cent (119,200) in the number of wage earners and a gain of 2·2 per cent ($5,160,000) in weekly wage disbursements, reflecting continued expansion in factories manufacturing war goods. In contrast, however, the nondurable-goods group showed a small reduction of 0·4 per cent or 20,200 in number of wage earners and 0·1 per cent or $114,000 in weekly wages.

The automobile industry again showed an employment gain (5·2 per cent or 18,100 workers), as plants, converted to the war effort, continued to step up production. Many other industries engaged in war manufactures

continued to show substantial employment gains over the month interval. Among them were shipbuilding, aircraft, foundries, engines, electrical machinery, machine tools, ammunition, steel, explosives, and machine-tool accessories. Industries showing gains of a seasonal nature were canning (26·7 per cent), butter (8·0 per cent), ice cream (7·5 per cent), and cigars and cigarettes (1·6 per cent). The carpet and rug industry showed a gain of 4·5 per cent reflecting conversion of looms and other facilities to production of materials for the government. The increase of 4·0 per cent in the tire industry also reflected increased production on government orders.

Employment declines due chiefly to material shortages and the exercise of priority ratings and freeze orders were reported by such industries as cast-iron pipe, plumbers' supplies, stoves, tin cans and other tinware, radios and phonographs, typewriters and parts, electric and steam railroad cars, jewellery, beverages, confectionery, and paints and varnishes. Substantial reductions in number of workers, due primarily to seasonal factors, were also reported by firms manufacturing women's clothing; cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal; and fertilizers.

The June indexes of factory employment and pay rolls were at new, all time peaks, 138·4 and 194·5 per cent, respectively of the 1923-25 averages. The gains since June of last year were 8·2 per cent in employment and 27·8 per cent in pay rolls. The pay-roll increase was nearly three and a half times as large as the employment gain due mainly to increased working hours, overtime premiums, wage-rate increases, and increased employment in industries in which the wage scale is relatively high.

Wage-rate increases averaging 8·0 per cent and affecting 121,000 factory wage earners were reported by 575 establishments out of a reporting sample of about 30,000 plants and 7,000,000 workers.

Employment in wholesale trade fell off 1·7 per cent, the fifth successive decline since January and the largest June curtailment in 14 years. While substantial increases were reported by wholesale establishments handling food products, general merchandise, and leather and leather goods, most other lines reported declines. Notable among the latter were the automotive, electrical, lumber and building material, and plumbing and heating equipment lines reflecting the effect on sales of government restrictions on the manufacture of civilian goods and the construction of buildings for civilian use, as well as the direct limitation of sales of automobiles, tires, oil burners, and other products. Assemblers and country buyers reported a seasonal employment loss of 10·9 per cent.

Retail trade employment, also affected by government restrictions, showed a contra-seasonal employment decline of 1·6 per cent. This was the largest June percentage decrease of the past 13 years with but one exception, June, 1930, when an equal decline was reported. The reduction since June, 1941, was 5·4 per cent. Notable declines among the individual retail lines were reported by electrical appliance dealers (8·4 per cent), automobile dealers (6·2 per cent), and tire and battery shops (4·4 per cent). Substantial decreases were also reported by department, apparel, and furniture and house furnishings stores as well as by lumber dealers. A few of the less important retail lines reported slight seasonal increases.

Employment in anthracite mining declined seasonally by 4·8 per cent and in bituminous-coal mining, 0·8 per cent. Pay rolls, however, advanced 9·1 and 6·1 per cent, respectively, due in part to vacation pay received by the miners. A substantial decrease in gold and silver mining accounted largely for the slight employment decrease (0·4 per cent) in metal mining as a whole. A comparison with a year ago, however, showed an increase of 3·8 per cent coupled with a pay-roll gain of 19·1 per cent. Employment in quarries and non-metallic mines showed a less-than-seasonal gain of 0·5 per cent over the month and in crude petroleum production virtually no change (0·1 per cent).

Among the service industries, year-round hotels reported a seasonal employment decline of 0·9 per cent, and laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments, less than seasonal gains of 0·5 and 1·7 per cent, respectively. Insurance firms reported employment at about the same level as in May, a decline of 0·2 per cent, while brokerage firms reported a reduction of 3·0 per cent in number of workers.

Electric light and power companies reported about the same number of workers in June as in the preceding month, while telephone and telegraph personnel increased by 0·8 per cent and street railways and buses expanded their forces by 1·4 per cent. With but two exceptions the latter industry has shown employment gains each month since February, 1941, reflecting the increased demand for public transportation due to the war progress. The gain since June a year ago was 7·0 per cent.

All Federally-financed construction required 1,621,000 workers during the month ending June 15, constituting an increase over May of 50,000 persons. Pay rolls, amounting to $300,623,000 increased by 7 per cent. Construction workers hired directly by the Federal Government numbered 244,000 or 15 per cent of the total.

War construction, not including housing, employed 65,600 additional workers during June, reaching a total of 1,471,000 persons and constituting 91 per cent of the total number employed on Federally-financed construction. Expansion during June took place mainly on the construction of ships, nonresidential buildings, and public roads. Decreases were reported on airport construction due to the completion of several projects.

Employment in the Federal executive service increased by 107,000 persons during the month of June: 13,000 inside the District of Columbia and 94,000 outside. Over the past year employment inside the District has increased 46 per cent and outside the District 62 per cent. During June total employment in the Federal executive service was 2,196,000 and payrolls were $360,174,000.

Contraction of the work-relief programs during June affected a total of 176,000 persons. WPA personnel was cut 88,200 (11 per cent), personnel on the NYA student work program was cut 76,800 while personnel on the out-of-school work program increased 3,000. There was a decrease of 14,000 in the CCC. All work-relief programs have dropped a total of 1,308,000 names from the rolls in the past year.

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1942

EMPLOYMENT conditions, as indicated by the work of Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during the quarter April to June, 1942, showed a gain of 6 per cent in vacancies, but a decline of 24 per cent in placements, when compared with those reported by offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the corresponding quarter of 1941. Mining, manufacturing, trade and finance recorded gains in both instances and agriculture, construction, transportation and services a loss under each comparison, while logging reported more vacancies, but fewer placements; the largest declines in placements being registered in services and in construction, which were partly offset by a substantial advance in manufacturing. Provincially, all except Quebec and Saskatchewan, showed increased vacancies, although only Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia reported more numerous placements, the most marked change shown in the latter case being a reduction recorded in the Province of Quebec.

From the chart on page 942 which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment and Claims Offices for the month of June, it will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements showed a pronounced upward trend during April and May, but during June the course followed was decidedly downward, the levels at the close of the quarter being much lower than those recorded at the end of the corresponding period a year ago. This marked change in June was almost entirely due to a substantial increase in the number of applicants registered during the month, as a result of the compulsory registration of males, between the ages of 16 and 69 inclusive, under authority of Order in Council P.C. 1445. During the period April to June, 1942, there was a ratio of 66·9 vacancies and 43·8 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 71·9 vacancies and 65·9 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 2,153, of applicants registered 3,220, and of placements effected 1,410 in contrast with a daily average of 2,060 vacancies, 2,863 applications and 1,887 placements in regular and casual employment during the same quarter of 1941.

During the three months April to June, 1942, the offices reported that they had referred 117,841 persons to positions and had effected a total of 105,710 placements, of which 78,366 were in regular employment and 27,344 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 61,414 were of men and 16,952 of women. A comparison with the corresponding period of 1941 shows that 139,593 placements were then made, of which 82,555 were in regular employment and 57,038 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 184,894 men and 56,567 women, a total of 241,461, in contrast with the registration of 211,833 during the same period of 1941. Employers notified the Commission during the quarter April to June, 1942, of 161,459 vacancies, of which 109,328 were for men and 52,131 for women, as compared with 152,376 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment and Claims Offices for the month of June, 1942.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF EMPLOYMENT AND

Industry	Pr. Edward Island			Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Agriculture	**5**	.....	.....	**164**	**67**	**1**	**21**	**9**	**5**	**141**	**36**	.....
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	.....	.....	.....	**72**	**5**	.....	**8**	**6**	**2**	**6**	.....	.....
Forestry and Logging	.....	.....	.....	**159**	**94**	.....	**139**	**31**	**11**	**1,736**	**90**	.....
Mining	.....	.....	.....	**394**	**134**	.....	**1**	.....	.....	**519**	**184**	**1**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	393	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1
Oil, gas wells and quarrying	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	63	27	.....
Other mining	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	453	156	.....
Manufacturing	**7**	**50**	.....	**1,931**	**1,732**	**29**	**1,397**	**698**	**37**	**11,269**	**6,314**	**115**
Animal foods	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	43	35	6	193	90	.....
Leather and fur products	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	2	1	1	215	100	.....
Vegetable foods	.....	.....	.....	19	13	1	41	34	5	268	122	.....
Other vegetable products	.....	.....	.....	43	33	.....	41	32	.....	450	174	1
Pulp and paper products and printing	.....	.....	.....	29	6	23	173	42	9	695	315	63
Sawmills	.....	.....	.....	30	18	2	60	59	.....	115	49	6
Other wood products	.....	.....	.....	27	27	.....	40	29	2	280	112	1
Textile products	.....	.....	.....	49	45	.....	15	10	.....	2,743	1,385	18
Iron and its products	7	7	.....	1,622	1,487	1	663	285	12	3,425	2,092	12
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	34	101	2	1,493	1,072	.....
Non-Metallic mineral products	.....	.....	.....	28	20	1	54	16	.....	118	38	4
Chemical products	.....	43	.....	11	11	.....	151	46	.....	517	313	.....
Miscellaneous products	.....	.....	.....	46	46	.....	80	8	.....	647	372	9
Electricity, Gas and water supply	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	110	80	1
Construction	**21**	**44**	.....	**5,048**	**4,409**	**8**	**973**	**913**	**49**	**10,917**	**4,708**	**96**
Building	21	44	.....	4,133	3,554	4	882	879	49	6,129	3,908	90
Highway	.....	.....	.....	276	224	.....	4	4	.....	70	21	3
Railway and all other	.....	.....	.....	639	631	4	87	30	.....	4,718	779	3
Communication	**1**	**1**	.....	**5**	**3**	**1**	**13**	**11**	.....	**17**	**10**	**2**
Transportation	**32**	**26**	.....	**134**	**87**	**5**	**477**	**432**	**24**	**667**	**284**	**47**
Air	8	8	.....	30	30	.....	6	3	3	86	34	.....
Railway (including Express)	.....	.....	.....	26	23	3	406	393	9	65	49	.....
Water	11	10	.....	13	5	.....	6	5	1	43	20	16
All other	13	8	.....	65	29	2	59	31	11	473	181	31
Trade	**39**	**17**	.....	**345**	**189**	**113**	**380**	**174**	**149**	**1,996**	**935**	**95**
Finance and Insurance	.....	.....	.....	**14**	**10**	.....	**48**	**32**	**15**	**118**	**53**	**5**
Services	**68**	**32**	**2**	**3,423**	**800**	**2,192**	**1,938**	**417**	**1,007**	**7,049**	**1,779**	**2,440**
Business	4	1	.....	94	63	31	85	35	36	140	57	9
Hotel and restaurant	9	4	.....	206	153	10	167	83	22	1,397	601	29
Professional and public	32	20	1	538	352	24	268	200	42	816	362	23
Recreational	.....	.....	.....	38	11	19	24	14	10	167	48	5
Domestic	12	2	1	2,462	176	2,098	1,381	81	889	3,623	404	2,159
All other	11	5	.....	85	45	10	13	4	8	906	307	215
Totals	**173**	**170**	**2**	**11,689**	**7,530**	**2,349**	**5,395**	**2,723**	**1,299**	**34,435**	**14,393**	**2,801**
Men	141	115	0	8,422	6,625	314	3,723	2,336	589	25,372	11,409	647
Women	32	55	2	3,267	905	2,035	1,672	387	710	9,063	2,984	2,154

CLAIMS OFFICES BY INDUSTRIES—APRIL-JUNE, 1942

Ontario			Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			Br. Columbia			Totals		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
2,226	**1,324**	**87**	**956**	**486**	**28**	**872**	**609**	**24**	**1,683**	**1,212**	**20**	**2,599**	**452**	**101**	**8,667**	**4,195**	**266**
36	**19**	.....	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**23**	**23**	.....	**7**	**4**	**1**	**155**	**57**	**3**
6,280	**2,042**	**16**	**1,375**	**821**	.....	**60**	**12**	.....	**327**	**311**	.....	**918**	**360**	.....	**10,994**	**3,761**	**27**
846	**526**	**16**	**240**	**189**	.....	**31**	**19**	.....	**234**	**195**	**1**	**968**	**233**	**4**	**3,233**	**1,480**	**22**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	10	.....	144	115	.....	29	11	.....	591	270	1
43	20	9	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	17	1	175	22	2	305	88	12
803	506	7	238	187	.....	9	9	.....	69	63	.....	764	200	2	2,337	1,122	9
21,943	**14,566**	**1,081**	**1,369**	**991**	**260**	**331**	**194**	**60**	**907**	**884**	**75**	**5,854**	**2,773**	**298**	**45,008**	**28,202**	**1,955**
270	191	13	155	133	17	83	63	9	27	17	.....	146	57	21	927	596	66
440	236	24	31	13	14	17	7	9	14	6	7	38	13	12	767	386	67
903	489	170	38	23	14	14	11	1	68	33	17	132	63	12	1,483	788	220
928	639	52	55	36	16	16	6	7	32	11	3	36	25	4	1,601	956	83
785	437	101	53	18	28	27	8	14	20	5	2	182	50	1	1,964	881	241
532	293	78	19	3	3	29	1	.....	290	452	3	1,261	422	16	2,336	1,297	108
802	576	95	30	20	8	34	16	8	39	26	9	274	126	4	1,526	932	127
3,044	1,829	102	117	58	30	4	2	1	36	30	1	96	77	1	6,104	3,436	153
10,029	6,471	198	149	94	46	70	52	7	95	67	27	3,138	1,700	177	19,198	12,255	480
1,806	1,575	133	25	5	20	5	4	.....	91	83	.....	74	37	15	3,530	2,879	170
788	558	35	55	24	27	25	19	3	97	75	.....	128	70	15	1,293	820	85
956	764	42	349	332	15	3	3	.....	42	32	1	50	21	15	2,079	1,565	73
444	364	33	47	18	22	2	.....	1	16	14	2	251	90	4	1,533	912	71
216	144	5	246	214	.....	2	2	.....	40	33	3	48	22	1	667	499	11
7,837	**6,010**	**366**	**944**	**1,024**	**121**	**589**	**528**	**55**	**1,558**	**1,424**	**43**	**4,551**	**1,978**	**167**	**32,438**	**21,038**	**905**
5,600	4,431	360	866	922	119	425	382	54	791	812	39	4,219	1,797	147	23,066	16,729	862
506	311	3	20	15	.....	12	12	.....	108	91	1	270	149	19	1,266	827	26
1,731	1,268	3	58	87	2	152	134	1	659	521	3	62	32	1	8,106	3,482	17
88	**60**	**3**	**3**	**2**	.....	**6**	**4**	.....	**9**	**5**	.....	**19**	**6**	**1**	**161**	**102**	**7**
1,848	**882**	**507**	**384**	**329**	**57**	**226**	**134**	**52**	**546**	**384**	**23**	**637**	**190**	**110**	**4,951**	**2,748**	**825**
97	75	.....	7	4	1	52	49	2	53	18	.....	74	32	15	413	253	21
565	293	11	240	276	.....	57	28	2	103	87	.....	168	26	5	1,630	1,175	30
463	257	126	33	25	8	.....	.....	.....	104	85	.....	244	100	25	917	507	176
723	257	370	104	24	48	117	57	48	286	194	23	151	32	65	1,991	813	598
3,383	**1,775**	**858**	**595**	**171**	**366**	**446**	**217**	**176**	**523**	**223**	**221**	**783**	**261**	**245**	**8,490**	**3,962**	**2,223**
307	**198**	**20**	**52**	**16**	**29**	**28**	**12**	**8**	**7**	**3**	.....	**44**	**21**	**2**	**618**	**345**	**79**
16,988	**4,509**	**7,960**	**4,870**	**1,217**	**2,592**	**2,998**	**841**	**1,276**	**3,485**	**1,257**	**1,214**	**5,925**	**1,624**	**2,349**	**46,744**	**12,476**	**21,032**
223	142	26	16	12	2	27	17	9	82	72	.....	68	32	22	739	431	135
2,308	1,052	181	735	443	75	375	199	41	481	290	32	1,501	606	362	7,179	3,431	752
2,526	1,753	244	464	295	114	458	279	58	722	508	51	718	516	85	6,542	4,285	642
559	193	198	98	24	49	38	13	16	46	19	17	57	25	14	1,027	347	328
10,076	1,013	6,623	3,422	385	2,306	1,992	319	1,069	1,885	288	963	3,367	383	1,815	28,220	3,051	17,923
1,296	356	688	135	58	46	108	14	83	269	80	151	214	62	51	3,037	931	1,252
61,782	**31,911**	**10,914**	**10,791**	**5,246**	**3,453**	**5,587**	**2,570**	**1,651**	**9,302**	**5,921**	**1,597**	**22,305**	**7,902**	**3,278**	**161,459**	**78,366**	**27,344**
41,164	23,882	4,966	6,278	4,210	1,188	3,095	1,999	632	6,130	4,770	644	15,003	6,068	1,316	109,328	61,414	10,296
20,618	8,029	5,948	4,513	1,036	2,265	2,492	571	1,019	3,172	1,151	953	7,302	1,834	1,962	52,131	16,952	17,048

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

PRIOR to the establishment of Wartime Wage Control under P.C. 8253, inspection and enforcement of fair wages and labour conditions on Government contracts was provided under P.C. 5522 of July 22, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1941, page 869), which empowered the Minister of Labour "to appoint any provincial official or any other person authorized to inspect labour conditions pursuant to the law of any province as his duly authorized representative for the enforcement of the fair wages and labour conditions on Dominion contracts." It also established a penalty for any person who obstructs such a representative in the pursuit of his duties.

P.C. 1774 of March 9, 1942, replaces the foregoing Order and gives recognition to the jurisdiction of the National War Labour Board which was charged in P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941, with the administration of the fair wage and labour conditions on Government contracts, as well as the administration of the wages and cost-of-living bonus provisions of that Order. P.C. 1774 also contemplates the extension of the appointment of representatives of the Minister of Labour to include provincial wage commissions, parity committees, or other agencies whose inspection function would usefully serve the National or a Regional War Labour Board with respect to the enforcement of those matters with which such Boards are charged.

Accordingly the National War Labour Board is now furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wage Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Orders in Council of April 9, 1924, and of December 31, 1934. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which was applicable to contracts for building construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On May 30, 1941, an Order in Council, P.C. 3884, was passed rescinding the schedule of minimum wage rates set out in the "B" conditions which had been in effect since December, 1934, and establishing increased rates of 35 cents and 25 cents respectively for male and female workers over eighteen years of age. It also made provision for a system of permits to employ beginners and handicapped workers at sub-standard rates, and provided penalties for non-compliance with the prescribed rates.

On October 4, 1941, P.C. 3884 was revoked by the passage of Order in Council P.C. 7679 and minimum rates were prescribed for all employees of Government contractors and subcontractors. (The full text of this Order in Council appears at pages 1226 and 1237 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October.)

The four major changes made by the new Order are: (1) the application of the minimum rate of *all* employees of contractors and subcontractors throughout an establishment of which any part may be engaged on Government orders, and not only as previously to those employees actually engaged in Government work; (2) the addition of a new minimum wage rate of 20 cents an hour for employees under 18 years of age whose rates previously had been set by provincial regulation, (3) the authorization of special beginners' rates; and (4) the exemption from the necessity of obtaining beginners' permits unless the number of beginners exceeds a quota of 20 per cent of the total number of employees in any establishment.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were suspended in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. This clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other persons doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages:

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance, or

guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreements with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wage rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in a sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working

week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded During July

During the month of July the National War Labour Board prepared, on request, 180 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

Particulars of the contracts which have been entered into recently by the various Government departments (other than the Department of Munitions and Supply) appear in the following table.

Department	Description of Contract	Location	Name of Contractor	Date of Contract	Amount of Contract	Labour Conditions
Transport.....	Construction of a Water Supply.	North Junction, Manitoba.	Marion and Co.Ltd., St. Boniface.	June 30, 1942	$ 9,979 40	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Construction of Waterworks Pumphouse.	Welland, Ont....	Scott-Jackson Construction Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	July 3, 1942	13,605 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional Development of Penhold Aerodrome.	Penhold, Alta...	Doncaster Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.	July 3, 1942	60,410 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Erection of Radio Staff Residence and other related works.	Sydney, N.S....	J. W. Stephens, Limited, Sydney, N.S.	July 3, 1942	33,195 50	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Construction of Dominion Government Temporary Building No. 8 at Carling Avenue.	Ottawa, Ont....	H. A. Wickett Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	July 10, 1942	541,957 00 and unit prices	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Dredging.....	Cobourg, Ont...	The C. S. Boone Dredging & Construction Co.,Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	June 29, 1942	22,800 00 (approx.) unit prices.	"A2"—General Clause.
Public Works..	Dredging berth 350 feet long by 75 feet wide on the north side of the Government breakwater.	Lloyd's Cove, Sydney Harbour, N.S.	Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.	July 9, 1942	15,120 00 (approx.)	"A2"—General Clause.
Public Works..	Dredging.....	Port Hope, Ont.	The C. S. Boone Dredging & Construction Co.,Ltd. Toronto, Ont.	June 26, 1942	8,569 00 (approx.)	"A2"—General Clause.
Public Works..	Construction of a launching ramp, wharf, float and dolphins in front of the Boom Defence Works on the west side of Esquimalt Harbour.	Esquimalt, B.C.	James McDonald Construction Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.	July 5, 1942	13,960 00 (approx.) unit prices.	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Coal pulverizing and burning equipment at Central Heating Plant, National Research Laboratories.	Ottawa, Ont....	Campbell Steel & Iron Works, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.	July 14, 1942	13,964 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Construction of No.1 Wharf at H.M.C. Dockyard.	Halifax, N.S....	M. A. Condon & Son, Kentville, N.S.	July 3, 1942	168,921 00 (approx.) unit prices.	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Installation of new cold water mains and changes to heating mains, Ste Anne's Hospital.	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q	Hector Groulx, Enrg., Montreal, P.Q.	June 23, 1942	19,400 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	New areas and basement windows at Dominion Government Temporary Office Buildings Nos. 2 and 3, Wellington St.	Ottawa, Ont....	G. A. Crain & Sons, Ottawa, Ont.	July 21, 1942	5,880 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE.—For the contracts in the following table marked "A1" a schedule of wage rates and other labour conditions was provided. For those contracts marked "A2" no wage schedule was provided but a General Clause was furnished calling for the payment of fair wages and the observance of the usual working hours.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Supply of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, Etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Bedsteads	Simmons Limited, Montreal, Que.
Service Shirts	Woods Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Woollen Socks	Geo. E. Hanson, Ltd., Hull, Que.
Undershirts	The C. Turnbull Co. Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Khaki Drill	Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Blue Breeches	The Workman Uniform Co. Ltd., Montreal, Que.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type cancellors, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Company of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, Daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Company of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Uniform Company Reg'd, Quebec, Que. Horn Bros. Woollens, Lindsay, Ont. Paris Wincey Mills Co., Ltd., Paris, Ont.
Mail Bag Fittings	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Company of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping Machine Parts	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Mail Bagging	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec are summarized in a separate article following this.

Manufacturing: Animal Foods

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—SWIFT CANADIAN CO. LTD. AND UNITED PACKING HOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 177.

Agreement reached through mediation of the chief executive officer of the Regional War Labour Board. Agreement to be in effect from July 13, 1942, to July 12, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the union as the exclusive bargaining agency for all hourly paid and piecework employees. Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week are basic hours, but may be increased when necessary to 10 per day, 50 per week. All work over 10 hours in a day or 50 in a week to be paid at time and one-half; also all work on Sundays and eight specified holidays. Minimum hourly wage rate for regular male hourly labour is 45 cents, for regular female employees, 36 cents; piecework rates to remain as in effect at date the agreement made. Cost of living adjustments or bonuses to be made and paid from time to time as fixed by Dominion Government Act, ruling or regulations. One week's vacation with pay annually after one year's service, two weeks after two years' service and three weeks after 15 years' service in the case of female employees, after 20 years' service in the case of male employees. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

PORT MELLON, B.C.—SORG PULP COMPANY LTD. AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, LOCAL 297.

Agreement reached following an Industrial Disputes Investigation Board and further conciliation, as noted on page 886 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from July 15, 1942, to July 15, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The Company recognizes the union. Hours: 48 per week, but additional time may be worked to permit operation or protection of the mill. Time and one-half for all work over 8 hours in any day or over 48 in any week, and for all work on employee's weekly day off and on specified holidays. The wage schedule forming part of this agreement was not received in the department. A cost-of-living bonus is provided for

in accordance with the federal government 1941 Order in Council 8253 or when mutually agreed to and approved by the Regional War Labour Board. Provision is also made for adjustment of complaints and the return to their jobs of permanent employees as at July 1, 1942, after honourable discharge from His Majesty's forces.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

MONTREAL, P.Q.—CANADIAN VICKERS LTD. AND CERTAIN CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES REPRESENTED BY THE UNITED STEEL WORKRS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 2524.

Agreement reached through an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner and further conciliation, as noted on page 885 of this issue. Agreement in effect from July 9, 1942, to July 8, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. No discrimination in the employment, retention or conditions of employment of a man because of his labour affiliations. Hours: 8¾ per day, 4½ on Saturday, a 47-hour week for day work; 9 per day, 5 nights, a 45-hour week for night work; for three shifts, shifts to be 8 hours, with a 20-minute lunch period. Overtime is payable at time and one half; double time for work on Sundays and on seven specified holidays. Men working on regular night shift to be paid time and one-eighth when approved by the National War Labour Board; until then the present regulation of 5 cents per hour extra on the night shift to be continued. Men "working spasmodically" on the night shift of 9 hours, repairing ships on the dock, will be paid at time and one-quarter. Dirty work to be paid for at 10 cents per hour extra. For all repair work on ships a bonus of 5 cents per hour to be paid. One apprentice allowed to each five journeymen; they are to serve four years. Provision is made for seniority rights, the re-employment of employees enlisted or called into military service and for the settlement of disputes.

Minimum hourly wage rates for some classes in the Marine Department: platers 80 cents, erectors 60 cents, straightener 80 cents, driller 75 cents, bolter-up, reamers and packers 60 cents, blacksmiths and electric welder, 80 cents, acetylene welder 73 cents, loftsmen 85 cents, shipwrights 80 cents, painters 75 cents, red leaders 50 cents, engineers 80 cents, machinists (marine) 80 cents, punch and shear operator 65 cents, improver or learner 50 cents and up, general helper 50 cents, labourers 45 cents, apprentices from 35 cents to start to 70 cents during seventh six months.

Minimum hourly wage rates for some classes in the auxiliary services: locomotive crane driver 70 cents, slinger 53 cents, gasoline engine driver 64 cents, truck drivers and tractor drivers 50 cents, general helpers 50 cents, labourers 40 to 45 cents, storekeepers 60 and 70 cents, helpers 45 cents, millwright 83 cents, plumbers and machinst (maintenance) 82 cents; gas house attendants 57 cents, compressor house attendants 64 cents, steam plant shift engineer 78 cents, fireman 57 cents, patrolling pipe lines 52 cents.

Minimum hourly wage rates in machine shop: machinists 80 cents, toolmakers 90 cents, layoff men (machinists skilled in reading of drawings, etc.) 80 cents, fitters 80 cents, machine operators 50 and 60 cents, trainees 30 and 40 cents, overhead cranemen 55 and 58 cents, overhead slingers 50 and 58 cents, millwrights 78 cents, oilers 45 cents, labourers 40 cents, apprentices 30 to 70 cents.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—DOMINION BRIDGE CO. LTD., OPERATORS OF BURNABY ORDNANCE PLANT, AND THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 2655.

Agreement reached through an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, as noted on page 884 of this issue. Agreement in effect from July 8, 1942, for the duration of the war.

The Company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for employees on an hourly basis, in this plant. All employees now members of the above union to remain members for the duration of this agreement, as a condition of employment; all other employees shall be free to join any union or to remain unaffiliated. Hours: 8 per day, 44 per week; on second shift, 7½ hours' work with 8 hours' pay. Overtime to be paid at time and one-half for first four hours and double time thereafter; double time for work on Sundays and seven specified holidays or as decreed by the Federal Government for all war industries in B.C. Provision is made for seniority rights and for a committee to deal with grievances.

Minimum hourly wage rates: toolmakers $1.05, toolmakers' improvers 90 cents (for 6 months), set-up men or lead hands 95 cents, machinists and fitters (journeymen) 90 cents, leading inspectors $1, carpenters and electricians (maintenance) 90 cents, experienced helpers 65 cents, labourers 55 cents; machine and fitter operators, inspectors, production chasers, layout men, straighteners, heat treat operators (including polishing and browning), sandblasters, tool crib clerks, storekeeper helpers 50 cents for four weeks, 65 cents for 20 weeks, then 80 cents, an increase from 80 to 90 cents on merit and ability to be mutually agreed between management and committee; leading production chasers, straighteners, heat treat operators, tool crib clerks and storekeepers 90 cents; charge hand 10 cents per hour over basic rates. The present cost-of-living bonus to remain in effect with further bonuses in accordance with the federal government 1941 Order in Council 8253 and amendments. Female workers to be paid from 40 cents during first six weeks to 55 cents during fourth six weeks, thereafter 60 cents, increases 60 to 80 cents on merit and ability as mutually agreed between management and committee.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CITY DRAY CO. LTD. AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Agreement reached through conciliation by an Industrial Disputes Investigation Commissioner, as noted on page 884 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice.

No discrimination against employees because of membership in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and other Transport Workers. Hours: 48 per week. Overtime is payable at 50 cents per hour; employees required to stand by subject to call (other than during regular working hours) to be paid 25 cents per hour. Weekly wage rates: for chauffeurs—cartage drivers $20 during first twelve months' service, $21 during second twelve months and $22.50 thereafter; for contract drivers $20 during first twelve months' service and $21 thereafter; other employees as arranged by mutual agreement. Provision is made for seniority rights, one week's vacation with pay, and for the settlement of grievances.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Manitoba Cartage and Warehousing Co. Ltd. and its Employees, Members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Division 253.

The agreement which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, February, 1942, page 232, was amended March 18, 1942, to provide for one week's vacation with pay. Effective January 1, 1942, the cost-of-living bonus is to be $8.50 per month, unless disallowed by Order in Council 8253, in which case it will be paid as provided by such and subsequent Orders in Council. Should the cost-of-living rise over the January 1, 1942 level, quarterly joint meetings will be held to discuss increasing the cost-of-living bonus.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act," the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of emloyees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A parity committee (formerly called a joint committee) must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A parity committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August, 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the amendment of ten agreements, as noted below. Requests for the extension of new agreements for longshoremen, shipliners and checkers (all engaged in connection with ocean going vessels) at Montreal and longshoremen at Quebec (ocean navigation) were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 25. Requests for amendment of the agreement for the paint industry throughout the province and for the amendment of the agreements for barbers and for hairdressers at Three Rivers, were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 18. The request for the extension of a new agreement for building trades at Sherbrooke, which was mentioned in the July issue of the Labour Gazette, was corrected in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 4.

In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, during July, approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of certain parity committees, and others approving the levying of assessments or amending previous Orders in Council in this connection, by certain other parity committees.

Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

FUR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY (WHOLESALE), MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated July 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 4, extends to July 31, 1942, the terms of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1940, page 970, and May, 1942, page 630).

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

WOMEN'S CLOAK AND SUIT INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated July 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 4, extends the terms of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, *October*, 1937, page 1157; May, 1940, page 496, August, page 866, November, page 1202; and October, 1941, page 1314) to June 30, 1943.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated July 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 4, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1159, December, page 1573, and June, 1942, page 738) to August 31, 1942.

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated July 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 4, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1160, and December, page 1573) to August 31, 1942.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND AND COASTAL NAVIGATION), MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated July 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 4, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 856 and previous issues as noted therein) to July 31, 1942.

Trade

RETAIL STORES, BAKERS, HOTELS, ETC. MAGOG.

An Order in Council, dated July 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 11, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1940, page 1203, and March, 1941, page 335.) The agreement is extended to October 12, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. A cost-of-living bonus is provided for under the same conditions as described in federal government 1941 Order in Council 8253. Certain changes were made in closing times.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated July 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 11, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1941, page 1013, and May, 1942, page 631) by a slight change in hours in one zone.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, CHICOUTIMI AND LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

An Order in Council, dated July 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 11, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1425) by providing for a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with the Federal government 1941 Orders in Council P.C. 8253 and 9514.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, HULL

An Order in Council, dated July 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 4, amends the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1941, page 1316, and December, page 1573). Hours and wages are specified for female hairdressers (in the city of Hull only): Hours are 54 per week; overtime at 36 cents per hour. One week's vacation with pay after two years' service. Minimum wages for female hairdressers (journeywomen) $13 per week. Apprentices to serve 3 years are to be paid from $2 per week during second three months to $10 during second half of third year.

Employment of Children in Agriculture in Great Britain

An Order in Council made by His Majesty on 30th April, 1942, provides for the addition to the Defence (Agriculture and Fisheries) Regulations, 1939, of further Regulations whereby, subject to specified conditions and limitations, exemption from the obligation to attend school may be granted by local education authorities to children aged 12 years and over for the purpose of enabling them to be employed in agricultural work of a seasonal nature which, by reason of a shortage of labour, would be seriously delayed but for the employment of the children.

The Regulations, as summarized by the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, stipulate, *inter alia*, that the exemption of a child from school attendance shall be conditional upon the consent of the father or mother of the child or of the person having the actual custody of the child, and, if exemption has already in the same year been granted to the child in respect of twenty or more school meetings, upon the approval of one of His Majesty's inspectors. Moreover, no child may be employed in agricultural work, or in agricultural work and other work, for more than thirty-six hours in any week or seven hours in any day, or for more than four hours without a continuous interval of at least one hour.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, JULY, 1942

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE official index number of the cost of living in Canada calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base period 1935 to 1939 as 100 advanced from 116·7 at the beginning of July to 117·9 at the beginning of August. The advance was due mainly to increases in the food group chiefly to increases in the prices of potatoes, beef, lamb and eggs. The prices of butter, cheese and lard were slightly lower. A fractional advance was recorded for the index of the clothing group while the fuel and lighting group was slightly lower and the rent, home furnishings and services, and the miscellaneous groups were unchanged. Comparative figures for the official index at certain dates are 117·9 for July; 116·7 for June; 111·9 for July, 1941; 105·6 for July, 1940; and 100·8 for August, 1939, the last pre-war month. The increase between August, 1939, and July, 1942, was 17 per cent as compared with an increase of 34·3 per cent between July, 1914, and June, 1917, the equal period during the last war.

After adjustment to the base 100·0 for August, 1939, as required by Order in Council P.C. 5963 of July 10, 1942, replacing P.C. 8253 of October, 1941, the index was 117·0 for July 2; 115·8 for June 1; 115·0 for April 1; 114·5 for January 2; and 114·6 for October 1, 1941.

In compliance with the Order in Council P.C. 6219, the price of cigarettes and tobacco in the July index does not include the tax imposed on June 24, 1942, under the Special War Revenue Act.

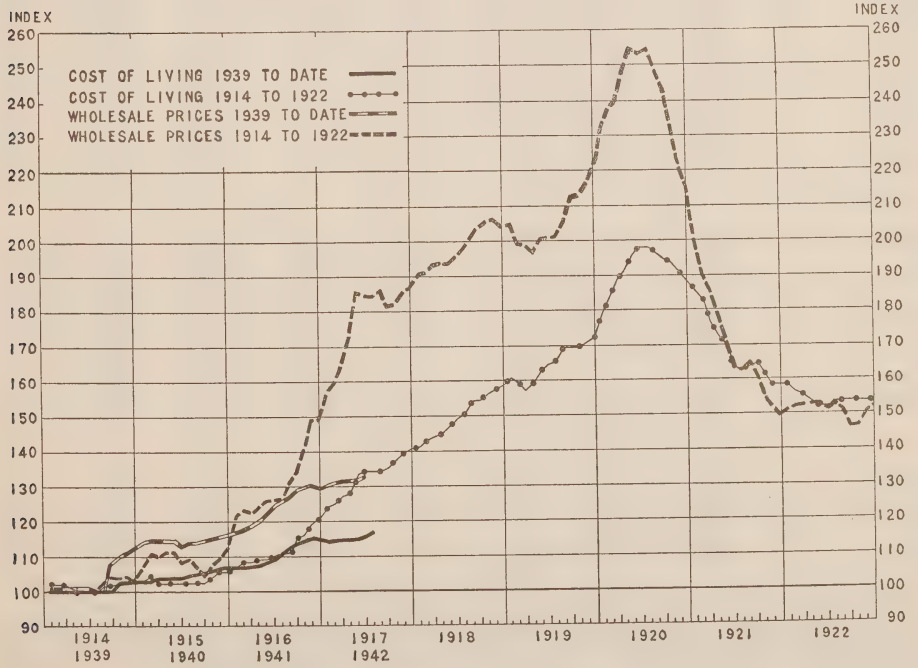
On page 904 of this issue reference is made to a statement by the National War Labour Board as to the adjustment in the cost of living bonus for the three-month period August 15 to November 15.

Foods advanced 31·2 per cent between August, 1939, and July, 1942; clothing 19·9 per cent; home furnishings and services, 16·8 per cent; fuel and light 13·6 per cent; rent 7·2 per cent; and the miscellaneous group 5·7 per cent.

The control of prices under an Order in Council of November 1, 1941, P.C. 8527, became effective on December 1, 1941, the Order having been amended to change the effective date from November 17 to Decem-

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA 1914-1922 AND 1939-1942

BASE: PRICES IN JULY 1914 AND IN AUGUST 1939-100



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

PRICES AS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

—	Adjusted to base 100·0 for August, 1939	On base of average prices in 1935-1939 as 100*						
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
1913		79·7	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3	
1914		80·0	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3	
1915		81·6	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9	
1916		88·3	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5	
1917		104·5	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5	
1918		118·3	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4	
1919		130·0	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2	
1920		150·5	188·1	100·2	119·9	213·1	110·3	
1921		132·5	143·9	109·2	127·6	123·4	112·5	
1922		121·3	121·9	113·7	122·2	147·0	112·5	
1923		121·7	122·8	116·6	122·2	145·1	111·7	
1924		119·5	120·9	117·4	119·2	141·7	109·6	
1925		120·6	126·3	117·4	116·8	141·3	107·5	
1926		121·8	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1	
1927		119·9	130·8	114·5	114·4	135·6	105·1	
1928		120·5	131·5	117·3	113·2	135·5	104·8	
1929		121·7	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0	
1930		120·8	131·5	122·7	111·8	130·6	105·4	
1931		109·1	103·1	119·4	110·0	114·3	103·3	
1932		99·0	85·7	109·7	106·8	100·6	100·4	
1933		94·4	84·9	98·6	102·5	93·3	98·2	
1934		95·6	92·7	93·2	102·1	97·1	97·8	
1935		96·2	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7
1936		98·1	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1
1937		101·2	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1
1938		102·2	103·8	103·1	97·7	100·9	102·4	101·2
1939								
August 1	100·0	100·8	99·3	103·8	99·0	100·1	100·9	101·3
September 1	100·0	100·8	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3
October 2	102·7	103·5	106·3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7
November 1	103·0	103·8	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9
December 1	103·0	103·8	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0
Year		101·5	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4
1940								
January 2	103·0	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8
February 1	103·0	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9
March 1	103·8	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9
April 1	103·8	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8
May 1	104·1	104·9	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8
June 1	104·1	104·9	103·8	106·9	106·0	109·1	106·5	101·8
July 2	104·8	105·6	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2
August 1	105·1	105·9	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0
September 2	105·6	106·4	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·8
October 1	106·2	107·0	106·1	107·7	108·0	113·5	109·7	102·8
November 1	106·9	107·8	108·7	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·0	102·8
December 2	107·1	108·0	109·1	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·7	102·8
Year		105·6	105·6	106·3	107·1	109·2	107·2	102·3
1941								
January 2	107·4	108·3	109·7	107·7	108·6	113·7	110·8	103·1
February 1	107·3	108·2	108·8	107·7	108·7	114·1	111·5	103·1
March 1	107·3	108·2	109·0	107·7	108·9	114·2	111·6	102·9
April 1	107·7	108·6	110·1	107·7	108·9	114·3	111·7	102·9
May 1	108·5	109·4	109·7	109·7	109·2	114·5	111·8	105·1
June 2	109·6	110·5	112·5	109·7	110·2	114·9	112·1	105·6
July 2	111·0	111·9	116·6	109·7	110·5	115·1	113·0	105·6
August 1	112·8	113·7	121·3	109·7	110·5	115·7	114·3	106·1
September 2	113·8	114·7	123·3	109·7	110·9	117·4	115·8	106·4
October 1	114·6	115·5	123·2	111·2	112·1	119·6	117·3	106·5
November 1	115·4	116·3	125·4	111·2	112·7	120·0	117·9	106·7
December 1	114·9	115·8	123·8	111·2	112·7	119·9	117·9	106·7
Year		111·7	116·1	109·4	110·3	116·1	113·8	105·1
1942								
January 2	114·5	115·4	122·3	111·2	112·9	119·9	118·0	106·8
February 2	114·8	115·7	123·1	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
March 2	115·0	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
April 1	115·0	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·1	107·1
May 1	115·2	116·1	124·3	111·3	112·9	119·9	118·0	107·1
June 1	115·8	116·7	126·2	111·3	112·6	119·9	117·9	107·1
July 2	117·0	117·9	130·3	111·3	112·5	120·0	117·9	107·1

* For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.

The cost of living bonus provided for by the Wartime Wages Control Order, July 10, 1942, P.C. 5963, replacing P.C. 8253, must be based on the index shown in the left-hand column. For each rise of one point in the index the amount of the bonus or its increase shall be:—(1) twenty-five cents per week for all adult male employees, and for all other employees employed at weekly wage rates of twenty-five dollars or more, and (2) one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under twenty-one years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than twenty-five dollars per week.

ber 1. The text of P.C. 8527 which appeared in the *Labour Gazette,* for November, 1941, on page 1371 provided that no person should sell any goods or supply services at prices higher than during the period September 15 to October 11, except under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In each issue of the *Labour Gazette* the activities of the Board in the operation of the price control policy are summarized. Prices of fresh fruits and vegetables and certain kinds of fresh, cured and canned fish were exempted by the Board from the provisions of the maximum prices regulations. The order does not apply to sales by farmers and fishermen to dealers or processors of live stock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm-made cheese, honey, maple syrup and fish, but does apply to sales by such dealers and processors and to sales by farmers and fishermen to consumers. Onions were placed under a price ceiling in January the basic period being the week ended January 10, and potatoes in March with the basic period February 2-7. Effective May 18, 1942, maximum retail prices for bananas were specified under an order of the Board.

The index number of the cost-of-living was constructed on the basis of a survey of expenditure of 1,439 families of wage-earners

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES, IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA, FOR CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS AND FUEL AT CERTAIN DATES 1914 TO 1942

Commodities	Unit	July 1914	July 1915	July 1917	July 1918	July 1920	July 1922	July 1926	July 1929	July 1933	July 1937	July 1939	July 1941	June 1942	July 1942
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	lb.	24·7	24·6	31·8	39·8	42·0	32·1	31·0	38·2	22·2	29·3	28·3	33·9	36·8	39·6
Beef, round steak	lb.	....	....	38·3	36·4	37·2	27·1	25·5	33·2	18·0	24·9	24·0	29·5	33·0	35·8
Beef, rib roast	lb.	....	....	25·6	32·6	33·4	24·4	23·4	30·6	16·8	21·9	21·0	28·5*a*	31·6*a*	34·3*a*
Beef, shoulder	lb.	16·8	16·7	21·7	28·9	27·2	17·8	17·2	24·3	12·0	16·2	15·9	20·5*b*	23·8*b*	26·0*b*
Beef, stewing	lb.	....	....	....	....	22·5	13·4	13·3	19·5	9·6	13·2	13·0	16·9	19·6	21·7
Veal, forequarter	lb.	17·4	17·3	22·8	28·3	28·1	18·1	19·7	24·4	12·0	14·4	15·6	19·2	22·8	23·1
Mutton, hindquarter	lb.	20·9	21·3	28·9	36·8	37·3	28·0	30·7	31·7	20·5	24·7	23·5	24·4*c*	34·5*c*	39·3*c*
Pork, fresh, from ham	lb.	20·2	19·5	30·0	37·7	40·7	31·8	32·3	31·6	16·1	22·6	23·7	26·8	29·9	30·1
Pork, salt mess	lb.	18·7	17·2	27·1	35·2	37·0	27·1	29·0	28·0	15·0	20·1	21·0	22·0	24·1	24·4
Bacon, not sliced	lb.	25·5	26·6	39·8	51·0	57·0	42·5	44·7	39·4	20·4	29·1	30·2	34·6	39·3	38·8
Bacon, sliced	lb.	....	....	....	....	60·3	47·6	48·8	43·7	23·6	32·5	33·5	39·0	43·4	43·7
Fish, salt cod	lb.	....	....	....	....	25·0	21·1	20·9	21·3	17·7	17·7	18·7	21·0	25·8	25·9
Fish, finnan haddie	lb.	....	....	....	....	21·4	20·2	21·0	20·3	16·5	17·0	17·5	20·2	24·9	24·8
Lard	lb.	18·4	17·9	31·1	36·9	37·9	21·8	24·9	22·0	12·7	16·9	11·6	11·1	16·2	16·1
Eggs, fresh	doz.	26·9	25·3	38·8	49·3	57·9	33·9	38·2	36·0	21·1	27·0	27·1*d*	31·5*d*	35·4*d*	37·4*d*
Eggs, cooking	doz.	24·9	24·9	35·9	43·1	50·8	31·4	34·7	32·1	17·1	22·8	22·4	27·1*f*	31·4*f*	32·4*f*
Milk	qt.	8·5	8·7	9·9	11·8	14·7	11·5	11·4	12·0	9·1	10·7	10·7	11·5	11·8	11·8
Butter, dairy	lb.	24·9	28·1	37·7	45·7	59·4	35·1	37·2	39·7	19·9	25·0	22·8	32·6	35·9	35·8
Butter, creamery	lb.	30·0	32·6	42·5	51·7	66·3	42·0	42·0	44·1	23·8	28·9	26·1	35·9	39·3	39·0
Cheese, Canadian, mild	lb.	19·4	22·6	30·4	30·6	38·4	26·2	31·6*h*	33·2*h*	19·4*h*	23·0*h*	21·4*h*	25·8	35·3	34·8
Bread, white	lb.	4·2	4·9	7·4	7·8	9·6	7·0	7·6	7·7	5·6	7·0	6·5	6·8	6·8	6·8
Flour	lb.	3·3	4·1	7·0	6·8	8·4	4·9	5·3	4·8	3·1	4·5	2·9	3·8	3·6	3·6
Rolled oats, bulk	lb.	4·3	5·2	6·3	8·1	8·8	5·6	5·8	6·3	4·7	5·8	5·0	5·3	5·7	5·7
Rice	lb.	5·8	6·0	8·4	11·6	17·1	9·9	10·9	10·3	8·0	8·1	8·1	9·7	10·9	11·0
Tomatoes, canned, 2½'s	tin	....	....	....	....	21·5	19·2	16·2	15·3	11·6	13·4	10·5	13·9	13·9	13·9
Peas, canned, 2's	tin	....	....	15·3	20·4	21·3	18·9	17·3	16·0	11·4	12·2	10·4	12·3	12·6	12·7
Corn, canned, 2's	tin	....	....	17·5	24·2	22·2	17·0	16·2	15·9	11·3	12·3	10·4	13·7	13·5	13·5
Beans, dry	lb.	5·9	7·4	15·8	17·1	11·1	8·8	7·9	11·9	4·1	7·8	5·2	6·4	6·6	6·6
Onions	lb.	....	....	....	....	11·9	10·7	8·7	8·0	6·3	6·1	5·9	12·5	7·7	7·5
Potatoes	75 lb.	125·8	73·2	295·6	165·0	493·6	109·8	214·7	120·4	96·4	119·7	127·0	123·9	190·4	203·8
Potatoes	15 lb.	....	....	....	....	112·4	26·2	53·1	27·8	23·0	28·0	30·3	29·5	42·9	60·5
Apples, evaporated	lb.	13·1	11·9	15·8	22·9	29·1	24·9	19·8	21·3	14·9	15·8	15·2	14·7	14·9	15·5
Prunes, medium	lb.	12·4	13·0	15·5	18·0	27·2	19·8	15·8	13·7	11·7	11·8	10·7	11·9	12·8	12·6
Raisins seedless, 16 oz.	pkg.	....	....	....	....	27·3	26·9	18·5	15·6	16·9	16·9	16·6	16·8	17·2	17·2
Currants, bulk	lb.	....	....	....	....	31·0	23·2	18·7	19·4	16·2	15·4	14·9	14·9	15·1	15·1
Peaches, canned 2's	tin	....	....	....	....	43·7	34·6	28·8	26·4	20·2	19·1	16·2	15·7	16·1	16·1
Corn syrup, 5 lb.	tin	....	....	....	....	73·6	50·9	45·6	42·5	40·2	43·9	42·8	53·8	59·6	59·9
Sugar, granulated	lb.	5·5	8·0	9·9	10·9	23·4	8·4	7·9	7·1	7·9	6·5	6·6	8·5	8·6	8·6
Sugar, yellow	lb.	5·1	7·3	9·2	10·2	21·7	7·9	7·5	6·8	7·7	6·3	6·4	8·4	8·4	8·4
Tea, black	lb.	36·4	37·8	46·6	57·4	65·7	55·7	71·8	70·4	41·7	53·4	58·0	73·8	84·6	84·8
Coffee	lb.	37·7	39·4	40·3	44·3	61·6	53·6	61·4	60·5	39·6	35·8	33·9	47·1	48·1	48·0
Cocoa, ½ lb.	tin	....	....	....	....	31·5	28·5	27·3	27·5	24·9	19·7	19·4	19·5	18·9	18·9
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Coal, anthracite, U.S.	ton	8·51	8·33	10·11	11·80	16·81	16·93	16·99	16·09	14·57	14·02	14·17	15·96	16·58	16·57
Coal, bituminous	ton	6·08	5·73	8·60	9·39	12·26	11·01	10·11	10·04	9·22	9·33	9·38	10·24	10·61	10·61
Coke	ton	....	....	....	....	....	....	13·37	12·80	11·46	12·17	11·83	13·21	13·45	13·46
Wood, hard, long	cord	6·80	6·68	8·32	11·07	13·15	12·32	12·11	12·24	9·77	9·53	9·50	10·53	11·34	11·20
Wood, hard, stove	cord	....	....	....	....	14·75	14·16	14·45	14·63	11·74	11·43	11·53	12·52	13·61	13·52
Wood, soft, long	cord	5·08	4·89	6·35	8·13	10·12	9·36	8·94	8·82	7·40	7·16	7·09	7·80	8·31	8·21
Wood, soft, stove	cord	....	....	....	....	11·81	11·03	10·97	11·03	9·03	8·48	8·56	9·14	9·68	9·61

a Rolled. *b* Blade. *c* Lamb. *d* Grade A. *f* Grade B. *h* Kind most sold.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal			Pork				Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Boneless fronts, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh loin, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast, from ham, per lb.	Fresh, shoulder, per lb.	Salt, regular mess, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Medium, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**39·6**	**35·8**	**34·3**	**26·0**	**21·7**	**26·2**	**23·1**	**39·3**	**34·0**	**30·1**	**26·3**	**24·4**	38·8	**43·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**43·1**	**36·5**	**34·2**	**27·3**	**21·7**	.....	**18·0**	**38·9**	**34·3**	**34·0**	**27·0**	**23·1**	**40·0**	**43·2**
1—Sydney	47·4	39·1	36	30·3	23	.....	19	39·7	36·7	35	.....	23·8	38	43·2
2—New Glasgow	43·3	38·1	36·3	29·4	22·5	.....	15	.....	33·6	35	28·3	23·7	42	43·1
3—Amherst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·2	.....	44·7
4—Halifax	41·6	34·9	30·7	24·5	21·7	.....	20	31·4	32·5	32	25·6	21·8	40	42
5—Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·3	.....	43·3
6—Truro	40·2	33·8	33·6	25	19·4	.....	.....	45·7	34·2	.....	.....	23·7	.....	43·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**38·4**	**33·3**	**32·5**	**26·2**	**21·3**	.....	**17·5**	**40·0**	**34·8**	**27·5**	.....	**24·1**	**40**	**43·6**
New Brunswick (average)	**41·9**	**33·6**	**32·5**	**24·0**	**19·5**	**23·4**	**23·0**	**45·5**	**31·9**	**31·5**	**25·7**	**24·0**	**36·3**	**42·5**
8—Moncton	40·4	32·5	30·9	24·5	18·6	.....	25	45	33·1	33	27·6	23·4	36·5	44·7
9—Saint John	42·8	34·8	32·4	24·3	20·8	22·4	21	44·8	32·6	30	26·3	23·4	36	41·5
10—Fredericton	42·5	33·6	34·2	23·1	19·2	24·3	.....	46·7	30	.....	23·2	24·6	.....	44·3
11—Bathurst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·5	.....	39·5
Quebec (average)	**36·5**	**34·8**	**29·0**	**23·6**	**16·9**	**23·7**	**23·3**	**33·8**	**28·6**	**29·5**	**23·7**	**23·5**	**32·0**	**41·5**
12—Quebec	37·4	35·7	26·4	24·7	15·4	23·9	18	30·3	23·9	23	22·8	23·7	28	38·4
13—Three Rivers	36·9	34	28·9	22·9	18	.....	.....	32·4	26·6	.....	23·6	22	.....	45·6
14—Sherbrooke	39·4	35·9	31·4	25·7	18·4	25·1	25	36·5	30·9	32	23·5	23·6	33	36·7
15—Sorel	36·9	37·3	30·3	22·4	16·4	22·4	.....	31·4	28·8	.....	21·5	22·3	.....	44·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	31·5	30·9	27·4	22·1	18·6	24·1	.....	31·9	26·4	.....	22·5	19·7	.....	44·6
17—St. Johns	40·8	34·3	31·3	23·7	16	24·7	.....	.....	35	.....	25·8	24·6	.....	41·7
18—Thetford Mines	30·4	35	22·5	23·4	15·5	.....	25	.....	23·9	28	23·1	23·1	35	36·8
19—Montreal	38·3	35·3	30·7	22·3	16·9	22·3	**25**	38·6	30·5	35	24·3	26·1	.....	43·3
20—Hull	37·3	35·2	32·1	25	16·9	23·3	.....	35·4	31·3	.....	26	26·8	.....	41·8
Ontario (average)	**39·7**	**36·6**	**35·7**	**27·0**	**22·5**	**27·2**	**24·9**	**41·6**	**35·9**	**31·3**	**27·4**	**25·3**	**38·8**	**43·5**
21—Ottawa	41·7	36·7	36·9	27·5	22·3	24·4	.....	38·8	33·2	.....	26·5	26	.....	45
22—Brockville	41·4	36·6	34	26·7	23·6	.....	.....	.....	33·2	.....	24·8	25·3	.....	42·1
23—Kingston	38·2	34·7	34·4	25·7	19·1	21·7	25	41	35	35	25·7	26	.....	42·3
24—Belleville	35·3	33·1	33·7	25·6	18·9	27·7	29	37·3	33·2	30	26·3	.....	35	43·2
25—Peterborough	38·9	35·1	35·5	27·2	21·4	28·7	25	41·3	36·6	30	27	.....	.....	43·1
26—Oshawa	39·6	36·6	40·3	28·2	24·1	30·0	25	48	36·8	30	28·6	23·6	42	44·4
27—Orillia	40·5	36·7	38·3	27·7	25	28	.....	41·3	35·5	.....	28·7	26	.....	44·7
28—Toronto	41·5	37·4	40·2	28·6	24·2	27·8	18	43·3	36·8	32	25·8	27·6	39	46·1
29—Niagara Falls	39·8	36·4	35·2	27·5	19·8	27·3	.....	39·2	37	.....	27	25	.....	43·2
30—St. Catharines	42·4	37·9	38·5	28·7	21·3	25·3	27	44·7	37	30	26·8	25·5	40	42·8
31—Hamilton	41·5	38·7	36·7	28	26·2	30	23	46·2	36·7	30	29·3	.....	41	43·8
32—Brantford	40·2	37	36	28·1	20	27·3	25	45	36·6	29·5	28·6	.....	39	45·4
33—Galt	41·3	37·6	38·6	28·4	23·3	29·7	28	.....	37·5	.....	28·4	.....	39	46
34—Guelph	38·3	36·4	35·8	25·9	23·5	28·7	.....	43	36	.....	28	28·5	.....	42·9
35—Kitchener	39·9	38·2	34·8	27·2	23·7	27·5	.....	41·3	36·9	.....	25·6	.....	.....	44·7
36—Woodstock	40·2	36·6	36	28	21·3	28·3	.....	45	37·8	.....	26·3	.....	.....	42
37—Stratford	40	37	37·7	29·4	26	.....	.....	.....	36·3	.....	26·4	.....	.....	45·1
38—London	39·5	35·9	35·2	26·5	22·3	27	25	40	36·1	32	27·1	28	38	43·1
39—St. Thomas	44·1	39·4	38·3	28·1	24·3	27·7	23·5	44·8	37·1	30	28·8	.....	40	43·5
40—Chatham	39·3	37·6	35·6	27·8	21·1	.....	.....	38·8	36·3	.....	29·9	24·9	.....	43·7
41—Windsor	37·8	35·4	34·8	25·7	21·4	26·3	24	39·6	35	31	27·7	24·7	35	40·7
42—Sarnia	38	35·5	34·4	26·1	23·4	27·6	.....	39·7	35	.....	27	25	.....	43·5
43—Owen Sound	38·4	35·3	35·3	25·4	22·7	27·4	.....	41·7	34·7	.....	25·8	.....	.....	43·8
44—North Bay	37·7	37·7	.....	27·7	26	.....	.....	.....	37·9	.....	30·7	26	.....	44·5
45—Sudbury	39·7	37·3	35·2	27	21·3	26·7	27	37·7	35·8	32	27·7	23·3	39	40·3
46—Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	39	42
47—Timmins	36·5	35·4	33·5	25·2	21·8	24·4	23	.....	35·7	35	27·4	25·9	39	40·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	40·9	36·1	30·2	26	20·1	25	25	40·6	34·1	30	26·6	23·3	38	41·8
49—Port Arthur	40·3	36	33	26	22·5	.....	23	38·3	35·3	32	27·5	24·1	.....	45·7
50—Fort William	39·5	36·3	31·9	24·3	21	27·8	25	.....	36	33	27·6	23·9	.....	43·8
Manitoba (average)	**36·1**	**31·7**	**32·5**	**24·5**	**21·2**	**23·9**	**21·5**	**35·4**	**35·5**	**25·0**	**26·7**	**22·5**	**37·5**	**44·7**
51—Winnipeg	38·7	33·9	32·6	24·4	23·1	24·1	23	38·7	36·6	.....	28·8	22·5	40	44
52—Brandon	33·4	29·4	32·4	24·5	19·2	23·7	20	32	34·3	25	24·5	.....	35	45·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**36·5**	**32·2**	**32·0**	**33·5**	**19·0**	**22·1**	**19·8**	**35·8**	**30·2**	**25·5**	**22·2**	**21·8**	**38·8**	**41·4**
53—Regina	38·3	33·5	31·9	22·7	20·5	22·1	22	37·6	30·4	27	21·5	23·5	43	43·6
54—Prince Albert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	37	35·9
55—Saskatoon	33·5	30·1	30	23	17	22	17	33·5	30·5	26	22	20	35	42·3
56—Moose Jaw	37·6	33	34	24·7	19·6	.....	20	36·3	29·8	27	23·1	.....	40	43·6
Alberta (average)	**36·8**	**33·0**	**31·6**	**23·8**	**20·5**	**22·9**	**19·3**	**35·7**	**33·1**	**26·8**	**24·9**	**23·4**	**37·7**	**44·0**
57—Medicine Hat	38·5	34·5	33·3	25·7	25	.....	.....	36	35·7	.....	24·3	23·3	.....	42·8
58—Drumheller	35	33·7	29	.....	18·3	.....	23	.....	33·7	28	26	23·3	35	42·1
59—Edmonton	33·9	29·7	30·3	22·3	17·9	22	16	32·8	32·9	22	24·8	22·6	.....	42
60—Calgary	38·8	34·1	34·2	24	22·7	23·7	18	37·9	33·6	32	27·3	24·4	40	45·9
61—Lethbridge	37·7	33	31·3	23·3	18·7	.....	20	36	29·5	25	22·3	.....	38	47·4
British Columbia (average)	**43·8**	**38·6**	**39·1**	**27·8**	**26·9**	**29·1**	**26·7**	**39·5**	**35·7**	**31·4**	**27·7**	**25·6**	**43·2**	**48·5**
62—Fernie	40	35	38	25·7	24·3	28·7	.....	37	35·7	.....	27·7	23·3	.....	42·8
63—Nelson	45·3	41	44	31·3	29·3	.....	28	40·7	38	35	29	25·4	42	46·1
64—Trail	42·7	38·3	38·3	29·7	27·5	28·3	25	42	36·5	35	27·3	25	42	46·1
65—New Westminster	41·9	37·7	37·9	26·7	26·6	27·2	21	38·1	33·1	29	25·9	24·9	44	48·7
66—Vancouver	43·5	38·8	38·3	26·6	28·6	28·6	.....	39	33·8	27	26·7	26	43	51·3
67—Victoria	47·1	40·7	41·4	28·1	29·2	32·1	26	41·2	36·5	28	28·1	27·3	43	50·3
68—Nanaimo	49·9	42·6	40	29·8	28	29·5	30	39·2	34·1	28	25·9	26	45	52·8
69—Prince Rupert	40	35	35	24·7	22	.....	30	38·7	37·7	38	31·3	26·7	.....	50

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1942

Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	Fish						Lard, pure, per lb. package	Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
	Cod steak, fresh, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Salmon, pink, per lb. tin			Grade A, medium or large, per doz.	Grade B, medium or large, per doz.		Dairy, prints, rolls, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
65·0	**22·0**	**32·8**	**21·4**	**25·9**	**24·8**	**21·7**	**16·1**	**19·4**	**37·4**	**32·4**	**11·8**	**35·8**	**39·0**	
65·9	**17·7**	**34·0**	.....	**25·1**	**24·3**	**22·6**	**17·3**	**19·5**	**41·7**	.....	**11·4**	**40·0**	**42·4**	
68·3	.....	32	.....	22·8	.....	20·8	17·2	19	43·5	.....	13	40	42·4	1
65	18·3	33·5	.....	25	.....	25	17·5	19·5	39·6	.....	12	40	42·9	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	25·3	.....	23·5	18·1	19·9	39·1	.....	10·5b	.....	41·8	3
64·9	17·7	35·4	.....	25·3	.....	20·6	16·9	19·7	42·7	.....	12	40	42·8	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	25·8	.....	23·2	16·5	19·2	41·2	.....	10	.....	42·2	5
65·3	17	35	.....	26·1	24·3	22·8	17·5	19·9	44·3	.....	11	.....	42·3	6
65·1	**12·0**	**34·5**	.....	**25·3**	**22·3**	**22·7**	**16·9**	**19·2**	**37·6**	**31·8**	**10–11**	**37·0**	**39·5**	7
64·4	**17·8**	**32·9**	**18·7**	**25·5**	**20·6**	**22·5**	**17·3**	**19·3**	**38·5**	**35·8**	**12·0**	**40·0**	**41·0**	
62	15·7	33·4	.....	25·1	20·7	23·3	17·3	19·9	41	.....	12	40	41·6	8
65·4	15	32·7	18·7	26	20·4	23·2	16·5	19·1	42·6	35·9	13	40	41	9
65·7	22·5	32·5	.....	26·2	.....	21·6	17·9	19·6	38·5	35·7	12	.....	41·3	10
.....	18	.....	.....	24·5	.....	22	17·5	18·5	31·7	.....	11b	.....	40	11
66·6	**20·2**	**35·0**	**24·8**	**27·0**	**24·7**	**21·9**	**16·0**	**18·9**	**37·0**	**34·2**	**10·7**	**36·5**	**38·2**	
58·5	15	33	23	.....	23·3	21·2	15·6	19	36·5	33·6	12	35	38·6	12
67·1	22·5	37·5	.....	.....	24·3	20·5	16·3	19·2	37·4	34·5	11	.....	37·7	13
67·5	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	16·9	19·1	39·6	36·3	11·1a	35	37·8	14
67·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	16·1	19	36·8	35·6	10	.....	38·9	15
64·5	24	35	.....	.....	.....	22·3	16	19·1	37·1	34·4	9	.....	38	16
68·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	15·9	18·9	37·4	34·5	10	.....	38·2	17
66·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	17·1	18·7	30·1	29·4	9	38	38·3	18
70·3	19·7	35·7	26·5	27	26	21·7	15·2	18·7	40·7	35·6	12·5a	38	38·1	19
69	.....	34	.....	.....	25	22·6	15·2	18·2	37·3	33·7	12	.....	37·9	20
64·6	**20·6**	**32·4**	**26·2**	**25·1**	**25·7**	**21·8**	**16·2**	**19·1**	**37·3**	**33·4**	**12·3**	**37·4**	**38·7**	
67·5	.....	33·9	25	27·2	.....	21·8	16·2	18·9	39·6	.....	12	.....	38·7	21
64·6	.....	33·5	30	25·2	28	21	16	19·3	36	32·3	12	.....	38·1	22
63·1	20	33	28·5	25·8	24	23·4	16·1	19·1	37·3	35·9	12	37	38·2	23
62·7	25	.....	25	.....	.....	21·5	16·3	18·9	36·3	33·7	12	39	38·8	24
62·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	16·1	19·1	34·4	31·5	12	35	38·5	25
65·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	15·9	19·4	38·9	.....	12	.....	39·2	26
61·3	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	21·8	15·9	19	33·1	30·4	12	.....	39·4	27
66·5	20·6	37	27·4	.....	.....	20·4	16·5	19	39·1	34·4	13	39	39·1	28
64·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·2	15·7	19·6	37·5	.....	12·5a	.....	39·6	29
63·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	15·5	19	39·2	.....	12·5a	36·5	39·3	30
65·4	23·7	36·7	30·6	.....	.....	22	15·6	18·9	39·4	36·7	12·5a	39	39·3	31
64·3	18	33	28	.....	.....	22·8	15·3	19·1	36·5	35·3	12	39	38·8	32
66·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·6	16·2	19·1	36·1	33·5	12	35	39·7	33
66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·1	15·4	19·2	36·4	32·3	12	.....	38·7	34
65·1	.....	32·5	24·3	.....	.....	22·8	16·4	19·1	35	31·8	12	.....	38·6	35
64·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	15·8	18·9	34·5	31·3	12	.....	38·7	36
64·8	.....	30	29	.....	25·7	22·9	16·1	19·6	35	30·8	12	.....	38·6	37
65·4	18	30·5	25·3	24·7	.....	20·4	16·2	19	36·3	.....	12	38	38·5	38
65·8	.....	32	31	26	.....	20·3	16·9	19·3	35·7	33·7	12	.....	39·7	39
64·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	15·6	19·2	33·4	31·4	12	.....	38·1	40
64·8	19	30·4	26·7	.....	26·7	19·5	15·7	18·9	37·4	35	13	38	38	41
65·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·1	17·2	19·1	36·6	34	12	.....	39·1	42
60·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	16·2	18·8	34·6	32·5	12	.....	38·7	43
63·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	16·6	19·4	39·3	.....	13	.....	39	44
63·9	.....	28	.....	25	.....	22·1	17	19·3	41·7	37·2	13	.....	38·7	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	16	19·3	41·3	.....	12	37	38·5	46
64·4	.....	30·7	.....	22·4	.....	22·2	17·5	19·3	42	.....	14	.....	38·2	47
62·5	.....	.....	24·5	.....	.....	20·5	16·3	19·2	40·2	.....	13	.....	37·7	48
66·7	.....	.....	22	.....	24·3	22·2	15·9	18·6	37·7	.....	12	.....	38·3	49
66·7	.....	32·5	21·7	24·2	.....	22·4	16·5	18·7	38·2	.....	12	.....	38·3	50
66·0	**28·0**	**36·3**	**29·0**	.....	**26·3**	**21·6**	**15·5**	**20·2**	**34·4**	**29·2**	**11·5**	**33·0**	**36·9**	
65·9	28	35·3	30	.....	26·3	20·3	15·1	19·2	36·8	30·8	12	.....	37·1	51
66	28	37·3	28	.....	.....	22·9	15·9	21·2	32	27·5	11	33	36·7	52
62·9	**28·5**	**31·7**	**18·0**	.....	**24·9**	**20·8**	**14·3**	**20·2**	**33·2**	**28·7**	**12·0**	**30·8**	**37·1**	
63·8	28·5	33·7	16	.....	27	21·3	15·1	21·5	34·8	28·7	12	30	37	53
62·5	.....	29	16	.....	23	19·5	14	19·2	30·7	28·4	12	30	38·1	54
60·5	27	30·2	.....	.....	24·6	21·3	13·8	19·8	34·1	29·8	12	32	36	55
64·9	30	34	22	.....	.....	21	14·3	20·2	.....	28	12	31	37·1	56
62·7	**27·3**	**33·4**	**16·6**	**29·3**	**28·0**	**21·0**	**14·9**	**19·7**	**33·7**	**27·8**	**11·8**	**28·4**	**37·3**	
61	28·7	35	.....	.....	.....	19·4	15·2	19·5	31·6	26·3	12	.....	37·3	57
63·7	26	32·5	14	28·3	.....	21·9	14·8	20·4	33·5	27·5	11	30	38·2	58
60·7	26·3	30	22·8	30	28·3	21·2	15	19·2	33·7	28·5	12	26·5	36·7	59
63·3	27·5	34·7	14·6	29·5	27·6	21·9	14·9	19·6	35·3	28	12	30	37·3	60
64·7	28	34·7	15	.....	.....	20·4	14·7	19·9	34·2	28·5	12	27	37	61
67·0	**22·1**	**30·8**	**14·0**	**29·0**	.....	**20·6**	**16·4**	**20·0**	**39·4**	**33·4**	**11·8**	**38·3**	**40·1**	
65·7	25·7	33·2	13	.....	.....	.....	15·2	21·2	33·3	30	11b	.....	38·5	62
70	25	32·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	21·6	41·5	.....	12·5a	40	41	63
67·7	30	34·3	.....	.....	.....	22	16·6	21·3	40·8	.....	12·5a	35	38·5	64
65·5	20·5	27·6	.....	.....	.....	19·5	16·3	18·8	37·3	.....	10	39	39·7	65
67·7	19·9	28·7	.....	29	.....	19·2	15·9	18·4	38·3	36·7	10	39	39·4	66
66·7	20·3	31·3	15	.....	.....	20·3	16·9	18·9	40	.....	13	.....	39·8	67
68·8	20	32	.....	.....	.....	21·7	17·2	19·7	39·1	.....	11	.....	42·1	68
63·7	15	26·7	.....	.....	.....	20·8	18·1	20·3	44·5	.....	14·3a	.....	42	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese, Canadian, mild, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, bulk, per lb.	Cornflakes, 8 oz. package	Rice, first grade, per lb.	Canned Vegetables				Beans, common, dry, white, per lb.	Onions, cooking, per lb.
								Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin	Peas, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Corn, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Beans, baked, per 16 oz. tin		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**34·8**	**6·8a**	**18·9**	**3·6**	**5·7**	**9·3**	**11·0**	**13·9**	**12·7**	**13·5**	**11·1**	**6·6**	**7·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**35·2**	**7·1**	**19·9**	**3·7**	**5·8**	**9·9**	**10·2**	**15·0**	**12·9**	**14·6**	**11·9**	**6·6**	**8·2**
1—Sydney	34·9	6·7–7·3	20	3·6	5·7	9·9	9·1	14·7	12·8	14·8	11·9	6·2	8·5
2—New Glasgow	35·1	6·7–7·3	20·1	3·7	6	10	10·5	14·8	12·4	14·6	12·1	6·5	8·8
3—Amherst	35·2	7·3c	20	3·8	5·7	9·9	10	15	12·7	15	12	6·1	7·5
4—Halifax	35·6	6·7–8	20·1	3·7	5·9	9·7	10·8	15	12·9	14·7	12	7·1	8·3
5—Windsor	34·7	7·3c	19	3·8	5·8	9·5	10	15	13·4	13·9	11·3	6·9	8·1
6—Truro	35·7	6·7	19·9	3·8	5·9	10·1	10·8	15·5	13·1	14·5	12·3	6·6	8·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**32·5**	**7·3**	**19·9**	**3·7**	**6·1**	**9·9**	**10·3**	**14·7**	**13·9**	**14·6**	**10·9**	**6·4**	**8·7**
New Brunswick (average)	**35·4**	**7·5**	**19·5**	**3·6**	**5·8**	**9·8**	**10·5**	**14·8**	**13·0**	**14·1**	**11·6**	**6·6**	**8·2**
8—Moncton	34·6	8	20·3	3·7	5·8	10	10·5	14·9	13·6	15	11·7	6·8	8·9
9—Saint John	36·4	6–7·3	19·2	3·3	5·9	9·8	11	14·6	12·6	13·5	11·9	6·9	7·8
10—Fredericton	35·5	7·3	19·1	3·7	6	9·5	11·3	14·5	12·6	14·3	11·1	6·6	8·4
11—Bathurst	35	8 c	19·5	3·7	5·6	9·8	9	15	13·3	13·5	11·7	6	7·8
Quebec (average)	**32·7**	**5·4**	**15·8**	**3·7**	**5·5**	**9·7**	**10·6**	**12·7**	**13·3**	**14·8**	**11·2**	**6·1**	**8·5**
12—Quebec	33·9	5–8	17·9	3·6	5·7	9·7	11·6	13·1	12·9	14·9	11·8	6·4	8·5
13—Three Rivers	31·5	5·3–6	14·5	3·9	5·3	9·7	10·6	13·1	12·7	15	10·9	5·6	8·5
14—Sherbrooke	33·2	5·3	14·9	3·7	5·8	9·7	10·8	12·9	14·2	15·3	10·8	6·1	8·3
15—Sorel	31·4	4·7–5·3c	14·7	3·4	5·3	9·8	10·1	12·5	12·7	15·6	10·9	6·5	8·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	31·5	4	16·1	3·7	6	9·9	10·4	12·3	13·2	14·3	11·4	6	9·3
17—St. Johns	33·7	5·3c	17·1	3·8	5·6	9·7	11·3	12·5	15·7	15·3	11·7	5·7	9·6
18—Thetford Mines	32·3	4·7–5·3	14·9	3·9	5·1	9·7	9·1	12·6	13	14·4	11·7	5·5	7·9
19—Montreal	33·9	5·3–6·7	17·1	4	5·4	9·5	10·8	12·4	12·2	14·5	11	5·9	8
20—Hull	33	5·3–6·7	15·1	3·7	5·5	9·5	10·4	12·7	13·3	14·3	10·8	7·2	7·9
Ontario (average)	**35·4**	**6·3**	**17·2**	**3·5**	**5·6**	**9·1**	**11·1**	**13·4**	**12·2**	**13·0**	**10·8**	**6·2**	**7·5**
21—Ottawa	34·6	6·7	16·6	3·8	5·6	9·1	12	13·2	12·5	14·7	11·1	6·6	8·1
22—Brockville	33·4	6·3	14·4	3·7	5·4	8·9	11·1	13·4	13·4	13·5	10·7	6·3	8·5
23—Kingston	34	5·3–6·7	15·7	3·7	5·2	9·2	10·7	13·1	12·4	13·7	10·5	6·8	7·9
24—Belleville	35·4	5·3–6·7	16·6	3·5	5·2	8·9	10·7	13·2	12·9	12·8	11·9	6	7·5
25—Peterborough	35·7	5·3–6·7	16·9	3·4	5·4	8·7	10·8	13	11·6	13·1	10·6	5·9	8·5
26—Oshawa	35	5·3–6·7	17·8	3·2	6	8·9	10·1	13·1	12·6	13	10·5	6·9	7·8
27—Orillia	34	6·7	16·3	3·4	5·1	8·9	10·9	13·7	11·9	13	12·3	6·1	7·7
28—Toronto	39·6	6·7	18	3·6	5·3	8·8	10·7	13	11·5	12·2	11	6·3	7·3
29—Niagara Falls	36·2	6	18	3·6	5·5	9·1	11·2	12·8	11·3	12·7	10·4	6·9	7
30—St. Catharines	36·4	6·7	17·3	3·5	5·5	9	10·7	12·7	12·2	12·7	10·5	7	7·2
31—Hamilton	37·5	6–6·7	17·3	3·5	5·4	8·8	11·1	12·9	12	12·5	10·5	5·9	7·2
32—Brantford	37·3	6–6·7	17·5	3·4	5·4	9·2	11·9	13·7	12·3	12·6	10·1	5·8	7·5
33—Galt	36·7	6·7	18·1	3·4	5·4	8·7	11·5	13·9	12·8	12·9	10·4	5·6	7·5
34—Guelph	37	6	18·1	3·3	5·7	9	11	13·6	12·1	12·7	9·6	5·7	7·2
35—Kitchener	38·3	6·7	17·5	3·4	5·7	8·9	11·9	14·1	12·6	13·2	10·9	6·5	7·4
36—Woodstock	32·5	6	16·6	3·0	5·4	8·9	11·9	13·7	11·9	12·5	9·6	6·3	7·1
37—Stratford	36·7	5·3	17·3	3·2	5·8	9·3	11·5	13·1	12	12·5	10·4	6·4	7·7
38—London	32·1	6·7	19	3·4	5·6	8·9	11·3	13·2	11·9	12·5	10·1	5·9	7
39—St. Thomas	36·1	5·3–6·7	19·9	3·7	5·8	9·3	11·4	13·4	12·2	12·4	11	6·1	7·3
40—Chatham	33·5	5·3	18·4	3·5	5·1	8·9	11·1	13·4	11·7	12·1	9	5·1	6·4
41—Windsor	35·8	5·3–6·7	17·3	3·5	5	8·9	10·9	12·6	11·6	11·9	10·5	5·5	6·1
42—Sarnia	37·8	6	18·3	3·3	5·9	9·3	10·5	13·8	12·9	13·7	11·6	6·6	7·6
43—Owen Sound	35·7	6c	16·5	3·2	5·6	9·5	9·9	13·3	12·7	13·5	10·8	6·3	7·3
44—North Bay	36·7	6–6·7	16·5	3·9	6·3	9·7	12·5	14·5	12·7	13·8	11·5	6·7	8·5
45—Sudbury	33·2	6·7	16·3	3·8	6·2	9·1	10·1	13·3	12·2	13·6	10·8	6	8·3
46—Cobalt	34	6·7	16	3·9	5·7	9·7	11	15	12·6	15	11·7	5·7	7·6
47—Timmins	33·2	6·7	18·1	3·7	5·9	9·7	11	14	12·7	13·2	11·9	5·9	7·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	33·6	6·7	16	3·6	5·8	9·4	11·6	14·3	12	13·7	12·5	7·6	7·2
49—Port Arthur	34·4	6–6·7	.....	3·6	5·6	9·4	10·6	12·8	11·5	11·6	10·1	6·2	7·6
50—Fort William	34·5	6–6·7	15·5	3·6	5·3	9	10·9	12·9	11·6	11·9	11·3	6·2	7·4
Manitoba (average)	**33·4**	**7·0**	**17·9**	**3·5**	**5·8**	**9·1**	**11·3**	**14·9**	**12·9**	**13·1**	**10·6**	**6·9**	**6·9**
51—Winnipeg	33·3	6·4–8	16·8	3·4	5·7	8·9	11·3	14·5	12·5	12·8	10·8	6·8	7
52—Brandon	33·5	6·4–7·1	19	3·6	5·9	9·2	11·3	15·2	13·2	13·3	10·3	7	6·8
Saskatchewan (average)	**33·6**	**6·9**	**22·0**	**3·5**	**5·8**	**8·9**	**11·2**	**15·0**	**13·2**	**13·2**	**10·5**	**6·7**	**6·5**
53—Regina	33·7	6·4–7·2	20·4	3·4	6·3	8·8	11·1	14·9	12·9	12·9	11·4	6·7	6
54—Prince Albert	33	6·4	22·3	3·5	5·6	8·9	10·9	15·3	13·5	13·8	10	7·2	6·5
55—Saskatoon	33·5	7·2	22·8	3·6	5·4	8·9	12·3	15	13·6	13·4	10·9	6·6	7·3
56—Moose Jaw	34·3	7·2	22·3	3·4	5·9	9·1	10·6	14·9	12·9	12·6	9·6	6·1	6·2
Alberta (average)	**35·0**	**7·8**	**22·5**	**3·5**	**5·8**	**8·9**	**12·1**	**14·6**	**12·7**	**13·2**	**10·9**	**6·9**	**6·8**
57—Medicine Hat	36·4	8	23·6	3·5	5·6	8·9	12·7	14·9	12·8	13·1	10	6·5	6·4
58—Drumheller	34·9	7·1–8	22·5	3·6	6·3	9·3	12·5	14·8	13·1	14·1	10·7	7·1	7·7
59—Edmonton	33·4	7·2–8	21·4	3·5	5·8	8·7	11·5	14·3	12·5	12·7	11·5	7·2	6·7
60—Calgary	34·7	8	22	3·4	5·3	8·9	12·1	14·4	12·3	13·3	12·7	7	6·9
61—Lethbridge	35·4	8	23·2	3·6	.....	8·8	11·7	14·6	12·7	12·6	9·8	6·7	6·1
British Columbia (average)	**35·5**	**9·0**	**23·6**	**3·8**	**6·1**	**9·2**	**11·4**	**14·3**	**13·0**	**13·4**	**11·5**	**8·1**	**6·2**
62—Fernie	34·9	8 c	23·7	3·7	.....	9	12	14·3	13	13·3	12·4	8·3	5·4
63—Nelson	34	9	24	3·7	.....	8·8	12·3	.....	13·9	13·9	10·5	9·5	.....
64—Trail	34·8	9	22·9	3·7	6	9·3	11·9	14·1	13	14·2	11·9	8·3	7·5
65—New Westminster	33·7	9–9·6	23·1	3·8	6	8·9	10·7	13·9	12·7	12·7	11·5	7	5·7
66—Vancouver	34·5	9–9·6	22·7	3·6	5·9	9	10·5	13·5	12·3	12·6	11·3	6·9	5·3
67—Victoria	35·2	9	23·3	3·9	6·7	9·2	11·6	14·1	12·2	12·9	11·3	8	7·8
68—Nanaimo	40·1	9	24·1	3·8	6	9·6	11·4	14·5	12·6	13·2	10·6	8	5·5
69—Prince Rupert	37·1	9–10	25	4·1	.....	10	10·4	15·8	13·9	14·2	12·1	8·7	6·1

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in many cities.
c. Grocers' quotations. d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags, 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.
† Ontario and east, 32 oz. jar; Manitoba and west, 4 pound tin.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1942

Potatoes (d)		Apples												
Per 75 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seedless, per 16 oz. package	Currants, in bulk, per lb.	Bananas, medium size, per lb.	Oranges, medium size, per dozen	Lemons, medium size, per doz.	Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar†	Peaches, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar†	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
2·038	**60·5**	.....	**15·5**	**12·6**	**17·2**	**15·1**	**15·2**	**35·1**	**36·4**	†	**16·1**	†	**59·9**	
2·144	**47·1**	.....	**14·8**	**13·8**	**16·8**	**14·9**	.....	**41·3**	**43·2**	**37·2**	**16·4**	**34·6**	**66·6**	
2·350	50·3	.....	17	12·8	14·8	.....	.....	42·1	49·8	36·3	16·2	34·9	66·1	1
2·200	46·4	.....	15	15·5	16·6	15	.....	41·4	41·3	37·7	16·3	34·3	62·9	2
2·285	49·1	.....	.....	13·9	17·8	14·7	.....	39·9	42·5	37·3	15·8	34·3	71·1	3
2·271	50·5	.....	12·5	13·3	18·1	.....	.....	42·5	39·2	36·4	16·8	34·6	68·3	4
1·717	40	.....	.....	.....	16·4	15	.....	41·8	46·3	37·8	15·5	34·5	64·1	5
2·042	46	.....	.....	13·6	16·8	14·7	.....	40	40	37·4	17·8	35	67·2	6
1·574	**38·8**	.....	**15·0**	**13·9**	**17·7**	**15·3**	.....	**43·3**	**55·2**	**37·7**	**17·3**	**34·2**	**63·6**	7
2·075	**44·9**	.....	**15·5**	**13·0**	**16·3**	**14·5**	**18·0**	**40·4**	**40·9**	**37·2**	**15·9**	**35·1**	**63·9**	
2·191	47·5	.....	13	13·3	16·9	15	18	40	40·9	38·1	16·7	36·5	64	8
2·319	48·5	.....	18	12·5	15·4	13·7	18·1	41·1	40·2	37·8	15·4	33·9	61·1	9
2·079	46·1	.....	.....	12·7	16·2	14·8	17·9	40·5	43·6	36·7	15·8	34·5	63	10
1·710	37·3	.....	.....	13·4	16·7	.....	.....	39·8	38·8	36·2	15·8	35·6	67·3	11
2·361	**57·6**	.....	**17·5**	**13·1**	**17·7**	**14·8**	**15·0**	**34·9**	**35·4**	**35·7**	**15·9**	**33·7**	**59·7**	
2·014	47·4	.....	.....	13·7	18·4	15·3	14·9	36	36·9	35·2	16·5	33·9	61·7	12
2·690	58·8	.....	.....	12·9	16·9	14·7	14·9	34·2	35·5	36·3	16·7	32·7	61·3	13
2·393	58·3	.....	18	13·5	18·1	14·8	14·6	34·7	35·8	35·9	16·2	33·8	59·3	14
2·602	63·6	.....	.....	12·7	16·2	13·9	16	37·8	38·4	36·7	15·2	35·7	59·3	15
2·641	65·1	.....	.....	13·4	19·3	14·7	15·4	37·2	36·5	35·9	15·1	32·7	59·1	16
2·386	58·2	.....	.....	13·3	18·3	14·8	15	36·4	35·7	35·4	16·1	32·6	61·7	17
1·471	44·9	.....	.....	13	18	14·8	.....	34·1	38·4	34·5	16·3	36·2	59·6	18
2·460	61·1	.....	17	12·7	17·8	14·1	15·2	33·4	30·2	34·2	15·2	32·6	57·4	19
2·596	60·6	.....	.....	13	16·3	16·5	14·2	30·3	30·9	37·2	15·8	33	57·5	20
2·178	**67·4**	.....	**15·5**	**12·6**	**17·0**	**15·4**	**14·4**	**34·8**	**35·1**	**35·9**	**15·6**	**31·8**	**58·1**	
2·375	70·5	.....	.....	12·1	16·3	16·2	14·6	31·3	31·9	36·6	15·8	32·6	59·1	21
.....	72·5	.....	.....	12·2	17·5	14·6	.....	35·2	37·1	37·3	15·3	31·6	61·2	22
.....	71·9	.....	15	12·9	16·7	14·9	15	34·5	34·4	36·1	15·6	30·9	58·3	23
.....	63·9	.....	.....	12·4	15·4	14·5	.....	34·7	35·4	34·9	15·2	31	57·7	24
.....	74·5	.....	.....	12·4	18	14·8	.....	32·8	36·3	36·3	16·1	30·8	57·2	25
.....	72·7	.....	.....	13	17·2	15	.....	35·2	36·2	35·7	15·3	30·1	58·5	26
.....	63·6	.....	.....	11·9	16·7	14·9	14·7	34·3	33·5	35·7	15·3	32·1	57·4	27
.....	73·7	.....	.....	11·2	16·6	14·6	14·3	34·2	32·2	33·8	14·7	29·5	55·4	28
.....	74·2	.....	.....	11·8	17·6	15·5	13·9	36·1	35·6	35·8	15·1	32·3	54·3	29
.....	69·5	.....	.....	13·1	16·1	15·1	14·7	33·4	33·8	35·6	14·8	31·5	56·9	30
.....	71·5	.....	.....	12·9	16·9	14·3	13·8	36·4	34·5	34·3	14·7	30·5	55·8	31
1·883	67·2	.....	.....	13·3	18	14·9	13·7	37·2	34·1	34·1	15·1	30·8	57·5	32
.....	71·3	.....	.....	13·9	17·5	14·9	14·7	35·7	37·1	33·9	14·8	30·1	56·2	33
1·757	61·7	.....	.....	13·3	16·4	14·8	13·9	33·3	32·8	35·4	15	30·2	56·8	34
1·686	59·1	.....	.....	13·6	16·4	15·3	13·9	34	35	33·9	15·1	31·5	57·8	35
2·300	61·1	.....	.....	12·6	16	15	13·9	35·7	34	37·7	15·3	29·9	57·4	36
.....	66·9	.....	.....	12	16·7	14·7	13·6	34·3	34·8	35·9	16·1	31·9	58	37
2·500	65·4	.....	.....	12·3	16·5	14·7	15·3	36·3	33·5	35·1	15·5	31·1	57·6	38
2·700	72·8	.....	.....	13·4	17·1	15·3	14·6	39	37·6	35·2	15·9	32·3	58·3	39
2·700	65·6	.....	.....	12·6	17·7	14·8	13·6	35·1	31·1	33·5	15·3	30·9	56·9	40
.....	65·2	.....	.....	11·9	16·3	15·5	12·6	29·7	29·3	34·3	15·4	30·7	57·4	41
.....	69·3	.....	.....	12·5	17	15·5	14·1	37·8	32·6	37·3	15·9	32·8	59	42
.....	75	.....	.....	12·5	17·2	15·3	15	33·7	36·8	35·1	15·9	31·9	58·5	43
.....	60·3	.....	.....	13·3	17·5	17·1	15·3	34·2	37·1	37·5	16·8	34·8	62·1	44
.....	68·9	.....	.....	11·8	16·1	17·7	14·3	32·4	38·1	37·8	15·4	33·3	61	45
.....	66·3	.....	17	14	.....	16·3	.....	40	38·7	37·7	19	35·3	60·7	46
2·650	69·6	.....	15	12·3	17·9	17·7	15·8	34·2	35·9	37·5	16·6	34·3	62	47
.....	66·3	.....	18	13·1	15·6	15·6	13·8	32·6	35·8	36·9	15·4	30·2	59·6	48
1·693	50·7	.....	12·5	12·1	18	17·8	14·8	36·5	39·5	39·6	14·9	34·6	55·3	49
1·710	59·5	.....	.....	11·9	18·8	15·8	15·3	34·9	38·2	37·7	15·2	33·5	58·8	50
1·142	**32·5**	.....	**15·0**	**13·1**	**17·2**	**15·7**	**15·1**	**34·5**	**35·4**	**71·0**	**16·3**	**56·7**	**58·0**	
1·340	41·4	.....	.....	12·6	18·6	15·2	15·1	33·6	33·9	70·4	15·5	55·3	56·8	51
·944	23·5	.....	15	13·6	15·7	16·1	15·1	35·4	36·8	71·5	17	58	59·1	52
1·327	**43·8**	.....	**15·3**	**13·0**	**16·0**	**15·7**	**15·3**	**31·9**	**34·1**	**70·7**	**17·3**	**57·1**	**61·6**	
1·223	36·7	.....	.....	13·6	17·2	15	15·5	32·2	31·3	70	16·7	58	61·9	53
.....	34	.....	16	12·6	16·9	16·7	15·4	32·5	36·5	72·7	18·7	58·7	63·8	54
1·632	56·7	.....	14·6	13·5	15·5	15·4	14·6	31·7	33·1	69·9	16·9	55·9	61·8	55
1·125	47·9	.....	.....	12·2	14·5	15·5	15·5	31·2	35·4	70·2	16·7	55·8	59	56
1·630	**69·4**	.....	**15·3**	**12·7**	**18·3**	**15·0**	**16·7**	**31·0**	**34·4**	**68·0**	**17·5**	**55·3**	**60·4**	
.....	75	.....	.....	12·4	18·1	15·5	16·7	31·3	34·1	66·8	17	56	59·8	57
2·092	59·5	.....	.....	12·8	18·7	15	18·4	33·3	37·2	68·9	18·3	58·1	64·1	58
1·168	63·6	.....	15	12·8	18	14·9	16·7	31·1	32·8	66·4	17·1	53·1	58·5	59
.....	75	.....	16	12	19·3	14·5	16·7	31·7	37·1	67·9	16·6	53·5	59·3	60
.....	73·8	.....	15	13·5	17·5	15	15	27·5	30·7	70·2	18·3	56	60·2	61
.....	**69·9**	.....	**15·0**	**12·1**	**18·0**	**14·4**	**16·2**	**32·6**	**35·7**	**67·0**	**16·7**	**54·0**	**58·6**	
.....	60	.....	.....	13·2	17·7	15·6	18	32·3	35·5	68	18·3	60	64·5	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	37·5	39·2	68·7	18·4	57·6	64	63
.....	70·2	.....	.....	12·8	18·9	14·8	17	31·8	37·9	69·4	18·7	58·6	59	64
.....	75	.....	.....	12·2	17·5	13·7	15	30·8	32·5	64·9	15	49·7	55·7	65
.....	73·7	.....	.....	10·9	17·1	13·4	14·6	30	30	63·3	15·3	49·1	52·1	66
.....	75	.....	.....	11·7	18·6	13·5	15·1	31·9	35·2	64·2	15·2	51·7	53·7	67
.....	71·8	.....	15	12·7	17·8	14·2	16·6	31·5	35	68·6	15·9	51·9	56·2	68
.....	63·7	.....	.....	11·3	18·7	15	17·3	34·9	40	69	16·9	53·7	63·6	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per lb.	Cocoa, pure unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, in bulk, per qt.	Salt, fine, table, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, per ½ lb. bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton	Bituminous coal, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	$
Dominion (average)	**8·6**	**8·4**	**48·0**	**84·8**	**18·9**	**16·5**	**4·3**	**12·9**	**5·6**	**16·569b**	**10·612**
Nova Scotia (average)	**8·4**	**8·2**	**56·8**	**84·9**	**19·1**	**12·0**	**4·7**	**13·0**	**5·9**	.....	**9·258**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·4	53·9	83·3	19·4	10	3·8	12·8	5·8	.....	7.37– 7·72s
2—New Glasgow	8·2	8·2	56·2	85·4	20·7	10	4·6	13·5	6	.....	7·05– 7·30s
3—Amherst	8·3	8·1	57·6	85	16·9	.....	5	12·5	5·9	.....	10·50
4—Halifax	8·6	8·3	57·4	85·9	21·1	16	4·9	13·8	5·7	.....	9·22–11·42
5—Windsor	8·2	8·1	59	85	17·3	.....	4	12·2	5·9	.....	.....
6—Truro	8·4	7·9	56·4	84·5	18·9	.....	5·6	13·1	5·8	.....	10·50–11·00
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**8·7**	**8·2**	**60·7**	**84·4**	**18·4**	**15·0**	**4·2**	**13·1**	**5·9**	**17·900**	**9·90–10·40**
New Brunswick (average)	**8·7**	**8·5**	**56·5**	**84·7**	**18·7**	**10·0**	**4·2**	**12·6**	**5·6**	**18·500**	**11·114**
8—Moncton	9	8·7	59·7	85	19·8	10	4·5	13·3	5·9	.....	10·47–10·97g
9—Saint John	8·4	8·2	50·3	85	17·7	10	4·4	12·5	5·5	18·50	12·25–13·00
10—Fredericton	8·4	8·3	57·4	83·9	17·7	.....	4·1	12·6	5·8	.....	10·72–11·50
11—Bathurst	8·8	8·6	58·7	85	19·5	.....	3·8	12	5·3	.....	10·00
Quebec (average)	**8·1**	**7·8**	**46·8**	**87·4**	**20·1**	**15·5**	**4·2**	**11·9**	**5·6**	**16·369***	**9·926***
*12—Quebec	8·1	7·9	47·2	89·4	20·5	15	4·1	12·8	5·7	16·00	10·50
*13—Three Rivers	8·5	8	47·8	89·1	21·3	.....	4·4	12·3	6	16·00	8·50– 8·75
*14—Sherbrooke	8	8	43·4	86·5	19·5	15	4·5	11·7	5·7	17·00	11·00
*15—Sorel	7·9	7·7	49·1	87·2	18·3	.....	3·8	11	5·3	16·00–16·50	9·05
*16—St. Hyacinthe	8	7·8	44·5	86·3	20·1	.....	4·5	11·4	5·3	15·75	10·50
*17—St. Johns	7·9	7·7	41·4	88·1	19·3	.....	4·6	12·6	5·7	15·50	10·50
*18—Thetford Mines	8	7·6	52·1	85·1	20·9	15	4·3	12·3	5·8	18·50	.....
*19—Montreal	7·9	7·7	46·7	88·3	18·6	17	3·9	11·3	5·3	15·75	8·00– 8·50
*20—Hull	8·3	8	49	86·3	22·2	.....	4·1	11·6	5·5	16·40–16·75	11·00
Ontario (average)	**8·5**	**8·4**	**47·1**	**85·8**	**18·8**	**14·1**	**4·3**	**12·5**	**5·5**	**16·406**	**12·043**
21—Ottawa	8·3	8·1	46·9	84·2	17·7	.....	4·2	11·9	5·8	16·75	11·00
22—Brockville	8·2	8	44	84·4	20·7	.....	4·3	11·3	5·4	16·00	9·00
23—Kingston	8·1	7·9	48	84·1	18	.....	4·6	12·6	5·6	16·00	9·50
24—Belleville	8·6	8·3	48·3	84·7	17·6	12	4·5	12·3	5·8	16·00	10·00–13·00d
25—Peterborough	8·5	8·4	48·8	83·2	18·4	12	4·7	12·3	5·5	16·75	11·50–14·75d
26—Oshawa	8·7	8·4	52·9	86·1	19·1	12·5	4·3	12·5	5·9	16·00	9·50–14·00d
27—Orillia	8·3	8·2	47·7	86	19·5	.....	3·9	11·6	5·5	16·50	.....
28—Toronto	8·2	8	50	85·2	18·2	12	4·1	11·8	5·2	14·75	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	8·7	8·7	45·5	87·6	19·4	.....	4·1	12·8	5·5	14·50–14·75g	9·00–10·00g
30—St. Catharines	8·6	8·4	46·2	87·3	19·4	.....	4·3	12·3	5·7	15·75g	9.50–13·75d
31—Hamilton	8·1	8·1	45·2	87·2	18·7	10	4·5	11·7	5·2	15·50	10·50–13·00d
32—Brantford	8·3	8·3	50·5	87·9	18·5	13	4·3	11·9	5·4	16·00g	10·50–13·25d
33—Galt	8·7	8·5	48·7	86·9	20·1	12	4·1	12·3	5·5	16·00	11·50–13·00d
34—Guelph	8·3	8·4	46·1	85·4	18·1	.....	4·2	12·7	5·4	16·00	11·00–13·75d
35—Kitchener	8·3	8·4	43	87	19·2	.....	3·8	12·2	5·3	16·00–16·50	11·00–13·50d
36—Woodstock	8·6	8·4	48·5	85·7	18·1	.....	4·3	12·1	5·5	16·00	10·50–14·00d
37—Stratford	8·7	8·6	48·1	85·6	18·5	.....	4	13·1	5·8	16·00	11·50–13·00d
38—London	8·4	8·3	47·5	88·5	16·7	.....	4	11·9	5·5	16·50g	12·50–14·50d
39—St. Thomas	8·6	8·6	48·3	87·4	18·2	.....	4·3	12·7	6	16·00g	10·00–13·50d
40—Chatham	8·6	8·4	46·2	84·6	16·4	.....	3·9	12·3	5·1	16·00g	10·00–12·50g
41—Windsor	8·2	8·1	42·1	83·5	18·9	15	4	11·7	5·4	16·00g	10·50–13·00d
42—Sarnia	8·8	8·7	46·3	89	18·4	.....	4·7	12·9	5·9	16·50g	10·75–13·50d
43—Owen Sound	8·4	8·2	53·3	87·7	19·4	.....	4·7	12·6	5·5	16·50	10·00–12·00
44—North Bay	9	8·9	55	87·5	19·7	.....	4·7	14·1	5·5	17·25	13·00–15·00d
45—Sudbury	8·7	8·4	44	83·7	19·7	15	3·9	13·8	5·9	17·75	11·50–15·75d
46—Cobalt	8·9	8·9	45·6	85	16·7	.....	5	13·3	5·7	19·00	13·50
47—Timmins	8·8	8·7	43·1	86·3	20·8	18	4·8	13·7	5·5	19·50	12·50–17·00d
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·6	8·5	44·3	84·4	20·6	.....	4·2	13	5·3	17·00	10·50–13·00d
49—Port Arthur	8·2	8·1	43·9	83·1	18·7	20	4·5	13	5·3	16·50	11·75–14·75d
50—Fort William	8·4	8·4	43·8	84·4	20·1	18	4·6	12·2	5·2	16·80	11·75–14·75d
Manitoba (average)	**9·1**	**9·0**	**45·0**	**82·6**	**18·9**	**14·5**	**4·0**	**13·3**	**5·6**	**20·000**	**9·250**
51—Winnipeg	9·1	8·9	42·2	82·2	18·5	14	4·3	12·5	5·7	20·00	6·25–14·25h
52—Brandon	9·1	9	47·8	82·9	19·2	15	3·7	14·1	5·4	.....	5·50–11·00h
Saskatchewan (average)	**9·4**	**9·5**	**45·4**	**81·5**	**19·4**	**18·5**	**4·0**	**14·2**	**5·4**	.....	**8·675**
53—Regina	9·3	9·6	46·3	82	19·1	15	3·3	13·7	5·6	.....	5·50–13·00h
54—Prince Albert	9·7	9·5	42·4	81·7	20·3	.....	4·5	14·3	5·7	.....	9·00–10·00h
55—Saskatoon	9·4	9·5	47·5	82·4	19·5	20·6	3·9	13·8	5·1	.....	7·25– 9·60h
56—Moose Jaw	9·3	9·3	45·5	79·8	18·5	20	4·4	14·8	5·3	.....	5·40– 9·65h
Alberta (average)	**9·2**	**9·2**	**44·8**	**81·8**	**17·6**	**19·3**	**4·0**	**14·2**	**5·3**	.....	**5·313**
57—Medicine Hat	9·3	9·2	41·6	81·1	15·7	.....	3·4	14·1	5·2	g	g
58—Drumheller	9·1	9	44·5	83·1	17·5	23	4·5	15	5·6	.....	4·50–5·50 h
59—Edmonton	9·1	9	46·5	80·8	17·9	15	4·1	13·6	5·2	g	3·25– 5·00h
60—Calgary	9	9·1	45·4	82·7	17·5	20	4·3	13·6	5·3	g	6·75– 7·75h
61—Lethbridge	9·5	9·7	46·2	81·2	19·3	.....	3·9	14·8	5·3	g	4·75– 5·00h
British Columbia (average)	**8·6**	**8·5**	**44·6**	**82·3**	**19·0**	**23·4**	**4·8**	**13·7**	**5·6**	.....	**10·739**
62—Fernie	9	9·3	47·7	82·7	17·5	.....	4·6	14·3	5	.....	.....
63—Nelson	8·9	8·9	47·3	84·6	18·3	25	5·2	14·6	5·5	.....	9·75–11·50
64—Trail	8·7	8·8	43·2	82·4	19·4	25	5·8	14·3	5·3	.....	9·25–10·25
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·8	39·9	80·4	18·1	23	4·2	12·8	5·7	.....	10·50–12·00
66—Vancouver	7·9	8	41·9	79·2	19	18	4·5	12	5·4	.....	10·50–12·00
67—Victoria	8·9	8·3	45·8	82·3	20·2	25	4	12·7	5·7	.....	10·00–12·25
68—Nanaimo	8·6	8·1	46·3	83·7	19·4	28	5	13·7	5·5	.....	9·80
69—Prince Rupert	8·6	8·5	45	83	19·9	20	5	15	6·7	.....	10·75–13·00f

(b) For prices of Welsh coal see text. (c) Calculated price per cord from price quoted. (d) Including semi-bitu-
pied by workingmen; rent for 4 and 5 roomed houses, modern $25-$35 per month, semi-modern, $10-$15. (s) Delivered from
province of Quebec a provincial sales tax of 2 per cent and in the cities of Montreal and Quebec an additional municipal tax of

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1942

Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	cents	cents	$	$	
13·464	**11·202**	**13·515**	**8·208**	**9·613**	**8·258**	**28·4**	**9·8**	**25·667**	**18·835**	
10·625	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·500**	**6·333**	**6·167**	**30·0**	**10·0**	**21·417**	**15·417**	
8·50– 9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30	10·2	18·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	1
9·70	5·00	5·00	4·00	4·00	6·00c	30	10·4	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	15·00–20·00	10·00–17·00	3
12·50	8·00– 9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00– 8·00	7·00– 9·00	5·00– 6·00	30	10	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
11·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
12·700	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**7·500c**	**20·0**	**9·8**	**19·00–25·00**	**12·00–16·00**	7
13·138	**8·500**	**10·750**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**9·000**	**29·3**	**9·8**	**24·125**	**17·375**	
12·05g	8·00g	9·00–10·00g	6·00g	7·00g	g	31	9·8	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	8
13·50	9·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	8·00–10·00c	27·5	9·7	18·00–27·00	16·00–20·00	9
13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	23·00	16·00	11
13·667*	**12·610***	**13·764***	**8·750***	**9·943***	**9·720***	**27·5**	**9·4**	**24·714**	**18·250**	
12·00	13·33c	13·33c	12·00c	12·00c	8·25c	26	9·5	23·00–33·00	.....	12
14·25	8·00	12·00c	6·00	10·00c	8·00	.....	9·6	23·00–31·00	17·00–23·00	13
14·75	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	28	9·6	23·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	14
13·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·2	.....	.....	15
13·00–13·50	14·00	15·35	10·00	11·35	11·35	.....	8·9	18·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	16
13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·5	.....	.....	17
15·50	.....	12·00c	.....	9·00c	.....	29	9·4	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
12·50–13·00	17·33c	18·67c	10·00	11·00	11·00–13·00c	27	9·3	24·00–34·00	20·00–23·00	19
14·00	11·00–13·00	12·00–14·00	6·00– 7·00	7·00– 7·50	.....	.....	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
14·270	**12·364**	**14·770**	**9·575**	**11·285**	**10·050**	**26·4**	**9·6**	**27·306**	**20·269**	
14·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	7·00– 8·00	.....	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	21
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	18·00–26·00	15·00–18·00	22
14·00	12·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	13·00c	25	9·5	25·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	23
13·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	11·00	25	9·4	18·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	24
15·00–15·50	11·00	12·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	22	9·5	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
.....	16·00	17·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	20	9·4	25·00–32·50	15·00–22·50	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	20·00–28·00	16·00–22·00	27
13·75	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	9·2	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	28
13·00–13·50g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	29
13·50g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	25	9·7	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	30
13·00	16·50–18·50	17·00–19·00	13·00	13·50	.....	25	9·4	28·00–36·00	17·00–28·00	31
14·00g	g	13·00–15·00	g	9·00–10·00	g	28	9·4	23·00–33·00	18·00–25·00	32
.....	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	.....	25	9·5	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·1	24·00–30·00	18·00–24·00	34
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·5	22·00–35·00	18·00–24·00	35
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	20·00–28·00	16·00–20·00	36
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	21·00–27·00	15·00–21·00	37
14·00–14·50g	g	18·00g	g	16·00g	g	25	9·6	27·00–37·00	22·00–27·00	38
15·00g	g	16·00–18·00g	g	11·00–14·00g	8·00–12·00g	25	9·7	24·00–32·00	20·00–24·00	39
14·00g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·4	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	40
14·00–15·50g	g	18·00c	g	14·00c	7·00–10·00c	25	9·4	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
14·50g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·3	21·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	43
15·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	.....	.....	44
15·50–16·50	.....	15·75–16·50c	.....	10·50c	10·50c	30	9·8	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	30	10	.....	.....	46
.....	11·00	12·00	8·75	9·75	.....	35	9·6	p	p	47
12·00	9·00	12·75	.....	.....	11·00	26	9·6	22·00–32·00	16·00–22·00	48
15·50	10·50	11·75	8·00	9·25	.....	30	9·9	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	49
15·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30	9·8	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	50
14·625	.....	.....	**8·275**	**9·125**	**8·313**	**31·5**	**9·9**	**26·750**	**19·500**	
14·00–15·00	.....	.....	7·00–10·50	8·00–11·50	8–50– 9·75	35	9·9	26·00–37·00	18·00–26·00	51
12·50–17·00	.....	.....	7·80	8·50	7·50	28	9·9	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
.....	.....	.....	**7·250**	**9·250**	**10·000**	**28·5**	**10·0**	**27·875**	**20·000**	
.....	.....	.....	8·00– 9·50	9·00–10·50	10·00	27	10	28·00–37·00	20·00–28·00	53
.....	.....	.....	5·00– 5·50	6·50– 7·00	.....	30	10·1	20·00–29·00	15·00–21·00	54
.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	7·00–11·00	.....	29	10	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	11·00–12·00c	.....	28	9·8	25·00–30·00	17·00–20·00	56
.....	.....	.....	**5·000**	**6·000**	**4·250**	**27·8**	**10·3**	**26·125**	**18·625**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	10·3	22·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·50	30	10·6	r	r	58
g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30	10·1	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	59
g	g	g	g	g	g	26	10·1	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
g	g	g	g	g	4·00g	25	10·2	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	61
10·750	.....	.....	**9·031**	**8·536**	**5·063**	**34·2**	**10·6**	**23·313**	**17·688**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	16·00	14·00	62
10·50	.....	.....	8·00– 9·00	9·50–10·25	.....	40	10·7	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
.....	.....	.....	8·50– 9·75	9·50–11·25	.....	40	10·6	27·00–32·00v	22·00–25·00v	64
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·00	30	9·9	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·00	30	10	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
11·00	.....	.....	7·50	9·00	7·50	30	10·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	4·75	.....	10·3	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
.....	.....	.....	11·00	12·00	.....	35	11	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

minous. (f) Higher price is for coal in sacks. (g) Natural gas used extensively. (r) Few six-roomed houses occupied. mines. (v) Workingmen's houses are mostly of four and five rooms; modern, $24-$28, semi-modern, $20-$24. * In the 2 per cent are not included in the prices of fuel.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	July 1926	July 1929	July 1930	July 1933	July 1937	July 1939	July 1940	July 1941	June 1942	July 1942
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	100·1	97·2	85·3	70·5	87·6	72·6	82·6	91·1	95·8	96·1
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	100·8	96·9	78·5	69·7	95·5	59·8	71·3	78·5	84·4	86·0
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	99·1	108·5	93·5	59·4	78·9	71·2	77·2	93·4	102·3	101·1
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	100·1	91·5	80·8	70·6	74·6	66·4	84·0	92·5	92·0	91·9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·6	93·9	87·6	62·6	78·0	77·0	89·9	96·5	101·8	101·5
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·5	93·8	90·8	85·5	103·9	97·1	103·2	111·6	115·3	115·3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	100·0	98·5	75·8	69·9	85·9	68·6	76·9	78·2	78·4	78·4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·1	93·4	90·4	82·9	87·0	84·4	90·3	96·3	99·9	100·0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·4	95·8	92·8	81·1	81·7	77·8	89·4	100·0	102·2	102·2
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	99·3	94·7	87·7	72·2	81·2	73·4	83·7	92·0	96·0	96·6
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	98·9	99·7	90·5	67·7	84·4	71·4	79·3	91·6	98·7	100·2
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	99·5	91·3	85·9	75·2	79·1	74·8	86·7	92·3	94·2	94·2
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·3	98·8	101·3	100·6	81·5	69·2	90·3	66·6	77·7	84·5	88·7	88·0
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	96·8	94·9	91·2	84·8	94·3	94·9	102·3	106·7	110·4	110·4
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	101·8	101·3	80·4	67·5	89·8	63·4	75·0	82·6	86·3	85·5
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·0	98·9	89·5	80·8	95·7	88·5	95·3	109·0	114·2	113·8
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	102·2	101·8	78·4	65·2	88·8	59·2	71·6	77·4	81·6	80·7
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	100·2	94·8	76·4	68·7	89·0	58·0	69·3	77·5	81·3	82·2
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·3	104·4	89·6	61·0	78·7	71·5	79·1	92·5	97·9	97·2
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	100·8	107·6	79·8	60·1	92·5	62·6	64·4	71·7	81·5	81·1
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·5	103·3	93·3	61·7	71·3	66·4	77·2	92·1	113·2	111·4
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·5	93·8	87·3	62·8	77·7	76·7	89·7	96·1	101·3	101·0
IVl Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·8	93·3	87·4	80·5	89·7	84·0	91·2	96·2	98·6	98·7
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	99·8	101·6	80·0	62·9	88·3	63·1	74·9	82·4	90·5	90·4
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	99·7	93·1	85·8	72·4	82·3	72·8	80·7	90·2	91·6	91·9

† The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—Monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

and salaried workers with earnings between $450 and $2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was $1,453.90 divided as follows: food (31·3 per cent), $443; shelter (19·1 per cent), $269.50; fuel and light (6·4 per cent), $90.50; clothing, (11·7 per cent), $165.80; home furnishings (8·9 per cent), $125.70; miscellaneous (22·6 per cent), $319.40.

The last named group includes health (4·3 per cent), $60.80; personal care (1·7 per cent), $23.90; transportation (5·6 per cent), $79.30; recreation (5·8 per cent), $82.10; life insurance (5·2 per cent), $73.30. Other expenditure not directly represented in the index was $40.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of retail prices of commodities included in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services. The figures at certain dates since August, 1939, are: August, 1939, 100·0; September, 100·0; October, 103·8; November, 104·3; December, 104·3; January, 1940, 104·2; February, 104·3; March, 105·5; April, 105·5; May, 105·3; June, 105·3; July, 106·4; August, 105·8; September, 107·9; October, 108·4; November, 109·7; December, 110·0; January, 1941, 110·4; February, 110·1; March, 110·2; April, 110·7; May, 110·9; June, 112·7; July, 114·9; August, 117·7; September, 119·4; October, 120·1; November, 121·4; December, 120·6; January, 1942, 119·9; February, 120·3; March, 120·6; April, 120·6; May, 120·9; June, 121·8; July, 123·9.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of the cost-of-living and wholesale prices since the beginning of the present war compared with the trend in the period of 1914-1922.

Wholesale Prices

The index number of wholesale prices calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices during 1926 as 100 was 96·1 for July as compared with 95·8 for June; 93·8 for October, 1941; 91·1 for July, 1941; 82·6 for July, 1940; and 72·3 for August, 1939. Most of the increase during

the month was recorded in the vegetable products group the index of which advanced about two per cent while animal products group declined slightly more than one per cent. Other group changes in the chief component materials classification were of minor character. The increase in the general index between August, 1939, and July, 1942, was 32·9 per cent. Canadian farm products advanced 38·8 per cent in this same period, consumers' goods 32·9 per cent and producers' goods 31·9 per cent. The increase in the general index between July, 1914, and June, 1917, was 84·3 per cent.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-six staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except the following, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers; milk, bread, shoulder of veal, leg roast of pork, unsliced bacon, dairy butter, evaporated apples, vinegar and coal oil. Information as to the prices of the foregoing, with the exception of milk and bread, is obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The prices of milk, bread, fuel and the rates for rent are obtained by the Bureau of Statistics and by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

By Order in Council P.C. 8965, dated November 21, 1941 (Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1462), the price ceiling established by P.C. 8527 (Labour Gazette, November, 1941, page 1371) was extended to rentals charged for all real property, the order to be administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Under authority conferred by Order in Council P.C. 5003 (Labour Gazette, October 1940, page 995) the Board from time to time had fixed maximum rentals for housing accommodation in certain of the cities in the list on page 748. In these cities the maximum rentals already fixed continue unchanged, based in some cases on those in effect on January 2, 1940, and in the others on those in effect on January 2, 1941. The former are Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Thetford Mines, Kingston, Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria; the latter are Truro, Moncton, Brockville, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. In all other cases the maximum rental for any housing accommodation is the rental which was in effect on October 11, 1941. Provision is made under the orders of the Board for variation of the maximum rentals for any accommodation under certain special circumstances affecting the acommodation.

Retail Prices

Retail prices of beef and lamb again averaged considerably higher and smaller increases were recorded for other meats also. Under an order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in May provision was made for seasonal adjustments in the wholesale and retail ceiling prices of beef replacing the maximum prices established during the basic period in the autumn of 1941 when grass-fed cattle were being marketed. Provision was made under the order for reducing the maximum prices commencing in July. Sirloin steak advanced in the average from 36·8 cents per pound at the beginning of June to 39·6 at July 1. The price in May was 34·7 cents per pound and in July, 1939, 28·3 cents. The average price of lamb was 39·3 cents per pound at July 1, 34·5 cents at June 1, and 33·2 cents at the beginning of May. Fresh loin of pork advanced from an average of 33·6 cents per pound in June to 34 cents in July. Bacon was again fractionally higher.

The price of fresh eggs averaged 37·4 cents per dozen at the beginning of July as compared with 35·4 cents at the beginning of June and 31·5 cents for July, 1941. Supplies of fresh eggs were reported to be declining while demand was firm possibly due to the higher prices for meats. Storage stocks at July 1, were reported to be about the same as at June 1 but were more than 60 per cent greater than at July 1, 1941. Creamery butter at 39 cents per pound was slightly lower than for the preceding month as compared with 35·9 cents for July, 1941. Production for the first six months of the year was about 6 per cent lower than for the corresponding period in 1941. Cheese prices again averaged lower

at 34·8 cents per pound as compared with 35·3 cents at June 1, 35·9 cents at May 1, and 36·5 cents at April 1. Production of cheese for the first half of 1942 was 65 per cent greater than for the similar period in 1941. A substantial seasonal increase in the price of potatoes was recorded with the marketing of the new crop. The price for 15 pounds averaged 60·5 cents at July 1, as compared with 29·5 cents at the beginning of July, 1941. Bananas at 15·2 cents per pound were 1 cent per pound higher than for the previous month. The price at the beginning of the year was 11·1 cents per pound.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of July, 1942, Halifax $18.50; Charlottetown $17.90; Saint John $18.50; Quebec $16.50; Three Rivers $17.25; Sherbrooke $18.75; St. Hyacinthe $17.50; Montreal $17.75; Kingston $18.50; Belleville $18.50; Oshawa $18; St. Catharines $18. It is understood that for cities west of Montreal the prices are for the balance of stocks on hand.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost-of-living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources, the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 159·8 for June, a decrease of 0·6 per cent for the month, and the first decrease since the outbreak of war. Food prices were 1·3 per cent lower than the May level due chiefly to a 4 per cent fall in cereals prices. Industrial materials were 0·1 per cent lower, with no important change.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 156·6 at the end of May, an increase of 1·4 per cent for the month. Foodstuffs were 0·7 per cent higher and industrial materials 1·7 per cent chiefly due to higher prices for changed import prices of hides, leather and timber.

COST-OF-LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 199 at June 1, a decline of half of one per cent for the month. This was due entirely to lower food prices (also half of one per cent). The price of milk at June 1 was lower than at May 1, in many areas.

Newfoundland

COST-OF-LIVING.—The index number of the Department of Health and Welfare, on the base October 1, 1938=100, was 141·0 at July 4, an increase of 3·1 per cent for the month, due to substantial increases in food and in fuel and light prices.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 98·6 for June, a decrease of 0·2 per cent for the month. Of the ten main groups, two showed advances, four declines, and four were unchanged, but in all cases the change amounted to less than one per cent.

COST-OF-LIVING.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number, on the base 1935-1939=100, was 116·4 at June 15, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month. An increase of 1·3 per cent in food prices was partly counteracted by slight declines in clothing and rent.

The index number of the Department of Labor and Industries, Massachusetts, of the cost-of-living in Massachusetts, on the base 1935-1939=100, was 116·5 for July, which is about 1¼ per cent over the June level. Food prices rose 1·8 per cent due to higher prices for beef, lamb, fish, eggs, butter and potatoes. The fuel and light group was 12·25 per cent higher due to an increase of two cents a gallon for range and fuel oils.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1942

DURING the second quarter of 1942 there were 322 fatal industrial accidents, including deaths from industrial diseases reported by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as compared with 308 fatal accidents in the second quarter of 1941. Of the 322 fatalities in the period under review, 109 occurred in April, 110 in May and 103 in June. Fatal accidents during each year are recorded by quarterly periods in the issues of the Labour Gazette for May, August and November of that year, and in February of the following year.

The supplementary lists of accidents not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contain 19 fatalities for the first quarter of 1942, and 6 fatalities for 1941.

In this series of reports it is customary to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Information concerning accidents was received from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada, certain other official sources, as well as from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and newspaper reports.

Classified by groups of industries, the fatalities occurring during the second quarter of 1942 were as follows:—Agriculture, 27; Logging, 37; Fishing and Trapping, 5; Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying, 54; Manufacturing, 55; Construction, 50; Electric Light and Power, 4; Transportation and Public Utilities, 61; Trade, 13; Service, 16.

Of the mining accidents, 37 were in "metalliferous mining", 14 in "coal mining", one in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.", and two in "structural materials".

Of the accidents in manufacturing, three were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco", three in "animal foods", one in "textiles and clothing", two in "leather, fur and products", nine in "saw and planing mill products", one in "wood products", three in "pulp, paper and paper products", 23 in "iron, steel and products", one in "non-ferrous metal products", one in "non-metallic mineral products", and eight in "chemical and allied products".

In construction there were 25 fatalities in "buildings and structures", one in "railway", eight in "shipbuilding", seven in "highway and bridge", and nine in "miscellaneous".

In transportation and public utilities there were 25 fatalities in "steam railways", one in "street and electric railways", 21 in "water transportation", one in "air transportation", eight in "local and highway transportation", one in "storage", three in "telegraphs and telephones", and one in "express".

There were six fatalities in "wholesale", and seven in "retail" trade.

Of the fatalities in service, nine were in "public administration", two in "custom and repair", three in "personal, domestic and business", and two in "professional".

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows: On April 22, six workmen lost their lives following an explosion in a mixing room of a chemical plant for manufacturing pyrotechnic stores, near Waterloo, Quebec.

On May 6, a labourer and a farmer engaged in logging were drowned from a launch in Lac St. Jean, Quebec. Two log drivers were drowned when a boat capsized near Quyon, Quebec, on May 29. Another two loggers fell into a river and were drowned when a jetty broke while floating logs, near Comeau, Quebec, on June 20.

Two fishermen were drowned while hauling lobster traps, off Dominion, N.S., on May 24.

Two miners were killed by a fall of rock, on May 4, near Timmins, Ontario. Another two miners lost their lives when trapped in a rock burst, at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, on May 30. Three miners died when buried in a cave-in following a premature dynamite blast in a chromite mine, near Richmond, Quebec, on June 12. A cave-in at Coal Creek, B.C., on April 9, resulted in the deaths of two coal miners.

Two iron plant workers died from burns in an explosion in a grinding shed, at Beauharnois, Quebec, on May 15. Two munitions plant workers were killed in an explosion in a detonator proof plant, at St. Paul L'Ermite, Quebec, on June 29.

A carpentry foreman and two labourers lost their lives when buried in an excavation under a cave-in of clay, at Sarnia, Ontario, on April 3.

A tractor operator and a helper were killed when crushed under a tractor when it went over an embankment, near Peace River, Alberta, on April 3. Another tractor operator and a machine operator lost their lives when

crushed under a tractor when it skidded, at Edmonton, Alberta, on April 7.

Two train crew members were killed in a collision of two freight trains, near Monk, Quebec, on April 3. A bridge engineer and a fireman lost their lives following a train collision, near Avola, B.C., on May 28.

Two labourers died when overcome by poisonous gas fumes while working in a sanitary pumping station, at Winnipeg, Man., on April 24.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first quarter of 1942 has been compiled which contains 19 fatalities of which three were in logging, one in fishing and trapping, one in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, seven in manufacturing, three in construction, two in transportation and public utilities and two in service. Three of these accidents occurred in January, three in February and 13 in March.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1941 has been made. This includes six fatalities of which two were in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, three in manufacturing, and one in transportation and public utilities. One of these accidents occurred in February, one in April, two in October and two in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1942 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
B.—Working machines	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	....	....	....	1	5	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	10
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	1	....	....	7	17	6	3	2	....	....	5	....	41
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	....	....	....	1	7	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	14
F.—Falling objects	2	14	....	20	4	8	....	2	....	....	....	....	50
G.—Handling of objects	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
H.—Tools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc	9	10	3	7	3	9	1	39	8	....	2	....	91
J.—Animals	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	8
K.—Falls of persons	7	10	1	6	7	16	....	12	2	....	6	....	67
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)	1	....	1	10	8	5	....	2	1	....	2	....	30
Totals	27	37	5	54	55	50	4	61	13	....	16	....	322

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of July showed a further upward movement, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 13,100 firms (each employing a minimum of 15 persons) in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The staffs of these firms aggregated 1,759,065 workers, or 40,183 more than they had employed at June 1. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), stood at 175·7, compared with 171·7 in the preceding month, and 157·4 at July 1 of last summer, when a larger advance had been made. The latest index is the maximum in this record of more than twenty-one years.

On the whole, the advance at July 1, 1942, exceeded the average gain between June 1 and July 1 in the experience of preceding years of the record; accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index also rose, standing at 172·4, compared with 171·7 at June 1.

At July 1 in recent years, the crude indexes (1926=100) have been as follows: 1942, 175·7; 1941, 157·4; 1940, 124·7; 1939, 115·8; 1938, 113·5; 1937, 119·1 and 1936, 104·6.

Accompanying the increase in the number of persons in recorded employment was a further gain in the reported weekly payrolls. These totalled $50,224,523 at July 1, as compared with weekly salaries and wages of $48,477,375 paid on or about June 1 by the same establishments. The per capita average earnings of the 1,759,065 employees reported in the eight leading industrial groups at July 1 were $28.55; in the last report, the average was $28.20 (revised). A comparison of the trends of employment and payrolls in the last twelve months shows an increase of 11·6 per cent in the index of employment, and a gain of 25·1 per cent in recorded weekly payrolls at July 1, 1942, as compared with July 1, 1941.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of August, 1942, the percentage of unemployment among trade union members stood at 1·8 in contrast with percentages of 2·5 in July and 3·5 at the beginning of August, 1941. The percentage for August was based on returns compiled from 2,225 local labour organizations with a combined membership of 372,985 persons.

Report of the Employment and Claims Offices.—Reports received by the Unemployment Insurance Commission from Employment and Claims offices during the month of July, 1942, showed favourable gains in business transacted, when compared with that of the preceding month and also that of the corresponding period a year ago, this computation being based on the average number of placements recorded daily. Manufacturing and construction were mainly responsible for the increase registered under the first comparison and manufacturing under the second, all industrial divisions showing increased placements over the previous month, but services, agriculture, logging and transportation recording losses from July last year, which partly off-set the gains reported in other groups. Vacancies in July, 1942, numbered 92,719, applications 111,269 and placements in regular and casual employment 54,049.

Prices and the Cost of Living.—The official index of the cost of living calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices in the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 117·7 at the beginning of August as compared with 117·9 at the beginning of July; 113·7 for August, 1941; 105·9 for August, 1940; and 100·8 for August, 1939. The slight decline at the beginning of August, 1942, was due mainly to lower prices for beef and potatoes. The index was 16·8 per cent higher at August 1 than for August, 1939, the last pre-war month, as compared with an increase of 34·3 per cent between July, 1914, and July, 1917, the equal period during the last war.

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In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number on the base of 1926 as 100 was 95·6 for August as compared with 96·1 for July; 91·8 for August, 1941; 82·7 for August, 1940; and 72·3 for August, 1939. The increase between August, 1939, and July, 1942, was 32·2 per cent and between August, 1939, and July, 1917, was 84·2 per cent.

Since the introduction of price control last autumn, the cost of living has risen only about one-eighth as much as during the comparable period of the last war, the index at the beginning of August being only 2·2 points higher than at October 1, 1941, the approximate basic date for price control, while during the corresponding period of the last war the index rose 18·2 points. The slight increase in the cost of living since the introduction of price control was due mainly to advances in the food group, in fact more than three-quarters of the increase was due to advances in the prices of three farm products, namely, beef, potatoes and

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1942			1941		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
Employment Index (1)		**175·7**	**171·7**	**160·6**	**157·4**	**152·9**
Unemployment percentage (trade union members) (3)	1·8	2·5	2·4	3·5	4·1	4·6
Prices, wholesale, Index (1)	**95·6**	**96·1**	**95·8**	**91·8**	**91·1**	**90·0**
Cost of living index (2)	**117·7**	**117·9**	**116·7**	**113·7**	**111·9**	**110·5**
Retail sales unadjusted index (2)		137·2	154·5	134·1	122·4	133·9
Retail sales adjusted index (6) (2)		150·1	150·9	146·5	134·9	134·3
Wholesale sales (2)		154·2	167·5	156·6	147·1	140·6
Common stocks index (2)	†61·7	62·4	62·8	67·8	67·5	64·0
Preferred stocks index (2)		95·7	96·5	100·0	98·5	96·8
Bond yields, Dominion, index (2)	†99·3	98·7	98·8	101·2	101·5	101·9
Physical Volume of Business Index (6) (2)		**135·0**	**133·7**	**141·5**	**138·0**	**137·1**
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (2)		143·8	142·3	156·1	149·2	150·4
Mineral production (2)		143·2	124·5	140·9	146·3	125·6
Manufacturing (2)		146·8	144·3	163·7	153·6	143·5
Construction (2)		118·8	159·6	145·0	130·7	286·8
Electric power (2)		145·8	146·6	126·1	130·8	123·3
DISTRIBUTION (2)		119·2	118·4	114·9	117·6	112·9
Trade employment (2)			116·0	122·0	121·2	121·8
Carloadings (2)		148·1	141·4	128·0	139·6	133·9
PRODUCERS' GOODS (2)		171·0	166·7	163·7	160·5	159·9
CONSUMERS' GOODS (2)		100·1	101·8	121·5	118·0	114·8
Bank debits to individual accounts $		3,704,132,691	3,767,042,291	3,149,790,606	3,241,706,647	4,240,629,925
Bank notes in circulation (8) $			507,066,232		391,966,782	384,219,083
Bank deposits in savings $		1,653,596,566	1,598,136,326	1,522,186,431	1,488,737,875	1,466,936,129
Bank loans, commercial, etc. $		1,016,658,023	1,049,170,065	1,152,996,270	1,177,430,527	1,191,085,437
Railway—						
Car loadings, revenue freight cars (9)	259,822	264,564	266,384	257,598	252,327	255,867
Canadian National Railways, revenues $	34,419,000	33,133,000	31,789,000	25,809,000	25,655,000	25,642,000
Operating expenses $			21,255,962	18,196,786	18,179,223	16,373,067
Canadian Pacific Railway, traffic earnings $		21,926,008	21,244,666	19,990,000	19,359,000	18,496,265
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $		18,657,557	17,070,301	16,843,505	16,164,034	14,427,966
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles			4,806,795,000	4,323,275,000	4,256,647,000	4,380,510,000
Building permits $		8,341,741	10,427,675	12,849,441	12,905,287	11,693,494
Contracts awarded (10) $	31,771,200	32,093,400	46,756,200	36,123,900	31,954,800	85,747,500
Mineral production—						
Pig iron tons		172,153	167,961	105,795	114,245	125,790
Steel ingots and castings tons		256,560	254,163	202,746	220,994	209,622
Ferro-alloys tons		16,718	14,664	16,251	17,599	16,463
Gold ounces			425,067	467,224	456,650	453,987
Coal tons		1,474,462	1,367,563	1,356,917	1,214,319	1,179,576
Timber scaled in British Columbia bd. ft.		245,869,370	298,037,401	322,543,027	244,098,271	355,229,396
Flour production bbls.		1,590,219	1,335,177	1,852,139	2,116,896	2,117,976
Footwear production pairs			2,891,123	2,965,637	2,883,741	2,781,325
Output of central electric stations k.w.h.		2,965,655,000	3,043,200,000	2,640,084,000	2,661,145,000	2,560,060,000
Sales of insurance $		44,259,000	43,357,000	29,135,000	32,199,000	33,319,000
Newsprint production tons		241,180	242,760	293,100	293,480	273,700

* Many of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† Week ended August 27, 1942.

(1) Base, 1926=100. (2) Base, 1935–1939=100. (3) Figures are for the end of the preceding month.

(6) Adjusted, where necessary for seasonal variation. (8) Notes in the hands of the public.

(9) Figures for four weeks ended August 29, 1942, and corresponding previous periods.

(10) MacLean's Building Review.

lamb. The prices of each of these have declined recently and further declines are expected to occur. The difference in the movement of the index of wholesale prices during the two periods is even more marked than that of the cost of living. Between October, 1941, and August, 1942, the index rose from 93·8 to 95·6 or only about one-sixteenth of the percentage increase between October, 1916, and August, 1917, when the index rose from 90·4 to 119·7.

Business Statistics.—The latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 994. The index of the physical volume of business which reflects activity in mining, manufacturing, construction and the output of electric power as well as in the distribution of goods was slightly higher in July than in the preceding month and slightly lower than for July, 1941. The average for the first seven months of 1942 was about four per cent above that for the similar period in 1941. Of the principal groups represented in the index mineral production and manufacturing recorded advance in July as compared with the previous month but both were lower than in July, 1941. Construction showed marked decline in both comparisons. The output of electric power while slightly lower than in the preceding month was about 12 per cent higher than in July, 1941, and about 30 per cent greater than for August, 1939.

The index of employment for July was at the highest point recorded and was 11·6 per cent higher than at the same date last year and about 50 per cent higher than at the outbreak of war. In addition to these increases, about half a million now have been enrolled in the various armed services. The movement of workers into manufacturing continued, the increase for this group being 81·7 per cent since the outbreak of war.

Cumulative figures for the first seven months of 1942 as compared with the similar period of 1941 show coal production to be 14 per cent greater, cheese production 50·8 per cent greater, pig iron 57·5 per cent, steel 35·1 per cent and footwear production 6·3 per cent greater. Grain marketings declined 23·5 per cent in the same comparison, live stock marketings 2 per cent, flour production 2·9 per cent, creamery butter production 3·7 per cent, and contracts awarded 32·5 per cent. Retail sales averaged about 17 per cent greater for the first six months of 1942 than for the similar period in 1941.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for August, 1942, was 59, involving 21,795 workers and causing time loss of 53,535 man working days, as compared with 73 disputes for July, affecting 22,672 workers with time loss of 54,402 days. While the number of strikes was lower, the number of workers and the time loss showed only minor decreases as there were several disputes involving comparatively large numbers of workers with a corresponding time loss. These were coal miners at Blairmore, Coleman and Bellevue, Alta., coal miners at Nanaimo, B.C., shoe factory workers in both Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., steel mill workers at Longue Point, P.Q., and shipyard workers at Sorel, P.Q. During August, 1941, there were 35 strikes, involving 13,314 workers with a time loss of 33,569 days.

Of the 59 disputes during August of this year 52 were terminated during the month. Five resulted in favour of the workers, six were compromise settlements, 11 were in favour of the employer and 30 were indefinite in result. Seven disputes, involving 394 workers, were unterminated at the end of the month. The majority of these were terminated shortly after the first of September with little time loss.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Fifteen applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month of August. Three boards were established, one board was reconvened and the constitution of a board established in July was completed. One application, which did not meet the requirements of the statute, was rejected. Fifteen disputes were referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners for investigation and nine reports were received from Commissioners. Four disputes were recorded as settled.

Full particulars with regard to recent proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be found in the section beginning on page 1003.

Decisions of National War Labour Board

Of the 278 cases in which Findings and Directions have been delivered by the National War Labour Board to August 28, 1942, 142 had to do with wage increases, 32 with cost-of-living bonuses and 104 were miscellaneous. Of the wage cases 133 were granted in full or in part and 9 were refused. Of the cost-of-living bonus cases, 31 were granted and 1 was refused. Of the miscellaneous cases, 91 were granted and 13 were refused.

Applications received up to August 28, 1942	362
Decisions pending	47
Closed as not requiring a decision	29
Sent to regional boards	8
Applications dealt with	278
	362
Received from:—	
Employers	198
Employees	46
Jointly	34
	278
Granted in full or in part	255
Refused	23
	278

"Equal pay for equal work"

In view of the shortage of man-power in the present emergency, it has come to the attention of the National War Labour Board that some employers desire to utilize the services of women, youths and less capable men to do work formerly done by experienced men.

Accordingly, the National War Labour Board has issued a memorandum for the guidance of Regional Boards which indicates the manner in which such less experienced help could be engaged without disturbing the employer's wage structure within the provisions of the Wartime Wages Control Order.

It is provided that occupational classifications for beginners and learners (regardless of sex and their wage rates) may be authorized by a Regional War Labour Board to enable the employer to give training to women, youths and less experienced men to fit them for more skilled work and for up-grading as skill is acquired.

The result will be that women and junior employees who are doing skilled work will be entitled to rates of pay comparable with the pay of skilled employees receiving the higher wage rates.

The employers' scale of basic wage rates for experienced help remains unchanged.

In effect, the application of this memorandum recognizes the practical application of the principle of equal pay for equal work.

The National War Labour Board has in course of preparation its Bulletin No. 3, dealing with matters of interpretation concerning P.C. 5963 in which this question is further detailed.

Labour Day message of Minister of Labour

Marking Labour Day, 1942, the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, issued the following statement:

"I take particular pleasure in extending this greeting on Labour Day, 1942.

"The term 'Labour' to me means a great body of men and women forming a brotherhood of common interest, eager to attain the goal of a better life. That indeed is true in times of peace, and it is more true in this time of world-embracing war. For in Canada as in the Motherland, in the United States, and throughout our Commonwealth, there is no more inspiring example than the unity of the working people in the contribution they are making towards the ultimate victory.

"Our men, drawn from factory and field, are serving in the armed forces to-day, gladly shouldering the dangerous tasks which may mean the supreme sacrifice. Here at home a tremendously expanded army of workers crowd the munitions plants, the shipyards, and the farms doing the all-essential job of producing the means of fighting the war.

"It has been a source of happiness to me to watch how the workers have met the greatest test that has come to our country. Linked to the genius of the inventor and management, labour has turned Canada into an arsenal for democracy.

"I do not need to seek an explanation of this example—this wholehearted war service of our labouring men and women. We know that the enemy seeks to destroy our free way of life; to break down the citadel of human rights which labour has helped to erect over a long period of difficult years. We know that Hitler has destroyed the free trade unions of Germany; that in all Axis countries the workers have reverted to the ancient level of servants to the master's will. As there is no hope for them if Hitler wins, there also is no hope for our workers if we lose this war.

"Life may not have been easy for our workers in past years; in fact, I know it has been hard for many; but life has been free and freedom is the most precious asset in a democracy. So it is to preserve this asset which Hitler would write off on the balance sheet of a world of hate, greed and tyranny that we serve to-day in our different ways.

"Victory in this great war will not be the end for our workers. There must come a reconstruction of the world which will see adequate recognition of their contribution; a raising of the economic standard that will recognize the indispensable partnership of labour.

"After almost three years of this war, what other message can I give, 'Keep at your tasks; do better and better; think of your fellow workers in the navy, the army and the air force, ready to lay down their lives that our country shall be free. They depend on you to give them the tools of war. You are doing that and I know you will carry on until victory has been achieved.'

"It is not going to be an easy victory. It will not come soon. The years ahead will demand greater sacrifices in longer hours of work, heavy taxes, and in doing without many things which we were accustomed to in happier days. But these sacrifices, as we all know, are small in relation to what is at stake.

"I know there have been some irritations in our industrial life since the war began. In this Labour Day message, therefore, I appeal to both management and the workers—to the leaders of the workers, to pledge themselves for uninterrupted production of the materials of war. No difference is so great that there should be silence in the plane factory, in the shipyard, in the gun plant, idle workers outside the gates. Management should recognize in greater measure the legitimate aspirations of labour and should stand ready at all times to confer with employees and work out mutually satisfactory agreements in conditions of employment. Whatever high degree of efficiency management thinks has been attained we must organize for still greater output. There is no interruption of the solemn duty of the brave young men who watch from the deck of a destroyer, stand by a battery on the British coast, or fly in the skies.

"If there are grievances and maladjustments arising out of the very intensity of our effort, the machinery is available for remedial action. Wilful stoppage of production would mean failing those who are willing to die for us.

"Let us make victory secure so we can rebuild a better world; so that mankind may have the more abundant life. Only in such a future is there any peace or security possible for any of us or our children.

"When the victory is ours, Labour will take a greater place, I am sure, in making this a better and happier world. I would leave a thought with you contained in words of William Ellery Channing in his essay on War:

'Labour is discovered to be the great conqueror, enriching and building up nations more surely than the proudest battles.'

"We all must unite to realize this hope of labour when peace returns."

Minister of Labour on responsibility in regard to absenteeism

In meeting the problem of absenteeism as it affects war production, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, emphasized in a press statement that employers had an urgent responsibility in eliminating all causes of irritation which lead to absenteeism and to provide their employees with every reasonable facility for maintaining an intensified effort.

In this connection the Minister commended the action of the John Inglis Company, Toronto, a large plant employing several thousand women as well as men. "This plant," stated the Minister, "was experiencing a turnover and absentee problem. On its own initiative it took steps to counteract this trouble.

"During the past six weeks a Welfare Supervisor and a Recreation Supervisor have been engaged. Arrangements have been made with local agencies for certain facilities such as swimming pools and gymnasia to be made available to plant workers, the cost to be borne by the plant and made available to workers at a nominal club fee of 15 cents a week. Plans are also under way to take over a roller skating rink which will be converted into a recreation club."

"Remember," declared the Minister, "that absence makes the war last longer, and therefore everyone must concentrate on eliminating this problem."

Labour Day Messages of Canadian Labour leaders

The necessity of constantly improving the war effort is reflected in the Labour Day Messages of Canadian Labour leaders, and a desire of workers to assume a more prominent part in making the war effort more effective.

Mr. J. A. D'Aoust, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada declared in part: "There is only one way that the war machines of Nazism and Fascism can possibly be defeated and that is by bigger and better machines, and the workers in this country and our fellow workers in the countries allied with us are the only ones who can build and operate them. This is by far the most important job we have to do—compared with it all other grievances become slight irritations to be speedily forgotten. We must expect and should readily make sacrifices, if necessary, to accomplish the tremendous amount of work that has to be done. But while we are doing these things we must do them as free men and women . . . . We must insist on labour representation on all boards both administrative and advisory. Labour must be recognized as a full partner in this war effort and we must see that we get these things, so that we can go forward in an all-out production war effort, fighting and working for the freedom we cherish as a free people must."

Mr. A. R. Mosher, President of the Canadian Congress of Labour stated: "The primary concern of the people of Canada at the present time is the war effort; there is a general impression that it is not as effective as it should be, and that impression is shared

by the organized workers. Apart from any other factors in the situation, the lack of organization among large groups of workers in various industries is undoubtedly detrimental to maximum production, for the workers will work better under conditions which they have helped to determine through their union representatives than if those conditions are determined solely by the employer. . . .

"In every industrialized nation, the organization of the workers has proved to be beneficial to the public as well as to the workers themselves. . . . In Canada, however, the workers are still waiting for the adoption of a satisfactory Labour policy, and for the establishment of industrial councils and labour-management co-operation plans which have proved so valuable both in Great Britain and the United States."

Mr. Alfred Charpentier, President of the Confederation of Catholic Workers, declared that never had labour been so much to the fore; never had so many people been employed in the country, in both military and civilian occupations. He hoped that governments would learn from the war that workers deserve in time of peace as in war the right to earn a living.

In his Labour Day Message the Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour, Mr. W. T. Burford, declared: "The willingness of Canadian workers to do their utmost in the struggle cannot be doubted. They have proved their mettle. They know what is at stake: that defeat means slavery and the end of all that makes life worth living." He also said that the nation's peril was exploited unwittingly by all who refuse to give up, for the duration, any of their peacetime rights. "One of those rights," he said, "is to drive hard bargains in a sellers' labour market. Transcending that right at all times and superseding it in war time is the right of the community to the service of every citizen for its survival."

Appointment of V. C. MacDonald as Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, announced recently the appointment of Vincent C. MacDonald, B.A., LL.B., K.C., Dean of the Law School of Dalhousie University as Acting Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour. Dean MacDonald for some time has been serving as Controller of Loading Operations at the Port of Halifax. In this capacity he has been in charge of an ambitious project looking to the better organization of shiploading activities at that port, the main objective being the more rapid turn-around of ships.

Before assuming these duties, Mr. MacDonald was Arbitrator at the Port of Halifax for the Department of Labour. He has also served the Department in other capacities. In the summer of 1941 he was a member of the Royal Commission on Shipbuilding which was concerned with the stabilization of the wage rates of the various shipyards in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Mr. MacDonald's able performance of these various functions and the skill he displayed in the negotiations they involved have led to his present appointment.

Mr. MacDonald was graduated in law from Dalhousie University in 1920. He practised law in that city from 1920-26, serving as law clerk in the Nova Scotia Legislature 1923-25. He was Research Assistant to the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims, 1926 (Duncan Commission). He practised law in Toronto 1926-30 and while in that city was lecturer at Osgoode Hall School of Law. Dean MacDonald has been a member of the Council of Nova Scotia Barristers Society since 1934 and a member of the Conference of Commissioners for Uniformity of Legislation in Canada since the same date. He has been Editor of Dominion Law Reports 1929-34 and Advisor on Constitutional Law to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations 1930-40.

Mr. Mitchell stated that the Department of Labour was assuming new functions, related to the war effort and the post-war period. He felt that in Dean MacDonald the Department had secured a man who would ably assist in discharging these increased responsibilities.

Personnel administration courses repeated at Queen's University

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, announced recently that the Department of Labour is co-operating with various universities in repeating the courses in personnel management training which were made available this summer. Courses were given at Queen's, Toronto, McGill and the University of British Columbia. The first repeat course conducted by Queen's University, Kingston, will commence about October 13.

Mr. Mitchell said that the decision to repeat some or all of the courses had been made because, with expanding operations and the recruiting of large numbers of new workers, many of them women, companies are continuing to find it necessary to establish personnel departments, headed by persons with specialized training in personnel management.

Referring to the new course at Queen's, the Minister said that applicants nominated by companies with war contracts, or those who might be available for personnel work in war industries will be given preference. The course is not intended for persons seeking employment.

'No tuition or other fees will be charged. The Department of Labour will pay the necessary travelling expenses of all selected applicants who successfully complete the course", Mr. Mitchell said. Living or other allowances must be paid by the applicant or the firm sending him.

The courses require only four weeks full time study. The course at Queen's is divided into two periods of a fortnight each. Experienced personnel managers loaned by industry serve as instructors and draw upon their practical experience in meeting day to day personnel problems for the benefit of the group.

Applications and requests for information should be addressed to the Industrial Relations Section, Queen's University, Kingston.

Four universities have been conducting brief, practical, government sponsored courses in personnel administration since June and some two hundred selected representatives from war and other industries have been in attendance.

Revocation of appointment of H. B. Chase as Controller of National Steel Car Corporation

Reference was made in the September, 1941, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1035) to the appointment on August 13, 1941, of Mr. Howard B. Chase as Controller of the Hamilton plant of the National Steel Car Corporation. This appointment and the powers and authorities conferred upon the Controller have now been revoked by Order in Council P.C. 6855 of August 4, 1942.

As Controller of the Hamilton plant of the National Steel Car Corporation, he was given custody and control of the undertaking and was authorized in the name of the Company to manage and carry on the operations of the plant.

Mr. Chase replaced Mr. E. J. Brunning who had been appointed Controller of the plant in April, 1941, on the recommendation of the Minister of Munitions and Supply, as a result of disputes referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. These disputes led to a cessation of work by a substantial number of employees which seriously interrupted and impaired the production of munitions following the failure of the Company to comply with recommendations of an interim report of the Board made on April 10, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1941, pp. 493-94; 527-30; and page 538).

Collective bargaining legislation planned for Ontario

A Canadian Press report of September 2 carried the announcement of the Hon. Peter Heenan, Ontario Minister of Labour that at the next regular session of the Ontario Legislature, labour legislation "to provide for freedom of association and collective bargaining" would be introduced.

He said the Bill would be designed "so that workers can lawfully negotiate with their employers conditions under which they are working and means of settling grievances."

Premier Hepburn, commenting on the proposed legislation, said it would be similar to a type now in force in Nova Scotia.

The Nova Scotia Trade Union Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1937, page 860) made it lawful for employees to bargain collectively with their employer or employers, and to conduct such bargaining through a trade union and through the duly chosen officers or representatives of such trade union.

It was also declared unlawful for an employer in Nova Scotia to seek to restrain an employee from joining a trade union, or for an employer to make it a condition of employment that the employee refrain from exercising his rights under the Act.

The Nova Scotia Act provides penalties for employers who offend against the Act. Mr. Hepburn spoke of making provision for penalties for both labour and industry in the proposed legislation in Ontario.

National minimum wage established in coal mines in Great Britain

The Government in Great Britain has accepted the recommendations of a Board of Investigation inquiring into wages and wage-fixing machinery in the coal-mining industry, providing for a national minimum wage of 83 shillings a week for all adult underground workers and 78 shillings a week for all adult surface workers.

The Board's recommendation for a flat-rate addition of 2 shillings 6 pence a shift to the wages of underground workers aged 18 years and over and surface workers aged 21 years and over, has also been accepted by the Government. In the case of younger workers additions are provided from 1 shilling 3 pence a shift at 14 years to 2 shillings 3 pence at 17 years for underground workers, and from 9 pence a shift at 14 years to 2 shillings 3 pence at 20 years for surface workers. All of these additions were to be made effective as from June 1, 1942.

The Government has also accepted in principle the recommendation of the Board as to remuneration for increased output which provides for additions to wages in accordance with a sliding scale for increases in output beyond a standard figure to be set for each pit on the basis of a plan set out in the report. It is estimated in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* that the cost of these additions and changes, other than the remuneration for increased output, will be approximately £23,500,000.

The Board of Investigation, which is under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Greene, O.B.E., is continuing its sittings on the second part of the inquiry, namely the examination of the existing machinery for determining wages in the industry.

Mobilization of woman-power in Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* in a recent issue, states that the Ministry of Labour and National Service have recently issued a leaflet dealing with the planning of part-time work for women, so as to enable those with domestic responsibilities to be brought more fully into the war effort.

After pointing out that organization and a good deal of extra trouble are necessary for starting part-time work on any considerable scale, the leaflet indicates how both employers and workers may facilitate the establishment of effective arrangements for part-time working, discusses real and imaginary difficulties and how they can be met, explains the advantages of schemes of part-time work, reviews the fields in which the part-time services of women may be and are being most effectively employed, and gives general indications of the arrangements according to which wages and hours of work are most usually regulated in the case of part-time shifts on factory work and other classes of work. Information is also given in the leaflet on the facilities for the recruitment of part-time workers which are provided by the Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, at any of which copies of the leaflet and such further information as may be desired may be obtained free of charge.

Juvenile training and entry into employment in Great Britain after the war

A memorandum was recently issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service on the post-war entry of juveniles into industry. The memorandum was prepared by the London Regional Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment of which Sir Max Bonn is chairman. The views expressed are not necessarily those of the Ministry. The interlocking interests of education and industry are emphasized and recommendations are made on both aspects of the problem.

On the educational side it is assumed that the school-leaving age will be raised to 15 or 16, compulsory day continuation classes will be set up for all those under 18 in employment and a common system of post-primary education, comprising various types of schools, will be established. In every type of school, training for life should be an integral part of the life and work of the school, but except in schools directly concerned with technical education no attempt should be made at training for specific jobs. Pupils should, however, be given some acquaintance with the elementary processes performed in factories and offices and the possibility of occupational guidance by qualified teachers should be considered. Day continuation schools, to be well established, should have the wholehearted support of the employers.

On the industrial side two points of view are outlined: (1) that young people should as soon as possible come to regard themselves as part of the adult labour force, and (2) that the adolescent period in industry is essentially an extension of the educational process. The memorandum suggests that these two views can be reconciled if the young worker is thought of from the broad standpoint of entry into employment, which is rightly conceived as a continuous process moving by degrees from school life into the sphere of youthful work and then into the wider world of adult labour.

Considerable improvement is needed in the services provided to young workers. The school medical service should be extended to all minors, welfare work should be more closely related to their needs and should cover home problems, adequate transport should be provided and studies should be made as to the optimum length of the working day.

It is urged that in the post-war period plans should be made to retain youths in school until adequate regulation of their movement into industry can be effected. It may be necessary in the transition period to give prior consideration to the older boys and girls trained for war industries. Lessons may be learned from experience with wartime legislation: the Essential Work Order, for example, may contain elements of permanent value, especially for juveniles.

U.S. War Labor Board declines to reduce north-south wage differential

The United States National War Labor Board declined to interfere with the wage differential existing between northern and southern textile mills when ruling on the application of 59 mills for wage increases. It declared:

"There is little merit, indeed, to the proposition to readjust the differential now, primarily in preparation for post-war competition, at the cost of increasing 80 per cent of the industry's employees who work in the South beyond that point which is now necessary to stabilize wages in that area. Such an approach would be in utter disregard of the responsibility of the Board to stabilize wage-rates in conformance with the national stabilization program."

In an earlier case the Board had consented to scale down the differential in the aluminum industry when granting wage increases to two southern plants at Alcoa, but it declared that complete elimination of the differential would have an undesirable disrupting effect at this time on the economy of the areas in which aluminum plants were located. (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1942, p. 258).

In the textile case the 28 northern and 11 southern mills organized by the Textile Workers Union had applied to the Board for a 20-cent wage increase for the southern mills and a 10-cent increase for the northern ones. The latter request was supported by 12 northern mills organized by the United Textile Workers and by 8 other northern mills. The northern mill owners supported the application for reduction of the wage differential which in February, 1942, amounted to $4.64 on average weekly earnings.

Ignoring the plea for reducing the differential, and the fact that cotton textile wages were substandard, averaging 51·5 cents an hour in April, 1942, compared with an average of 81·9 cents for all manufacturing, the Board granted a flat 7½ cent increase on wage rates in all 59 mills. Its object was solely to remove inequalities between the mills involved and other textile firms competing in the same labour market.

U.S. War Labor Board refuses maintenance of membership clause to union on strike

On August 27 the United States War Labor Board unanimously voted to deny a maintenance of membership clause to the Chemical Workers' Union (American Federation of Labor) which had called a strike in a Massachusetts plant in violation of a no-strike pledge. The strike was called on July 15 and ended on July 20 when the case was certified to the Board. The union was attempting to enforce a claim for a union shop and the check-off, but it stated that it would regard a maintenance clause as acceptable. This clause provides that existing members may not leave a trade union for the duration of the agreement. It was devised by the Board as a means of meeting the twin claims of employers that no worker should be compelled to join a trade union and of unions that they should be protected at a time when they have voluntarily surrendered some of their most important rights (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, p. 812).

The opinion of the Board, which was written by a public member, stated that:

"The granting of union security to this union must at least be postponed until such time as this union demonstrates that it has adopted a change of attitude in regard to the use of the strike weapon during the period of this war. . . The important point for all concerned to remember is that when labor agreed to forfeit its right to strike for the duration of the war the Government provided it with an orderly and impartial tribunal to settle its disputes with industry. So long as the National War Labor Board functions there is neither need nor justification for strikes."

Compulsory health insurance in Rhode Island

The first compulsory health insurance law in the United States was passed by Rhode Island on April 29. The law extends the principle of unemployment compensation to cases where the worker is unemployed due to sickness rather than to lack of work. It does not provide for medical care.

If a worker is unable to perform any service for wages due to his physical or mental condition and is not receiving unemployment benefits he is eligible for cash compensation for sickness. Benefits range from $6.75 to $18 a week, depending on the worker's earnings in the preceding calendar year. Compensation is paid out of a fund made up of contributions by workers and employers, interest and certain penalties paid under the law. The workers' contributions are one per cent of their wages up to $3,000 in any year.

The existing unemployment compensation board will administer the new law through the local public employment offices. Impartial referees are to be appointed to deal with disputed claims but appeals from their decisions may be made to the board which has power to require any claimant for benefits to submit to a reasonable examination by an expert to determine his physical or mental condition. Benefits will not be payable until after April 1, 1943.

Conference of Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security

A conference of the Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security was held on September 12-16 in Santiago under the auspices of the Chilean Government. (LABOUR GAZETTE July, 1942, page 759.) It brought together delegates of the central administrations

and institutions responsible for the execution of social security programs, including Government, employers' and workers' members of boards of management or officials belonging to the administrative, technical or medical staff of the insurance and welfare institutions. Invitations were also extended to chairmen and members of technical or advisory boards dealing with social security. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office was represented by a tripartite delegation.

As a preliminary step basic reports were issued on each of the questions on the agenda. Four of these, which were written by experts from various American countries, are available on application to the International Labour Office, 3840 University Street, Montreal. Their titles are: "Extension of Social Insurance Coverage to Agricultural Workers, to the Self-Employed and to Domestic Servants"; "Efficacy and Economy of Medical and Pharmaceutical Benefits in Health Insurance Plans"; "Formulating a Disability Insurance Program"; "Protection of People's Health Through Social Insurance". Two others, written by Chilean experts, were made available to the Conference delegates during the first week of September: "The Most Expedient Financial Systems, Having Regard to the Extent of Coverage, the Characteristics of the Insured Population and the Necessity of Continuity of Insurance Protection"; "Desirability of a Uniform System of Vital Statistics on an Etiological Basis." The International Labour Office has also published a 100-page study entitled "Approaches to Social Security" in which is surveyed the evolution of social insurance and assistance (Studies and Reports, Series M, No. 18).

The Inter-American Committee to promote Social Security resulted from a meeting of leading administrators and diplomatic representatives of American countries who had assembled in Lima in December, 1940, on the occasion of the opening of the Workers' Hospital built by the National Insurance Fund of Peru. At this meeting it was resolved that such a Committee should be established "to make possible a systematic and continuous exchange of information among the social security institutions of the American countries", and that it should operate in conjunction with the International Labour Office and "adopt the principles underlying the resolutions on social security approved by the Labour Conferences of the American Countries which are Members of the International Labour Organization."

The Conferences of American Countries referred to were held in Santiago in January, 1936, and in Havana in December, 1939. They were composed of government, employers' and workers' delegates. A program of compulsory social insurance was drawn up in which it was recommended that "each country should establish compulsory social insurance covering industrial accidents and occupational disease, sickness, maternity, old-age, invalidity, premature death and involuntary unemployment," and that such insurance "should apply to all employed persons, including agricultural workers as soon as the conditions prevailing in the rural areas of each country allow; also to persons working on their own account."

Regulating The Employment of Women in Michigan

Recognizing that the wartime employment of women calls for special regulation, the Commissioner of Labour for Michigan on June 17 issued a series of regulations supplementing the State's general prohibition that "no female shall be given any task disproportionate to her strength, nor shall she be employed in any place detrimental to her morals, her health, or her potential capacity for motherhood."

The regulations forbid the employment of women in processes using lead, benzene, carbon disulphide, mercury, arc welding and dry grinding wheels unless the ventilation and working conditions are approved by the Department of Labour and Industry. Women may not be required to lift weights in excess of 35 lbs. nor to carry more than 20 lbs. while ascending stairs, and shall not be permitted to do any type of overhead lifting or stacking. They may not work in any part of a foundry except core rooms.

No woman is to remain standing constantly and employers must provide seats for female employees. They must also furnish women's dressing rooms and first-aid stations with a cot.

Employers are forbidden to discriminate in the payment of wages between male and female workers engaged in the production of articles of like value whether they are paid on a piece work or time basis. This provision was incorporated in the Michigan Penal Code in 1931.

In addition, the Commission recommended that employers provide sanitary lunch rooms, grant 15 minute breaks in the middle of spells and insist on the wearing of proper safety clothing.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

IN the month of August fifteen applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour, as follows:—

1. From employees of the Canadian Marconi Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., members of the Montreal Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect approximately 1,400 employees directly and 400 indirectly. On August 18 Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., of Montreal, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

2. From employees of the Whitby Malleable Iron and Brass Company, Limited, Whitby, Ont., members of Local 2458, United Steelworkers of America. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect 88 employees directly. On August 11 Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute.

3. From employees of the Royal View Mine, Lethbridge, Alta., members of Local 7302, United Mine Workers of America. The dispute, which arose out of a request for provision for seniority rights and wage adjustments in the negotiation of a new collective agreement, was said to affect 24 employees directly. On August 18 Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Dominion Department of Labour, Vancouver, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

4. From employees of the Chester Mine, Lethbridge, Alta., members of Local 7751, United Mine Workers of America. The dispute, which arose out of a request for provision for seniority rights and wage adjustments in the negotiations of a new collective agreement, was said to affect 11 employees directly. On August 18 Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Dominion Department of Labour, Vancouver, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

5. From employees of the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, Limited, and the Vulcan Iron Works, Limited, all of Winnipeg, Man., members of Lodge 646, International Association of Machinists, Local 126, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America, Local 174, International Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America, and Local 565, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and collective agreements, was said to affect approximately 1,500 employees directly. On August 18 Mr. R. H. Hooper, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Winnipeg, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute.

6. From employees of J. Ford and Company, Limited, Portneuf Station, P.Q., members of the National Catholic Union of Paper Workers of Portneuf Station. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement providing for adjustments in wage rates, was said to affect approximately 155 employees directly.

7. From employees of Dominion Lime, Limited, Lime Ridge, P.Q., members of the National Catholic Union of Dominion Lime Employees. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement providing for adjustments in wage rates, was said to affect approximately 110 employees directly. On August 21 Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

8. From employees of the Taylor Electric Manufacturing Company, Limited, London, Ont., members of Local 517, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement providing for adjustments in wage rates, was said to affect approximately 100 employees directly. On August 27 Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, Commissioner Ainsborough was also authorized to investigate the dismissal, on August 26, of the president of the local union from the service of the employing company, allegedly on account of his union membership and activity.

9. From employees of the Canada Paper Company, Windsor Mills, P.Q., members of

the National Catholic Union of Canada Paper Company Employees. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement providing for adjustments in wage rates and improved working conditions, was said to affect between 800 and 900 employees directly.

10. From employees of Bruck Silk Mills, Limited, Cowansville, P.Q., members of the National Union of Silk Workers of Cowansville, affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect approximately 1,000 employees directly.

11. From employees of the Dominion Engineering Works, Limited, Longueuil, P.Q., members of the Metal Trades Council of Montreal and Vicinity. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect approximately 1,000 employees directly. On August 29 Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

12. From employees of Engineering Products of Canada, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., members of the Metal Trades Council of Montreal and Vicinity. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect approximately 1,000 employees directly.

13. From employees of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited, Saint John, N.B., members of Local 20, Sugar Refinery Workers' Union, affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The dispute, which arose out of a request for a new collective agreement, providing for the union shop, adjustments in wage rates, changes in hours of labour and improved working conditions, was said to affect approximately 245 employees directly.

14. From employees of the Dominion Paper Company, Kingsey Falls, P.Q., members of the National Catholic Union of Paper Workers of Kingsey Falls. The dispute, which arose out of a request for increased basic wage rates and the payment of war-time cost-of-living bonuses, was said to affect 63 employees directly. Inasmuch as the matters in dispute related to the remuneration of the employees concerned, the interested parties were advised that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation would not be established to deal with the dispute, and that, in accordance with the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 5963, these matters would have to be referred to the Quebec Regional War Labour Board for decision.

15. From employees of De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont., members of Local 112, United Automobile Workers of America. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect approximately 2,900 employees directly.

Boards Established

On August 6 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, and employees in its Longue Pointe Works, Montreal, P.Q., members of Local 2525, United Steelworkers of America. During the month of July Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, page 883). The Commissioner's report, received on August 6, indicated that he had been unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute and recommended the establishment of a board. The personnel of the board is as follows: Prof. J. C. Cameron, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members; Mr. R. L. Calder, K.C., Montreal, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. D. A. Paterson, also of Montreal, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

On August 7 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the R.C.A. Victor Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., and its employees, members of the Montreal Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Union. During the month of July Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, page 883). The Commissioner's report, received on August 7, indicated that he had been unable to effect a mutally satisfactory settlement of the dispute and recommended the establishment of a board. The personnel of the board is as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice M. B. Archibald, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Halifax, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members; Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. J. J. Perrault, Montreal, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

On August 24 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Chrysler Corporation of

Canada, Limited, Chatham, Ont., members of Local 127, United Automobile Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, page 884). On August 11 Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute. The Commissioner's report, received on August 24, indicated that he had been unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute and recommended the establishment of a board. Messrs. Drummond Wren, Toronto, and J. A. McNevin, K.C., Chatham, Ont., were appointed members of the board on the nomination of the employees and employer, respectively, and at the end of the month were conferring with a view to submitting a joint recommendation of a person to be appointed third member and chairman of the board.

Board Fully Constituted

The constitution of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in July to deal with the dispute between Brantford Coach and Body, Limited, Brantford, Ont., and employees in its Mohawk Street plant, members of Local 397, United Automobile Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, page 884), was completed during the month of August. The personnel of the board is as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice J. G. Gillanders, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. Drummond Wren, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., appointed on the nomination of the employer. All three reside in Toronto.

Board Reconvened

On August 21 the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had dealt with a dispute between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, and employees in its Turcot Works, Montreal, P.Q., members of Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, pages 885 and 886-890) was requested by the Minister of Labour to reconvene for the purpose of giving further consideration to the dispute. The employees concerned had submitted a brief to the Minister contending that the majority report of the board had not taken sufficient account of a number of important relevant facts.

Other Disputes Referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

On August 6, pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dismissal of an employee of De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, allegedly on account of his membership in and activity on behalf of Local 112, United Automobile Workers of America.

On August 11 Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Dominion Department of Labour, Vancouver, was authorized as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between West Coast Shipbuilders, Limited, Vancouver, and its employees, members of Local 1, Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of Canada, in connection with which an application had been received in May for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 660).

On August 11 Mr. J. S. McCullagh, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Ottawa, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between Algoma Ore Properties, Limited, Wa Wa, Ont., and its employees, members of Federal Labor Union 23159, American Federation of Labor, in connection with which an application had been received in July for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, page 884).

On August 14 Mr. H. R. Pettigrove, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Fredericton, N.B., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between Pictou Foundry and Machine Company, Limited, Pictou, N.S., and employees in its Shipbuilding Division, members of Local 565, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America, in connection with which an application had been received in June for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, page 761). The Commissioner's report, received on August 27, indicated that a dispute no longer existed and that the application had been withdrawn.

On August 15 Mr. H. R. Pettigrove, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Fredericton, N.B., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between Halifax Shipyards, Limited, Halifax, N.S., and its employees, members of Local 361, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America, and Lodge 1250, International Association of Machinists, in connection with which an application had been received in July for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation

and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, pages 883-884).

On August 18, pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dismissal of two employees of H. Walford, Limited, Montreal, allegedly on account of their membership in and activity on behalf of Local 21, International Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America. The Commissioner's report, received on August 27, indicated that the employing company had agreed to reinstate the dismissed employees.

Other Reports of Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

A report was received on August 3 from His Honour Judge I. M. Macdonell, Toronto, who had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between Dumart's, Limited, Kitchener, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 139, Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, page 762). The Commissioner's report indicated that no good purpose would be served by the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with the dispute. For the consideration of the interested parties, however, the Commissioner made certain recommendations with a view to the mutually satisfactory settlement of the matters at issue. These recommendations were communicated to the parties immediately.

A report was received on August 11 from Mr. J. S. McCullagh, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Ottawa, who had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between the Muir Bros. Dry Dock Company, Limited, Port Dalhousie, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 680, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, page 883). The Commissioner's report indicated that he had been successful in effecting a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute and that the application had been withdrawn. The collective agreement executed by the interested parties is summarized in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

A report was received on August 18 from Mr. J. P. Nicol, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, who had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, to investigate the dismissal of an employee of Midland Shipyards, Limited, Midland, Ont., allegedly on account of his membership in and activity on behalf of Local 365, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America. The Commissioner found that the employee in question had been dismissed because of the unsatisfactory manner in which he performed his work and not because of his union membership or activity.

A report was received on August 21 from Mr. James Leslie, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Manitoba Department of Labour, Winnipeg, who had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between the Western Packing Company of Canada, Limited, Winnipeg, and its employees, members of Packing Plant Employees' Federal Union 92, affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, page 514). The Commissioner's report indicated that he had been successful in effecting a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute. The collective agreement executed by the parties concerned is summarized in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

Other Settlement

During the month of August notification was received of the conclusion of collective agreements between the Rolland Paper Company, Limited, and its employees at St. Jerome and Mont Rolland, P.Q., members of Local 454 and 455, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and Local 106, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers. The dispute between these parties had been referred for investigation to Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, who was successful in arranging for direct negotiations between the parties (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, page 762). The clauses in the new agreements which affect the remuneration of the employees concerned have been approved by the Quebec Regional War Labour Board and the employees have withdrawn their application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The agreements are summarized in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

Supplementary Report of Board

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in 1941 to deal with a dispute between the Hamilton Uniform Cap Com-

pany, Hamilton, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 47, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1941, page 227-231) subsequently was reconvened to deal with matters still in dispute (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1941, page 876). The Board, in a report signed by Mr. E. A. Shaunessy, K.C., Petrolia, Ont., chairman, and Mr. Kevey Koskey, Hamilton, Ont., the member appointed on the nomination of the employer, has advised the Minister of Labour that a dispute no longer exists, inasmuch as few, if any, of the employees concerned are still members of the union. Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., Toronto, Ont., the member appointed on the nomination of the employees, did not join with his Colleagues in submitting the supplementary report, but Mr. Cohen has advised the Department of Labour that he does not consider it necessary to give the matter any further attention.

ROYAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDS CONTINUOUS OPERATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA SHIPYARDS

THE Royal Commission appointed on July 13, 1942 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, pp. 773-74) to inquire into the most effective methods to secure maximum production in the shipyards of British Columbia, has recommended to the Minister of Labour that this objective can be attained by the "continuous operation" plan.

The Royal Commission, which has conducted an exhaustive inquiry into the relative merits of the seven-day week and a six-day schedule of operations, was comprised of five members under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice S. E. Richards of the Court of Appeal of Manitoba. Two members of the Commission, Mr. Don Serviss, general-manager of North Vancouver Shipyards, and Mr. Hugh Lewis, general-manager of South Yard, Burrard Dry Dock, Vancouver, represented the employers; while representing the employees were Mr. Chris Pritchard, of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters and President of the Metal Trades Council, Vancouver, and Mr. A. A. McAuslane, vice-president of the Canadian Congress of Labour, Vancouver.

The report of the Commission is based upon a study of United States Pacific Coast Shipyards, where the continuous operation plan is in effect, and upon the production figures in Vancouver Shipyards which put the seven-day week plan into operation on April 27 last.

In the course of its investigation the Commission visited shipyards in the United States and was much impressed with the production figures being obtained under the seven days continuous operation program. Both management and men in the United States shipyards were enthusiastic supporters of the seven-day week plan.

Majority Report

The majority report, signed by the Chairman, Mr. Justice S. E. Richards and Messrs. Don Serviss and Hugh Lewis, states that the evidence of shipbuilders in British Columbia was practically unanimous in the view that the plan of continuous operation, in which the men work six days and have one day of rest in each week, but the plant, tools and equipment are operated on all seven days of the week, is the most effective way of securing maximum production.

PRODUCTION FIGURES CITED

In the opinion of the Commissioners who signed the report, the success and greater possibilities of the continuous operation plan are proven by the results obtained in two major Vancouver shipyards where the seven-day week has been in operation.

In one of these yards, the daily average of steel fabricated increased 41·2 per cent and of steel erected 19·3 per cent in the period April 20-July 18 under continuous operation over the average for April 1-26 when a 15½-shift week was in effect.

In the second yard, the weekly average of steel fabricated increased 56 per cent and of steel erected 47 per cent in the period June 1-30, when 21 shifts were operating, over the average for April 1-26, when 15½ shifts were operating. In this yard the average weekly quantity of steel welded and riveted increased 37 per cent during the period of continuous operation.

Commenting on these figures, the majority report states that they were remarkable in view of the fact that the continuous operation plan required employment of more men who in the main were unskilled and who, to some extent, diluted the average skill of the whole working force. The Commission points out that the small percentage drop in production per man hour in one yard is no doubt due to many unskilled men being necessarily employed and this figure would doubtless decrease as time went on. It was felt that this was relatively unimportant in view of the necessity of maximum production.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Following a series of meetings with shipyard operators and employees in the spring, at which the Minister of Labour was present, nine of the eleven unions representing British Columbia shipyard employees signed an agreement approving the continuous operation plan.

Subsequently, however, the remaining two unions declined to sign the agreement. All the unions involved then formed a Conference and sent a delegation to Ottawa in June, after which the Minister of Labour decided to appoint a Commission to inquire into the whole matter and to generally investigate facts which might be impeding production at West Coast shipyards.

One of the first acts of the Commission was to set up a special committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Norman Dobson, of Lloyds, who is at present attached to Wartime Merchant Shipping, Limited. This committee, which comprised representatives of shipyard managements and experienced workmen, made a thorough survey of the British Columbia shipyards and reported on technical matters which it considered would increase production.

The Commission stated in its report that it anticipated the recommendations of the committee would be of considerable help in removing minor impediments to production.

The technique of appointing a committee of experts representing employees and management to act under the instructions of a Commission is somewhat unique and in this case proved very effective. This procedure was recognized by both management and men as a very practical means of going about the removal of bottlenecks in individual yards.

UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

Included among the unanimous recommendations of the Commission is the appointment of a Labour Co-ordinator for each of the major British Columbia Shipyards to act as an intermediary and director of good relations between employers and employees; each co-ordinator to be selected by the labour unions having members in the yards and to be approved by the shipbuilder.

Other unanimous recommendations were:

Uniformity of wages in the same occupational classifications throughout the Vancouver yards.

The recommendation of the Technical Advisory Committee be enforced.

Skilled tradesmen to be supplied to fill up gangs.

Labour Management Production Committees to be installed.

Progressive reports to be made available to workers.

Training of Supervisory Staff to be put in hand.

Vocational Training for Workers recommended.

Welding fumes to be overcome.

Periodical medical examination.

Spray painting to be done on third shift.

Safety Committee to be appointed.

Housing accommodation for shipbuilders to be given priority.

Recreation facilities would bring improvement and reduce labour turnover.

Drying rooms for workmen's clothes.

Dressing rooms to be provided.

Shift ratios to be adjusted.

Castings to be bought locally when possible.

Yards to be kept informed of all tools and equipment that can be obtained as required.

The Majority Report on the continuous operation plan mentions that employees feel "genuinely and earnestly" that they have a grievance in the change of their day off from Sunday to a week-day, but expresses the hope that complete harmony will exist in the shipyards in which the workmen and the managements are performing such valuable war work, so vital at the present time.

Minority Reports

In minority reports, however, Messrs. C. W. Pritchard and A. McAuslane, representatives on the Commission of organized labour, disagreed with the majority finding and favoured a six-day week. Maximum production, Messrs. Pritchard and McAuslane contended, cannot be achieved until there is closer harmony between operators and men, which, they maintain, is not possible under a plan which calls for continuous operation, because shipyard employees have a grievance as a result of the necessity of changing their day off from Sundays to weekdays.

Mr. Pritchard contended that the evidence produced before the Commission proves conclusively that the seven-day plan does not work out satisfactorily and will not produce the practical results contemplated; as employees are dissatisfied with the staggered days and working conditions. Particularly are they out of harmony with the general prevailing conditions in which transportation, housing, absenteeism, and the conditions prevailing in co-related industry do not permit of the successful operation of the plan and produce a condition of discontent that is destructive of efficient production on this basis.

Mr. McAuslane, in opposing the seven-day week, maintained that no plan can be productive of the best results which has not the full co-operation of the workers and recommends that a Joint Conference of shipowners, unions affected and government representa-

tives, take place at an early date to iron out wage inequalities and other anomalies existing in the industry. He expressed the opinion that the merits of both the continuous operation and six-day plan cannot be fully judged until both have been given an equal trial, and urged that labour's plan for production on a six-day week basis be put into effect immediately.

Statement by Minister of Labour

Commenting on the report, the Minister of Labour expressed himself as being of the opinion that the Commission had approached the problem in a very practical way and had, in his judgment, completely covered all phases of the matter.

He felt that the recommendations of the Commission were very sound and hoped that the investigation and report would go far toward correcting conditions which were impeding production and toward clearing up misunderstandings between management and employees.

He was confident that both management and men would accept the recommendations and put them into effect.

The Minister further stated that in so far as the Department of Labour was concerned, everything in its power would be done to bring about acceptance of the recommendations and he had asked the chairman (Mr. Justice Richards) to come to Ottawa to discuss in detail how best the various recommendations could be made effective.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1942

DURING the month of August, the number of disputes and lockouts showed a decrease from the previous month, 59 disputes being recorded, as compared with 73 for July. The number of workers involved, 21,795 for August, and 22,672 for July, and the time loss, 53,535 man working days for August and 54,402 for July, showed only a slight decrease from the previous month, as several strikes in August involved a comparatively large number of workers with a corresponding time loss. These were coal miners at Blairmore, Coleman and Bellevue, Alta., coal miners at Nanaimo, B.C., shoe factory workers in both Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., steel mill workers at Longue Point, P.Q., and shipyard workers at Sorel, P.Q.

The following comparative table gives information for July and August, 1942, and August, 1941.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*August, 1942.....	59	21,795	53,535
*July, 1942.....	73	22,672	54,402
August, 1941.....	35	13,314	33,569

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Six disputes, involving 1,310 workers, were carried over from July and 53 commenced during August. Of these 59 disputes 52 were terminated during the month. Five resulted in favour of the workers, six were compromise settlements, 11 were in favour of the employer, while 30 were indefinite in result.

At the end of the month there were seven strikes or lockouts reported as in progress: shoe factory workers at Quebec, P.Q., textile factory workers at Hull, P.Q., lumber yard workers at Fernie, B.C., lumber yard labourers at Charlottetown, P.E.I., foundry workers at Hull, P.Q., optical workers at Montreal, P.Q. and carpenters and labourers at Quebec, P.Q. The majority of these were terminated shortly after the first of September with little time loss.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to one dispute of this nature, namely: truck drivers and helpers, Toronto, Ont., October 7, 1941, to December 31, 1941.

Information as to a strike in July of workers at one shipyard in Victoria, B.C., was received too late for inclusion in the August LABOUR GAZETTE. Two hundred workers ceased work on July 30 protesting the dismissal of a superintendent. Work was resumed within a short time after the superintendent had resigned.

A number of disputes and minor work stoppages were reported during the month. One dispute involving a number of carpenters at Barriefield, Ont., occurred on August 14. It was

reported the dispute arose after the completion of work on one project and before transference to another job.

Information as to a strike of a number of leather workers in one establishment in Montreal, P.Q., on August 14 was received at too late a date for inclusion in the statistical table. The workers asked for increased wages and returned to work on the advice of the union, pending further negotiations.

A minor dispute in the fertilizer and feed department of one establishment in Toronto, Ont., took place on August 18, when 30 workers asked for increased wages. Work was resumed within a short time when an agreement was reached that a joint application would be made to the Regional War Labour Board.

It was reported that on August 31 about 20 transport workers employed at one establishment in Windsor, Ont., ceased work for increased wages. After negotiations with a representative of the company it was claimed the men were joined by 10 other workers, the 30 men stopping work for the remainder of that day. Work was resumed the next day.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

DISPUTES IN PROGRESS PRIOR TO AUGUST

WELDERS (SHIPYARD) VANCOUVER, B.C.—This dispute, involving welders, members of the Welders' Unit of the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour, who ceased work on June 12 in protest against the dismissal of certain workers on June 4 and against a closed shop agreement between the employer and the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' of Canada, affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour, was terminated on August 5, when the welders agreed to join the boilermakers' union, all being reinstated within two days. The settlement was reached as a result of conciliation by the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Shipbuilding Production.

DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING AUGUST

COAL MINERS, AERIAL, ALTA.—The miners ceased work on August 6, claiming that the employer had refused to make adjustments in certain rates of pay, piece work, etc., and in Sunday work, overtime and timbering. They were advised by a union district representative to resume work pending negotiations. This resulted in settlements on all issues except one left for further investigation.

COAL MINERS, INVERNESS, N.S.—Contract miners in one of three collieries left the mine on August 8, owing to a lack of transportation to their working places, and operations were stopped. A second colliery was also closed, as the pumps were operated by the same power, thus involving 280 miners. It was reported that the permanent closing down of two of the collieries was under consideration. A mining engineer was appointed to investigate the three mines and by the end of the month it was reported that two collieries would continue. One of the closed collieries was in operation by the first of September.

COAL MINERS, CROW'S NEST PASS DISTRICT, ALTA.—Following a one day stoppage of work on July 31 in four colleries, operated by three companies, owing to a dispute as to rates of pay for boys, another stoppage occurred on August 10. In each case a mass meeting of miners was called to discuss the issue. The miners contended that in the agreement the rates for boys, $3.30 on the surface and $3.85 underground, were intended only for light work and that when employed at any of the classified jobs in the agreement they should receive the same pay as men. It was reported that at the meeting it was decided to instruct the District President of the Union to negotiate with the commissioner of the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators' Association and if this was not conceded to refer the question to the National War Labour Board for decision instead of an impartial chairman as provided in the agreement.

COAL MINERS, NANAIMO AND CUMBERLAND, B.C.—Employees in collieries at Nanaimo and Cumberland on Vancouver Island, B.C., ceased work at the beginning of the Sunday night shift on August 16; owing to a dispute as to an increase of 30 per cent in the basic wage scale. The agreement had been made in 1938 and wages have been supplemented by a cost of living bonus, which had been increased to 61 cents per day. The miners claimed that the agreement rates were low as compared with those in other industries and that under government regulations they were not allowed to leave the mines for work at higher wages elsewhere. They requested the employing company to join in an application to the National War Labour Board for the increase. This was refused as the prices of coal were fixed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. It was reported that the stoppage was not ordered by the union and on advice from the district headquarters the men decided to resume work at 11 p.m. on August 18, pending decision of the Board.

COAL PIER LOADERS, UNION BAY, B.C.—Employees of a coal mining company at the loading piers at Union Bay ceased work on August 17, when the mines were closed down owing to the strike of miners. Most of the coal pier

loaders were reported to be Chinese and not covered in the coal miners' agreement. They sought an increase in wages from 31½-50 cents per hour to 40-60 cents. They did not resume work with the miners but as a result of conciliation by a representative of the Department of Labour they returned to work on Sunday August 23 and applied to the National War Labour Board for approval of the higher rates.

Shoe Factory Workers, Quebec and Montreal, P.Q.—A number of employees in one shoe factory in Quebec ceased work on August 6 to obtain the payment in full of a cost of living bonus on the basis of 7·2 per cent, that is $1.80 per week for adult male and female workers earning $25 per week or more, with a percentage bonus for other workers, ordered by the Quebec Regional War Labour Board early in July, to meet the increase in the cost-of-living since July, 1941, following a strike of shoe workers in Quebec City between June 23 and July 5. In this establishment the employer had given a five per cent bonus since August, 1941, and deducted this from the new bonus. The order applied to all shoe factories in the province of Quebec.

In several factories in Montreal increases in wages or cost of living bonuses had been given during 1941 and the employers proposed to deduct these from the new bonus and in some cases had referred the matter to the Board. Between August 15 and August 24 workers in eight shoe factories ceased work against the modification in the bonus but as a result of conciliation by the Quebec Department of Labour they resumed work at various times between August 17 and August 27, pending the decision of the Board in the case of each employer. It was reported that each employer was to deposit with the Board the full amount of the bonus, pending their decisions.

Paper Mill Workers, Windsor Mills, P.Q.—A number of the employees in a paper mill ceased work on August 9, to secure an agreement with the National Catholic Syndicate. A number of the employees were members of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Picketing was reported to have prevented the workers from entering the premises, except for a few maintenance men, and a clash occurred between supporters of the two unions. Six men were charged with disturbing the peace and remanded for trial. A conciliator from the Quebec Department of Labour arrived and met with representatives of the management and the Syndicate. The management refused to recognize the union and declared that members of the office staff, the technical staff and any employees on salary must resign from the union or give up their positions. A representative of the management met officials of the Department of Labour at Ottawa and discussed proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Work was resumed on August 13 and the employees applied for a Board under the Act. An Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner was appointed on September 2 to deal with the dispute.

Paper Mill Workers, Portneuf Station, P.Q.—A number of employees in one mill ceased work on August 16 to obtain a ten per cent increase in wages. The employees had applied on August 9 for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with this dispute as to wages and also as to recognition of the National Catholic Syndicate. They were informed that any increase in wages must be approved by the Regional War Labour Board. A conciliation officer of the Department of Labour arrived and the management agreed to the election of an employees' committee to represent the employees and to submit the wage dispute to the Regional War Labour Board, both parties to accept the decision. Work was resumed on August 19.

Steel Factory Workers, Longue Pointe, P.Q.—A number of employees, members of the United Steel Workers of America, ceased work on August 7, following the refusal of the management to negotiate an agreement with the union. The union had applied for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act on July 15. Following a strike on July 24 a vote of the employees had been taken by the Department of Labour as to whether the employees wished to be represented by the steel workers' union or by the employees' association. The vote showed that 979 were in favour of the union and 756 in favour of the association, out of a total of 1,922 eligible to vote, excluding moulders, etc., there being an agreement between the Company and the moulders' union. The management offered to sign agreements with each organization or a joint agreement with both, but the steel workers' union refused. Conciliation by a representative of the Department of Labour did not result in a settlement. An Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner did not succeed in bringing about a settlement and recommended that a Board should be established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. A Board was established August 6 but a number of employees ceased work on August 7. The constitution of the Board was accordingly not proceeded with until the union called off the strike on August 20. A Chairman was then appointed. The employing company replaced many of those on strike and claimed that production in the plant was practically normal.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1942*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to August, 1942				
MINING—				
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	900	900	Commenced July 30, 1942; for changes to increase earnings of borers; terminated August 1; return of workers pending reference to Adjustment Board; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—				
Metal Products—				
Carpenters, Sydney, N.S.	1	50	100	Commenced July 28, 1942; for increased wages; terminated August 3; conciliation (federal) and reference to Regional War Board; in favour of employer.
Foundry labourers, Trenton, N.S.	1	50	50	Commenced July 30, 1942; against dismissal of worker; terminated August 1; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Bolt factory workers, Owen Sound, Ont.	1	60	240	Commenced July 30, 1942; for increased wages; terminated August 5; conciliation (federal); reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Machinists, Winnipeg, Man.	1	50	100	Commenced July 31, 1942; alleged lockout *re* union recognition and changes in working conditions; terminated August 3; conciliation (federal); compromise.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Shipbuilding—				
Welders, Vancouver, B.C.	1	200	800	Commenced June 12; in protest against closed shop agreement and dismissals on June 4; terminated August 5; conciliation (federal); in favour of employer.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During August, 1942				
MINING—				
Coal miners, Aerial, Alta.	1	146	1,000	Commenced August 6; for adjustments in wages and working conditions; terminated August 13; negotiations; compromise.
Coal miners, Inverness, N.S.	2	280	5,000	Commenced August 8; *re* underground transportation of miners; terminated August 31; investigation (provincial); indefinite.
Coal miners, Blairmore, Coleman and Bellevue, Alta.	4	2,014	2,014	Commenced August 10; for men's pay for boys at men's work; terminated August 10; work resumed pending negotiations and possible reference to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Coal miners, Nanaimo and Cumberland, B.C.	1	1,300	2,600	Commenced August 16; for revision of wage scale in agreement; terminated August 18; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Coal pier loaders, Union Bay, B.C.	1	*(a)* 30	200	Commenced August 17; for increased wages; terminated August 22; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	900	3,600	Commenced August 18; *re* deductions from earnings of two men; terminated August 22; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	600	600	Commenced August 18; misunderstanding *re* absenteeism; terminated August 18; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Canmore, Alta.	1	242	1,400	Commenced August 21; for dismissal of fire boss; terminated August 27; conciliation (federal); compromise; (fire boss transferred).

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During August, 1942—Continued				
MINING—*Con.*				
Coal miners, East Coulee, Alta.	1	130	130	Commenced August 27; for transportation to working places; terminated August 27; negotiations; in favour of workers
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	640	1,900	Commenced August 26–27; for increased wages for loaders; terminated August 29; return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods, etc.—				
Canning factory workers, Penticton, B.C.	1	87	174	Commenced August 4; for union agreement with increased wages and improved working conditions; terminated August 5; conciliation (provincial); agreement with employees' committee providing for wage increases subject to approval of Regional War Labour Board; compromise.
Canning factory workers, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.	1	*(b)* 40	20	Commenced August 19; for increased wages; terminated August 19; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Quebec, P.Q.	1	411	5,750	Commenced August 6; *re* application of cost of living bonus; terminated August 22; negotiations; return of workers pending further reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	8	2,500	10,000	Commenced August 15–24; *re* application of cost of living bonus; terminated August 17–27; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending decisions of Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Shoe factory workers, Quebec, P.Q.	1	*(c)* 17	34	Commenced August 29; for payment of cost of living bonus weekly instead of monthly; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Cotton factory workers, Cornwall, Ont.	1	408	1,000	Commenced August 10; against promotion of a non-union worker; terminated August 12; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Machine operators, Toronto, Ont.	1	40	80	Commenced August 15; for adjustment of piece rates on new work; terminated August 17; negotiations; compromise.
Textile factory workers, Lachute, P.Q.	1	550	550	Commenced August 21; against dismissal of worker; terminated August 22; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
Woollen mill workers, Waterville, P.Q.	1	125	425	Commenced August 25; for increased wages; terminated August 28; conciliation (federal and provincial); return of workers pending decision of Regional War Labour Board ; indefinite.
Textile factory workers, Hull, P.Q.	1	20	22	Commenced August 29; against reduction in certain piece-rates; unterminated.
Pulp and Paper—				
Paper mill workers, Windsor Mills, P.Q.	1	*(d)* 300	1,000	Commenced August 10; for union recognition; terminated August 12; conciliation (provincial); work resumed pending reference to I.D.I. Board; indefinite.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During August, 1942—Continued				
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Pulp and Paper—Con.				
Paper mill workers, Portneuf Station, P.Q.	1	115	265	Commenced August 16; for increased wages; and union recognition; terminated August 18; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Paper mill workers, Kingsey Falls, P.Q.	1	58	260	Commenced August 19; *re* increased wages, cost of living bonus and working conditions; terminated August 24; negotiations; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Miscellaneous Wood Products				
Lumber yard workers, Fernie, B.C.	1	10	10	Commenced August 31; against income tax deductions; unterminated.
Lumber yard labourers, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1	10	5	Commenced August 31; for cost of living bonus; unterminated.
Metal Products—				
Barmill workers, Sydney, N.S.	1	152	450	Commenced August 1; for additional helpers; terminated August 4; conciliation (federal); work resumed pending negotiations; indefinite.
Steel mill workers, Chatham, Ont.	1	159	500	Commenced August 3; against dismissal of worker; terminated August 6; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending arbitration; indefinite.
Steel mill workers, Longue Pointe, P.Q.	1	600	5,000	Commenced August 7, for union recognition; terminated August 20; conciliation (federal and provincial); in favour of employer.
Truck factory workers, Brantford, Ont.	1	30	15	Commenced August 11; against dismissal of workers; terminated August 11; work resumed pending conciliation; indefinite.
Wire factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	122	425	Commenced August 12; for increased wages; terminated August 15; negotiations; return of workers pending decision of Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Moulders, Montreal, P.Q.	1	25	12	Commenced August 12; alleged dismissal of two employees for union activity; terminated August 12; conciliation (federal); work resumed pending settlement; in favour of workers.
Aircraft factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	1,327	165	Commenced August 15; *re* increase in wages; terminated August 15; conciliation (federal) return of workers pending decision of Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Foundry labourers, Trenton, N.S.	1	17	17	Commenced August 17; in sympathy with worker dismissed (strike on July 30); terminated August 17; replacement and return of workers; in favour of employer.
Ore pier loaders, Sydney, N.S.	1	143	650	Commenced August 17; for payment of tonnage rates; terminated August 21; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Foundry workers, Point Edward, Ont.	1	175	250	Commenced August 27; for increased wages; terminated August 28; conciliation (provincial) return of workers pending decision of Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing August, 1942—Continued				
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Metal Products—Con.				
Metal factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	100	200	Commenced August 28; for overtime rates o pay; terminated August 29; negotiations; joint application to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Foundry workers, Hull, P.Q.	1	125	85	Commenced August 31; for increased wages and reinstatement of three workers; unterminated.
Steel mill workers, Hamilton, Ont.	1	300	160	Commenced August 31; against change in hours of shift; terminated August 31; work resumed pending negotiations; indefinite.
Non-metallic Minerals, etc.—				
Optical workers, Montreal P.Q.	4	80	80	Commenced August 31; for increased wages and union recognition; unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Building and structures—				
Plumbers, tinsmiths, etc., Quebec, P.Q.	5	72	175	Commenced August 11-12; for increased wages; terminated August 13; conciliation (federal) return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Bricklayers, Sydney, N.S.	1	15	45	Commenced August 13; for increased wages and change in hours; terminated August 15; conciliation (federal); work resumed pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Truck drivers, Shipshaw, P.Q.	1	*(e)* 300	75	Commenced August 20; for increased wages; terminated August 20; negotiations; working conditions improved; compromise.
Carpenters, painters, etc., Camp Borden, Ont.	1	*(f)* 100	25	Commenced August 28; for adjustment of wage scale; terminated August 28; negotiations; return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
Building trades workers, Sawyerville, P.Q.	1	41	20	Commenced August 28; for reinstatement of superintendent; terminated August 29; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.
Carpenters and labourers, Quebec, P.Q.	1	132	264	Commenced August 29; for increased wages; unterminated.
Shipbuilding—				
Holders-on and plate-hangers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	*(g)* 200	125	Commenced August 5; for increased wages; terminated August 5; work resumed pending settlement; indefinite.
Shipyard workers, Saint John, N.B.	1	250	375	Commenced August 6; against promotion of worker belonging to another union; terminated August 7; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Carpenters and labourers, Lunenburg, N.S.	1	35	35	Commenced August 15; for increased wages; terminated August 15; negotiations; increase agreed to pending approval of Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Passer boys, Montreal, P.Q.	1	28	28	Commenced August 20; for increased wages; terminated August 20; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Shipyard workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	900	2,000	Commenced August 21; against change from construction to shipyard wage scale; terminated August 26; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During August, 1942—Concluded				
CONSTRUCTION—*Concluded*				
Shipbuilding—Con.				
Shipyard workers, Sorel, P.Q.	1	4,000	2,000	Commenced August 31: against income tax deductions; terminated August 31; negotiations; in favour of employer.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Water—				
Steamship freight handlers, Lunenburg, N.S.	1	54	80	Commmenced August 13; for increased wages; terminated August 14; negotiations; in favour of workers.
SERVICE—				
Recreational—				
Golf caddies, Sherbrooke, P.Q.	1	30	50	Commenced August 29; for increased wages; terminated August 31; replacement; in favour of employer.

* Preliminary data, based where possible on direct reports from parties involved, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

† In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(a) 115 indirectly. *(b)* 112 indirectly. *(c)* 40 indirectly. *(d)* 560 indirectly. *(e)* 1,000 indirectly. *(f)* 200 indirectly. *(g)* 800 indirectly.

FOUNDRY WORKERS, HULL, P.Q.—A number of employees in one foundry ceased work on August 31 in protest against the dismissal of three workers, alleged to be for union activity, and for an increase in wages. As a result of conciliation by an officer of the Department of Labour work was resumed for the last shift on September 1 and for the other shifts the next day. The employer agreed to join in an application to the Regional War Labour Board for a wage increase of five cents per hour.

SHIPYARD WORKERS, SAINT JOHN, N.B.—A number of employees, members of a new independent union of Shipyard Workers, Local No. 1, ceased work on August 6 in protest against the appointment of a member of the Canadian Steel Workers' Union No. 2 as a rivet tester. A representative of the Department of Labour reached Saint John on August 7 and informed those on strike that their grievance could not be dealt with while they were on strike and work was resumed next morning. It was then arranged that representatives of the two unions would meet on August 13 with a view to amalgamation but these negotiations were not successful. The employer has had agreements for some time with the Canadian Steel Workers' Union, Local No. 2, and with the Canadian Drydock Union, Local No. 1, both affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour, as well as with several craft unions affiliated with the Trades and Labour Council.

LUMBER YARD LABOURERS, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—Employees ceased work at noon on August 31 to obtain a cost-of-living bonus and when this was refused sought work elsewhere. The employer replaced those on strike by September 3, and took up the wage case with the Regional War Labour Board.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the May issue, in the review of "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1941." The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July 25, 1940, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the Labour Gazette, August, 1940, page 760.

The number of disputes beginning in June was 135, and 21 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 156 disputes in progress during the month; 112,200 workers were involved in the disputes in progress during the month and the time loss was 356,000 working days.

Of the 135 disputes beginning in June, 45 arose out of demands for increased wages and 46 over other wage questions; 2 over working hours; 17 over questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons; 22 over other questions as to working arrangements; and 3 were sympathetic strikes. Final settlements were reached in 127 disputes, of which 18 were settled in favour of workers, 87 in favour of employers and 22 resulted in compromises; in 24 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

With reference to the coal mining strikes which were noted in the Labour Gazette, for June and July, official statistics now show the following to be the largest: In Lancashire, 1,400 coal miners were directly and 13,600 indirectly involved in a dispute from May 20 to June 6; this was over haulage workers' dissatisfaction with wages, and work was resumed pending national negotiations. In South Wales, 8,500 miners were on strike from May 27 to June 6 over demands by colliery boys and youths for increased wages; work here was also resumed pending national negotiations. In Cumberland, 4,367 miners went on strike from June 1 to June 23, in protest against an arbitration award rejecting a claim for an increase in wages; work was resumed and the award accepted. Another dispute in Lancashire, which involved 1,300 workers directly and 11,700 indirectly, began June 12, also over haulage workers' dissatisfaction with wages and with the alleged delay in announcing the terms of the national award on miners' wages; the dispute ended June 23, and work was resumed. In South Wales, 2,750 miners were on strike June 15 to June 29 due to dissatisfaction with wages and the amount of the proposed increase to youths under terms of the national award; work was resumed. A summary of the first report of the board of investigation appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service is given on page 999 of this issue.

About 2,000 fitters, turners and general engineering operatives in Cheshire were on strike from May 28 to June 8, demanding the dismissal of an assistant foreman. Work was resumed and a committee of inquiry later rejected the demand.

Irish Free State

The number of disputes which began during the year 1941, was 71. In all disputes in progress during the year 4,895 workers were involved. The total time loss for the year was 77,133 man working days.

Australia

During the latter part of June and up to July 20, a number of coal mining strikes took place. These were reported for the most part to have involved particular mines and were not authorized by the Miners' Federation and little information is available as to their causes or duration. On various dates the number of coal miners idle through strikes was reported to be from 1,500 to 3,000. Following a conference between the premier, other government ministers and the Miners' Federation, federal regulations were issued about July 23, making it illegal for any miner to advocate or participate in any strike not authorized by his district executive. The unions also were reported to be imposing additional penalties of suspension or expulsion on miners attempting to cause strikes.

United States

The number of strikes beginning in July was 400, involving 87,500 workers in these new strikes. The number of man working days lost in all disputes in progress during the month was 450,000.

A strike of 10,000 interurban truck drivers in the middle western states began August 21 over a wage dispute. The National War Labor Board on August 24 strongly advised that work be resumed immediately pending final settlement. No further report on this strike has been noted.

WARTIME CONTROL OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

National Selective Service Regulations—Establishment of Labour Priorities—Registration of Women

NATIONAL Selective Service became a more vital instrument in the mobilization of Canadian man-power for total war on September 1 when Order in Council 7595 became effective. The new order, embodying "National Selective Service Regulations, 1942", extended and clarified the man-power control principles adopted by the Government last March. (LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1942, page 402; March 1942, page 253 and June 1942, pp. 675-77). It provided a concise formula for the control of employment so that the urgent needs of Canadian war industry could be met efficiently.

"The government's policy is that every man and woman capable of performing some form of war service should undertake the service for which he or she may be best qualified and which the demands of war require," said the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in a broadcast address two weeks before the new order was announced. "The government's policy is a positive, not a negative policy. It will be administered without fear or favour and without regard for race, or creed, or class. It must be recognized that the security of each individual is bound up in the security of the nation as a whole."

The mobilization of man-power—including woman-power—required first "that the services of all persons not needed to maintain the health and efficiency of the people should be employed directly for war purposes" and second "that the services of the persons who are thus mobilized shall be employed in the most useful manner," the Prime Minister said. He described "useful manner" as covering service in the armed forces, the making of arms for Canada's own fighting men, the making of arms for Canada's partners in the war, the production of food and clothing and shelter for the fighting men and civilians of the United Nations, and the continuance of essential civilian services such as health, education, transportation, police and fire protection.

"The main responsibility for administering wartime man-power policy rests with the Director of National Selective Service, Mr. Elliott Little," the Prime Minister said. "He is responsible to the Minister of Labour. . .

"The enlistment of men for the navy, air force and active army will continue to be carried on directly by the three defence departments," he continued. "For the immediate present, the conscription of men for military service in Canada will remain the responsibility of the Department of National War Services. It is planned in the near future to transfer the task of calling up men for military service to the director of National Selective Service. In anticipation of this transfer, there will be close co-ordination between the Department of National War Services and the National Selective Service administration. This will serve to avoid undue dislocation of war industry resulting from the calling of men for military service.

"In the exercise of its immense powers over the services of men and women, it is realized that the National Selective Service administration may make decisions which, if needless hardship is to be avoided, will require revision. The National War Services Boards will accordingly be retained to hear appeals from decisions of selective service officers."

Mr. King defined the government's policy on compulsion as follows: "The purposes of National Selective Service is, as I have said, to control and direct the services of men and women in the manner which will best serve the national interest at a time of war. The control and direction need not be wholly compulsory. In itself compulsion has little or no merit. To the many who are willing to serve, there is no need for the employment of compulsion. Compulsion is necessary, however, to obtain service from those who otherwise would not be willing to serve. The application of compulsion requires the services of men to administer and enforce it. Unnecessary compulsion is a waste of time, labour and money. Voluntary methods, where they are satisfactory, represent an immense saving of what is commonly called 'red-tape.' In times of peace compulsion may readily be kept at a minimum; in times of war, however, its use becomes increasingly essential to an all-out effort.

"Compulsory service, in other words conscription, for the whole of Canada, over the whole of Canada, has been a part of the law of the land since 1940. This has been frequently forgotten, if not at times intentionally overlooked."

Basic Requirements of Employment Control

Against that background of government policy, the new regulations became effective. They were announced in a joint statement by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, minister of labour, and Mr. Little, which read in part as follows:

"Several basic requirements are ordered by the regulations:

"The first is that henceforth no employer may dismiss any worker and no worker may quit any job without giving seven days' notice in writing of that intention.

"The second is that no person may seek employment and no employer may hire, or interview with intention to hire, any person, man or woman, unless the person has a permit to seek employment.

"From the above two orders certain exceptions have been made for such types of employment as private duty nursing, teaching, etc.

"Third, and without any exception, any person capable of working will not be permitted to remain voluntarily unemployed, and any person not working full time for a period of two weeks or more can be ordered to take full-time suitable work.

"Fourth, all employers must report to Employment and Selective Service offices their future labour needs and must fill their current needs through the same offices.

"To clarify this, the procedure will be that an employer must give a worker a notice of separation when the worker leaves his employment. This notice must be presented by the worker at the Employment and Selective Service office where the worker will receive a permit to seek work. This permit may, based upon labour needs in that locality, restrict the worker to seek employment in a given locality, industry, occupation or establishment. Without a permit, no person may seek work or be hired.

"To make effective the regulations covering changes of employment, it is necessary to exercise certain control over 'Help Wanted' and 'Situations Wanted' advertising, and over employment agents who seek out workers from other plants and enterprises. Tribute should be paid to the Press for its co-operation in expressing its willingness to help make this control fully effective.

Labour Priority Schedule Established

"To direct workers to the right jobs, and to determine the allocation of future demands for man-power, a priority schedule has been established in collaboration with the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Each Employment Office manager, who is a Selective Service officer, will have a constantly revised priority schedule based upon local industrial and man-power conditions but conforming with a national priority plan. This priority schedule will be the directive upon which he will base his decisions in the allocating of man-power. This schedule will not be made public, inasmuch as it will change at any time with the changing essentiality of production under the direction of a permanent committee of the three departments. For instance, the essentiality has changed from butter yesterday to guns today, and may change from aircraft today to tank treads or something else tomorrow.

Transfer to Essential Work

"Beyond the previously outlined regulations, a Selective Service officer will have authority to summon anyone, without exceptions, for interview. He may point out more essential work than that which the person may be doing. But please understand this: Unemployed persons (persons who have remained unemployed for more than a week) and persons who have been working less than full time for two weeks may be ordered to take work and not leave it without permission, whereas persons who are asked to transfer to equally essential or more essential work will be invited to take that work. This indicates the belief that Canadians are anxious and willing to work where they can serve best. Through a Selective Service officer, the Government will pay reasonable travelling expenses and will compensate, within limits, for extra living expenses if the worker is persuaded by a Selective Service officer to transfer to work remote from his home. A small supplementary allowance may also be allowed if a worker is transferred to a job which involves a decrease in earnings. Reinstatement in former employment, previously granted members of the armed forces, applies to workers persuaded to transfer their jobs.

"The orders, as previously outlined, are divided into two groups. One group covers every person in Canada with no exception and provides for interview by a Selective Service officer, compulsory work by persons who remain unemployed and are employable, and compulsory transfer to full time work by persons not working full time. The second group is that which calls for seven days' notice in changes of employment and for employment only after a permit to seek employment has been obtained. From this latter group certain occupations have been excepted and they are listed in detail in a copy of the Explanations of the Regulations attached to this statement.

Farm Workers

"A still further set of regulations covers a third body of workers. These are persons engaged in farm work. While previous regulations provided that farm workers must remain on the farm, and the new regulations maintain that basic status, the new regulations further

provide that farm workers can leave the farm for off-season work as follows: To engage in fishing, hunting or trapping for indefinite periods, or to take any sort of work for periods not exceeding 30 days without a permit if such work does not interfere with farm production. They further provide work may be taken off the farm for more than 30 days, such as during the winter season, but only after obtaining a permit from a Selective Service officer. Permits will be granted for the asking if the Selective Service officer is satisfied that farm production will not be interrupted. It is most important that the farmer should understand that the great shortage of man-power at the present time makes it his duty to take off-season work under the above conditions, and farmers are urged to take such work.

"In this respect, a farm worker retains his status as an agricultural worker although working under these conditions and retains his right to indefinite postponement of military service.

"The increasing control over labour involves the acceptance of greater responsibilities by employers as well as employees. It is important now that every employer realize that he must notify his local Employment and Selective Service office of his labour needs as fast as they are anticipated. It is only through these offices that an employer may legally obtain workers. This involves a far greater use of the offices than has been the custom of employers in the past few months. We might state here that National Selective Service has been disappointed by the disregard of previous requests that employers notify the offices of their labour needs. Substantial increases in staff and in the number of offices have been made to facilitate the allocation of labour, and from now on no excuse will be accepted from employers for any disregard of the order that they obtain all employees through these offices.

Other Measures to Increase Labour Supply

"As the supply of labour decreases, employers must be prepared to make greater use of women, to use their labour more efficiently and to expect curtailment of certain least essential lines of industry. In whatever National Selective Service does, it hopes to act with the co-operation of both employers and labour since the problems industry will face must be worked out jointly. This means that employer-employee committees must be formed both to aid in solving the problem and to understand and explain to labour why certain things must be done. In addition, industrial advisory committees to study curtailment of some industries must be created, with representation of both management and labour on them, to advise upon the changes which will be created by the withdrawal of man-power to more essential work.

"In planning the best use of our available man-power, much information will be required. When employers receive requests for information they should bear in mind that it is required to provide them with the men and women they need. They will shortly be asked to file returns giving the numbers of their employees and broad occupational groups, and from time to time may be requested to provide other information."

Text of P.C. 7595

Following is the Order in Council:

ORDER IN COUNCIL

[7595]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

Whereas the Minister of Labour reports that it is essential for the most effective use of labour in the war effort to establish more extensive controls over employment and that it would lead to better understanding of the new controls if the Orders in Council relating to such matters now in force were revoked and a comprehensive set of new regulations issued:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, is pleased to revoke and doth hereby revoke, effective on the first day of September, the following Orders in Council: P.C. 6286 of 7th November, 1940, as amended, P.C. 10/6172 of 13th August, 1941, P.C. 2251 of 21st March, 1942, P.C. 5038 of 12th June, 1942 (and the Order of 16th June, 1942, issued pursuant thereto), and P.C. 5152 of 18th June, 1942;

His Excellency in Council on the same recommendation, concurred in by the National Selective Service Advisory Board, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and the National Resources Mobilization Act, Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940. is pleased to make the following regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly:

REGULATIONS

1. These regulations may be cited as the National Selective Service Regulations, 1942.

PART I

Interpretation

2. As used in these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires.

(*a*) "Administrative Division" means an administrative territorial division established under the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits);

(*b*) "agriculture" means the production on a farm of field crops, fruits, vegetables,

honey, poultry, eggs, livestock, milk, butter or cheese;

(*e*) "Appeal Board" means, in respect of any person, the National War Services Board established under the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) for the Administrative Division or part thereof in which such person resides, or such other agency as the Governor in Council may prescribe.

(*d*) "Director" means the Director of National Selective Service.

(*e*) "Divisional Registrar" means, for any Administrative Division, the Registrar appointed for such Division under The National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits);

(*f*) "employee" includes any person who is employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, written or oral, expressed or implied, and any person or group or class of persons declared by the Director to be employees for the purposes of these regulations, whether or not such persons are employed under a contract of service, but shall not include—

(1) any person employed by His Majesty in right of any province;

(2) any person employed in agriculture or fishing or hunting or trapping;

(3) any person subject to the provisions of the Essential Work (Scientific and Technical Personnel) Regulations, 1942;

(4) any person employed as minister, priest or clergyman authorized to perform the marriage ceremony;

(5) any person employed as a registered nurse or as a probationer undergoing training for such employment;

(6) any person employed as a teacher in a school, college or university which, in the opinion of the Director, is not carried on for purpose of gain;

(7) any female person employed in domestic service in a private home where not more than one servant is employed;

(8) any student employed for work to be done after attendance at day classes or on holidays during the school or college term but not during the long summer vacation;

(9) any person in respect of part-time, subsidiary employment which is not his principal means of livelihood;

(10) casual or irregular employment for not more than three days in any calendar week for the same employer.

(*g*) "employer" means any person, including any officer or agent thereof and including His Majesty in right of the Dominion of Canada, having one or more persons in his employ;

(*h*) "fishing" means the art or practice of catching fish for commercial sale by any method other than steam or diesel trawlers or draggers, but shall not include any processing of fish on shore;

(*i*) "local office" means in respect of any person the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office (formerly an Employment and Claims Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission) or any other agency designated by the Director as a local office for the purposes of these regulations; Provided that any agency designated as a local office pursuant to the Control of Employment Regulations, 1942, shall, unless the Director otherwise decides, continue to be a local office for the purposes of these regulations;

(*j*) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;

(*k*) "National Selective Service Officer" means in respect of any person the official appointed as such by the Director for the area in which such person resides or is employed;

(*l*) "person wholly or mainly employed or engaged in agriculture" means any person who, on the 23rd day of March, 1942, was wholly or mainly employed or engaged in agriculture and includes any person who, on the said 23rd day of March, 1942, was employed or engaged, but only seasonally, outside agriculture but whose last employment or occupation immediately prior to such seasonal employment or engagement outside agriculture was wholly or mainly in agriculture; Provided that notwithstanding the provision of subsection 3 of section 14 of the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits), no such person shall be deemed to have ceased to be actually employed or engaged in agriculture solely by reason of his lawful acceptance, subsequent to the 23rd day of March, 1942, of a seasonal employment or engagement outside agriculture during periods when such employment or engagement would not interfere with agricultural production.

3. If the Director finds that any person is an employee such finding shall be final and conclusive and shall not be subject to review in any manner.

Part II

Labour Priorities

4. In consultation with the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and subject to the approval of the Minister, the Director may classify occupations, industries, firms or establishments, either nationally or in any community, according to the degree of their essentiality for the defence of Canada, for the efficient prosecution of the war and for civilian needs, and shall from time to time amend or revise such classification in consultation with the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Such classification shall consist of not less than four classes, viz., very high labour priority, high labour priority, low labour priority and no labour priority, each of which may be further sub-classified as required, and shall constitute a labour priority schedule indicating the priorities according to which, so far as feasible, the demands for labour by industries, firms, or establishments should be filled or permitted to be filled. Such labour priority schedule shall not be published but may be circulated to officers and employees of the Government of Canada whose duties relate to National Selective Service.

Part III

Stabilization of Employment in Agriculture

5. No person wholly or mainly employed or engaged in agriculture shall enter into employment outside agriculture except

(*a*) active service in any of His Majesty's armed forces by voluntary enlistment.

(*b*) compulsory military training or service if under The National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) it is established to the satisfaction of the National War Services Board concerned that such person is not an essential worker in agriculture, or

(*c*) temporary employment for not more than thirty consecutive days outside agriculture at a time when such employment would not interfere with agricultural production,

unless he has obtained a permit to accept such employment from a National Selective Service Officer; and no employer shall take into any such employment any person wholly or mainly employed or engaged in agriculture unless such person has obtained and presents to him such a permit.

PART IV

Notices of Separation and Permits to Seek Employment

6. (1) No employer shall lay off from employment or terminate the employment of any employee without giving to such employee seven calendar days' notice in writing, exclusive of the day or shift on which such notice is given, unless a shorter period of notice has been approved of by a National Selective Service Officer.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section an employer shall not be required to give notice to any employee whose lay-off or termination is occasioned by damage to or destruction of his place of employment by fire, explosion or other catastrophe but the employer shall in such case notify the local office of the persons whose employment has been interrupted or terminated by such cause.

(3) No employee shall quit his employment without giving to his employer seven calendar days' notice in writing, exclusive of the day or shift on which such notice is given, unless a shorter period of notice has been approved by a National Selective Service Officer.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3) of this section no notice shall be required from employees called for military training or service under the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits).

7. The notice referred to in section 6 of these regulations shall constitute and shall hereinafter be referred to as "notice of separation".

8. (1) If an employer finds that any employee has been guilty of serious misconduct he may suspend that employee from duty without notice, but shall give such employee a notice of separation and furnish a copy thereof to the nearest local office.

(2) Any employee suspended for serious misconduct may, within seven days after the date of such suspension, exclusive of the day or shift on which such suspension occurred, apply in writing to the National Selective Service Officer for a review of such suspension. The National Selective Service Officer shall investigate the grounds of the suspension and, if he finds that the suspension was warranted or necessary for the maintenance of discipline in the plant or establishment, shall so notify the employer and the employee concerned, and the employee's employment shall be deemed to have terminated as of the date of the suspension. If the National Selective Service Officer finds that the suspension was not warranted, he shall so notify the employer and the employee concerned and the employer shall reinstate the employee with full pay from the date of the employee's application for a review to the date of his reinstatement. If the employee does not apply for a review of the suspension his employment with that employer shall be deemed to have terminated on the date on his suspension.

9. The provisions of these regulations with respect to the giving of seven calendar days' notice shall not supersede any law, statutory or otherwise requiring a longer period of notice.

10. Every employer shall furnish to the nearest local office a copy of every notice of separation given or received by him pursuant to these regulations within forty-eight hours after the giving or receipt of such notice and shall retain one copy in his own files.

11. Subject to the provisions of section 5 (*c*) of these regulations, no employer, or any agent or employee of such employer, (whether or not specifically so authorized by the employer) shall interview any applicant for employment as an employee nor solicit any person to enter his employment as an employee nor offer any person employment as an employee in any manner nor take any person into employment as an employee nor retain any person in his employment as an employee, unless such person present to the employer in duplicate the written permission of a National Selective Service Officer to seek and accept employment.

12. The permission referred to in section 11 of these regulations shall constitute and shall hereinafter be referred to as a "permit to seek employment".

13. When any employer engages an employee he shall forthwith record such information as may be called for on both copies of the permit to seek employment and shall, within forty-eight hours of such engagement, send one copy to the nearest local office, and shall retain the other for his own files.

14. All notices or other forms or communications about Selective Service required to be signed by or on behalf of an employer shall be valid only if signed by an officer above the rank of foreman within the meaning of Order in Council P.C. 5963 of 10th July, 1942.

15. The Director shall make available to employers, and every employer shall furnish on request to any employee, a prescribed form of notice of separation.

16. If for any reason an employer or employee is not able to obtain a prescribed form, he shall not be relieved of his obligation to give notice or furnish information required by these regulations and shall give such notice or furnish such information in the requisite number of copies on any kind of paper of the dimensions of five inches by eight inches.

17. A National Selective Service Officer shall furnish on request to any person who presents a notice of separation a permit to seek employment. Permission so given may be restricted to the seeking of employment in a given community, industry, occupation or establishment.

18. Whenever an employer learns that he requires or will require to engage any additional employees or to lay off any employees, he shall forthwith notify such vacancies or layoffs to the nearest local office.

19. The provisions of sections 11 and 13 of these regulations shall not apply to the re-employment of any employee by an employer—

(*a*) within a period of not more than fourteen consecutive days immediately following the day on which he was last employed by that employer, or

(*b*) immediately following the end of a period of sickness or disability, if his employment with that employer was terminated by reason of such sickness or disability, or

(*c*) on his resumption of work on the termination of any stoppage of work by reason of an industrial dispute, or

(*d*) in accordance with the terms of a collective labour agreement which provides preference in employment and re-employment according to length of service or seniority, or

(*e*) upon such employee's reinstatement pursuant to the provisions of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1942, Chapter 31 of the Statutes of Canada, 1942, or pursuant to the provisions of Part VIII of these regulations,

but the employer, within forty-eight hours of any such re-employment, shall furnish to the nearest local office notice of such re-employment.

PART V

Control of Advertising

20. Except as herein otherwise provided, no person shall advertise in any newspaper, magazine or periodical, or by radio, or by letter, circular, notice, poster or placard or by any other medium or in any other manner offering employment as an employee to any person seeking employment as an employee, and no person shall print, publish, utter, or circulate in any manner any such advertisement.

21. Any person may apply to a National Selective Service Officer to arrange for the publication, at such persons's expense, of an advertisement offering employment as an employee or seeking employment as an employee and the National Selective Service Officer shall make such arrangements in connection therewith as he considers necessary and desirable.

PART VI

Compulsory Employment

22. The provisions of this Part shall be applicable in respect of any class of work or employment and in respect of any person whether or not an employee as defined in section 2 of these regulations.

23. (1) A National Selective Service Officer shall have power and authority by order in writing—

(*a*) To direct any person to report for interview at a local office, provided that no person shall be required so to report at any time which would interfere with his work;

(*b*) To direct any person who has been unemployed or not gainfully occupied for more than seven consecutive calendar days forthwith to apply for any available suitable work and to accept any such work offered to him; and

(*c*) Upon not less than seven days' notice, to direct any person who has been employed at less than normal full time for a period of more than two consecutive calendar weeks to apply for any available full-time suitable work of high or very high labour priority and to accept any such work offered to him.

(2) A copy of any order directing any employed person to apply for or to accept other work shall be sent by the National Selective Service Officer to such person's employer.

(3) No work shall be deemed suitable for the purposes of subsection (1) of this section if it is work at wages lower or on conditions less favourable than those observed in the community in which the work is to be performed, by agreement between employers and employees, or failing such agreement, than those recognized by good employers.

(4) In determining within the limitations of subsection (3) of this section whether or not any work is suitable for any person, the National Selective Service Officer shall consider, in addition to such other factors as he deems relevant, the person's physical fitness and prior training, his or her experience and prior earnings, the distance of the available work from his or her residence, and, his or her family and domestic responsibilities.

(5) A National Selective Service Officer shall not direct any person to accept work which necessitates changing his or her place of residence without arranging for the provisions of the financial assistance authorized by section 25 of these regulations.

24. No person who has been directed to accept work pursuant to section 23 of these regulations shall quit such work without the written permission of a National Selective Service Officer.

PART VII

Supplementary Allowances

25. A National Selective Service Officer may arrange for the payment of the cost of the transportation of workers, their dependents and effects on a non-recoverable basis when he deems such payment necessary. Part or all of the following expenses may be paid:

(*a*) Travelling expenses where the worker alone is moved more than one hundred miles.

(*b*) Travelling and moving expenses where it is deemed necessary to move the worker's family.

(*c*) An allowance for meals and incidental expenses while in transit to the new job of not more than three dollars per day.

(*d*) A supplementary living allowance of not more than five dollars per week if the worker is moved away from his family and his earning capacity on the new job is insufficient to offset the increased cost of living due to the separation.

(*e*) A supplementary allowance of not more than five dollars per week if the worker is transferred to a job which involves a decrease in his weekly earnings.

(*f*) A loan of not more than fifteen dollars to defray living expenses during the first week of employment and to be repaid in full out of his first full pay for the regular pay period.

26. Any expenditures pursuant to section 25 of these regulations shall be chargeable to the War Appropriation.

PART VIII

Reinstatement in Employment

27. The provisions of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1942, Chapter 31 of

the Statutes of Canada, 1942, shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, with respect to any employed person who is induced, or pursuant to these regulations is directed, by a National Selective Service Officer to accept other employment in which, in the opinion of such officer, he can contribute more effectively to the prosecution of the war; Provided, that notice in writing of such person's intention to accept such other employment is sent by him to the employer by whom he is then employed and with whom he intends to claim reinstatement upon the termination of such other work.

PART IX

Administration

28. By notice in writing addressed to the employer and employee concerned a National Selective Service Officer may at any time revoke any permit given by him and such revocation shall become effective at the expiration of seven calendar days after the date of mailing of such notice.

29. These regulations shall be administered by the Director under the general supervision of the Minister.

30. The Director shall have power and authority:

(*a*) to prescribe the forms for notices of separation, permits to seek employment and any other forms required for the administration of these regulations;

(*b*) to issue instructions prescribing the matters to be considered by National Selective Service Officers in granting, refusing and revoking permits and in making orders, directions and rulings of any kind relating to the administration of these regulations, and prescribing the circumstances under which they shall or shall not grant, refuse or revoke permits and make such orders, directions and rulings;

(*c*) to issue instructions prescribing the conditions which may be imposed by National Selective Service Officers in granting permits or making orders, directions or rulings of any kind relating to the administration of these regulations;

(*d*) to issue instructions prescribing the circumstances in which a National Selective Service Officer shall make arrangements for advertising pursuant to section 21 of these regulations and the terms upon which he may make such arrangements;

(*e*) to issue instructions prescribing the circumstances under which a National Selective Service Officer may arrange for the payment of supplementary allowances pursuant to section 25 of these regulations;

(*f*) subject to the approval of the Minister, to issue orders excluding any person or group or class of persons from the application of any of the provisions of these regulations or qualifying any of the provisions of these regulations in their application to any person or group or class of persons; and

(*g*) subject to the approval of the Minister, to issue orders requiring employers to keep such records and furnish such information as he deems necessary for the effective administration of these regulations.

31. Nothing in these regulations is intended to interfere with or impair the provisions of any collective labour agreement.

PART X

Appeals and Penalties

32. (1) Any person aggrieved by the granting, refusal or revocation of any permit pursuant to these regulations or by any order, direction or ruling made by a National Selective Service Officer, or either of such person's parents, his guardian, his present or prospective employer or a representative of any trade union or similar organization to which he belongs may, within seven days of such granting, refusal, notice of revocation, order, direction or ruling, appeal therefrom by notice in writing to the Divisional Registrar of the Administrative Division in which such person resides and the National War Services Board for such Administrative Division shall forthwith hear and determine such appeal and such decision shall be final and conclusive.

(2) Such of the provisions of the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) with reference to National War Services Boards as are not inconsistent with these regulations shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to appeals under this section.

(3) Any person who appears before an Appeal Board shall do so at his own expense.

33. (1) In any prosecution for contravening any provision of these regulations or of any order or direction issued pursuant to these regulations, the burden of proving compliance shall be upon the person charged with the offence.

(2) In any prosecution under these regulations, the complaint shall be made or the information laid within one year from the time when the matter of the complaint or information arose.

34. (1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of these regulations or of any order, direction or ruling issued pursuant to these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon indictment or summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding $500, or to both such imprisonment and such fine.

(2) Every one is a party to and guilty of an offence under these regulations who

(*a*) actually commits it;

(*b*) does or omits an act for the purpose of aiding any person to commit the offence;

(*c*) abets any person in commission of the offence; or

(*d*) counsels or procures any person to commit the offence.

(3) If several persons form a common intention to prosecute any unlawful purpose, and to assist each other therein, each of them is a party to every offence under these regulations committed by any one of them in the prosecution of such common purpose, the commission of which offence was, or ought to have been known to be a probable consequence of the prosecution of such common purpose.

(4) Every one who counsels or procures another person to be a party to an offence under these regulations of which that person is afterwards guilty, is a party to that offence, although it may be committed in a way different from that which was counselled or suggested.

(5) Every one who counsels or procures another to be a party to an offence under these regulations is a party to every offence which that other commits in consequence of such counselling or procuring, and which the person counselling or procuring knew, or ought

to have known, to be likely to be committed in consequence of such counselling or procuring.

35. These regulations shall be effective on the first day of September, 1942.

Farmers not "frozen" to Seasonal Work

When the regulations were announced a large number of farmers who had been engaged in post-harvest logging operations immediately flocked home to their farms in fear they would lose their status as farmers. At the time more than 60,000 men were needed to cut pulpwood and timber with the prospect that that number would have to be doubled by Christmas. To further clarify the situation Mr. Little issued another statement to assure the farmers they would not be "frozen" to their jobs.

"I want to make it clear that persons regularly employed in the woods are only required to give seven days' notice before leaving a job," Mr. Little stated. "So far as farmers are concerned, they are encouraged to take off-season employment in the bush as well as other places and should not get the notion that because they are not on the farms they will be frozen to jobs they now are in."

The regulations were perfectly clear, he said. Anyone who was either working on a farm or was ordinarily engaged in farming—though off on some other job—last March 23, was considered a farmer and had certain rights under the new regulations. He was only expected to remain on the farm during seasons when he was needed there—mainly during the sowing season and at harvest time. Otherwise he could take any job and retain his right to indefinite postponement of military service no matter where he was working.

"If he wants to take a job on another farm or go fishing, trapping or hunting, he is at liberty to do so, without permission, at any time that it doesn't interfere with his farm production. He can also work anywhere—anything from a munitions plant to a lumber mill—for a period up to 30 days without getting a permit," Mr. Little said.

"If, however, a farmer finishes his harvest and has several months before having to visit his farm again for sowing, he may obtain a selective service permit to go and work the winter in any occupation. He can have that permit for the asking."

Reason for the apparent relaxation of the strict regulations covering farm workers, Mr. Little explained, was because the serious labour shortage made it necessary to utilize farmers in other industries during periods when farm work was light. During busy farm periods it was necessary for every available farm worker to be on the farms to maintain production of food for the United Nations. But during other periods much labour would be wasted if men were compelled to stay on farms.

Mr. Little said it was hoped the farmers and fishermen and where possible the construction workers off-season would continue to fill the labour needs during the off-season.

To further assist those affected by the new regulations, two publications, "Workers' Handbook" containing the answers to 25 questions common to labour, and "Explanation of National Selective Service Regulations" were issued to employers, trade unions and local employment and selective service offices.

Expansion of Local Employment and Selective Service Offices

While the new regulations were being placed in operation, National Selective Service was moving in other directions along lines previously set. There was a rapid expansion of local employment and selective service offices through the existing machinery of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Employer-employee Co-operation

There was development also in phases of employer-employee co-operation which had been emphasized from time to time as vital to good industrial relations and efficient production. A branch of National Selective Service was devoted to industrial relations and, while it was not possible to obtain complete information on the number of plants which had set up employer-employee committees, it was known that the program had been adopted in scores of plants.

Man-power Advisory Committees

A beginning in the establishment of man-power advisory committees-labour-management committees in whole industries—was made in the pulp and paper industry to deal with problems arising out of the dislocation of men caused by curtailment of the industry. With a 40 per cent reduction in pulp and paper output, many problems were raised and labour and management were asked to work together to solve those problems.

Another man-power advisory committee came into being in the hardrock mining industry with the following announcement by Mr. Little:

"We have taken preliminary steps towards setting up a man-power advisory committee in the hardrock mining industry, covering both gold and base metals. The first of such advisory committees is already functioning in the pulp and paper industry and we aim to have this hardrock mining committee operating as soon as possible.

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"Through these committees, which are composed half of management and half labour, we are trying to utilize the experience and brains within each industry in arranging the adjustments necessitated by war. In some instances, the adjustment is necessitated by a deliberate curtailment of the industry to release man-power for more essential work, or by a curtailment of materials or by a falling off of normal demand. Whatever the motivating force, we are drawing on the help available within each industry itself in programming necessary readjustments in an orderly fashion.

"With the help of labour and management through these committees, we want to see that there is no unnecessary hardship or injustice worked on industry or the employees within an industry. There is, of course, bound to be some unavoidable hardship.

"In the pulp and paper industry, for example, less hardship may result from partially shutting down each plant than from shutting some down entirely and allowing others to operate fully. The objective should be to slacken down gradually as essential war work is taken to each plant or at least into the immediate vicinity so that no man-hours will be lost and little hardship result.

"In the gold mines, a gradual reduction of operations generally would seem called for but the timing and speed of that reduction will have to be rigidly controlled. As other work becomes available, it will be desirable to divert a substantial percentage of men now engaged in the gold mines. Since these men are experienced hardrock miners and since our production of base metals such as copper needs expansion, it would seem only sensible to divert a certain number of men gradually from gold to base metal mining.

"In an industry the adjustment must be made systematically to minimize waste and hardship and the people most directly to be affected should be consulted and have an opportunity to make suggestions."

Military Pre-classification of Man-power

Faced with the task of calling up men for the army in addition to its initial task of providing man-power for industry, National Selective Service took a constructive step when the decision was made to "pre-classify" men in industry. By giving men of military age their medical examinations before the call-up and then by classifying them as to their essentiality, a lot of dislocations and uncertainties were obviated.

Registration of Women

Meanwhile steps were taken to register Canadian women and an initial registration of all women in the 20-24 age group was started September 14 with the possibility that other groups would be registered later.

With only four exceptions, all women in the 20 to 24 year old group were required to register, whether they are married or single. Those who were not required to register at that time were: (1) women now employed with insurable companies and in possession of Unemployment Insurance Commission registration cards 411 or 413; (2) inmates in institutions; (3) women in the armed forces; and (4) members of religious orders.

The employed group which was required to register included: domestics; teachers, including teachers of dancing and singing, etc.; self-employed women such as proprietors of shops; professional and practical private duty nurses, and student nurses; agents paid by commission or fees; provincial civil servants, and employees of hospitals or charitable institutions who had not already registered.

According to the Maritime Co-operator, Truro, N.S., business done by co-operatives in Nova Scotia during the year 1941 amounted to $3,275,774. This figure represents an increase of $84,471 over the previous year's total.

That priorities should be observed in the employment of women workers in war industry, is the policy of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor. The following recommendations have been issued by the Women's Bureau:

1. First women to be employed should be those with factory experience who have lost their employment because of priorities in materials and plant adjustments to war production.
2. Then, other unemployed women who are registered with the Employment Service seeking work.
3. Next, if necessary, the more than 800,000 girls coming from high schools and colleges.
4. Women caring for their homes, particularly those with small children, should not be asked to go into factories and workshops until it is absolutely necessary. They can be much more helpful to the Nation by staying in the home and taking care of the children. It is recognized that in some cases these women find it necessary to work, and for them some provision must be made.

PRICE CONTROL IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1942

Elimination of Non-essential Civilian Work—Consumer Rationing—Price Policy—Exemptions "Squeeze" Adjustments and Subsidies—Simplification and Conservation

THE outstanding development during August was the announcement by the Prime Minister that the government had instructed the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to give effect to the policy of curtailing and eliminating non-essential civilian work, with a view to making manpower available for more necessary purposes.

During the month arrangements for the distribution of ration books, valid for the next six months, were completed. A subsidy to producers of fluid milk was arranged and adjustments of retail milk prices in three large centres were effected. Subsidies on wheat for flour and feed for domestic use were arranged by the Canadian Wheat Board. Price policy during the month also involved a downward revision of beef and lamb prices in accordance with normal seasonal variations, the setting of standard maximum prices for feed grain, eggs, used clothing, fuelwood in certain areas and pulpwood, and one or two "squeeze" adjustments, notably cotton yarn and cloth. There were a few exemptions from the price ceiling, the most important one being newspapers, magazines and periodicals.

The program of simplified practice and conservation of scarce materials was extended during the month to the manufacture and sale of additional household appliances, materials using varnish resins, and various types of containers. A new metal containers administration was established to co-ordinate and handle more efficiently related problems with respect to prices and supply.

W.P.T.B. and the Man-power Program

On August 19, the Prime Minister outlined further important developments in the National Selective Service program, emphasizing the necessity for more effective use of available manpower. "Up to this time," he said, "the shifting of manpower to the armed forces or war production has been the incidental result of cutting down unessential production. The reason for the curtailment has been the need to conserve scarce materials. But the main reason now for a further cutting down of civilian activities is the need to conserve manpower for direct war needs."

In announcing the policy of curtailing and eliminating non-essential activities, Mr. King stated that "the Wartime Prices and Trade Board . . . . has been directed to put this policy into effect by such measures as appear necessary for the purpose. . . . In restricting civilian activity, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board will act in closest collaboration with the Director of National Selective Service, whose duty it will be to direct into the most useful channels the manpower released from non-essential civilian activities". Thus a new chapter in the history of the Board's activities has been opened.

Previously the Board's restrictive orders had been mainly designed with the aim of conserving materials and reducing costs. To-day, because of the growing scarcity of manpower, the saving of labour has become a prime objective in itself and one that is bound to play a major part in Board policy. Large supplies of labour must be released for war jobs and war services, while at the same time sufficient supplies of civilian goods and services must be made available to ensure the health and efficiency of the population.

Consumer Rationing

Coupon rationing of sugar, tea and coffee has been pleaced on a more stable basis with the rationing division of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board fully organized and the distribution of permanent ration books completed. The books, valid for six months, contain five series of coupons; the first to be used for the purchase of sugar, the second for tea and coffee. Although no use has been designated for the other three series they are available for any emergency. Use of the books commenced on September 7.

To facilitate the use of this year's surplus of apples the Board allowed additional supplies of sugar under the purchase voucher system. The allotment is one pound of sugar for eight pounds of apples. The only change with respect to tea and coffee rationing came with the Board's announcement that institutions and public caterers, having been prohibited from making purchases from retailers, would be permitted to return to this practice if it had been their custom.

Beef Supply

To encourage an orderly supply of cattle and beef throughout the year and to maintain cattle prices in proper relationship to maximum wholesale beef prices, the government approved a policy whereby the Wartime Food corporation will be the sole exporter of beef cattle and will, when necessary, buy cattle

in the domestic market to support cattle prices in Canada. In making the announcement the Wartime Prices and Trade Board stated that a general beef shortage across the whole country had developed during August. The shortage appeared toward the middle of August when the quarterly export quota to the United States had become "filled" and farmers, anticipating higher export prices, decided to hold their cattle off the market for sale at United States prices after October 1 when the for export under the United States quota.

The new measures represent a change in policy followed since the end of June of this year under which the Wartime Food Corporation paid the equivalent of export prices in order to divert cattle from the export market to the domestic market up to the number which might otherwise be eligible for export under the United States quota.

The old policy resulted in very uneven marketings of cattle, with abundant supplies in the early part of each quarter and acute shortages in the latter part. The Board's new policy removes any abnormal incentive to hold cattle off the market, and assures not less than ceiling prices to producers.

Price Policy Including Exemptions "Squeeze" Adjustments and Subsidies

Beef.—The third successive reduction in wholesale beef prices was accomplished by an administrator's order (A353, effective August 24 until September 13). The reduction, on the average about one one cent per pound for each cut in each of the fifteen zones across Canada, represents a continuation of the Board's policy of recognizing normal seasonal fluctuations in beef prices. Retailers were allowed one week during which they could sell on the basis of cost plus normal mark-up in order to cover the cost of storing beef purchased before the effective date of the reduction.

Spring and Summer Lamb.—In January of this year, spring and summer lamb (meat derived from lambs born in December, 1941, or winter months of 1942) were temporarily exempted from the ceiling in order to permit normal seasonal price rises. These prices normally reach a maximum in mid-summer, falling again in the autumn. Under the January order, wholesale and retail prices of this type of lamb were again brought under the ceiling on August 16. Maximum prices are those charged by each seller during the basic period, September 15 to October 11, 1941.

Fluid Milk.—Retail price adjustments were made in Halifax and Montreal (an increase of one half cent per quart) and Vancouver (price increased one cent per quart) to be effective September 1. Those in Halifax and Montreal were described as a completion of the reorganization of ceiling prices on fluid milk across the Dominion undertaken in April (Board Order No. 124). The situation in Vancouver was unusual. In the previous order the Board had authorized an increase of one cent per quart but because of dairy competition it had never come into effect. Since it became necessary to ensure increased revenue to producers in order to maintain and increase production, higher minimum prices to producers have been ordered, and the maximum retail price of eleven cents for standard milk has been established as a minimum.

In the larger centres across Canada where the supply of fluid milk indicated a possible shortage, the Board arranged a subsidy to producers of twenty-five cents per hundred pounds of fluid milk. A further increase in returns to the producer was secured by setting specified minimum producers' prices,—an increase averaging ten cents per hundred pounds—in all markets where the subsidy is payable. This adjustment brings a better balance of returns in the dairy industry, following a six cent per pound subsidy on butter fat announced early in July, and a net return of 23 cents per pound established last April for cheddar cheese.

Eggs.—Maximum wholesalers' and retailers' prices for eggs were set by an order, effective August 29. (Board Order No. 178). The order, by setting maximum prices in the eleven main distributing centres, establishes zone differentials in price which are designed to maintain uniformity of supplies in all sections of the Dominion. Freight charges may be added to the maximum established for the distributing centres to obtain wholesalers' maxima for other points. Retailers may add their normal basic period but the mark-up must not exceed 20 per cent of selling price or eight cents a dozen, which ever is lower.

Wheat flour.—Processors using Western wheat for flour or feed will receive a subsidy from the Canadian Wheat Board. Processors of wheat for feed will be paid a drawback of eight cents per bushel. Flour mills producing for domestic use will receive a drawback "representing the difference between the average price estimated to have been paid and the appropriate price on wheat ground for domestic use". The wheat price appropriate to flour ceilings has been fixed tentatively at 77⅜ cents per bushel, No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William. Both drawbacks are payable after August 1.

Feed Grains.—Consistent with the payment of drawbacks on Western wheat, a new order

(A366) governing maximum prices for feed grains has been issued, effective August 31. (It replaces B84 of January 13). Specifically, it provides that the maximum price, f.o.b. seller's point of distribution, at which any person may sell feed grain, shall be the sum of

(*a*) the laid-down cost thereof at his point of distribution (not to exceed, in the case of coarse grains, ceiling prices fixed by the Canadian Wheat Board) less the drawback paid, and

(*b*) his normal mark-up, i.e., the mark-up he used in the basic period.

Biscuits.—Manufacturers of biscuits in Quebec and the three Maritime provinces were allowed to increase their prices by one cent per pound over their prices of the basic period. Wholesalers and retailers were permitted to add the increased cost to their selling prices. It was pointed out that "the biscuit trade in the four eastern provinces was caught with extremely low ceiling prices" and that the order was intended to correct this anomaly.

Used Clothing.—The Administrator of Used Goods on August 17 established maximum prices for specified articles of used clothing free of patches, darns, and holes, having all buttons and other means of fastening, and being of good quality and condition. Dealers in used clothing were required to file with the Administrator of Used Goods lists of three-piece suits and overcoats on hand. Having done this they are allowed to sell listed suits until the end of September and overcoats until the end of December at their basic period prices or at $20, whichever is lower. Thereafter the price specified in the order ($18) must prevail.

Other Price Adjustments.—Maximum prices were established for tin, pulpwood, ordinary and dehydrated alfalfa meal, commercial fertilizers in Eastern Canada, fuelwood in certain areas, and ice sold in the Ottawa district.

A previous Administrator's order (A303, July 21) reducing manufacturers' prices for cotton yarn and cloth in order to enable secondary manufacturers and distributors of textile articles using cotton yarn and cloth to sell at or below ceiling prices was amended with respect to several technical details (A-363 August 27).

Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals.—All newspapers, magazines and periodicals have been exempted from the ceiling. The "squeeze" has been tightening in this branch of the publishing trade as a result of increasing costs and declining revenues. Since a general measure of value for publications and a general principle for governing permitted price rises were not feasible to devise, and since it was likewise out of the question to deal with each individual case, it was decided to remove the ceiling and permit the industry to work out necessary adjustments. It was considered undesirable to subsidize the industry as that would violate the principle of freedom of the press. It was expected that the keen competition in this field will tend to prevent any excessive price advances.

Lobsters, both canned and fresh, were exempted from the ceiling. All bird feeds made from imported products for use by pleasure birds have also been exempted.

Simplification and Conservation

Fats, Oils and Resins.—The use of shellac has been limited to twenty-four specified purposes by an order of the Oils Administrator (A333, August 13). Another order prohibited the use of natural varnish resins in barn paint, freight car paint or road marking paint, except that in the case of the latter up to one half pound of Batu gum per gallon of solid may be used. Fifty per cent of the stocks of natural varnish resins in the hands of processors as of April 20, 1942, were frozen pending allocation by the Administrator. Processors of *marine animal oils* were required to file statements of production and sale of their products during the month preceding their report, and to obtain permission for all shipments of their product.

Certain Metal Appliances.—Over 400 articles ranging from silos and score boards to paper clips and crochet hooks were added to the list of items for which no steel, copper, or any metal other than gold or silver may be used after the end of September. The order provides that fittings, jointing hardware, reinforcing strips and struts of metal may still be used in the manufacture of any of the banned articles.

A number of orders were passed stipulating specifications to be followed in the manufacture of certain articles. Floor and roof drain fittings, cast iron enamel bath tubs, certain bolts and nuts, hairpins and bobpins, tinplate containers for condensed milk products, closet seats, commercial fertilizers and cotton sewing thread were affected in this manner.

Other orders eliminated products or stipulated that articles be used only for specific purposes. For example, packaging for cartons, metal shafts in sports goods, ceramic products as premiums in merchandising and ladies' "capeline" wool felt hoods were elim-

inated. Raw jute, rotenone, and veneer fruit and vegetable baskets may now only be used for specified purposes. The sale of condensed milk (except to Britain or any British territory, the Red Cross, Departments of Munition and Supply and National Defence, and canteens catering to the forces) is limited to the same amount sold by each manufacturer during corresponding quarters of 1941.

Transformers.—An order of August 28 regulated the types of distribution and power transformers which might be manufactured, stipulating the specifications permitted for each type. The varieties and designs of transformer accessories were also covered in the order. Distribution was brought under control by the stipulation that transformers may only be sold to the department of Munitions and Supply, Transport or National Defence; the R.A.F.; those having contracts with the above agencies; Canadian crown companies; and those having permission of the administrator to receive transformers. The order did not affect maintenance and repair parts.

August 1 Cost of Living Index

The notable rise in the cost of living index which took place during June has been checked, a decline having taken place during July and a further decline being expected during August. The August 1 official cost-of-living index for Canada released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a decline of two-tenths of one point from the July figure. The index on July 2 stood at 117·9; the August figure is 117·7. The decline is due in the main to lower prices for beef and potatoes, these prices reflecting the normal seasonal decline. They offset slight rises in the prices of eggs, oranges and bananas, sufficiently to reduce the total food index from 130·3 to 129·6. The clothing index rose from 120·0 to 120·1, while the index of home furnishings and services fell one-tenth, from 117·9 to 117·8.

First Aid for Skin Eruptions

The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations report that skin eruptions due to occupation are responsible for 60 to 70 per cent of the total number of cases of occupational diseases. Some of them are of long duration so that the average period of disability for all cases is about ten weeks.

In their memorandum to Ontario industrialists, the Associations list first aid suggestions as given by the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Ontario Department of Health. They are, in part:

1. That workers report at once to the plant dispensary every instance in which a skin eruption or rash occurs.
2. That first aid measures be not applied at the plant dispensary except under the plant physician's direction and where there is no such physician the workmen be referred to a physician at once.
3. That on the advice of the physician every effort be made to remove the patient from exposure to irritating substances used in industrial process, whether the eruption is due to his work or not.
4. That when the physician has given his opinion that the condition is occupational, the case be referred to the Workmen's Compensation Board without delay.

It is pointed out to plant executives that these measures are necessary to assist in determining what skin conditions are due to occupation and particularly to avoid as far as possible the aggravation of these conditions.

Wages Paid Farm Help

Wages paid to male hired help on farms in Canada at August 15 this year were sharply higher than those paid at the same date in 1941, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the Dominion as a whole the average wages paid for help hired by the day was $2.50 when the employer provided the board as compared with $2.06 in 1941. Rates were highest in British Columbia at $2.95 per day and were above average levels in Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces.

When the men were hired by the month the average wage rate with board was $46.82 on August 15 as compared with $35.64 a year previously. When the workers provided their own board the average rate for men hired by the day was $3.15 compared with $2.54 a year ago and men hired by the month on the same basis were receiving $64.94 compared with $51.01. Many of the correspondents reporting to the Bureau of Statistics emphasize the absolute shortage of farm labourers regardless of wage rates.

In August, there were 11,142 accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario. This figure included 28 fatalities. In July there were 12,272 accidents, including 37 fatalities. The awards for compensation and medical aid totalled $879,683.73, of which $154,228.46 was for medical aid in August.

STABILIZATION OF COST OF LIVING, WAGES AND FARM PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

President Roosevelt Requests Congress to Introduce Economic Control Policy Similar to that in Canada

ON September 7, President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress requesting the adoption of legislation under which the President would be specifically authorized to stabilize the cost of living including the price of farm commodities, and informing the Congress that at the same time that farm prices are stabilized, wages will be stabilized by the President.

In the introduction to his message, President Roosevelt referred to his seven-point national economic policy laid before Congress on April 27, 1942 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1942, pp. 571-73).

This policy, the President said, was designed "to stabilize the domestic economy of the United States for the period of the war. The objective of that plan was to prevent any substantial further rise in the cost of living."

Declaring that the prevention of inflation and "a spiraling domestic economy is a vital part of the winning of the war itself," the President reiterated the seven-point program presented to Congress in April as follows:

1. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must tax heavily, and in that process keep personal and corporate profits at a reasonable rate, the word "reasonable" being defined at a low level.
2. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must fix ceilings on the prices which consumers, retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers pay for the things they buy; and ceilings on rents for dwellings in all areas affected by war industries.
3. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must stabilize the remuneration received by individuals for their work.
4. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must stabilize the prices received by growers for the products of their lands.
5. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must encourage all citizens to contribute to the cost of winning this war by purchasing War Bonds with their earnings instead of using those earnings to buy articles which are not essential.
6. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must ration all essential commodities of which there is a scarcity, so that they may be distributed fairly among consumers and not merely in accordance with financial ability to pay high prices for them.
7. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must discourage credit and instalment buying, and encourage the paying off of debts, mortgages, and other obligations; for this promotes savings, retards excessive buying and adds to the amount available to the creditors for the purchase of War Bonds.

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The President then outlined the action which had already been taken to put the parts of the seven-point program into effect which did not require Congressional action. He said that price ceilings had been fixed on practically all commodities (other than certain exempted agricultural products) and on rents in war production areas of the United States. This measure of control had proved that the general control of prices was possible "but only if that control is all inclusive" said the President. "If, however, the costs of production, including labour, are left free to rise indiscriminately, or if other major elements in the costs of living are left unregulated, price control becomes impossible. If markets are flooded with purchasing power in excess of available goods, without taking adequate measures to siphon off the excess purchasing power, price control becomes likewise impossible."

Increase in Wages and Salaries

The President then referred to the increase in the amount of annual wage and salary disbursements and that this increase had been rising by more than a billion dollars a month due to increasing employment, overtime and wage rate increases. "It is impossible for the cost of living to be stabilized while farm prices continue to rise," the President said. "You cannot expect the labourer to maintain a fixed wage level if everything he wears and eats begins to go up drastically in price. On the other hand, it is impossible to keep any prices stable—farm prices or other prices —if wage rates, one of the most important elements in the cost of production, continue to increase."

Proposals to Curb Inflation

Outlining his attack on this problem of controlling the cost of living and preventing inflation, the President said:

"Therefore, I ask the Congress to pass legislation under which the President would be specifically authorized to stabilize the cost of living, including the price of all farm commodities. The purpose should be to hold farm prices at parity, or at levels of a recent date, whichever is higher.

"I ask the Congress to take this action by the first of October. Inaction on your part by that date will leave me with an inescapable responsibility to the people of this country to see to it that the war effort is no longer imperilled by threat of economic chaos.

"In the event that the Congress should fail to act, and act adequately, I shall accept the responsibility, and I will act.

"At the same time that farm prices are stabilized, wages can and will be stabilized also. This I will do.

"The President has the powers, under the Constitution and under Congressional Acts, to take measures necessary to avert a disaster which would interfere with the winning of the war.

"I have given the most thoughtful consideration to meeting this issue without further reference to the Congress. I have determined, however, on this vital matter to consult with the Congress."

Farm Prices

Dealing particularly with farm prices, the President recommended that Congress give consideration to the advisability of legislation which would place "a floor" under prices of farm products, "in order to maintain stability in the farm market for a reasonable future time."

"The farmer", the President said, "instead of looking forward to a new collapse in farm prices at the end of the war should be able to look forward with assurance to receiving a fair minimum price for one or two years after the war. Such a national policy could be established by legislation."

The President also stated that whatever necessary action required would be taken to curtail unnecessary buying through instalment purchases. He also forecast that rationing already in effect in some commodities would be extended to others.

Taxation

Dealing with the subject of taxation, the President referred to the taxation program awaiting Congressional action. He said that taxation was "one of the most powerful weapons in our fight to stabilize living costs" as it reduced the competition for consumers' goods, especially scarce goods.

The President said that "in the higher income brackets, the tax rate should be such as to give the practical equivalent of a top limit on an individual's net income after taxes, approximating $25,000. It means that we must recapture through taxation all wartime profits that are not necessary to maintain efficient all-out war production. Such provisions will give assurance that the sacrifices required by war are being equitably shared."

Concluding his message to Congress, President Roosevelt declared:

"Next to military and naval victory, a victory along this economic front is of paramount importance. Without it our war production program will be hindered. Without it we would be allowing our young men, now risking their lives in the air, on land, and on the sea, to return to an economic mess of our own making.

"The least that we at home can do for them is to see that our production increases every day so as to give them the weapons of war with which to fight, and to make sure that our economy at home continues to be one to which they can return with confidence and security."

The I.L.O. in China

A report from the International Labour Office in Montreal tells how the Chinese Branch of the I.L.O. is continuing to carry on its functions. The Chinese Branch formerly had its headquarters in the Shanghai International Settlement. Underground means of communication have described the ransacking by Japanese gendarmes of the Shanghai office shortly after December 7, 1941.

But the China Branch, under its director Cheng Hai-fong, is now established in Chungking. Two small rooms were found in the Chinese capital, which is among the world's most crowded cities. When the "bombing season" opened in April, additional space was rented in a suburb some ten miles from Chungking. The maintenance of two sets of offices by Government and other agencies in Chungking is, according to Mr. Cheng, not only customary but necessary.

Mr. Cheng also describes the inflationary rise in prices which have accompanied the lengthening war in China. "A spring suit of ordinary Chinese material bought in March", according to the I.L.O. report, "cost 1,850 Chinese dollars (approximately $111 in Canadian funds). At the end of April a summer suit cost 2,700 Chinese dollars, and a spring overcoat 4,500 Chinese dollars ($270 in Canadian money)."

The Chungking office is now furnishing the Montreal headquarters of the I.L.O. with regular reports. At the request of the Chinese Government, the Branch is giving its advice and assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs on the problems of wartime labour control and the formulation of a labour policy.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

Statistical Summary for August, 1942

AT August 31, 1942, there were 16,328 persons attending classes under the War Emergency Training Program. This was an increase of 648 over the total enrolment as at July 31, 1942.

In recent months those attending R.C.A.F. Classes under the War Emergency Training Program were men enlisted by the R.C.A.F. but granted leave without pay and allowances for the period of their training under the Program. Subsistence allowances were paid to R.C.A.F. trainees by the War Emergency Training Program. On August 15, 1942, the R.C.A.F. placed all these men on full pay and allowances thus putting them on the same basis as the army tradesmen given training under the Program. The navy is adopting a similar policy effective September 5, 1942. The enrolment in R.C.A.F. Classes at the end of August showed an increase of 261 over the enrolment at the end of July, there being 4,938 men in these classes at August 31.

It is being found increasingly difficult to secure a sufficient number of male trainees to fill the pre-employment industrial classes. As a result the full available capacity of many of the Vocational Schools is not being used. With the decrease in the supply of male trainees and the increased need for women in war industry, the training of women for industrial work is being given special attention. The number of women in industrial classes under the War Emergency Training Program is steadily growing and at August 31 there were 1,625 women attending full time pre-employment classes, an increase of 121 over the number of women in training at the end of the previous month. During the month of August, 1,518 new women trainees were enrolled in full time pre-employment classes and 1,280 women from these classes were placed in employment. The number of women placed in employment from full time pre-employment classes since April 1, 1942, is 6,025.

Plant Schools

Up to and including August 31 there were forty plant schools in war industries certificated by the Department. These schools, while operated by the companies concerned, under an arrangement for joint supervision, are receiving the assistance of the directors of training of the War Emergency Training Program in matters of organization and in the preparation of courses of study.

In the Province of Ontario the growth in the number of plant schools has so increased the responsibilities of the Director of Training that it was necessary to engage an assistant.

Distribution of plant schools by provinces is as follows:

Nova Scotia	1
New Brunswick	2
Quebec	1
Ontario	33
Manitoba	3

Plant schools are providing instruction in a wide variety of subjects and trainees are both men and women. At the present time instruction is being given by company instructors in Machine Shop Practice, Fitting and Assembling, Production Machine Operation, Welding, Foundry Practice, Rubber Goods Manufacturing, Radio Specialties, Power Sewing, Aircraft Components (wood), Shipbuilding (Black crews, Plating, Welding, Repairing, Wood Hulls).

The numbers being trained in classes held in approved plant schools as at August 31 are shown in the following table. The totals are also given for part-time industrial classes carried on at centres other than Vocational Schools:

TRAINING IN INDUSTRY

(Subject to revision)

Numbers in Training as at August 31

	Part-time Classes	Plant Schools	Total in Training
Nova Scotia	156	—	156
New Brunswick	—	17	17
Quebec	81	32	113
Ontario	190	726	916
Manitoba	—	46	46
British Columbia	38	—	38
	465	821	1,286

Job Instructor Training

Institutes for Job Instructor Trainers continue to be held to meet the demands for trainers in war industries especially in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, where, owing to the number of plants engaged in war production there are a considerable number from whom requests are being received to be included in the program.

To the end of August the number of Institutes that have been held by provinces

(Continued on page 1039)

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TABLE 1.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—NUMBERS PROVIDED TRAINING AND NUMBERS PLACED FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO AUGUST 31st 1942, AND IN AUGUST, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training				Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment, R.C.A.F. and Rehabilitation Classes							
					(2) Placed in Employment		Enlisted		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/42 to Aug. 31/42	At First of August	Enrolled in August	At End of August	From April 1/42 to Aug. 31/42	In August	From April 1/42 to Aug. 31/42	In August	From April 1/42 to Aug. 31/42	In August	From April 1/42 to Aug. 31/42	In August
DOMINION SUMMARY												
Pre-employment Classes	21,162	4,918	2,744	4,679	14,289	2,505	151	23	759	181	2,768	470
Part-time Classes(1)	6,270	1,922	806	2,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	12,228	4,677	1,629	4,938	22	.....	6,436	1,204	52	.....	635	79
Navy and Army Classes	8,354	2,951	1,402	3,288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	512	105	51	79	262	50	4	1	33	10	120	20
Total	48,526	14,573	6,632	15,042	14,573	2,555	6,591	1,228	844	191	3,523	569
NOVA SCOTIA												
Pre-Employment Classes	353	104	24	73	231	39	3	2	.....	.....	46	14
R.C.A.F. Classes	180	52	30	63	.....	.....	101	15	.....	.....	14	4
Army Classes	420	128	92	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	956	285	146	327	233	39	104	17	.....	.....	60	18
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Pre-Employment Classes	251	97	28	80	123	39	7	.....	8	.....	33	6
R.C.A.F. Classes	558	181	80	184	.....	.....	289	71	.....	.....	60	4
Army Classes	519	188	33	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	5	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Total	1,333	469	142	414	124	39	296	71	9	1	94	11
QUEBEC												
Pre-Employment Classes	4,067	1,394	513	1,370	2,916	362	15	6	469	71	648	117
Part-time Classes (1)	731	47	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,468	544	245	583	2	.....	775	176	20	.....	76	23
Navy and Army Classes	1,184	414	188	467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	143	28	15	24	48	8	.....	.....	17	4	53	7
Total	7,593	2,427	976	2,459	2,966	370	790	182	506	75	777	147

ONTARIO												
Pre-Employment Classes	12,193	2,341	1,595	2,319	8,635	1,438	75	8	80	59	1,456	247
Part-time Classes (1)	2,406	817	32	571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	4,283	1,794	528	1,865	17	.....	2,175	445	.....	.....	195	12
Navy and Army Classes	3,370	1,339	682	1,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	83	18	14	17	48	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2
Total	22,335	6,309	2,851	6,269	8,700	1,449	2,250	453	80	59	1,664	261
MANITOBA												
Pre-Employment Classes	483	113	101	138	266	88	2	.....	30	23	51	6
Part-time Classes (1)	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,176	472	175	498	.....	.....	622	142	17	.....	35	2
Army Classes	338	73	55	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	94	11	6	6	59	15	2	.....	4	.....	19	2
Total	2,093	669	339	745	325	103	626	142	51	23	105	10
SASKATCHEWAN												
Pre-Employment Classes	697	206	118	164	399	133	11	4	51	11	72	12
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,747	673	153	655	1	.....	963	161	6	.....	122	10
Army Classes	385	105	78	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	57	10	5	5	44	5	.....	.....	8	5	.....	.....
Total	2,886	994	354	972	444	138	974	165	65	16	194	22
ALBERTA												
Pre-Employment Classes	887	256	51	189	368	61	36	2	106	14	192	42
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,422	459	262	551	2	.....	740	91	7	.....	51	8
Navy and Army Classes	885	352	68	402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	85	23	7	20	35	4	2	1	.....	.....	27	5
Total	3,279	1,090	388	1,162	405	65	778	94	113	14	270	55
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
Pre-Employment Classes	2,231	407	314	346	1,351	345	2	1	15	3	270	26
Part-time Classes (1)	3,131	1,058	757	1,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,394	502	156	539	.....	.....	771	103	2	.....	82	16
Army Classes	1,253	352	206	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes	42	11	3	4	25	7	.....	.....	3	.....	7	3
Total	8,051	2,330	1,436	2,694	1,376	352	773	104	20	3	359	45

(1) Trainees in Part-time Classes consist largely of employed persons who are being given training at the request of employers in war production who wish to up-grade their employees.
(2) Includes those graduates who, though actually placed prior to August 1, 1942, were not so reported until after August 1, 1942.

TABLE 1A.—NUMBERS OF WOMEN TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—WOMEN PROVIDED TRAINING AND WOMEN PLACED FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO AUGUST 31, 1942, AND IN AUGUST, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers of Women in Training				Placements and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment Classes					
					(1) Placed in Employment		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/42 to Aug. 31/42	At First of August	Enrolled in August	At End of August	From April 1/42 to Aug. 31/42	In August	From April 1/42 to Aug. 31/42	In August	From April 1/42 to Aug. 31/42	In August
DOMINION SUMMARY										
Pre-Employment Classes	8,604	1,504	1,518	1,625	6,025	1,280	85	35	948	196
Part-time Classes	556	124	51	95						
Totals	9,160	1,628	1,569	1,720	6,025	1,280	85	35	948	196
QUEBEC										
Pre-Employment Classes	393	122	213	234	94	61	1	1	53	29
Part-time Classes	124									
Totals	517	122	213	234	94	61	1	1	53	29
ONTARIO										
Pre-Employment Classes	6,096	787	900	861	4,906	809	40	34	602	113
Part-time Classes	350	104	10	55						
Totals	6,446	891	910	916	4,906	809	40	34	602	113
MANITOBA										
Pre-Employment Classes	31		26	23	5				3	3
Part-time Classes										
Totals	31		26	23	5				3	3
SASKATCHEWAN										
Pre-Employment Classes	354	142	107	139	180	98	6		25	8
Part-time Classes										
Totals	354	142	107	139	180	98	6		25	8
ALBERTA										
Pre-Employment Classes	295	141	32	122	73	30	37		60	20
Part-time Classes										
Totals	295	141	32	122	73	30	37		60	20
BRITISH COLUMBIA										
Pre-Employment Classes	1,435	312	240	246	767	282	1		205	23
Part-time Classes	82	20	41	40						
Totals	1,517	332	281	286	767	282	1		205	23

(1) Includes those graduates who completed training prior to April 1, 1942, but who were not reported as being placed in employment until after April 1, 1942.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—MONTH OF AUGUST, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training by Trade Categories as at August 31st											Total in Industrial Pre-Employment Classes
	Aircraft Production (trade not specified)	Carpentry and Wood-Working	Drafting	Electricity and Radio Mechanics	Fine Instruments	Industrial Chemistry	Machine Shop	Riveting	Sheet Metal Work	Welding	Other Trades	
Nova Scotia	36	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
New Brunswick	13	4	.....	5	.....	.....	34	.....	20	4	.....	80
Quebec	32	18	24	77	.....	.....	978	88	39	101	13	1,370
Ontario	203	.....	90	30	35	87	1,560	.....	28	170	116	2,319
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	10	39	.....	138
Saskatchewan	23	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	15	8	164
Alberta	24	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	38	1	.....	189
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	223	17	.....	346
Totals	331	60	114	112	46	87	2,999	88	358	347	137	4,679

TABLE 3.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS, AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRAINEES IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO AUGUST 31, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals		Grand Total New Trainees
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Nova Scotia	15	.....	81	.....	86	.....	18	.....	5	.....	205	.....	205
New Brunswick	58	.....	46	.....	24	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	147
Quebec	1,513	92	569	129	396	51	175	25	36	.....	2,689	297	2,986
Ontario	2,075	1,752	557	2,103	695	911	487	368	347	28	4,161	5,162	9,323
Manitoba	177	6	62	14	54	10	29	1	11	.....	333	31	364
Saskatchewan	57	129	84	169	58	25	33	8	21	.....	253	331	584
Alberta	35	20	75	199	71	33	45	1	31	1	257	254	511
British Columbia	125	518	95	658	140	56	121	.....	57	.....	538	1,232	1,770
Totals	4,055	2,517	1,569	3,272	1,524	1,086	927	403	508	29	8,583	7,307	15,890

TABLE 4.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF VETERANS OF 1914-18 WAR AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF PRESENT WAR ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO AUGUST 31, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1/42 to Aug. 31 1942	In August	From April 1/42 to Aug. 31 1942	In August	From April 1/42 to Aug. 31 1942	In August	From April 1/42 to Aug. 31 1942	In August	From April 1/42 to Aug. 31 1942	In August	From April 1/42 to Aug. 31 1942	In August
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	19	3	6	1	7	.....	1	1	33	5
New Brunswick	6	1	30	8	4	3	5	3	.....	.....	45	15
Quebec	8	.....	112	6	25	4	11	1	2	.....	158	11
Ontario	3	.....	26	5	6	2	27	3	19	1	81	11
Manitoba	2	2	8	3	10	3	12	2	4	.....	36	10
Saskatchewan	4	.....	25	.....	12	1	11	.....	6	.....	58	1
Alberta	1	.....	15	2	3	.....	19	2	11	1	49	5
British Columbia	.....	.....	15	3	5	1	42	3	30	8	92	15
Total	24	3	250	30	71	15	134	14	73	11	552	73

and the number of trainers that have graduated is as follows:

Province	Institutes	Trainers
Maritime Provinces	1	8
Quebec	4	45
Ontario	19	151
Prairie Provinces	2	15
British Columbia	2	20
	28	239

A recent interesting development in Job Instructor Training occurred when arrangements were completed to hold two Institutes for the Training Officers of the R.C.N.V.R. These Training Officers will come from eighteen naval divisional points located in as many centres across the country. Following their graduation as Job Instructor Trainers the officers will return to their divisional points and carry the program to the instructors in naval training at each of these points.

Another development of interest is the organization of an institute for trainers in a single plant with a personnel of several thousand. It is the intention of the management to spread the introduction of their J.I.T. through all departments simultaneously in order to cover the organization in the shortest possible time. This is in contrast to the policy of other companies to extend their program over a longer period of time by using the services of a single full-time trainer.

Statistics covering the work of trainers in developing job instructors in their plants (i.e., the men and women engaged in passing on their knowledge and skill to new workers or teaching older workers to do new jobs) are still not available in final form but from incomplete returns received at least 4,000 persons in war industries to date have received instruction from the trainers and possess certificates by which they are recognized as War Production Job Instructors, pledged to apply the principles of good job instruction in their daily work.

Employees' Suggestion Systems in the United States

To encourage suggestions from employees and to insure that each idea for improved production be handled efficiently, the War Production Board in the United States has urged that labour management production drive committees be formed in every plant.

Figures released by W.P.B. indicate that by April 30 such committees had been formed in 599 companies. By June 30 the number had increased to 960, and by August 31 to 1,323 companies with over three million workers.

In the September issue of *Management Record,* published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Avenue, New York, appears an article outlining plans of procedure for establishing an employee suggestion system.

"Even under the stimulus of war production", it is declared in the article, "a suggestion program may fail to achieve the wholehearted co-operation that is desired". Five major subjects are listed, concerning which decisions on policy need to be made. (1) Identifying the suggester; (2) Handling rejections; (3) Formation of the suggestion committee; (4) Determination of suggestion awards; (5) Special recognition for valuable suggestions.

Many companies believe that the suggester's identity should be withheld from those who appraise the suggestion and determine the award. In some companies duplicate numbers on the suggestion blank and detachable stub provide the only means of identifying the suggester. When final action has been taken, the suggester's identification number appears on the bulletin board.

Of 130 companies giving information on their policy regarding identification of the suggester, forty-eight companies, or nearly 37 per cent, reported that the suggester's identity is a complete secret until after adoption of the suggestion, while the remainder reported varying degrees of identification.

The article declares that one of the most frequent reasons why employee suggestion systems are discontinued is the failure to solve the problem of handling rejections, which should be done in such a manner that the unsuccessful suggesters will not lose interest in the possibility of eventually becoming award winners.

In a great majority of employee suggestion schemes, according to the article, the major incentive for obtaining constructive ideas for improvement of product, working conditions or manufacturing efficiency is a cash award. Some companies pay a nominal sum such as five or ten dollars shortly after adoption of the suggestion and make a further award after the value of the idea has been tested in actual practice.

"Successful suggestion system administrators", the article continues, "are aware that there is more to an award than the mere payment of a certain sum of money." Special recognition may take the form of presentation ceremonies, house-organ publicity, annual, grand prizes, certificates of merit, and bonuses for those who produce more than one acceptable idea.

In addition to company awards, Certificates of Individual Production Merit are being issued from War Production Drive headquarters to workers whose suggestions are forwarded by plant labour-management committees to Washington and found deserving. A certain few suggestions receive special citations from Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. These citations are issued for ideas that make an outstanding contribution to the entire war effort.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Resolutions Urging Greater Labour-Management-Government Co-operation in War Effort and Labour Representation on Government Bodies —Rejection of Labour Political Action

THE Fifty-eighth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, August 24 to 28, 1942. Credentials were received from 383 delegates which included 269 delegates representing local unions, 52 delegates representing international and national unions, 4 delegates representing federations of labour, 42 delegate representing trades and labour councils, 15 delegates representing divisions of railroad and commercial telegraphers and provincial associations, and one fraternal delegate representing the American Federation of Labour. A letter had been received from Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, expressing regret that it had not been possible, this year, to send a delegate from Great Britain.

Mr. Donovan Swailes, President of the Winnipeg and District Trades and Labour Council, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the affiliated membership of Greater Winnipeg. He referred to the magnificent effort which British labour was making toward winning the war, and attributed much of this to the trust and confidence which the British Government had placed in labour.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, the Honourable R. F. McWilliams, in adressing the delegates paid a tribute to Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress, and urged all those who were not actively engaged in fighting the war and in war production to make a national effort by preparing now to plan for post-war work.

Premier Bracken of Manitoba joined in the tribute to President Moore, and complimented Canadian labour on "the miracle of production" which had been accomplished while this nation was turning from a peace economy to an all-out war economy. He, too, urged the necessity of preparing now for the difficult post-war conditions that inevitably lie ahead.

In welcoming the delegates on behalf of the City of Winnipeg, Mayor John Queen, while acknowledging that much had been done in the way of war production, declared that much more could have been done, and criticized the Government for "ignoring labour movements which had been only too anxious to do their part in bringing about increased production." He criticized the Government also for "putting the control of war production too much in the hands of dollar-a-year men". He commended the housing program, but urged that the nation must not wait until the war was over before starting to build a better world. He would like to see a start made by increasing old age pensions above the present rate of twenty dollars a month.

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, brought to the Convention the best wishes of the Federal Government. In expressing regret at the absence of President Tom Moore, he stated that Mr. Moore had risked his health in making one of the greatest contributions that any single man had ever made to this country. In reply to the popular criticism of dollar-a-year men he pointed out that Mr. E. M. Little, Director of National Selective Service, had been appointed because "he has been a good employer and has had a closed shop agreement with one of your unions. He has made a contribution to Canada despite the fact that he is an employer". The Minister referred to the constructive policies of the Congress, and asserted that "any social advance in the interest of the workers had been borne in resolutions passed by this body".

As guest speaker at the annual banquet later in the day, Mr. Mitchell declared that charges that the Dominion Government was not co-operating with labour were without foundation. It was following the lead of Ernest Bevin in Great Britain in its efforts to effect total mobilization of labour in industry. In its wage-stabilizing policy the Government was merely trying to beat down inflationary tendencies of the time. Some success was evidenced by the fact that during the same period in the last war the cost of living had increased eight times as much as in the present war. The net result was that to-day the purchasing power of the dollar was greater than it would otherwise have been, and to this extent it protected classes of people unable to defend themselves against inflationary tendencies. One of the evil effects of inflation was to make pensions and trade union funds almost valueless.

After taking over the chair Vice-President P. Bengough read a statement from President Moore in which the latter stressed it as the first duty of organized labour to maintain war production, and after that, to play a

proper part in the work of rehabilitation after the war. Mr. Bengough criticized the Government for its "restrictive labour legislation", and for its failure to appoint representatives or organized labour to many important boards. He claimed that big industrialists had too much to say in the running of war production. We could defeat Hitler without adopting his labour policies. But, while labour was justified in its resentment against many orders in council, he admonished his hearers not to let that resentment interfere with the war effort. "To strike", he said, "is to strike against ourselves and our fellow workers in allied countries. Labour in Canada must not strike."

Report of Executive Council

The Executive Council reported that in order to hasten the day of victory "it has sometimes been necessary for those who toil to sacrifice many of their hard-won rights and privileges, and the Executive has continued to fight against exploitation of the workers' rights in the name of patriotism." The Congress had freely offered and stood ready at all times to co-operate with the Government in establishing better relations between employers and employees, to secure uninterrupted supplies of war materials and home requirements. At the same time, the Congress had remained loyal to its unions and the broad principles upon which they were based. The Executive had continued to press the Government for a constructive post-war plan which would assure men and women being demobilized from the armed forces and the many thousands of workers now engaged in war plants of a decent standard of living after the war ends.

It was pointed out that many past mistakes could have been avoided had labour's request for recognition as an equal partner in industry been more generally accepted. It was true that in some instances labour had been accorded representation, notably in Wartime Housing Limited and Toronto Shipbuilding Company, Limited. Appreciation was expressed for the provision for labour representation both in the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the advisory committees attached thereto; also for equal representation with employers on the National and Regional War Labour Boards administering Order in Council P.C. 8253, though in connection with the wage-pegging order in council labour had accepted this responsibility while "of the firm opinion that this particular measure was socially and economically unsound."

Profiteering in production of war materials, the Executive continued, could best be prevented when these materials were made in Government-owned and Government-controlled-plants, and gratification was expressed "at the large extent to which this policy had been adopted by the Government", but labour ought not to be denied representation on directorates charged with the administration of such Government-controlled companies, and the terms of Order in Council P.C. 2685 should be observed.

The Government was commended for widening the powers of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board; it was claimed that rigid adherence to the order in council might create conditions more serious than failure completely to prevent inflation. Strong objection was taken to the claim that reasonable increase in wages would invariably result in inflation.

The report contained a summary of the legislative policies presented by Congress to the Dominion Government, together with a review of labour matters dealt with by Parliament during the 1941-42 session. Wartime orders in council of special interest to labour were also given in summarized form. Other matters dealt with in the report were: Defence of Canada Regulations; National Selective Service; wage control; labour representation on Government boards and committees; re-establishment in civil employment; post-war reconstruction; old age pensions; housing.

National Selective Service

Mr. Elliott M. Little, Director of National Selective Service, in an address on "Labour Responsibilities in Wartime" specially prepared for delivery to the Congress, justified the new selective service regulations by pointing out that more than 250,000 persons were needed in war industries and the armed forces before the end of 1942, and that—with less than 60,000 employable unemployed in Canada—the Nation now faced drastic curtailment of many of the less essential industries and occupations. Selective service was, therefore, about to make demands upon both employer and employee "which neither of us would have tolerated a year ago." He added, that so far as possible "the employee or his representatives will be asked for help and advice in planning the details of the necessary dislocation."

The problem of obtaining the 250,000 persons needed, said Mr. Little, would be met in three ways: (1) By more extensive use of women in essential services and production; (2) By the curtailment of less essential industries and ocupations so that workers may be released for more essential work; (3) By

improvement in the efficiency of those already employed in essential industries. This program, he added, could not succeed without the active support of organized workers. Himself an employer, he advised his fellow employers that if they wished to improve the efficiency of their plants they should improve their relations with their employees by setting up joint committees, and by sharing more of the heavy responsibility with their workers. "Many employers" he said, "may not fully realize that there is nothing better than a trade union properly lead, but they think there are few things worse than a trade union poorly lead." A question period followed Mr. Little's address, during which he answered a large number of leading questions. Printed copies of the address were later distributed to the delegates.

Address of Fraternal Delegate and I.L.O. Representative

Mr. Thomas Lyons, President of the New York State Federation of Labour and fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, in addressing the Convention pointed out that unionism was incomprehensible to totalitarian minds. They could not imagine a way of life that conforms itself to the people who compose it. Their way of life was to smash through the lives of subjects, bending them ruthlesssly to one set pattern. To-day, said Mr. Lyons, free labour movements exist only in Anglo-Saxon countries; and he referred to the recent coming into being of an Anglo-American Trade Union Committee, equally representative of the American Federation of Labor and the British Trade Union Congress.

In December, 1941, said Mr. Lyons, the American Federation of Labor firmly resolved to keep the wheels of industry moving. It voluntarily gave up the right to strike and other weapons and privileges that in peace time were considered essential to Labour.

Mr. Lyons was later presented with a gold medal by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Representing the International Labour Office Mr. Adolphe Staal, Chief of the Workers' Organization Service, said it was the duty of the I.L.O. to devise means of finding work for returning soldiers, and added that it was certain that workers would refuse to go back to conditions that prevailed before the war. A commission of "economic statesmen", he said, was now being set up by the I.L.O.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Arthur D'Aoust, showed total receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1942, amounting to $68,935.23 (this included a balance of $35,416.74 brought forward from the previous year), with expenditures totalling $27,495.35, leaving a balance of $41,439.88. The total membership upon which per capita tax had been paid was 164,375, a gain of 19,783 as compared with that reported for 1941. To this membership, however, could be added about 40,000 which would make the approximate number of members affiliated to the Congress 205,000.

Labour Political Action and Representation

Five resolutions were before the Convention urging political action, two of which recommended affiliation of the Congress with the C.C.F. party. After much discussion, affiliation with the C.C.F. was voted down and a resolution passed, as follows (in part):

"Be it resolved that labour political autonomy be left in the hands of the established labour political parties. . . .and that this Congress continue to act as the legislative mouthpiece for Organized Labour in Canada, independent of any political organization engaged in the effort to send representatives of the people to Parliament, the provincial legislatures or other elective bodies in this country."

Second Front

A length discussion followed the introduction of a resolution calling for a Second Front as part of the United Nations' all-out war effort, after which the resolution was passed, as follows:

"Whereas, the leaders of the United Nations, meeting in Washington recently, announced their decision to open a Second Front against Hitler Germany in 1942; and whereas, this decision will demand an intensification of our whole war effort, and a strengthening of our national unity, to make possible the necessary building-up of our armed forces, and the increasing of our production of planes, guns, tanks, ships and other war supplies. Therefore, be it resolved that this 58th convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada go on record as supporting the earliest possible opening of the Second Front in Europe, and instruct the incoming Executive to approach the Dominion Government with proposals for greater labour-management government co-operation in all phases of the war effort, to guarantee that Canada will play her full part in ensuring final victory over our enemies."

The convention voted down a resolution suggesting that the Congress consider ways and means of going into industrial organization. Two resolutions were passed urging the Government to prosecute employers who have prevented workers from joining a union

of their own choice, and to order them to re-hire all workers discharged for union activity.

Labour Representation on Government Boards

Respecting Labour representation on Government boards a resolution was passed (in part) as follows:

"Be it resolved, that this Congress go on record as strongly opposed to the action of the Government in transferring Government authority to large industrialists and millionaires whose past has been one of hostility to labour and whose present power is a serious menace to Canadian democracy; and be it further resolved that we request the Dominion Government to immediately take the necessary steps to bring the directors and management of the various companies that have been set up by the Department of Munitions and Supply directly under the control of Parliament and that on any and all boards set up labour be given at least equal representation as is given to the business men and large industrialists."

Other Resolutions Adopted

Many other resolutions were passed by the convention, among which were the following:

Endorsing immediate total war to the limit of our national capacity to produce and fight.

That the Government take over all war industries so that they may be operated without profit.

That increased facilities be given the Justice Department to deal quickly with cases of well-known anti-fascists and trade union leaders in internment camps.

Asking release of all anti-fascists who are not guilty of any criminal offence or of breaking any law.

That the Justice Department rigidly apply the Defence of Canada regulations against all fascist elements and fifth-columnists.

That local trades councils reconsider their policy of banning communists and communist sympathizers.

Urging appointment of organized labour representatives on all Selective Service boards.

Asking the Dominion Government to encourage formation of labour-management production committees in all basic industries.

That in all war contracts preference be given to firms living up to Order in Council P.C. 2685.

Favouring the principle of national wage scales and agreements similar to those in the United States aircraft and shipbuilding industries.

That the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada do all in its power to introduce legislation to guarantee full collective bargaining rights to all workers, similar to the Wagner Act.

Protesting against formation of company unions in plants operated by the Government.

Opposing the use of the armed forces in labour disputes conducted in a lawful manner.

That Reserve Army men, during their training period, be compensated on the same basis as the permanent force.

Asking the Dominon Government to handle all salvage work, thus eliminating private profiteering from salvage campaigns.

Recommending that Provincial minimum wage boards be urged to bring up minimum wages to present-day living standards by an increase of at least 20 per cent.

That the Trades and Labour Congress urge all international unions to do their utmost to organize the unorganized.

Asking that the Old Age Pension qualifying age be reduced to 65 years, that the pension be increased, and that a contributory retirement scheme be incorporated in the Old Age Pensions Act.

That those who ask for loans under the National Housing Act be compelled to pay the trade union or prevailing rates of wages.

That no person be ordered to remain on a job at less than the union rate if another job at union rate is available.

Asking equal pay for equal work for male and female workers.

That decisions of the National and Regional War Labour Boards be rendered within a certain specified time.

That all employees, pensioners, and dependents of the Armed Forces who are now excluded be brought under the cost-of-living bonus provisions.

That labour representatives be asked to supply monthly reports on the cost of living throughout the Dominion.

Urging improvement in conditions of seamen's employment, and the placing of sea-going men under the provisons of the Fair Wage Act.

Urging enactment of a national health insurance scheme on a contributory basis.

Abolition of night work in bake shops.

That all persons in receipt of wages or salaries make contributions to the Unemployment Insurance fund on the first $3,000 of such income.

That marine engineers be brought under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

That taxation rates be reduced for the lower income groups and that a limit of $15,000 be placed on all personal incomes.

Urging unity in the Workmen's Compensation laws of the various provinces.

Favouring provision of holidays with pay for all workers.

Favouring complete Government control of the sale of liquor.

Urging free university education to those now denied that privilege for financial reasons.

Asking that barbers be relieved from the rules of the price ceiling law so that barbers' earnings could be stepped up to meet the increased living cost.

Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Tom Moore, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, P. R. Bengough, Vancouver, Pat Sullivan, Toronto, and J. A. Whitebone, Saint John; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur D'Aoust, Ottawa.

Announcement was made of the election of four of the provincial executive committees, as follows:

Manitoba—Donovan Swailes (Chairman), R. G. Anderson, J. B. Graham and F. Chester King, all of Winnipeg.

Ontario—John Gavin, Toronto (Chairman), J. F. Manley, Hamilton, J. Thoms, Toronto, and Bob Barnett, Ottawa.

Saskatchewan—P. W. Haffner, Regina (Chairman), A. Mose, Moose Jaw, W. Smith, Saskatoon, and H. Davis, Prince Albert.

British Columbia—F. E. Griffin, Vancouver (Chairman), H. E. Hanson, Powell, B.C., Birt Showler and W. T. Burgess, both of Vancouver.

The 1943 convention will be held in the City of Quebec.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Selective Service Regulations—Women in Mining Work—War Contracts—Japanese Workers—Seamen and Pilots—Unemployment Insurance—Minimum Wages in Alberta and Quebec

UNDER the War Measures Act new National Selective Service Regulations extending Government control over employment have been issued. The labour shortage in Manitoba mines and metallurgical works and at the Sudbury plant of the International Nickel Company, Limited, is to be met by the employment of women in certain capacities. Standard general conditions, some relating to labour, have been drawn up for incorporation in different types of Munitions and Supply contracts, and conditions of work for Japanese persons employed by the British Columbia Security Commission have been regulated. The Merchant Seamen Order has been amended and war bonuses authorized for the crews of Department of Transport vessels. Pilotage dues in the Restigouche River District have been raised and certain Halifax pilots authorized to command pilot vessels. Workers engaged partly in insurable and partly in non-insurable work may now be covered by unemployment insurance. In the provinces, Alberta has issued new general minimum wage regulations for female workers and Quebec has renewed four minimum wage orders.

Dominion

National Selective Service Regulations, 1942

The National Selective Service Regulations, 1942 (P.C. 7595, August 26) prevent a worker from leaving his job or being dismissed without seven days' notice, channel all transfers of workers through Employment and Selective Service Offices, stabilize employment in agriculture, and authorize Selective Service Officers to interview persons for the purpose of directing them into more essential work and to compel unemployed and part-time workers to accept suitable full-time employment. Provision is made for appeals, reinstatement in peace-time employment and the grant of travelling and living allowances. The regulations, effective September 1, repeal the Order prohibiting enticement of workers in war industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1940, p. 1102, 1941, p. 728), the Stabilization of Employment in Agriculture Regulations (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1942, p. 422), the Order providing for travelling and living allowances for transferred workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 1034), and the Control of Employment Order (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, p. 675).

An order gazetted September 12 under P.C. 1445 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1942, p. 416) required women of 20 to 24 years to register for the purposes of the man-power inventory. (For a fuller account of these regulations, see p. 1018.)

Women Workers for Ontario Mining Company

The employment of women by the International Nickel Company, Limited, Sudbury, in such jobs as the Dominion Minister of Labour deems suitable for women workers has been authorized by an Order in Council of August 13 (P.C. 7032) under the War Measures Act. The Ontario Mining Act forbids the employment of women or girls in or about any mine except in a technical, clerical or domestic capacity but a shortage of male labour has necessitated a modification of this policy to maintain nickel production for war purposes. The Company is required by the Order to provide whatever facilities may be prescribed by the Federal Minister of Labour, after consultation with the Ontario Minister of Mines, for safeguarding the health and welfare of women workers. Similar action has been taken in Manitoba to permit women to be employed in the metallurgical works attached to any mine, but in Manitoba the Provincial Government had power under the Manitoba Mines Act to regulate the employment of women. In Ontario the provincial Act gave the Ontario Government no such authority.

Munitions and Supply Contracts

Four sets of standard "general conditions" have been drawn up for inclusion by reference in four types of Munitions and Supply contracts to eliminate the cumbersome process of writing a set of general conditions into every contract. Some of the conditions, which are incorporated in P.C. 6284 of July 20, concern labour. They apply to contracts for munitions and supplies, capital expenditures, shipbuilding and cost-plus construction let by the Governments of Canada or of any Allied Power or by a Government-owned company in Canada.

All four sets of conditions contain stipulations that Canadian labour and materials shall be used as far as possible, that ex-service men shall be employed in reasonable numbers if available and competent, and that the labour conditions which are referred to in the contract and which may be applicable for the time being or may be made applicable to the work under any Dominion or Provincial legislation shall be complied with. All sets of conditions but those for capital expenditure contracts declare that the contractor must comply with federal, provincial or municipal regulations in regard to such matters as sanitation and medical supervision of the health of workers. The conditions for shipbuilding contracts prohibit the contractor from enticing labour away from other shipyards engaged on similar contracts and require him to train his own workmen, if necessary, in order to carry out the contract.

Employment of Japanese in Canada

By an Order in Council of July 31 (P.C. 6758) Japanese persons employed by the British Columbia Security Commission in connection with the evacuation and care of enemy aliens are to be subject to the same conditions of work as are enemy aliens employed in work camps under P.C. 1348 of February 19, 1942 (Labour Gazette, March, 1942, p. 254). The latter declares that the aliens shall be paid on the basis of an eight-hour day and 48-hour week at 25 cents per hour for unskilled labour, and empowers the Minister of Labour to make regulations regarding wage schedules, hours of work, medical inspection and care, hospitalization, unemployment insurance contributions and workmen's compensation benefits for such aliens. If the alien has dependents in Canada he must assign $20 of his monthly earnings for the maintenance of such dependents and may receive, with the approval of the Minister of Labour, an allowance of not more than $5 a month for each dependent child up to a maximum of five. The provisions of the Government Employees Compensation Act apply to these workers to the extent that they may receive compensation for permanent disability not exceeding two-thirds of their average weekly earnings, but are to receive no compensation and only first aid, medical and hospitalization expenses for temporary disability.

Merchant Seamen Order

The Merchant Seamen Order of April 4, 1941, (Labour Gazette, 1941, p. 650; March, 1942, p, 307) has ben further amended by P.C. 6894 passed August 5. The amendment stipulates that Committees of Investigation appointed to examine the conduct of seamen obstructing the sailing of a ship shall in future consist only of representatives of the Department of National Defence for Naval Services and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Formerly the Committees also included a representative of the Department of Transport but the departure of ships has been delayed by difficulties in securing the services of such a person. In addition, the amendment extends the term "seamen" to cover manning pool staffs and persons carried on the strength of manning pools, and declares that the term "maninng pool" now includes all manning pools set up in Canada under P.C. 14/3550 of May 19, 1941 (Labour Gazette, 1941, p. 957) and the Manning Pools (Alien Merchant Seamen) Order, 1942 (Labour Gazette, July, 1942, p. 796).

War Bonuses for Seamen

The payment of war bonuses to seamen employed in Department of Transport vessels operating on or after June 1, 1942, in specified war zones has been authorized by an Order in Council of August 19 (P.C. 122/7359). This step was necessary to overcome difficulties in obtaining crews for Dominion Government steamers in competition with private employers who already pay such bonuses. The bonuses are to be 25 per cent of the basic rates of pay.

Pilots and Pilotage Dues

To meet the scarcity of certificated master mariners to command pilot vessels in the Halifax Pilotage District, the eleven licensed pilots of the district who do not hold the proper Master's Certificates of Competency have been authorized by an Order in Council passed August 18 (P.C. 7292) to act as masters of pilot vessels when required.

The by-laws of the Restigouche River Pilotage District, New Brunswick (Labour

GAZETTE, 1935, p. 321) have been amended by an Order in Council dated August 18 (P.C. 7293), to authorize a 10 per cent surcharge on all pilotage dues for the duration of the war. Similar increases have been permitted in the Pilotage Districts of Quebec, Montreal and St. Lawrence-Kingston-Ottawa, and a 25 per cent surcharge was authorized in the British Columbia District (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1942, January, p. 59; March, p. 307; August, p. 925). The amendment also raises from $3 to $5 the fee for embarking and disembarking pilots by pilot boat and sets new rates for movages of ships over 600 tons.

Unemployment Insurance Act

A new regulation has been added to the Unemployment Insurance Regulations regarding contributions by P.C. 7031 of August 13. It declares that a person employed partly in insurable and partly in non-insurable employment under the same employer may, if his employer consents, be treated as if wholly engaged in insurable employment. This treatment is accorded the worker only from the date that the employer registers his consent with an Employment and Claims Office, and ceases when he withdraws such consent or if the worker is employed for fifteen consecutive weeks in non-insurable employment.

Elsewhere in this issue a reference will be found to the Order in Council 7994 of September 4, by which Local Offices and personnel of the Unemployment Insurance Commission have been placed at the disposal of the Minister of Labour to assist in the administration of the National Selective Service Regulations.

Provincial

Alberta Minimum Wage Act

New general regulations for the enforcement of minimum wage orders governing female workers were gazetted July 31 and are effective from that date. They replace regulations issued in 1937. As before, they stipulate that not more than 25 per cent of the employees of any establishment may be learners or apprentices but add that where there are less than four workers, one apprentice may be employed. Posting of all minimum wage orders which affect any employee in an establishment is still compulsory but the monthly statement of overtime worked and rates paid for such overtime is no longer required by the general regulations.

Manitoba Mines Act

By an Order in Council gazetted August 15, the Director of Mines has been authorized to permit the employment of women in work about the surface of mines and metallurgical works in Manitoba during the present conflict and for a period up to six months after the cessation of hostilities. The Order repeals the section of the existing regulations issued under the Mines Act in 1940 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1940, p. 562) which forbade the employment of female persons in or about any mine or metallurgical works except in a technical, clerical or domestic capacity, but it expressly stipulates that no female person shall be employed underground in any mine. Employers will be granted permission to employ women on such terms and conditions as the Director deems advisable and such permission or any term or condition of it may be cancelled or altered at any time by the Director.

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

Four orders have been renewed. By a notice gazetted August 15, Order 14 concerning public building maintenance men in the District of Montreal (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, pp. 1099, 1236; 1940, p. 124) is to remain in force until September 1, 1943, and notices gazetted August 29 extended to the same date Order 28 relating to dye-works and laundries in Quebec City (LABOUR GAZETTE 1939, p. 1003; 1940, p. 447) and Order 29 governing taxicabs and automobiles for hire in the cities of Quebec and Levis (LABOUR GAZETTE 1939, p. 1002). Order 30 applying to the manufacture of wooden boxes and other wooden objects (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1112) was renewed to October 1, 1943, by a notice gazetted August 29.

NUTRITION IN CANADIAN INDUSTRY

Activities of Nutrition Services in Working towards a Better Standard of Health among Canadian War Workers

THE LABOUR GAZETTE has previously referred (May, 1942, p. 573 and August, 1942, p. 880) to the establishment in the Department of Pensions and National Health of the Nutrition Services Branch. One of the duties of Nutrition Services is the inspection and supervision of food facilities in war industries.

A pamphlet entitled *Nutrition in Industry* has been issued by Nutrition Services which gives an account of inspections made in war industries up to July 1, 1942. At this date Nutrition Services had inspected about 150 industries, comprising about 200,000 workers.

This inspection meant that a trained nutritionist visited the plant, contacted the management, the medical services and inspected the canteen or other food serving establishment. A detailed questionnaire was filled out for each plant. Ultimately an individual letter was sent, commenting on what was found, and how it might be improved.

In addition to the above 150 inspections many other plants have been contacted and information obtained. The following table gives a summary of food facilities in 363 Canadian war industries, which include well over half of the war workers in Canada.

TABLE SHOWING FOOD AND EATING FACILITIES IN 363 CANADIAN WAR INDUSTRIES, ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

No. of Employees	Number of Plants	Cafeterias per cent of Total	Canteens per cent of Total	Mess Rooms per cent of Total	Dietitians per cent of Total
Under 100	120	2	8	6	..
100 to 199	63	6	21	19	..
200 to 299	30	7	33	17	..
300 to 499	44	25	43	27	2
500 to 750	37	43	59	22	3
751 to 1,000	14	43	57	21	..
Over 1,000	55	64	71	30	18
Average Percentages		27	41	20	4

Commenting on this table, the pamphlet notes the following points:

"1. Larger plants tend to have a higher percentage of cafeterias, and may also have canteens and mess rooms in addition.

"2. Some small plants, even with less than 100 employees, are operating cafeterias, so that this is not a facility for large plants only.

"3. The feeding facilities cannot be considered adequate since even Mess Rooms (places in which to eat, but no other facilities) are not very numerous."

In a foreword to the pamphlet Dr. L. B. Pett, Director of Nutrition Services, stresses the necessity of maintaining a high standard of health for workers if peak production is to be obtained in the rapid expansion of war industry. "During the first World War, Great Britain clearly proved that when workers got well-cooked meals or supplements to their lunches in the plant, there was marked improvement in the health of the workers, a reduction in sickness and absenteeism, and increased efficiency. This has been re-emphasized in the present war."

Nutrition in Great Britain

Dealing with the position of nutrition in British Industry Dr. Pett states:

"Great Britain now requires every war factory employing over 250 people to provide a canteen where hot meals may be bought. Although this affects directly only about half the war workers in Britain it shows recognition of the importance of nutrition. In Canada the contribution that proper nutrition can make to health and production, a contribution which can be expressed in figures like 10 per cent and 25 per cent, has not received much attention."

As a result of examinations by Nutrition Services of several hundred lunches in different plants and cities it was found that if a worker bought a lunch in a plant cafeteria it was twice as likely to be a good lunch as if he brought his own. This does not apply to lunches bought at a canteen or booth. A "good" lunch was described as including: 1. A sandwich or plate lunch containing protein foods, such as meat, fish, eggs, cheese, or beans. 2. A vegetable other than potatoes, or a fruit. 3. Milk, preferably as a beverage.

Recommendations Concerning Nutrition in Industry

At the meeting of the Canadian Council on Nutrition on June 5, 1942, the following recommendations were adopted:

1. Since a multiplicity of effort would annoy industry, and labour alike, the primary field of

inspection and assistance with regard to food facilities in war industries should rest with qualified representatives of the federal office (Nutrition Services), but local groups are urged to make industry, and the homes of industrial workers, a part of any nutrition program after consultation with Nutrition Services. (See also recommendation No. 10).

2. Industrial groups wishing to improve nutritional conditions are urged to get help from Nutrition Services, Ottawa.

3. All plants having war contracts should assist the workers to get nutritious meals of natural foods, with reasonable ease and economy.

4. All plants having war contracts and providing meals to employees should employ or consult a qualified nutritionist or dietitian.

5. Plant-managed food dispensaries should be run on a non-profit basis, or profits should be used to provide (for example) free milk in the plant.

6. Between-meal rest periods, together with an opportunity of obtaining food, are highly recommended. Milk, cocoa, fruit juice or tomato juice are to be preferred as beverages.

7. The consumption of foods of low nutritional value such as soft drinks, candy and sweet goods, must be discouraged in favour of foods of high nutritional value.

8. Where the working day exceeds eight hours, more than one meal or lunch period should be provided at the plant.

9. An effort must be made to change the food habits of workers, and this must be done indirectly in the food arrangements, etc., as well as directly by educational methods. The co-operation of the plant medical services and the management, as well as of the cafeteria management, is needed.

10. Co-operation between Divisions of Industrial Hygiene in Provincial Departments of Health and Nutrition Services is urged.

The Approach to the Problem

Many practical suggestions are made in the pamphlet concerning the problems to be dealt with in establishing a proper nutritional program in any particular company. In a section entitled, "What to Provide," the pamphlet deals with the respective merits of the cafeteria, the lunch counter, the mobile canteen, the fixed canteen, and the mess-room. Suggestions are given as to lay-out, planning the meals, serving hours, and certain other details. Several pages of suggested menus are included. In regard to management, there are sections on company-operated and concession-operated cafeterias. It is considered desirable on the whole to have a cafeteria run by the company itself on a non-profit basis. In this way control may be maintained over prices and over the nutritional quality of the meals. "Many companies," it is stated, "find a greater morale-building effect by operating a cafeteria with the advice of an employees committee. A feeling of a club room is created and a better response is found to price adjustments and to complaints."

"Victory Meals"

Quoting Alberta M. Macfarlane, Educational Director, National Restaurant Association, the pamphlet deals with the question of encouraging the employee to choose nutritional foods rather than cakes, pies, candy and soft drinks. "Many companies say, 'We give the worker what he wants.' The greatest present need to promote the health and efficiency of the industrial worker is to get more information and greater knowledge to him. How can this be done? Posters, talks, and little cards will all help.

"In planning the menus, it is advisable to list at least one well-balanced popular 'Special Victory Meal' for each meal. Make the selling price of this so attractive that it will be a best seller.

"Endeavour to maintain the selling price of essential foods at reasonable levels, no greater and preferably lower than that of an alternate of poor nutritional worth. For example, offer milk at a price equal or less than that of alternates like coffee and soft drinks.

"Encourage in-between meal feedings as an integral part of the workers dietary. One company in North Carolina serves refreshments that take fifteen minutes to dispense. They claim that by so doing they get more work out of the personnel, in the remaining forty-five minutes than they used to get in the hour."

Vitamin Pills in Industry

The question of whether to supplement workers' diets with vitamin pills is mentioned.

"Nutrition workers have known for some time that men maintained on vitamin-deficient diets become more easily fatigued and suffer from lassitude and loss of interest in work.

"Other symptoms known to occur in vitamin-deficient individuals are depressed mental states, soreness of muscles and backaches. The significance of these symptoms for men engaged in war work needs no emphasis."

It is suggested in the pamphlet that experiments with vitamin pills should not be undertaken without preliminary study and authoritative advice.

Copies of *Nutrition in Industry* may be obtained free from Nutrition Services, Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa.

MAN-POWER MOBILIZATION IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

Methods and Procedure Discussed at Meeting Convened by International Labour Office

WAYS and means of mobilizing the man-power resources of the United States and Canada to meet the needs of the rapidly expanding war industries of the two countries were discussed early in September at an all-day closed meeting convened by the International Labor Office.

The meeting was attended by high Government officials of the two countries who are immediately concerned with problems of labour supply, and by representative spokesmen of United States and Canadian workers and employers.

In a brief address of welcome to the participants, Mr. Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the I.L.O., pointed out that the meeting was the sixth such gathering convened by the I.L.O. in the past 18 months. In sponsoring these meetings, Mr. Phelan said, the I.L.O. was animated by the conviction that they constituted a contribution to the war programs of both countries.

Preparations for the meeting were in the hands of Pierre Waelbroeck, chief of the Labor Conditions, Employment and Migration Section of the I.L.O., and Mrs. J. E. A. Johnstone, a member of the section, both of whom participated in the discussion. The documentary basis of the discussion, as prepared by the I.L.O., included the authoritative study, "Later supply and National Defence", which was prepared by Mr. Waelbroeck with the assistance of Mrs. Johnstone.

Discussion throughout the meeting was both frank and constructive, according to a statement made public at its conclusion by Carter Goodrich, chairman of the Governing Body of the I.L.O., who presided. The meeting made it amply clear, Mr. Goodrich said, that representatives of Government, employers and workers in both countries are "firmly united in their determination to assure that no obstacle is permitted to block the way to the full mobilization of the man-power resources of both nations."

The discussion did reveal differences of opinion among the three groups represented, Mr. Goodrich said, "but it disclosed at the same time that each group is resolved to solve these differences in the interests of a greater war production program."

Mr. Goodrich's summary of the discussion disclosed that Government officials of both the United States and Canada outlined proposals for the mobilization of their production forces that are either now in effect or projected for the near or more distant future. These proposals, he said, "were subjected to thorough scrutiny," with the Government representatives asking and receiving frank criticism of their policies and programs.

"I think there can be no doubt," Mr. Goodrich said, "that all the participants found much in the meeting that was of value to them in meeting the problems they are called upon to solve." He said the I.L.O. counted the discussion one of the most successful in the series of six Canada-United States meetings on labour supply held under I.L.O. auspices to date and as such, he added, "I think it can be considered as a contribution to the completion of the job that both countries share—winning victory for the United Nations."

In his opening address, Mr. Phelan congratulated Mr. Tom Moore on his recent re-election to the presidency of the Trades and Labour Congress and expressed the hope that Mr. Moore, who is a member of the Governing Body of the I.L.O., would soon be completely recovered from the illness that has kept him from work for several months.

Among those attending the meeting were the following:

Canada—Elliott M. Little, Director of National Selective Service; Brig.-Gen. L. R. LaFleche, Associate Deputy Minister of National War Services; Paul Goulet, Associate Director, National Selective Service; L. E. Westman, Assistant Director, National Selective Service; Mrs. Rex Eaton, Assistant Director, Women's Division, National Selective Service; Lieut.-Col. G. S. Currie, Executive Assistant to the Minister of National Defence; Col. J. A. DeLalanne, Department of National Defence; Alfred Rive, First Secretary, Department of External Affairs; Alex. Skelton, Director of Research, Bank of Canada; H. W. Macdonnell, Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Gilbert Jackson of Toronto; H. Taylor, Toronto; John A. Bell, General Chairman, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; W. Dunn, Financial Secretary-treasurer, Toronto and District Trades and Labour Council; A. R. Mosher, president, Canadian Congress of Labour; Gerard Picard, General Secretary, Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

United States—Brig.-Gen. Frank J. McSherry, Director of Operations, War Manpower Commission; Isador Lubin, Commis-

sioner of Labour Statistics and Economic Adviser to the President; A. Ford Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner of Labour Statistics; J. J. Corson, Director, U.S. Employment Service; T. C. Blaisdell Jr., Planning Committee, War Production Board; Wendell Lund, Director, Labor Production Division, War Production Board; Col. C. G. Parker, Deputy Director, National Selective Service; Miss Marjorie G. Russell, Executive Secretary, Labor-Management Committee, War Production Board; Henry I. Harriman, employer member of the Governing Body of I.L.O.; Clarence G. McDavitt, substitute employer member of Governing Body of I.L.O.; C. Dithridge, Pennsylvania Railroad; Robert J. Watt, international representative A.F. of L. and worker member of Governing Body of I.L.O,; John Green, president, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, C.I.O.; Martin H. Miller, National Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; J. J. Luhrsen, Railway Labor Executives Association.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1941.

Twenty-fourth Annual Report of Provincial Department of Labour

STIMULATED by war production, industrial payrolls in British Columbia for 1941 exceeded all previous records, according to the twenty-fourth annual report of the British Columbia Department of Labour, which described the growing intensity of the war effort as galvanic in its effect upon the industrial life of the Province.

During the latter half of 1941, employment rose to new heights, reaching an average figure of 110,771 for October, 1941, as against a high of 98,324 in September of 1940. The average weekly wage for all adult male employees rose to $30.67 for 1941, an increase of $2.56 over the preceding year and second only in the history of the department to the average wage of $31.51 which occurred in 1920.

Working hours were not, on the average, increased, remaining almost unchanged at 46.90 per week, compared with 46.91 in 1940.

Industrial Statistics, Payrolls, Etc.—Statistics were compiled by the department from reports received from 5,115 firms, 144 more than reported last year. A total payroll of $175,449,556 was reported by these firms. To find the total payroll of the Province, this figure was augmented by the following items: returns received too late for inclusion in the above summary, $535,884; estimated payroll of employees in occupations included in the Department's inquiry not sending in returns, $2,345,000; transcontinental railways, $14,395,-019; estimated payrolls of additional services not included in the industrial survey, viz. Governmental workers, wholesale and retail firms, delivery, auto transportation, ocean services, miscellaneous, $46,800,000. These items brought the payroll for the Province up to a total of $239,525,459. This represents an increase of $51,199,693 over 1941, and exceeds the previous high, recorded in 1929, by $47,433,210.

Of this total payroll a greater proportion went to wage-earners than in 1940. Officers, superintendents, and managers received 9·29 per cent of the total; clerks, stenographers, and salesmen, 10·11 per cent; while wage-earners received 80·60 per cent, compared with 78·63 per cent in 1940.

In an analysis of payroll statistics by industrial divisions, increases are shown in all but one of the twenty-five sections. Shipbuilding headed the list for 1941 with an increase of $6,593,198, followed by the lumber industries with an increase of $5,824,772 ,and contracting with $4,681,054; miscellaneous trades increased by $2,724,098; metal trades, an increase of $2,682,698; food products, an additional $1,886,176; metal-mining, up $1,171,400; smelting increased by $990,405; public utilities increased by $909,105; explosives and chemicals, up $866,475; pulp and paper mills, an increase of $789,615; printing and publishing, with $457,535; builders' materials increased by $447,981; oil-refining, up $412,463; wood (N.E.S.), up $359,962; laundries, cleaning and dyeing, $359,514; house furnishings, $247,362; breweries, $141,128; leather and fur goods, $90,018; paint-manufacturing, $52,587; garment-making, $47,673; jewellery-manufacture, $41,881; coal-mining, $9,301; cigar and tobacco manufacturing, $1,201.

The only industry in which a decrease was apparent was Coast shipping, which showed a loss of $173,609 over the previous year .

Weekly Wage Rates.—The figures in the accompanying table were taken from the report and show the average weekly wage in 1939, 1940, and 1941, by industrial classifications.

AVERAGE FULL WEEK'S WAGES IN EACH INDUSTRY (ADULT MALES ONLY)

Industry	1939	1940	1941
Breweries	$27 98	$28 23	$29 29
Builders' materials	23 23	24 15	26 26
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing	19 75	17 70	14 50
Coal-mining	29 39	28 04	31 84
Coast shipping	29 35	30 34	30 03
Contracting	26 12	27 52	30 21
Explosives and chemicals	25 75	31 67	33 39
Food products, manufacture of	23 23	23 59	25 65
Garment-making	24 25	25 22	26 51
House-furnishings	22 53	23 59	25 74
Jewellery, manufacture of	39 23	43 44	38 72
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	23 19	24 00	24 76
Leather and fur goods, manufacture of	21 19	21 72	26 07
Lumber industries	27 14	28 83	31 01
Metal trades	25 38	26 18	29 90
Metal-mining	30 86	31 77	33 72
Miscellaneous trades and industries	23 91	24 36	26 97
Oil-refining	28 97	29 17	30 97
Paint-manufacturing	22 69	23 15	24 95
Printing and publishing	34 34	34 34	36 78
Pulp and paper manufacturing	26 54	29 84	32 13
Ship-building	28 55	31 74	35 27
Smelting	25 57	32 75	37 07
Street-railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc.	28 63	28 57	30 93
Wood, manufacturing of (N.E.S.)	23 22	24 88	27 01

It will be observed from the foregoing table that increases in the average weekly wage per adult male worker occur in twenty-two of the twenty-five classifications. The largest increases, which were in leather and fur goods, smelting, coal-mining, metal trades and ship-building, varied from 97 cents to $1.79 above the average of $2.56 for the Province, workers in leather and fur goods receiving the largest average weekly increase. Decreases are to be noted only in three classifications: cigar and tobacco manufacturing, coast shipping, and jewellery manufacturing.

The following table taken from the report shows the number of wage-earners in each wage-rate classification—

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE-RATES (WAGE-EARNERS ONLY)

For week of Employment of Greatest Number	Males		Females		
	21 Yrs. and over	Under 21 Yrs.	18 Yrs. and over	Under 18 Yrs.	Apprentices
Under $6 00	180	111	318	113	68
$6 00 to $6 99	100	71	107	34	65
7 00 to 7 99	127	103	147	71	109
8 00 to 8 99	124	156	203	117	132
9 00 to 9 99	156	187	214	125	110
10 00 to 10 99	272	190	467	171	124
11 00 to 11 99	208	224	489	75	107
12 00 to 12 99	367	403	988	104	168
13 00 to 13 99	733	294	1,223	81	50
14 00 to 14 99	855	419	1,927	148	50
15 00 to 15 99	1,190	520	1,567	65	53
16 00 to 16 99	1,022	395	1,463	49	45
17 00 to 17 99	1,307	399	937	45	69
18 00 to 18 99	1,537	336	757	27	34
19 00 to 19 99	3,836	463	833	24	26
20 00 to 20 99	2,647	249	1,070	12	13
21 00 to 21 99	4,268	360	428	11	27
22 00 to 22 99	4,480	331	311	....	30
23 00 to 23 99	3,796	318	199	5	8
24 00 to 24 99	8,850	290	155	5	20
25 00 to 25 99	4,740	156	164	1	18
26 00 to 26 99	4,464	80	76	2	9
27 00 to 27 99	4,267	87	72	....	19
28 00 to 28 99	6,535	121	111	....	4
29 00 to 29 99	4,021	49	57	....	12
30 00 to 34 99	20,562	397	151	....	41
35 00 to 39 99	15,407	186	53	2	14
40 00 to 44 99	12,542	30	12	....	1
45 00 to 49 99	4,914	3	....	....	2
50 00 and over	4,260	1	4	....	1
Totals	117,767	6,929	14,503	1,287	1,429

Information regarding working hours, as submitted to the Department of Labour by the 5,115 firms reporting, shows 89·61 per cent of male and female employes working 48 hours or less per week, 4·49 per cent working from 48 to 54 hours per week, and 5·90 per cent working in excess of 54 hours per week. The average for working hours, as previously stated, was 46·90 hours per week.

Apprenticeship.—The Director of Apprenticeship in his report states that although it appeared for a time that a further demand might be made for special training schools to supersede apprenticeships almost entirely in so far as war industries were concerned, "it quickly became apparent that the ever-increasing expansion required could not be attained through specialization alone and that industry would have to continue to produce its key tradesmen through apprenticeship."

Approximately 20 per cent of apprentices have been lost by industry to the armed forces. This has led to a trend towards the apprenticing of lads at an earlier age than heretofore.

"Most of the apprentices who have enlisted or have been called up before the completion of their apprenticeship period are now employed in one of the Services at their apprenticeship trades, and will in all probability complete their apprenticeship in these Services, thereby reducing the problem that might otherwise arise on their resumption to civil life."

At the end of the year the total number of live apprenticeship contracts totalled 1,285. This figure includes 181 apprentices who are serving their country in one or other of His Majesty's Armed Forces.

The number of new contracts approved during the year totalled 468, while 177 apprentices satisfactorily completed their periods of apprenticeship, bringing the total number of apprentices who have completed to date to 532.

Factory Inspections.—During the year 1941, 2,240 inspections and reinspections of factories were made. In this report the Factories Inspector commented on accident-prevention as follows:

"The entrance of large numbers of inexperienced workmen into industry has resulted in an increase in accident frequency and severity. Investigation of injuries received has in some instances conclusively proven that they were received solely because of inexperience.

"Mention has been made in previous reports of the importance of instructing the inexperienced employees of the hazards attached to their work. The responsibility for imparting these instructions must be accepted and carried out by the foreman or superintendent of the plant. Investigations made would indicate that some individuals in these positions are not giving the personal attention required.

"While we feel assured that it is the desire of management of industry to provide safe and healthful working conditions for their employees, this can be achieved only through the combined efforts of every one connected with the plant. In performing our duties as Inspectors, we enter many industrial establishments and make many recommendations, but unfortunately we occasionally meet some individual who looks upon industrial safety standards and regulations as something to be enforced against industry. To such persons, we endeavour to convince them that the only purpose for which safety standards are ever developed by anybody or any group is to help every one carry on their accident-prevention work more effectively.

"As many of the new industrial plants have been constructed for the sole purpose of manufacturing supplies for the war effort, they have priority in their purchase of machinery and tools. Some of these plants have entirely eliminated line-shafting, all machines being individually driven, and each machine equipped with accident-prevention features. In striking contrast, we meet the sub-contractor, who, in his efforts to meet commitments, is obliged to purchase out-model or even second-hand equipment. We have, during our inspection visits, noted machines that had been discarded years ago placed back in service. These machines, while they lack many of the safety features of the modern equipment of to-day, will, if properly maintained and placed in charge of competent and safety-minded operators perform their part in production output without hazard to the operator."

The Inspector's report also deals with workers' health, employees' welfare, and women in industry, commenting on the second of these topics that the management of some industries have "for a considerable time proven to their own satisfaction that any expenditure made in connection with their employees' welfare is a sound investment."

Labour Disputes and Conciliation.—During 1941, there were eight strikes directly affecting 1,408 employees, as compared with only one strike in 1940. However, these eight disputes amounted to a time-loss of only 7,594 man-days, the lowest ever recorded.

Unemployment Relief.—The number of persons in receipt of unemployment relief shrank

from 30,943 at January 1, 1941, to 15,547 at December 31, of whom 8,544 were stated to be unemployable.

Report of Board of Industrial Relations

The eighth annual report of the Board of Industrial Relations gives details concerning the operation of the Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts and the Hours of Work Act.

Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts.—Completed returns were received from 5,612 employers of women and girls during 1941, an increase of 380 over the 1940 total. The survey covered some 34,204 women workers, an increase of 4,166 employees reported on the payrolls compared with the previous yearly period.

Statistics given in the report show that the average weekly wage for women over 18 years of age, or experienced, increased from $15.55 in 1940 to $16.04 in 1941. An increase was noted also in the average weekly wage for women under 18 years of age, or inexperienced, from $9.23 in 1940 to $9.74 in 1941. The percentage of employees under 18 years or inexperienced increased from 5·28 per cent to 6·70 per cent in 1941. Average hours worked per week rose fractionally from 41·48 to 41·82, still well under the 48-hour week permitted under the Act.

These figures do not include domestic workers, farm-labourers, or fruit-pickers, who are excluded from coverage under the Female Minimum Wage Act. Bank and federal employees also are not covered by Provincial legislation.

Reflecting the general up-trend in wages for the worker, the percentage of employes included in the returns who were receiving wages in excess of the legal minimum rose to 57·56 in 1941, as against a previous high of 53·56 for 1940. A corresponding drop was noted in the percentage indicating those receiving the actual legal minimum, and also a slight decrease in the percentage figure for those receiving less than the fixed rate. The latter group comprises the younger and less skilled employees for whom lower rates are set, and part-time workers who, by reason of the short hours, are unable to earn an amount equal to the weekly rate set for full-time employees.

Inspections and Collections.—During the year, the inspection staff of the Board made 12,104 investigations at plants and establishments covered by Orders of the Board, a decrease of 3,388 from the 1940 total.

Under the Female Minimum Wage Act, wage adjustments were made to 509 women and girls, employed by 316 firms, to a total of $10,607.15; while adjustments under the Male Minimum Wage Act for 676 men and boys employed by 313 firms resulted in the payment of $23,510.76 in arrears of wages due them. In addition to the above settlements which were made without recourse to the Courts, additional payments of $2,788.21 were made under court orders as the result of convictions for failure to pay the minimum wage. A total sum of $36,906.12 was therefore distributed to employees throughout the province.

Of the Court cases under these two Acts, 34 were on behalf of female workers and 32 for male. In the former group 32 convictions were registered while in the latter group 16 firms were convicted, the remainder of the cases being dismissed.

Under the Hours of Work Act, 42 cases of contravention of the regulations were brought before the courts, of which 41 resulted in prosecutions. Seventeen convictions followed the 29 cases brought to court under the Semi-monthly Payment of Wages Act, 12 cases being dismissed. Seven cases brought to court for contravention of the Factories Act resulted in the same number of convictions.

HOLIDAYS FOR WORKERS IN BRITAIN

MANY workers in Britain receive annual holidays with pay by customary arrangement, collective agreements, or wage orders issued by trade boards, agricultural wages committees and the Road Haulage Central Wages Board under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938. During the first year of the war, however, many of these holidays were postponed or cancelled at the request of the Government, but by the spring of 1941 the Government had modified its policy and was encouraging the granting of annual holidays to maintain the efficiency of the workers.

The Committee headed by Lord Amulree which was appointed before the passage of the Holidays with Pay Act to investigate the extent to which holidays with pay were granted in Britain (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 653) estimated that, in March, 1938, 3 million of the approximately 18½ million insured workers in Britain received annual holidays with pay under collective agreements and another 4¾ million were granted annual holidays with or without pay by the employer. By June, 1939, after the Act had been passed over 4 million were covered by collective

agreements, over 2 million by wage board orders and a total of 11 million workers received holidays with pay.

Collective agreements calling for holidays with pay cover such industries as engineering, shipbuilding, iron and steel, chemicals, drugs, boots and shoes, cement, pottery, bricks, matches, lead, printing, transport, etc. and the industrial staffs of government departments. District agreements apply to mining, metal, textiles and clothing, food and drink, transport, public utilities services, the distributive trades and a miscellaneous collection of other industries. Under the Holidays with Pay Act, the Government may assist in the administration of any holiday scheme in a collective agreement.

Orders Under the Holidays With Pay Act

The trade boards, agricultural wages committees and Road Haulage Central Wages Board whose orders in 1939 covered over 2,700,000 workers, were authorized but not compelled by the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1000) and the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, to include a holidays-with-pay requirement in their minimum wage orders. In 1940 there were 52 trade boards and all but four had amended their orders to include provision for holidays in accordance with the 1938 Act.

The orders of the wage-regulating authorities generally stipulate that an annual holiday not exceeding the employee's normal work-week shall be granted with pay to workers who have completed a minimum period of service. The length of the holiday varies with the length of service and the time at which or within which it may be granted is usually specified in the order.

Workers entitled to a full six-day holiday receive a full week's pay at ordinary rates for a normal work-week, and those entitled to less than six days receive the appropriate proportion of a full week's pay. If a worker leaves his employment before he is granted a holiday, he is paid the amount of holiday remuneration due for the number of days' holiday to which his period of service entitles him.

The problem of piece-workers is met by stipulating that piece-workers shall be paid for the holiday period at the minimum time rate which would have been applicable to them if they were employed on a time-basis. Some orders, such as the one applying to the chain trade, get around the difficulty by declaring that the holiday remuneration for all workers shall be a sum equal to one-fiftieth of the total amount received by the worker during the twelve months preceding the holiday period, up to a certain maximum.

Holiday Provisions in Collective Agreements

The terms of collective agreements relating to holidays vary from industry to industry. Most call for a six-day annual holiday with pay to be granted within a certain period of the year. Some guarantee certain statutory holidays as well. The majority require a minimum period of service and certain mining agreements disqualify workers for holiday payments in the event of an unlawful strike.

Holiday pay is usually computed at the ordinary rates for the regular work-week exclusive of overtime. In the case of piece-workers some agreements stipulate that they shall be paid during the holiday at the appropriate time-rate for a specified number of hours, and others that they be paid the amount of their average weekly earnings over a stated period. The latter is the practice in iron and steel, chemicals and printing. A worker who has qualified by length of service for a full holiday but leaves before it is granted receives full holiday payment under many agreements. If he has served only part of the qualifying time he usually receives a proportionate payment.

A few agreements, such as some coal-mining ones, prescribe fixed amounts for holiday remuneration, distinguishing between married and single workers, and the occasional one, like that for the boot and shoe trade, provides for contributory schemes. The agreements relating to the manufacture of pig iron and heavy steel, tube-making in Scotland, enginering and iron founding in South Wales and iron mining in Cleveland permit the worker to supplement his holiday payment by having a weekly amount deducted from his wages for this purpose.

Several agreements such as the one for cement manufacturing prohibit the worker from drawing holiday pay and continuing at work and a few, in coal mining in South Wales for example, make the holiday compulsory.

Most agreements stipulate that the holiday remuneration shall be paid just before the holiday begins. When holidays were postponed in the cotton, engineering and shipbuilding industries in response to the Government's appeal in 1940, it was decided that the holiday payments should be made at the time the holidays would have ordinarily been granted, under the terms of the agreements even though holidays were later arranged.

Workers who leave their employment before their holiday usually receive a payment proportionate to their service since the last holiday, though some agreements accord different treatment to workers who leave voluntarily or are dismissed for misconduct. In the industries where holiday credits are granted, the credits are often transferred if the worker changes his job.

Workers who remain at work as maintenance staff during the holiday period are usually granted a paid holiday at a later date, and in such cases do not receive anything beyond ordinary pay for work in the holiday period.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Agreements.—In the case of the engineering and shipbuilding industries, the amount of holiday pay is computed by crediting each worker each week with an allowance of one-fiftieth of his time-rate plus national bonuses for a 47-hour work-week. An employee working less than 47 hours a week is credited with the appropriate portion of the week's allowance for the number of hours worked, but no credit is given for hours in excess of 47 a week, nor for time lost, with or without reason. Workers on shift systems which do not permit them to work a 47-hour week receive holiday credits as if they had worked the full 47 hours at ordinary day-time rates instead of for the shorter number of hours at the higher shift rate.

No minimum period of service is required in these industries, but when the holiday period arrives, each worker receives as holiday pay only the amount represented by his accumulated credits since the last holiday period or since he was hired. The credits are intended to yield the equivalent of a week's pay, but these agreements do not specify how long the holiday shall be nor do they insist that the worker take the holiday. In most cases, however, he is forced to take a holiday as the whole plant closes down, but if it does not, there is nothing in the agreement to prevent him working at regular rates during his holiday week and receiving his accumulated holiday pay as well.

The holiday credits of workers who change their job are usually transferred to the new job. Workers who retire from employment are paid their accumulated credits, though in the engineering industry they must wait until the regular holiday period for payment. The next of kin receives the accumulated holiday credits of a deceased worker.

Holidays in War-Time

To ensure that maximum production would be maintained and no undue strain placed on transport facilities, the British Government in the critical month of May, 1940, asked that annual holidays be cancelled or postponed for the time being, unless they could be arranged so as not to interfere with production. Payment for work done on holidays was to be governed by existing agreements (LABOUR GAZETTE 1940, p. 633). In 1941 and 1942, however, the Government urged that the customary summer holidays should be taken if they did not exceed one week. It declared that

> "there must be no relaxation of effort, but in order that the national effort may be continued at the fullest stretch, it is essential that moderate and well-planned holiday breaks should be allowed."

It suggested that holidays be spread from spring to fall and be taken in rotation. The plan of closing down whole plants for overhaul should be adopted where possible but all the plants in the same area should not be closed at the same time and arrangements for receiving goods must be made during the holiday week to avoid transport dislocation. Travel by transport services should be curtailed radically and local authorities were urged to plan recreational attractions near home for the workers.

To bring the orders of the trade boards and the Road Haulage Central Wages Board into line with its announced policy regarding holidays in wartime, the Government passed an order in June, 1940, under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, altering the terms of these orders to permit the compulsory annual holidays to be postponed and divided into two spells, one of which should immediately precede or follow the worker's weekly rest-day. This order affected 1½ million workers in 160,000 establishments. Joint meetings of employers and employees in several industries have agreed to similar modifications of their holiday practices established under collective agreements.

In regard to statutory holidays, the Factories Act guarantees to women and young persons in England all Bank Holidays and Christmas Day and Good Friday. Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, the first Monday in August and the first week-day after December 25, are observed as Bank Holidays in England and in Ireland St. Patrick's Day is added. In Scotland the Bank Holidays are New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday and the first Mondays in May and August. Women and young persons in factories in Scotland are guaranteed any six week days fixed by their

employer. Many collective agreements also guarantee certain statutory holidays. In 1940 the Government cancelled the Whitsun, August and December Bank Holidays by orders issued under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939 and 1940. However, in 1941 and 1942 the Whitsun and August Bank Holidays were restored though Good Friday and St. Patrick's Day were cancelled. The Government's statement of March, 1942, suggested that industry in general should take one-day breaks on Easter Monday, Whit-Monday and the August Bank Holiday, and a two-day break at Christmas or New Year's.

A recent ruling of the Minister of Labour declared that offices and factories granting more than two weeks' holiday will be considered able to dispense with staff.

Workers in Government-owned plants receive a week's holiday with pay after a year's service and on June 26, 1942, the Ministry announced that all dockers employed on Government schemes will be treated similarly.

Control of Absence

"Evidence is beginning to appear that prompt and steady attendance at work is declining," states a report entitled *Control of Absence* prepared by Policyholders Service Bureau, Group Insurance Division, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Ottawa. "This is indicated," says the report, "by inquiries from executives who report difficulty keeping their employees on the job full time every day. This is a condition that is found when times are good, and which largely disappears when times are bad."

The report outlines methods of controlling absences from work used by various firms, and discusses the relative merits of offering rewards for regular attendance and of imposing penalties for poor attendance. It concludes with the following outline of the situation:

Outline of Plan for Control

Absence to-day is controlled chiefly by careful supervision. When accurate records of attendance are kept and employees know that all absences are investigated, unavoidable absence usually can be reduced to a minimum. This subject is covered briefly in the following outline:

1. *Causes and Extent of Absence from Work*
   (*a*) Disability. Despite all that can be done to control absence, there is an unavoidable minimum, most of which is due to lost-time illness or accident. The amount varies with sex and age, and reflects the living and working conditions of the individual employees. While there is considerable variation among companies, eight days per employee per year might be considered as a typical figure.
   (*b*) Personal reasons. This type of absence is most subject to control. It should be kept in mind that, frequently, absence reported as illness really falls under this heading.
   (*c*) Jury duty, military service, etc.
   (*d*) Vacations and leaves of absence.
2. *Procedure for Keeping Attendance*
   (*a*) Control of absence is dependent upon accurate records.
   (*b*) Responsibility for keeping records is centralized in some companies; in others, it is a departmental matter.
3. *Procedure Required of Employees in Case of Absence*
   The majority of companies require the following:
   (*a*) That the employee arrange for his absence in advance if possible.
   (*b*) That notice be sent to the department head or personnel department in case the absence has not been arranged in advance.
   (*c*) That after a specified length of absence for which no arrangement had been made or no notice given, the employee's name be removed from the pay roll. Many companies investigate each case before the specified time elapses, however.
4. *Investigating Absences*
   (*a*) When employees are reported sick, many large organizations offer the services of a company nurse. She makes a friendly visit to render whatever assistance is possible and reports on the probable duration of absence and the need for further assistance.
   (*b*) When the cause of absence is unknown, some companies depend upon the department head to investigate. Others send a representative of the personnel department, telephone the absentee's home, or send a form letter, with a return postal card enclosed requesting information.
   (*c*) When employees return to work after illness, they often are required to bring a doctor's certificate, or report to the company medical department for an interview, or both.
   (*d*) When employees who have not been ill and whose absences have not been excused in advance return to work, they often are required to report to the personnel department or their own department head for an interview.
5. *Rewards and Penalties*
   (*a*) Employees occasionally are charged for tardiness and poor attendance. More frequently they are docked the time they have lost. Care should be taken, however, to see that the procedure for penalties is not in conflict with the Wages and Hours Law.
   (*b*) Indirect incentives for good attendance are: (1) The policy of considering attendance in determining promotions or salary increases; and (2) publicity given departmental records; sometimes posting names of those with the poorest records.
   (*c*) Attendance bonuses (in cash or in extra vacations). Payments in cash are rarely made at the present time.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION OFFICES UNDER ADMINISTRATION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Employment and Claims Offices Become Local Offices of National Selective Service

THE administrative machinery of the Unemployment Insurance Commission has been placed at the disposal of the government for the urgent tasks of National Selective Service, it was announced on September 4, by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada. With the consent of the Commission, Local Offices of the Commission have been transferred for certain war time administrative purposes to the Department of Labour. Also the Commissioners have themselves undertaken to assume, in conjunction with officials of the Department of Labour, responsibility for some of the transferred functions and, in addition, to assist in the performance of other duties arising out of the enlarged scope of National Selective Service.

The Prime Minister stated that these arrangements are not to affect the autonomy of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. He expressed the appreciation of the Government for the readiness of the Commission to assume added wartime tasks in addition to their duties as Commissioners.

The text of the Prime Minister's statement to the press, together with the Order-in-Council providing for the transfer, follows:—

"The National Selective Service program has imposed a heavy responsibility for the direction and control of the relations between employers and employees upon the Minister of Labour, the Director of National Selective Service, and the officers of the Department of Labour. The Minister is responsible to Parliament for the due performance of the Government's policy. The administrative machinery of the selective service comes necessarily under the Director of National Selective Service, who reports to the Minister.

"In March of the present year, when the Director of National Selective Service was appointed, it was clear that the direction and control of the services of men and women would depend largely on the local administration. Rather than set up a series of new offices throughout the country, advantage was taken, for many of the purposes of national selective service, of the existence of the network of Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The necessary co-ordination was affected by the appointment of the managers of the Employment Offices as National Selective Service officers for the region served by each office.

"The vast extension of direction and control announced on August 19 demands a corresponding expansion and strengthening of the local machinery of national selective service. For the most effective direction, and the avoidance of much duplication, it will be necessary to place this machinery under the immediate control of the Department of Labour. The Government has accordingly sought the consent of the members of the Unemployment Insurance Commission to the transfer of its local offices for certain war-time administrative purposes to the Department of Labour.

"In order to assist in meeting these imperative needs of war, the Unemployment Insurance Commissioners have generously agreed to continue to allow certain of the Commission's functions to be carried out in conjunction with the Department of Labour, and, to a greater extent than formerly, under its immediate direction.

"The Commissioners have themselves undertaken to assume, in conjunction with officials of the Department of Labour, responsibility for some of the transferred functions and, in addition, to assist in the performance of other duties arising out of the enlarged scope of national selective service.

"Under this wartime arrangement, Mr. Trottier, the Chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, will continue to see that all the obligations imposed on the Commission under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act are duly met. He will have a special responsibility to see that, under adjustments that are made, there is no infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the purposes of unemployment insurance. Mr. Trottier will act generally in the capacity of financial advisor and supervisor on matters relating to the fund. Mr. Mitchell, one of the three Commissioners, will act as Director of Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance, and Mr. R. J. Tallon, the other Commissioner, will act as Co-ordinator of Courts of Referees and as Acting Chairman of the National Employment Committee in the absence through illness of Mr. Tom Moore.

"The wartime arrangements are not to affect the autonomy of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. While helping to meet the pressing obligations of National Selective Service, the control, for the time being, by the

Department of Labour of the administrative machinery of the Employment Offices will have the further very great advantage of strengthening the administrative machinery to meet the employment problems of post-war reconstruction.

"The government greatly appreciates the readiness of the Unemployment Insurance Commissioners to place their administrative machinery at the disposal of the government for the urgent tasks of national selective service, and their generous co-operation in assuming these added wartime tasks in addition to their duties as Commissioners."

The Order-in-Council implementing this arrangement follows:—

P.C. 7994

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 4th day of September, 1942

PRESENT

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

Whereas consideration has been given to the problems arising out of the administration of the recently enacted National Selective Service Regulations, 1942, and discussions have been had with the several members of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, who have expressed a strong desire to co-operate in every way possible in the present emergency;

And whereas as a result of the discussions it would appear advisable, for the efficient administration of the said National Selective Service Regulations, 1942, and more particularly to avoid duplication of services, to utilize the local employment and claims offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission as well as the officers, clerks and employees of the Commission;

And whereas the Unemployment Insurance Commissioners concur in this opinion and have expressed their willingness to place at the disposal of the Minister of Labour the offices and personnel aforesaid and to afford all personal assistance in their power in connection with the administration of the regulations to serve the present emergency;

And whereas the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council, recommends, with the concurrence of the Unemployment Insurance Commissioners, that for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada, the order hereinafter set out be made;

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to order and doth hereby order as follows:

1. The control and supervision of the officers, clerks and employees of the Unemployment Insurance Commission as well as the several premises occupied by the Commission is hereby placed at the disposal of the Minister of Labour for a period which shall end on a day fixed by a proclamation issued under section two of the War Measures Act to the effect that the war no longer exists or on such earlier day as may be fixed by Order in Council and the Minister of Labour may utilize such personnel and premises for the administration of the National Selective Service Regulations, 1942, and, without prejudice to the autonomy and continuity of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, shall in co-operation with the Unemployment Insurance Commissioners administer the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, along with the administration of the National Selective Service Regulations, 1942, aforesaid, and, in that behalf, may exercise the rights powers, duties, and functions of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, which rights, powers, duties and functions are hereby extended to the Minister of Labour for the period aforesaid.

2. The Chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Commission shall be fully informed by the Minister of Labour from time to time touching all matters relative to the administration of The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, and shall make representations from time to time to the Minister of Labour in order to prevent any infringment of and to secure such fair and liberal administration of the said Act as will best insure the attainment of the object thereof according to its true intent, meaning and spirit.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, one of the commissioners may with his consent be appointed as Head of the Branch of the Department of Labour charged with the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act and the National Selective Service Regulations, 1942, which shall be known as the Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance Branch. Such commissioner shall, upon assuming such office, be known as the Director of Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, one of the commissioners may with his consent be assigned the duty of reviewing decisions of the courts of referees established under the Unemployment Insurance Act and of making representations to the Minister of Labour and to the referees aforesaid with the object of bringing about uniformity of decisions. Such Commissioner shall also be appointed, in the absence on account of illness of the Chairman, as Acting Chairman of the National Employment Committee authorized by section ninety of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

5. The Officers, clerks and employees of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, shall, under the control and supervision of the Minister of Labour, in addition to the duties which may be required of them under the Unemployment Insurance Act, perform such other duties as the Minister of Labour may from time to time require in connection with the administration and enforcement of the National Selective Service Regulations, 1942, and amendments thereof.

(Sgd.) A. D. P. HEENEY,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ACTIVITIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Statement of Unemployment Insurance Fund—Insurance Registration as at September 1—Report of Employment and Claims Offices—Employment Conditions at End of August

REPORTS from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission showed that at September 1, 1942, 157,140 employers and 3,018,876 employees were registered. Of the latter, 2,493,859 were insurable and 525,017 were uninsurable.

The insurable group consisted of insurable employees of registered firms, and unemployed males whose last employment was insurable. The uninsurable group consisted of uninsurable employees of registered firms, partners and proprietors of these firms, and unemployed males whose last employment was uninsurable.

Employment and Selective Service Offices in the process of being established are not listed. Operational areas for these offices are being assigned by sub-dividing territory at present served by offices shown on the list. Registration records for employers and employees will then be redistributed in accordance with the area served by each office.

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES, SEPTEMBER 1, 1942

Office	Employers Registered	Insurable Employees Registered	Uninsurable Employees Registered	Total Employees Registered (Insurable & Uninsurable)
New Brunswick—				
Moncton	1,182	15,060	3,479	18,539
Campbellton	546	6,888	5,729	12,617
Edmundston	316	4,045	2,821	6,866
Fredericton	707	491	141	632
Saint John	2,592	32,872	6,684	39,556
Total	5,343	59,356	18,854	78,210
Nova Scotia—				
Amherst	396	5,830	601	6,431
Halifax	2,245	48,881	12,839	61,720
Kentville	631	5,344	1,457	6,801
New Glasgow	563	13,833	2,120	15,953
Sydney	1,125	29,880	4,654	34,534
Truro	368	4,561	813	5,374
Yarmouth	594	6,648	1,332	7,980
Total	5,922	114,977	23,816	138,793
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlottetown	797	5,507	1,540	7,047
Maritimes Total	**12,062**	**179,840**	**44,210**	**224,050**
Quebec—				
Montreal	23,818	460,300	57,448	517,748
Chicoutimi	981	36,000	3,660	39,660
Drummondville	368	7,442	610	8,052
Granby	653	9,579	923	10,502
Hull	1,187	13,262	5,962	19,224
Joliette	770	5,808	785	6,593
Levis	807	13,167	1,770	14,937
Quebec	4,010	68,178	27,937	96,115
Riviere du Loup	1,394	5,806	9,869	15,675
Rouyn	470	9,541	3,394	12,935
St. Hyacinthe	530	8,390	954	9,344
St. Jean	758	10,790	1,200	11,990
St. Jerome	1,241	20,892	1,838	22,730
Shawinigan Falls	716	16,776	1,439	18,215
Sherbrooke	1,611	29,711	3,946	33,657
Sorel	322	10,764	778	11,542
Thetford Mines	786	9,416	1,901	11,317
Three Rivers	932	18,497	4,574	23,071
Val d'Or	416	7,623	1,918	9,541
Valleyfield	572	13,359	346	13,705
Victoriaville	435	4,215	746	4,961
Quebec Total	**42,777**	**779,516**	**131,998**	**911,514**
Ontario—				
Toronto	19,426	355,360	67,456	422,816
London	2,202	31,931	7,766	39,697
North Bay	735	9,372	5,316	14,688
Barrie	1,081	9,046	2,267	11,313
Belleville	1,294	14,061	2,888	16,949
Brantford	1,266	24,664	3,345	28,009

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES—Concluded

Office	Employers Registered	Insurable Employees Registered	Uninsurable Employees Registered	Total Employees Registered (Insurable and Uninsurable)
Ontario—*Con.*				
Brockville	525	6,167	1,145	7,312
Chatham	1,057	10,783	1,833	12,616
Cornwall	955	10,728	2,268	12,996
Galt	890	13,404	1,860	15,264
Guelph	1,105	13,513	2,743	16,256
Hamilton	3,867	87,443	15,954	103,397
Kingston	1,202	15,282	2,796	18,078
Kirkland Lake	724	9,613	2,482	12,095
Kitchener	1,286	22,214	3,701	25,915
New Toronto	1,148	24,213	2,694	26,907
Niagara Falls	800	15,624	2,832	18,456
Orillia	1,019	14,049	1,932	15,981
Oshawa	952	24,469	2,206	26,675
Ottawa	3,742	64,282	9,703	73,985
Owen Sound	1,262	10,187	2,004	12,191
Pembroke	610	8,240	2,359	10,599
Peterborough	1,867	22,660	3,636	26,296
St. Catharines	1,062	24,090	4,530	28,620
St. Thomas	714	6,973	4,800	11,773
Sarnia	762	8,850	2,774	11,624
Sault Ste. Marie	612	11,991	3,920	15,911
Smiths Falls	582	5,512	1,000	6,512
Stratford	1,436	11,663	2,899	14,562
Sudbury	930	21,518	5,608	27,126
Timmins	802	20,285	9,018	29,303
Welland	739	19,457	2,268	21,725
Windsor	3,071	50,861	11,991	62,852
Woodstock	801	9,953	1,706	11,659
Ontario Total	60,526	1,008,458	201,700	1,210,158
Manitoba and Western Ontario—				
Winnipeg	6,990	109,159	25,073	134,232
Brandon	1,302	6,627	1,336	7,963
Flin Flon	216	4,836	1,038	5,874
Fort Frances	201	2,251	647	2,898
Fort William	734	15,825	5,089	20,914
Kenora	444	5,158	1,854	7,012
Port Arthur	756	14,690	4,882	19,572
Total	10,643	158,546	39,919	198,465
Saskatchewan—				
Saskatoon	2,013	17,232	6,822	24,054
Moose Jaw	807	9,596	2,535	12,131
North Battleford	644	2,142	967	3,109
Prince Albert	876	5,263	1,911	7,174
Regina	2,110	32,281	3,759	36,040
Swift Current	755	8,418	1,068	9,486
Yorkton	988	3,147	1,656	4,803
Total	8,193	78,079	18,718	96,797
Alberta—				
Edmonton	5,094	44,159	16,682	60,841
Calgary	3,181	38,306	12,019	50,325
Drumheller	406	2,616	648	3,264
Lethbridge	694	8,316	2,124	10,440
Medicine Hat	436	3,515	784	4,299
Total	9,811	96,912	32,257	129,169
Prairie Total	**28,647**	**333,537**	**90,894**	**424,431**
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	7,704	130,377	37,439	167,816
Kamloops	339	1,841	775	2,616
Kelowna	661	6,403	1,556	7,959
Nanaimo	562	4,843	1,455	6,298
Nelson	675	9,665	2,874	12,539
New Westminster	1,097	15,563	3,948	19,511
Prince Rupert	326	5,340	930	6,270
Victoria	1,764	18,476	7,238	25,714
Pacific Total	**13,128**	**192,508**	**56,215**	**248,723**
SUMMARY				
MARITIMES	12,062	179,840	44,210	224,050
QUEBEC	42,777	779,516	131,998	911,514
ONTARIO	60,526	1,008,458	201,700	1,210,158
PRAIRIES	28,647	333,537	90,894	424,431
PACIFIC	13,128	192,508	56,215	248,723
Total for Canada	**157,140**	**2,493,859**	**525,017**	**3,018,876**

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE THIRTEEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 31ST, 1942

Month	REVENUE: CONTRIBUTIONS (Gross, less refunds)						REVENUE: Interest	REVENUE: Monthly Total	REVENUE: Cumulative Total	EXPENDITURES: BENEFITS		Balance
	Stamps	Meter	Bulk	Misc.	Total er and ee	Government				Monthly Total	Cumulative Total	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1941												
July	2,280,385 85	243,361 02	233,692 05	.....	2,757,438 92	551,487 78	.....	3,308,926 70	3,308,926 70	.....	.....	3,308,926 70
August	2,737,427 38	396,494 82	784,752 00	.....	3,918,674 20	783,734 84	.....	4,702,409 04	8,011,335 74	.....	.....	8,011,335 74
September	2,592,678 31	808,930 87	796,740 36	.....	4,198,349 54	839,669 91	16,500 00	5,054,519 45	13,065,855 19	.....	.....	13,065,855 19
October	2,609,982 24	1,004,855 78	952,191 25	18 30	4,567,047 57	913,409 51	.....	5,480,457 08	18,546,312 27	.....	.....	18,546,312 27
November	2,504,849 23	890,900 46	830,514 90	.....	4,226,264 59	845,252 92	.....	5,071,517 51	23,617,829 78	.....	.....	23,617,829 78
December	2,232,882 21	895,820 39	790,301 59	25 87	3,919,030 06	783,806 01	161,220 00	4,864,056 07	28,481,885 85	.....	.....	28,481,885 85
1942												
January	2,448,375 99	960,430 45	744,351 03	34 20	4,153,191 67	830,638 33	.....	4,983,830 00	33,465,715 85	.....	.....	33,465,715 85
February	2,190,122 75	864,815 30	779,327 55	70 05	3,834,335 65	766,867 13	55,980 00	4,657,182 78	38,122,898 63	983 09	983 09	38,121,915 54
March	2,838,891 10	1,143,449 39	878,355 74	580 62	4,861,276 85	972,255 37	41,810 00	5,875,342 22	43,998,240 85	26,769 83	27,752 92	43,970,487 93
April	2,447,695 56	1,095,909 60	933,515 18	2,126 96	4,479,247 30	895,849 46	135,980 00	5,511,076 76	49,509,317 61	41,554 26	69,307 18	49,440,010 43
May	2,242,987 49	1,026,031 54	965,957 74	2,938 54	4,237,915 31	847,583 06	15,350 00	5,100,848 37	54,610,165 98	52,190 56	121,497 74	54,488,668 24
June	2,405,184 25	1,098,489 24	993,631 89	7,462 61	4,504,767 99	900,953 60	161,220 00	5,566,941 59	60,177,107 57	39,524 81	161,022 55	60,016,085 02
July	2,550,545 70	1,143,940 78	1,074,712 97	7,536 33	4,776,735 78	955,347 16	.....	5,732,082 94	65,909,190 51	35,529,00	196,551 55	65,712,638 96
TOTAL	32,082,008 06	11,573,429 64	10,758,044 25	20,793 48	54,434,275 43	10,886,855 08	588,060 00	65,909,190 51	65,909,190 51	196,551 55	196,551 55	65,712,638 96

The Interest column represents the interest received on the due dates of the various Government bonds and includes accrued interest at the time of purchase. This figure does not include the accrued interest earned to July 31st.

'er and 'ee—employers' and employees' contributions.

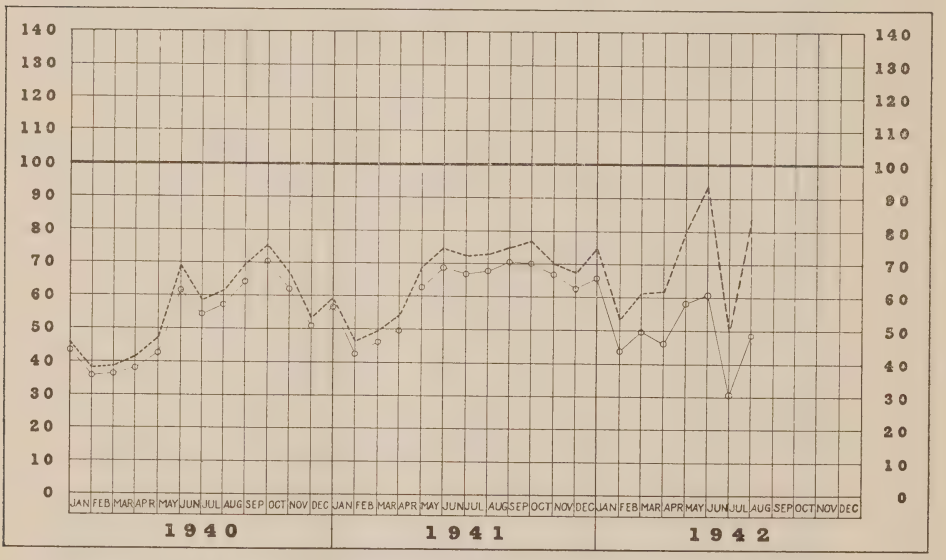
Report of Employment and Claims Offices for July, 1942

Business transacted by Employment and Claims offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during the month of July, 1942, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed gains of 30 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively, over the previous period and over that of the corresponding month last year. All industrial divisions recorded advances over the preceding month, the highest being in manufacturing and construction. Increases, smaller in volume, but still comparatively substantial were also registered in trade, transportation, mining and logging. In comparison with July a year ago, an exceptionally heavy gain followed by both. At the close of the month, however, while the level of vacancies was 10 points above that recorded at the end of July, 1941, the level of placements was nearly 19 points below that of the corresponding month a year ago,—indicating the steady increase in the demand for workers and the diminishing supply of applicants available for employment,—the ratios in July, 1942, standing at 83·3 and 48·6, respectively, in comparison with ratios of 49·9 and 30·6 in June, and with 72·8 and 67·4 at the close of July a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



was shown in manufacturing, with marked expansion, too, reported in trade and construction and a smaller addition in mining. This improvement was partly off-set by fairly large reductions in services, agriculture and logging and a smaller loss in transportation.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1940, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each one hundred applications for work registered, each month, at Employment and Claims offices throughout Canada. In viewing the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications, a decidedly upward course was

Commission throughout Canada during July, 1942, was 3,567, as compared with 2,607 during the preceding month and with 1,900 in July last year.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 4,280, in comparison with 5,228 in June and with 2,611 during July a year ago.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Commission during July, 1942, was 2,079, of which 1,820 were in regular employment and 259 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,600 during the pre-

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1942

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Prince Edward Island	**118**	**5**	**240**	**148**	**93**	**29**	**181**	.....
Charlottetown	118	5	240	148	93	29	181	.....
Nova Scotia	**4,792**	**1,607**	**7,193**	**3,730**	**3,100**	**532**	**4,732**	**1,301**
Amherst	257	0	273	257	257	0	21	.....
Halifax	1,436	930	1,696	768	640	128	362	706
Kentville	146	139	141	58	44	14	118	95
New Glasgow	1,219	363	1,105	994	795	192	256	258
Sydney	1,405	128	3,533	1,363	1,074	198	3,708	242
Truro	148	30	191	102	102	0	77	.....
Yarmouth	181	17	254	188	188	0	190	.....
New Brunswick	**4,025**	**1,578**	**3,914**	**2,612**	**2,282**	**238**	**1,316**	**232**
Campbellton	773	510	516	272	241	29	83	.....
Edmundston	40	110	127	34	32	0	106	.....
Fredericton	582	541	236	45	45	0	136	.....
Moncton	1,466	200	1,479	1,207	1,104	89	383	157
Newcastle	98	34	120	64	64	0	56	.....
Saint John	1,066	183	1,436	990	796	120	552	75
Quebec	**29,151**	**21,205**	**28,126**	**15,780**	**12,060**	**590**	**20,046**	**8,271**
Chicoutimi	1,767	4,019	1,733	1,601	1,595	0	84	311
Drummondville	374	0	535	367	366	0	459	.....
Granby	68	108	173	99	76	0	163	.....
Hull	315	70	612	277	255	5	422	721
Joliette	226	58	277	229	178	0	151	.....
Lachine	966	53	1,016	873	873	0	188	.....
Levis	789	9	1,282	769	716	0	320	88
Matane	3,032	2,765	466	472	469	0	43	1,384
Montreal	6,818	3,090	11,950	5,417	2,900	519	12,507	2,183
Pointes-aux-Trembles	37	9	50	8	8	0	22	.....
Quebec	2,865	2,233	3,690	1,686	1,174	0	1,787	1,347
Rivière du Loup	6,080	6,317	60	30	30	1	96	.....
Rouyn	1,157	47	166	139	139	0	46	382
St-Hyacinthe	352	26	421	334	307	0	158	.....
St. Jean	310	90	212	189	141	0	191	.....
St. Jerome	140	97	119	39	28	9	232	.....
Shawinigan Falls	456	98	595	477	445	0	152	.....
Sherbrooke	364	73	736	467	271	56	483	229
Sorel	13	0	74	14	14	0	72	.....
Thetford Mines	147	88	391	102	74	0	201	196
Three Rivers	596	1	1,024	607	607	0	547	914
Val d'Or	455	696	54	29	27	0	59	302
Valleyfield	727	410	942	775	775	0	313	.....
Verdun	835	761	1,288	527	407	0	1,173	214
Victoriaville	262	87	260	253	185	0	177	.....
Ontario	**31,856**	**19,907**	**31,769**	**20,243**	**16,350**	**2,297**	**18,452**	**10,989**
Barrie	240	184	166	115	115	0	231	124
Belleville	954	778	397	289	280	9	273	266
Brantford	467	373	551	606	401	24	176	144
Brockville	122	24	78	135	114	2	87	.....
Chatham	181	46	154	86	52	34	161	133
Cornwall	1,086	23	1,482	1,209	1,074	18	526	.....
Fort Frances	109	75	137	123	121	2	100	.....
Fort William	302	397	478	212	152	60	178	441
Galt	355	390	243	251	186	18	106	124
Guelph	668	629	637	601	459	14	269	106
Hamilton	2,303	726	2,069	1,462	1,182	280	382	849
Kenora	17	42	94	14	14	0	77	57
Kingston	591	218	484	379	370	9	287	377
Kirkland Lake	1,064	161	1,164	1,079	1,006	1	243	.....
Kitchener	687	116	624	665	615	50	115	306
Lindsay	244	50	214	219	219	0	84	118
London	775	561	1,084	673	300	184	871	434
New Toronto	545	522	574	553	405	10	193	160
Niagara Falls	607	194	557	583	536	6	367	256
North Bay	224	65	564	457	409	48	139	262
Orillia	288	233	120	157	129	17	211	.....
Oshawa	1,707	903	1,112	666	568	44	479	795
Ottawa	1,303	533	1,874	686	475	176	866	531
Owen Sound	163	129	117	88	83	5	146	99
Pembroke	278	59	633	352	352	0	197	219
Peterborough	1,253	234	1,053	1,039	1,029	10	69	186
Port Arthur	1,417	3,199	795	575	512	28	634	754
St. Catharines	1,539	974	817	861	620	43	199	316
St. Thomas	416	82	412	412	323	19	149	160
Sarnia	494	67	578	417	381	36	397	160
Sault Ste. Marie	2,416	2,587	349	240	205	20	153	186
Simcoe	260	21	260	250	242	8	18	151
Smiths Falls	57	15	96	44	38	0	178	.....
Stratford	348	121	365	373	315	29	388	381
Sudbury	1,103	894	513	385	313	48	326	223
Timmins	1,642	2,372	734	471	440	31	618	304
Toronto	4,251	1,194	7,234	2,153	1,361	792	6,027	1,528
Welland	465	531	344	291	240	0	127	168
Windsor	754	112	2,337	854	501	217	2,371	499
Woodstock	161	73	275	218	213	5	34	172

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1942—Conc.

Offices	Vacancies			Applicants			Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Manitoba	**3,755**	**1,026**	**8,962**	**3,467**	**2,358**	**989**	**5,705**	**1,764**
Brandon	388	169	699	269	265	4	461	252
Dauphin	153	39	124	113	104	9	240	179
Flin Flon	655	25	345	238	181	57	25	.....
Portage la Prairie	96	29	140	66	63	3	96	91
Winnipeg	2,463	764	7,654	2,781	1,745	916	4,883	1,242
Saskatchewan	**2,818**	**1,046**	**4,472**	**2,402**	**1,751**	**522**	**4,918**	**1,293**
Estevan	121	61	72	46	28	13	29	13
Moose Jaw	605	97	781	618	542	54	589	268
North Battleford	32	31	73	9	1	6	430	13
Prince Albert	268	72	384	172	120	45	323	99
Regina	926	426	1,380	823	557	266	1,512	426
Saskatoon	585	202	1,423	577	368	128	1,094	216
Swift Current	70	54	86	21	21	0	218	61
Weyburn	72	46	75	24	20	4	40	88
Yorkton	139	57	198	112	94	6	683	109
Alberta	**5,672**	**1,075**	**7,667**	**5,054**	**3,797**	**574**	**4,119**	**2,410**
Calgary	1,797	187	2,718	1,741	1,239	339	1,202	940
Drumheller	99	78	94	12	12	0	68	15
Edmonton	3,107	557	4,208	2,791	2,127	209	2,431	836
Lethbridge	435	168	435	344	280	11	267	301
Medicine Hat	234	85	212	166	139	15	151	318
British Columbia	**10,532**	**6,136**	**18,926**	**7,385**	**5,518**	**969**	**8,920**	**2,432**
Cranbrook	305	263	220	61	41	0	85	.....
Kamloops	203	66	174	152	148	4	125	184
Kelowna	198	33	210	189	153	0	47	.....
Nanaimo	141	26	266	139	112	9	505	195
Nelson	316	212	242	159	145	0	318	40
New Westminster	440	335	734	528	428	59	245	238
Penticton	327	54	432	303	221	82	354	82
Prince Rupert	1,006	507	595	475	450	0	108	170
Vancouver	5,296	3,709	13,475	3,841	2,511	600	6,347	649
Vernon	826	322	588	481	439	28	137	0
Victoria	1,474	609	1,990	1,057	870	187	649	874
Canada	**92,719**	**53,585**	**111,269**	**60,821**	**47,309**	**6,740**	**68,389**	***29,676**
Men	71,484	44,981	82,877	43,771	36,825	2,492	53,208	23,454
Women	21,235	8,604	28,392	17,050	10,484	4,248	15,181	6,222

* 984 placements effected by offices now closed.

ceding month. Placements in July, 1941, averaged 1,761 daily, consisting of 1,142 placements in regular and 619 in casual employment.

During the month of July, 1942, the offices of the Commission referred 60,821 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 54,049 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 47,309, of which 36,825 were male and 10,484 female, while placements in casual work totalled 6,740. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 71,484 for men and 21,235 for women, a total of 92,719, and applications for work numbered 111,269, of which 82,877 were from men and 28,392 from women. Reports for June, 1942, showed 65,166 positions available, 130,689 applications made and 39,981 placements effected. While in July, 1941, there were recorded 49,399 vacancies, 67,879 applications for work and 45,761 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by employment offices, each year, from January, 1932, to date:—

Year	Placements Regular	Placements Casual	Totals
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940	320,090	155,016	475,103
1941	316,168	191,595	507,763
1942 (7 months)	172,481	57,551	230,032

NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

During July, 1942, vacancies offered at Employment and Claims offices in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were nearly 5 per cent in excess of those of the previous month and 70 per cent above those of July a year ago. Placements were over 5 per cent higher than in June and 32 per cent

more than in the corresponding month of 1941. The increase in placements over July last year was due to a substantial gain in manufacturing and smaller advances in construction and transportation. Mining also showed slight improvement. A fairly large decline was reported in services and others, much smaller in volume, in agriculture, trade and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were:—manufacturing 1,296; construction 1,114 and services 977. There were 2,493 men and 700 women placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment and Claims offices in New Brunswick during July were 59 per cent better than in June and 266 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year. Placements also recorded gains of 46 per cent over the preceding month and of 141 per cent over July, 1941. Placements, as compared with those of the corresponding period a year ago, were more numerous in construction, manufacturing, transportation and trade, the only decline of importance being in services. Industries in which employment was found for more than 100 workers included:—construction 857; manufacturing 581; services 533; transportation 286 and trade 211. During the month 1,886 men and 396 women were placed in regular employment.

Quebec

Orders received at Employment and Claims offices in the province of Quebec during July called for 96 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 97 per cent more than in July, 1941. Placements showed an increase of 62 per cent over June, but recorded a decline of 6 per cent from those of the corresponding period a year ago. Placements in comparison with those of July last year were fewer in services, logging, transportation and agriculture, but these losses were off-set by gains in manufacturing, construction, trade and mining. Placements by industrial divisions included:— manufacturing 6,023; construction 3,869; services 1,272; trade 841; transportation 228; logging 181 and mining 100. Placements in regular employment numbered 10,003 of men and 2,057 of women.

Ontario

Opportunities for employment, as shown by orders received at Employment and Claims offices in Ontario during July, recorded an increase of 31 per cent over June and of 77 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago. Placements were 23 per cent in excess of those of the previous month and 13 per cent higher than in July, 1941. Increased placements over July last year were reported in manufacturing, trade and mining, and losses in agriculture, construction, services and logging—the only change of these which was pronounced being the gain in manufacturing. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were:—manufacturing 8,041; construction 3,752; services 3,510; trade 1,089; transportation 647; agriculture 613 and mining 610. There were 11,851 men and 4,499 women placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

There was an increase of over 6 per cent in the number of vacancies offered through Employment and Claims offices in Manitoba during July when compared with those of the previous month and of 35 per cent in comparison with July last year. Placements also were 14 per cent above those of June and 23 per cent more than in the corresponding month of 1941. Nearly all industrial divisions participated in gains in placements over July a year ago, the greatest expansion being shown in construction and manufacturing, with advances of smaller proportions in trade, transportation and logging. This improvement was partly off-set by losses recorded in agriculture and services. Placements by industries included:—services 1,038; construction 834; manufacturing 550; trade 306; transportation 188; logging 160; agriculture 142 and mining 111. There were 1,892 men and 466 women placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

During the month of July positions offered at Employment and Claims offices in Saskatchewan were 57 per cent more numerous than in June and 25 per cent higher than in July, 1941. Placements also were 74 per cent in excess of those of the preceding month and over 9 per cent better than in the corresponding period last year. All industries, except services and agriculture, registered gains in placements over those of the corresponding month a year ago, the highest being in trade and construction, but neither outstanding. Industrial divisions in which the largest number of placements was effected included:—services 821; construction 484; trade 345; manufacturing 205; agriculture 161 and transportation 120. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,241 of men and 510 of women.

Alberta

The demand for workers as shown by orders listed at Employment and Claims offices in Alberta during July was 69 per cent higher than in the preceding month and 71 per

cent more than in July last year. There were increases of 56 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively, in placements under the same comparisons. Reduced placements from the corresponding period a year ago were recorded in agriculture and logging, but these were more than off-set by increases in all other groups, the highest of which were in construction, services and manufacturing, the majority of placements recorded taking place in the following industries:—services 1,400; construction 1,325; manufacturing 518 and agriculture 410. During the month 3,011 men and 786 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment and Claims offices in British Columbia were notified in July of nearly 5 per cent more vacancies than in June and 147 per cent more than in July, 1941. Placements also showed gains of 41 per cent over the preceding month and 57 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The only important change in placements from July a year ago was the improvement noted in manufacturing. There were, however, advances more moderate in volume shown in logging and trade, variations in other groups being small. Placements by industrial divisions numbered:—manufacturing 2,129; services 1,347; construction 1,258; logging 628; agriculture 401; trade 400 and transportation 189. There were 4,448 men and 1,070 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of July, 1942, the offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission effected 47,309 placements in regular employment, 2,890 of which were of persons to whom was granted the reduced transportation rate, 1,574 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 1,316 to other provinces. The rate given, which is 2·5 cents per mile for coach tickets, tax extra, where the fare is at least $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the employment offices who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Certificates in New Brunswick were 7 in number, issued to 6 carpenters and one millwright proceeding from Campbellton to Chicoutimi. Business transacted by Quebec offices involved the making out of 736 vouchers, all provincial, the majority of the movement being for a construction project at Chicoutimi and consisting chiefly of labourers, although a few skilled workers, such as carpenters, millwrights, plumbers, moulders and drillers were included in the total. These men were despatched as follows:—by Granby 4. Hull 27, Joliette 36, Matane 23, Montreal 189, Quebec 121, Rivière du Loup 29, Rouyn 26, St. Hyacinthe 37, St. Jean 4, St. Jerome 24, Shawinigan Falls 79, Sherbrooke 43, Three Rivers one, Val d'Or 3, Valleyfield one and Victoriaville 2. La Tuque received 47 carpenters and 27 labourers—10 workers from Hull, 2 from Matane, 29 from Montreal, 14 from Quebec, 6 from Rouyn, one from St. Jean, 7 from Shawinigan Falls, one from Sorel, 3 from Three Rivers and one from Val d'Or. In addition, Rouyn sent to Val d'Or 2 bushmen and Victoriaville to Shawinigan Falls, 11 potmen. Ontario Offices granted 450 reduced rate certificates, 218 provincial and 232 interprovincial. Of the former, to points within its respective zone, Fort William shipped one bushman, North Bay one truck-driver, Port Arthur 36 factory hands, 22 bushmen, 12 camp builders, 9 cooks, 7 cookees, 6 dam builders, 4 drillers, 4 teamsters, 4 jackhammermen, 4 miners, 4 tractor operators, 3 muckers, 3 truck-drivers, 2 foremen, one watchman, one clerk, one lineman, one bulldozer operator, one machine helper and 14 labourers, and Sudbury, one clerk and 2 cookees. Besides these, Port Arthur received one bushman from Sudbury, and the latter office one blacksmith from North Bay. The remaining provincial distribution consisted of 2 factory hands going to Toronto and 4 apprentices to Peterborough, all from Cornwall; 4 factory hands from Kingston to New Toronto; 2 carpenters to Timmins, 4 labourers to Niagara Falls and one labourer to St. Catharines from Kirkland Lake; 3 carpenters and one carpenter's helper from Niagara Falls to Toronto for trans-shipment to a construction contract in Labrador; 16 carpenters and 3 labourers to Oshawa, 4 trainees and 2 machine operators to Hamilton and 4 trainees to New Toronto from North Bay; 2 bushmen to Timmins from Port Arthur; 17 machine operators to New Toronto from Stratford, and one millwright to Oshawa and 2 labourers to Welland from Sudbury.

Interprovincially, Fort Frances consigned to Vancouver 7 carpenters and 46 labourers; to Prince Rupert 20 labourers and to Nelson 5 labourers. Fort William transferred to Edmonton 2 cookees, one cook and 10 labourers; Pembroke sent to Moncton 33 bushmen and 14 carpenters; Port Arthur forwarded to Prince Rupert 8 axemen, 6 carpenters, 3 cookees, 3 compressormen, 2 drillers, one foreman, one blacksmith, one blacksmith's helper, one packer, one watchman, one steel sharpener, one jackhammerman, and 63 labourers; Toronto directed to Montreal one ship's plater and to Moose Jaw one welder. The provincial movement of

labour in Manitoba, consisting of the transferral of 85 persons, emanated from Winnipeg, 20 miners, 2 muckers, 2 guards, one smelterman, one carpenter, one machine-runner and 12 labourers going to Flin Flon and 11 bushmen, 8 cookees, 2 farm hands, 2 cooks, one harvester and 22 labourers to points within the Winnipeg zone. Interprovincially Ontario received 104 workers, Alberta 19 and British Columbia 302,—a total of 425. Of these, Winnipeg shipped to Port Arthur 57 bushmen, 11 cookees, 6 drillers, 4 cooks, one truck-driver and 14 labourers; to St. Catharines 8 factory hands, 2 lathe hands and one labourer; to Edmonton 7 cookees and 12 labourers; to Prince George 35 carpenters, one carpenter's apprentice, one cement finisher and 24 labourers, to Nelson one mine labourer; to Prince Rupert 6 carpenters, 3 cookees, one powderman's helper, one rock driller and 19 labourers, and to Vancouver 52 carpenters, 12 truck drivers, 7 cookees, 6 rock drillers, 3 bricklayers, 2 cement finishers, 3 mechanics, one packer, one powderman and 102 labourers, while Brandon transferred to Nelson 9 mine labourers, and Dauphin forwarded to Prince George 7 carpenters and one labourer, and to Nelson 4 labourers. All vouchers granted by the Saskatchewan offices, 308 in number, were for persons travelling to points outside the province, many of whom were unskilled workers, the distribution being as follows:—Moose Jaw to Edmonton 15 labourers, to Nelson 24 labourers and to Vancouver 20 labourers; Prince Albert to Nelson 41 labourers, to Prince George 8 bushmen and to Vancouver 25 millmen; Regina to Nelson 58 labourers; to Prince George 14 carpenters, to Sault Ste. Marie 2 labourers and to Vancouver 5 fruit pickers; Saskatoon to Edmonton 10 surveyors' assistants and 7 labourers, to Nelson 24 labourers, to Prince Rupert 31 labourers and to Sault Ste. Marie 7 labourers; Swift Current to Nelson one carpenter, and Yorkton to Edmonton 6 labourers, to Nelson 6 labourers and to Prince George 4 carpenters. Certificates at the reduced rate issued by Alberta offices numbered 868, of which 524 were provincial and 344 interprovincial. Of the first named, to centres within its respective zone, Calgary despatched 10 muckers, one miner, one timekeeper, one store-keeper, one truck-driver, and one labourer, and Edmonton 39 bushmen, 28 carpenters, 24 miners, 24 cooks, 20 cookees, 17 truck-drivers, 11 cat drivers, 7 dishwashers, 4 tractor operators, 4 foremen, 3 timekeepers, 3 driller's helpers, 2 deck hands, 2 linemen, 2 mechanics, 2 firemen, 260 labourers, and 18 workers in miscellaneous trades. In addition, Calgary sent to Edmonton 6 carpenters, one clerk and 27 construction labourers; Edmonton to Drumheller one farm hand, and Medicine Hat to Edmonton 4 pipeline labourers. To points outside the province, Calgary forwarded to Kamloops one cook and one millman, to Nelson 27 assistant smelter men, 2 smelter men and 18 labourers. to Penticton 6 fruit pickers, to Prince Rupert 35 labourers and to Vancouver 4 fruit pickers; Edmonton directed to Nelson 2 smelter men, one clerk and 35 labourers, to Prince George 3 cooks, 3 carpenters, one miner and one dishwasher; to Prince Rupert 33 mill hands, 18 bushmen, 8 carpenters, 3 cookees, 2 hookmen, 2 cooks, 2 truck-drivers, one fireman, one blacksmith and 85 labourers and to Vancouver one foreman and 3 labourers. Lethbridge shipped to Nelson 17 mine labourers and to Vancouver 13 riggers, one dragline operator, one timekeeper, one foreman, and one superintendent; Medicine Hat transferred to Nelson 9 labourers, and Red Deer also sent to Nelson 2 labourers. In British Columbia the entire movement was provincial, 5 bushmen, one flunkey and one cook proceeding from Kamloops to points within its own territory, one mucker from Nelson to Penticton, one miner from Nelson to Vancouver, one bushman from Vancouver to Kamloops and one fruit packer from Vancouver to Penticton.

Of the 2,890 persons transferred at the reduced rate during July, 2,283 journeyed over the Canadian National Railways, 536 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 7 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 64 over the Northern Alberta Railway.

Employment Conditions at the End of August

Placement activities as reported by Employment and Claims Offices during the month of July, 1942, together with statistical summaries for that period are covered by an earlier section of this report. Later reports received from these offices indicate that conditions at the end of August were as follows:—

Haying and early crop harvesting were general throughout Prince Edward Island and the Maritime Provinces. Around Newcastle potato digging had begun, while on the island the scheme of closing rural schools and securing children to help, usual in peacetime to meet this annual need, was being extended to cover a larger crop and more areas. Apple picking was beginning with fair crops predicted. The attractive prices being obtained for fish have meant the retention of many experienced workers in this work, despite attractive offers from other industries. Catches have

been fair on the whole with salmon, haddock and sardines up to seasonal standard, and lobster exceedingly good. Logging operations were curtailed in the Sydney area due to shortage of men. A few portable mills have begun Fall cutting, but the whole region reports a need for experienced woodsmen and pulpwood cutters. Mines in the Cumberland area were working full time, with more help than that available badly needed. In the Sydney area, collieries were operating on a five day basis, and further curtailment of work owing to disputes took place in all but one Inverness mine in this area. Manufacturing plants report capacity activity generally, despite isolated shortages of experienced workers or seasonal needs. Construction activity is limited to defence projects, but these are many, active, and being added to continually. Since much of Prince Edward Island's skilled labour has been transferred to the mainland, the new airport project at Summerside is employing farmers instead of more experienced building tradesmen.

Farmers in the Province of Quebec reported fewer requests for help as the month closed, since harvest had been completed and demands to meet tobacco crop needs had been met. Skilled labour for the logging industry was scarce. In some areas, farmers having completed their harvesting were securing employment as part-time labourers in local logging camps. Mining requisitions for help decreased to some extent although quarries had previously registered needs which were still unmet. A high level of activity was maintained in the manufacturing plants. Disputes in the shoe industry had been settled and production resumed. There was considerable movement of skilled men into war industries, over and above the constant flow into the armed forces; and there was, consequently, a movement of women as replacements, and into a greater number of categories as expansion took place. Building activity was confined principally to defence projects, with expansion of the air training bases at several points, the renovation of one woodworking mill into a shell processing plant, progress of wartime housing in more than one locality, and an electrical project at Levis reported. Transportation continued heavy with dressed lumber, pulpwood, and coal high among commodities being moved. Wholesale and retail trade were active in the larger centres, with a general stimulation credited to the forthcoming opening of schools. A wide-spread scarcity of experienced office and institutional help existed.

Harvesting and threshing were nearing completion in Ontario, and despite the prevailing scarcity of farm labour general throughout the province, it seemed evident that a good crop had been garnered. The labour shortage had been aggravated by the contemporary harvest of a good peach crop, tomatoes, cucumbers and tobacco. In many instances, women, students, men from military camps and volunteers were assisting with harvest operations to an inordinate degree. The logging industry, attempting to make plans for fall expansions, was faced instead with an acute shortage of experienced bushmen which threatened to curtail operations. Mining companies throughout the whole of Northern Ontario were experiencing a pressing need for skilled mine workers. Manufacturing plants continued to be very active. There was a definite shortage of skilled operators and workers of all sorts—occurring both through the expansion of the industry and the turnover to military service. Increasing readiness to put women to work was seen on the part of some industries to whom the idea is a new venture. In other cases, not only were men replaced by women, but plans for expansion embraced training programs and plant arrangements especially designed for women. Canneries, textile mills and foundries had repeatedly reported their need for skilled and experienced workers. Building construction showed emphasis mainly on war-time housing and the building of defence projects. Carpenters, labourers and painters were in demand throughout most areas, and in many places there were none to be had. Highway construction was to some extent curtailed. Some Ontario contractors operating on the Alaskan Highway have sent for former employees. Railway maintenance absorbed all labour at hand. War industries attracted many persons formerly available for hospital, institutional, hotel or domestic work. There was a serious shortage of workers for good office positions. Upgrading and the employment and training of juniors is becoming a more general policy with special reference to already organized departments.

Throughout the Prairie Provinces harvesting was well advanced and generally the crop being gathered was excellent. In some sections the acute shortage of farm help had been offset by co-operative planning and efforts on the part of farmers. In several instances, additional help had been secured from airmen giving their annual leave to the harvest work. Students, Indians and office workers have been reported of valuable assistance in areas where they were available. Logging operators, finding difficulty in securing experienced men, were hesitant to plan for the usual fall expansion. Coal mines in Alberta were faced with an acute shortage of manpower. Some muckers for hard rock

metals were sent to N.W. Territories. Work continued on the construction of the new oil wells. Manufacturing plants were very active with increasing demands for help. Sawmills report curtailing of work through shortage of logs or of labour. Acceptance of women, as replacements for men enlisting, or as expansion requirements are met, seems general. Textiles, canneries, brick, pottery and glass plants have met their need of help by placing women with some success. Construction activity was evident principally in defence plants. Occasional shortages of experienced workers, particularly of first class carpenters, were reported, and a lack of unskilled labour owing to the pressure of harvest needs. Trade in most towns showed increased activity due to the good harvest. Saskatchewan reports general and urgent need of teachers.

Harvesting was practically completed in British Columbia with a resultant lull in requests for help. Predictions of an inordinate crop of apples and peaches were causing some apprehension as other industries usurped workers released at the close of harvesting. In the area around Vernon, Japanese labour was being enrolled for the picking. Fishermen were occupied with a good catch of salmon, although pilchards were less favourable. Serious shortages of skilled and unskilled labour existed throughout the logging industry causing wide-spread concern over production as the fall season opened. Coal mines showed the most marked activity, with base metals and hard rock also busy. Prospectors were active in the tungsten area around Nelson. Of the manufacturing industries the sawmills were suffering the most from a shortage of skilled workers. The movement of men into more steady, or more remunerative employment meant that production was curtailed in some instances. Canneries and packing houses, busy with good crops of pears and peaches, were employing workers for the season. Defence projects were absorbing all construction workers; the coast projects and Prince Rupert-Terrace highway requisitioning many men. The general shift of applicants to more highly organized concerns is evidenced here again in the scarcity of hotel, restaurant, trade and domestic help.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Industrial Situation as Indicated in Reports of Employers, Trade Unions and Value of Building Permits

INFORMATION formerly presented in this article concerning applications, vacancies and placements made by the offices of the Employment Service will be found in another article entitled "Activities of Unemployment Insurance Commission," under the heading "Report of Employment and Claims Offices for July, 1942." In this section information is given concerning the number of applications for work, existing vacancies and the number of placements made through the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The latest available information concerning the employment situation in Canada is also given in another section, under the heading "Employment conditions at the end of August."

The accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting July 1, was 13,100, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,759,065, compared with 1,718,329 in the preceding month.

The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for July was 2,225, having an aggregate membership of 372,985 persons, 1·8 per cent of whom were without employment on August 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

Recorded in the concluding section of this article and indicative of the employment situation in the building trades are the detailed statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics each month showing the value of building permits granted and the value of building materials.

The Employment Situation at the Beginning of July, 1942, as Reported by Employers

Industrial employment at the beginning of July showed its fourth consecutive increase. Since March, some 106,500 employees have been taken on by the co-operating establishments, a number substantially exceeding the gain ordinarily indicated between April 1 and July 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record, although, like the latest advance, it was not equal to that reported in the same period of 1941. The 13,100 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at July 1 had a combined working force of 1,759,065 men and women, as compared with 1,718,882 in their last return. This was a gain of 40,183, or 2·3 per cent. As is customary, the July 1 increase was smaller than that at June 1, the date on which is usually indicated the greatest expansion of the year; normally, the general movement continues steadily upward until the maximum volume of employment is reached at September 1 or October 1, more frequently at the latter. In 1939 and 1940, however, the peak of activity for the year was recorded at November 1, while in 1941, the high was reached at December 1. If the usual seasonal pattern is followed, it seems probable that the next few reports will reflect a further considerable flow of available labour into the regular channels, quite apart from the demand for workers in the war industries. The monthly surveys will not, however, reflect the movement into agricultural work, except insofar as employment in other industries may consequently be curtailed.

The crude index number of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 171·7 at June 1, 1942, to a new maximum of 175·7 at the beginning of July, when it was 11·6 per cent higher than at the same date of last summer. The seasonally-adjusted index, computed upon the experience of the years 1929-1937, showed a slight gain, rising from 171·7 at June 1, to 172·4 at the beginning of July.

There was an unusually large seasonal increase in manufacturing at the date under review, 18,800 persons being added to the reported working forces. The advance took place mainly in the production of durable goods, which absorbed over 16,200 of the above mentioned number. Construction and transportation also showed considerable improvement, although the expansion was on a scale rather below-average in the experience of other years of the record. Logging was brisker in some of the provinces and slacker in others, showing a slight increase in the Dominion as a whole. Mining afforded rather more employment, particularly in the extraction of coal. In services, there was also a moderate advance which, however, was smaller than that usually indicated at the beginning of July. Trade, on the other hand, reported a contra-seasonal decline.

Within the manufacturing division, the largest gain was in iron and steel, in which approximately 11,500 additional persons were employed by the co-operating plants. The lumber, food, non-ferrous metal and certain other classes also recorded heightened activity, but leather, textile and tobacco factories showed considerable curtailment, chiefly of a seasonal character. The production of electrical apparatus for civilian use also afforded less employment.

A further increase in payrolls accompanied that in the number of employees. The reported weekly payroll was $50,224,523. This was higher by $1,747,148, or 3·6 per cent than the total of $48,477,375 disbursed by the same establishments at the beginning of June. The per capita average earnings of the 1,759,065 employees reported in the eight leading industrial groups rose from $28.20* paid on or about June 1, to $28.55 paid on or about July 1. The latter was four cents lower than the average at May 1, but was otherwise the highest in the record, which commenced with June 1, 1941. If the statistics for the finance industry are included in the general totals, the survey shows that the 1,822,250 persons in recorded employment at July 1 received the sum of $52,127,109 in weekly earnings, as compared with that of $50,391,110 paid on or about June 1, to 1,782,272 employees. The inclusion of the data for financial institutions raises the Dominion average per employee to $28.61 at July 1, as compared with the corresponding average of $28.27 at June 1.

A comparison of the movements of employment and payrolls in the last 12 months shows that an increase of 11·6 per cent in the index number of employment for the eight leading industries has been accompanied by an increase of 25·1 per cent in the recorded weekly payrolls.

The Course of Wartime Employment

The extent of the seasonal fluctuations in many Canadian industries tends to vitiate the value of comparisons of employment as at different parts of the year. This seasonal factor continues to influence comparisons of the levels presently existing with those in-

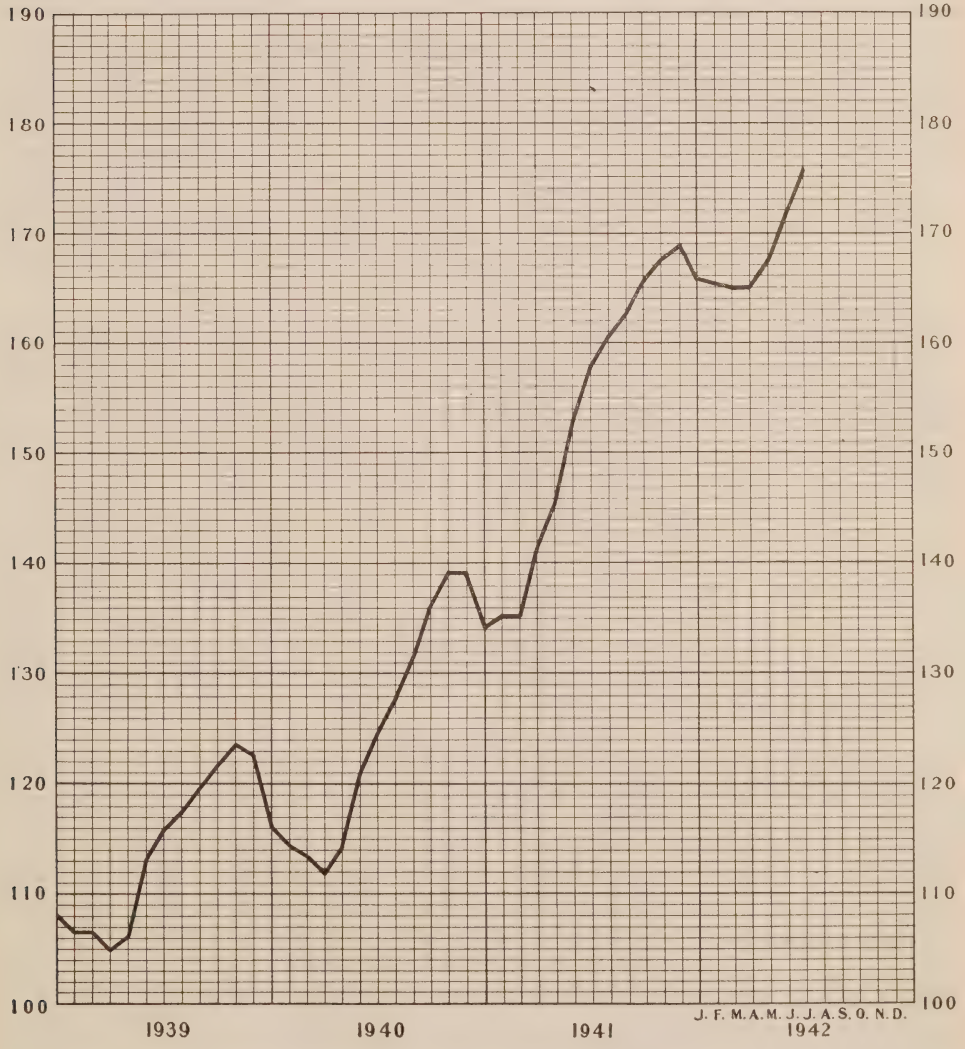
* Revised from $28.24.

dicated at the opening of the war; accordingly, the present report deals only briefly with the changes in the volume of employment indicated at July 1, 1942, as compared with September 1, 1939.

During the first thirty-four months of the war, there has been unprecedented expansion in industrial activity; the interruptions in the generally upward movement have been almost wholly due to seasonal contractions in the divisions peculiarly subject to such influences. Although these influences have for some months lowered employment in a number of groups in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, the general index has risen by 46·9 per cent between September 1, 1939, and July 1, 1942. The importance of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ per cent in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 28 per cent. In considering the alterations in the industrial pattern of the Dominion resulting from the war, it must be borne in mind that in addition to the extremely large transfers of persons into industrial employment, approximately half a million men have been enrolled in the various

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



services. The accessions to the armed forces and to the number of wage-earners have come mainly from the following sources:—(*a*) the ranks of the unemployed; (*b*) the own-account and small-employer classes; (*c*) agriculture; (*d*) homemakers and other women, and (*e*) the adolescents who probably under normal conditions would continue at school for a year or two longer, or possibly for a lengthier period. At the other end of the scale, many older men and women are no doubt prolonging their period of service beyond the usual retirement age. The armed services, in addition to drawing upon most of the above reservoirs for recruits, have of course also absorbed very large numbers of persons from their former occupations in industrial employment.

Obviously, the demands made upon manufacturing by the war have been decidedly greater than in any other industrial division. From September 1, 1939, to July 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 81·7 per cent while the general increase in the non-manufacturing groups, in spite of considerable seasonal curtailment in some branches (notably construction), was 11·9 per cent.

The durable goods industries have shown especially impressive gains; the index number in this class has risen from 100·4 at September 1, 1939, to 252·3 at July 1, 1942, or by 151·3 per cent. The number of persons employed in the manufacture of "heavy" goods constituted 54·7 per cent of all those engaged in manufacturing at July 1, 1942, when the proportion greatly exceeded that of 40 per cent reported in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1 and June 1, 1942, and July 1, 1941, based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees reported at July 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1942	Per capita Weekly Earnings at July 1, 1942	Index Numbers of Employment			Index Numbers of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
				July 1 1942	June 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1942	June 1 1942	July 1 1941
		$	$						
(a) PROVINCES									
Maritime Provinces	**132,723**	**3,251,173**	**24·50**	**112·3**	**109·0**	**107·5**	**135·0**	**130·6***	**109·1**
Prince Edward Island	2,273	49,211	21·65	109·2	99·9	101·3	111·4	105·7	103·1
Nova Scotia	80,639	2,010,974	24·94	118·9	110·3	109·1	136·6	133·8	108·3
New Brunswick	49,811	1,190,988	23·91	113·4	108·2	106·2	133·4	126·6*	118·3
Quebec	**546,857**	**14,611,542**	**26·72**	**118·9**	**116·2**	**102·9**	**136·2**	**131·7***	**104·3**
Ontario	**735,371**	**22,084,285**	**30·03**	**111·9**	**110·3**	**102·1**	**125·4**	**121·1**	**103·1**
Prairie Provinces	**188,597**	**5,385,898**	**28·56**	**108·7**	**107·1**	**103·3**	**119·5**	**117·5**	**103·2**
Manitoba	88,720	2,525,244	28·46	108·5	106·7	103·4	117·3	115·7	103·4
Saskatchewan	36,423	1,002,262	27·52	103·3	103·6	104·9	114·4	114·0	104·0
Alberta	63,454	1,858,392	29·29	112·2	110·0	102·1	125·7	122·1	102·9
British Columbia	**155,517**	**4,891,625**	**31·45**	**124·5**	**120·0**	**103·2**	**144·4**	**135·8***	**104·0**
CANADA	**1,759,065**	**50,224,523**	**28·55**	**114·9**	**112·3**	**102·9**	**130·0**	**125·5***	**103·9**
(b) CITIES									
Montreal	255,297	7,099,026	27·81	119·2	118·2	103·6	134·5	132·2	104·0
Quebec City	31,569	700,798	22·20	135·0	134·2	104·4	147·1	154·6*	103·1
Toronto	233,484	6,917,302	29·63	118·5	117·2	101·2	132·8	127·0	102·8
Ottawa	21,122	538,183	25·48	106·4	104·7	102·1	118·9	113·2	104·4
Hamilton	61,657	1,949,833	31·62	116·6	114·8	101·3	134·5	126·9*	102·6
Windsor	39,028	1,545,357	39·60	124·9	121·4	102·5	130·6	128·2	104·2
Winnipeg	55,419	1,489,780	26·88	108·8	108·7	102·2	116·2	115·5	101·4
Vancouver	74,244	2,291,704	30·87	147·8	139·3	103·9	178·4	163·8*	103·7
(c) INDUSTRIES									
Manufacturing	1,091,280	31,829,941	29·17	124·7	122·6	102·6	142·1	137·6*	103·6
Durable Goods[1]	586,732	18,907,095	32·22	137·0	133·2	103·0	160·3	153·1*	105·4
Non-Durable Goods	485,477	12,276,555	25·29	113·5	113·1	102·4	123·0	121·4	101·8
Electric Light and Power	19,071	646,291	33·89	99·9	96·9	101·6	105·3	103·4	99·7
Logging	50,387	1,086,680	21·57	107·3	106·8	96·5	123·9	118·0	100·2
Mining	81,360	2,740,871	33·69	98·3	97·7	99·8	106·8	108·7	101·6
Communications	28,225	785,141	27·82	108·7	106·9	102·6	111·6	110·4	100·7
Transportation	136,170	4,754,568	34·92	109·0	107·3	104·5	120·2	117·4	105·4
Construction and Maintenance	173,622	4,505,417	25·95	98·7	88·4	107·5	116·1	101·5*	108·0
Services	41,179	711,365	17·27	108·1	105·7	105·2	117·0	113·6	104·5
Trade	156,842	3,810,540	24·30	97·4	98·0	101·1	104·6	104·1*	102·9
Eight Leading Industries	**1,759,065**	**50,224,523**	**28·55**	**114·9**	**112·3**	**102·9**	**130·0**	**125·5***	**103·9**
Finance	63,185	1,902,586	30·11	105·4	105·8	99·6	110·2	110·9*	99·5
Total—Nine Leading Industries	**1,822,250**	**52,127,109**	**28·61**	**114·5**	**112·0**	**102·8**	**129·2**	**124·9***	**101·4**

[1] This classification comprises the following:—iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products.

*Adjusted.

The non-durable goods class has also shown important expansion during the period of the war, the index rising from 126·6 at September 1, 1939, to 176·1 at July 1, 1942. This was an increase of 39·1 per cent. Employment in these industries is ordinarily quieter in the early part of the summer than it is later on when the active season is under way in certain industries, notably food preserving. In spite of this factor (which also operates in the case of some lines in the durable goods category), employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries, was considerably brisker at the latest date than it was at September 1, 1939.

Employment in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was, as already stated, 11·9 per cent higher at July 1, 1942, than at September 1, 1939. Normally, employment in construction and certain other classes is lower at July than at September 1, so that this percentage of increase should, in the ordinary course of events, continue to rise in the next two reports. The following are the percentage increases in the index numbers in the indicated industries in the first thirty-four months of the war; logging, 181·6 per cent; mining, 3·6 per cent; communications, 21·1 per cent; transportation, 20·1 per cent; services, 21·8 per cent and trade, 13·3 per cent. In construction as a whole, on the other hand, there was a loss of 9½ per cent. In building, the increase of 83·9 per cent at July 1, 1942, as compared with September 1, 1939, largely resulted from war-time requirements. There was also a gain of 31 per cent in this comparison in the staffs of railway construction and maintenance departments. On the other hand, highway construction showed a large decline from September, 1939, the index being lower by 46½ per cent. The loss was partly seasonal in character, but was also due to the established policy of postponing all but essential work until after the war, while in 1939 a considerable program of road work for the relief of unemployment was in progress.

Statistics of Payrolls

The present tabulation* of statistics of weekly payrolls is the seventeenth in the record, the first material of the kind in the Dominion having been collected with the returns on employment for April 1, 1941. Mainly because the information received in response to the first two inquiries was incomplete, the data for April 1 and May 1, 1941, have been disregarded, so that the record is considered as having commenced with the

* Revised.

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
July 1, 1927	109·7	112·8	.....	.....	.....	109·6	108·9	110·7	.....	.....	.....	109·1
July 1, 1928	117·7	116·2	.....	.....	.....	113·6	117·7	129·8	.....	.....	.....	114·0
July 1, 1929	124·7	117·9	.....	.....	.....	119·4	127·2	136·7	.....	.....	.....	118·2
July 1, 1930	118·9	141·1	.....	.....	.....	116·8	116·9	120·4	.....	.....	.....	113·5
July 1, 1931	103·8	109·4	.....	.....	.....	103·2	102·7	108·9	.....	.....	.....	97·9
July 1, 1932	88·7	96·4	.....	.....	.....	86·6	89·2	90·5	.....	.....	.....	83·7
July 1, 1933	84·5	89·9	.....	.....	.....	83·0	85·0	85·0	.....	.....	.....	81·8
July 1, 1934	101·0	100·4	.....	.....	.....	94·1	109·9	94·1	.....	.....	.....	94·1
July 1, 1935	99·5	106·7	.....	.....	.....	94·8	102·7	96·3	.....	.....	.....	99·5
July 1, 1936	104·6	111·7	.....	.....	.....	101·6	106·2	101·9	.....	.....	.....	104·8
July 1, 1937	119·1	135·8	79·7	138·3	136·1	118·0	122·2	104·0	100·3	110·2	105·7	117·1
July 1, 1938	113·5	116·7	104·6	126·6	105·4	119·9	114·0	99·8	96·5	102·9	102·9	108·0
July 1, 1939	115·8	115·9	108·7	129·9	99·3	124·0	114·7	104·0	98·5	107·5	110·0	111·0
July 1, 1940	124·7	124·0	102·2	135·3	111·5	126·6	129·6	112·4	106·8	117·5	117·6	114·8
July 1, 1941	157·4	163·9	108·5	183·2	143·3	161·8	165·3	132·5	128·9	133·7	137·3	139·2
Jan. 1, 1942	165·8	183·9	118·9	204·5	162·2	175·0	172·7	131·4	127·2	119·6	145·7	142·6
Feb. 1	165·4	178·8	115·1	202·4	153·4	176·7	173·3	126·8	123·3	109·9	143·2	140·5
Mar. 1	165·1	159·3	112·9	172·8	145·4	178·6	174·4	126·1	123·9	108·8	141·0	143·1
Apr. 1	165·2	155·6	92·0	175·0	135·3	176·8	174·8	127·2	125·5	112·9	139·4	149·6
May 1	167·4	156·7	94·4	179·3	132·3	177·9	175·9	130·9	129·1	118·5	141·9	158·8
June 1	171·7	166·1	107·0	185·2	145·9	182·8	178·5	137·4	133·0	132·0	147·9	161·9
July 1	175·7	177·2	117·0	199·7	153·0	187·1	181·1	139·4	135·3	131·6	150·9	167·9
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at July 1, 1942.	100·0	7·3	0·1	4·3	2·9	31·2	41·9	10·7	5·0	2·1	3·6	8·9

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

material for June 1, 1941. The statistics of the present report are preliminary.

At the beginning of July, the sum of $50,224,523 was disbursed in weekly earnings to the 1,759,065 persons reported as employed by the 13,100 establishments in the following main industrial groups: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. This was the highest weekly total yet recorded. The per capita average, at $28.55, was higher by 35 cents than that at the beginning of June. The latest average is four cents lower than the maximum figure recorded at May 1, when the number of employees reported was considerably less;

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	July 1 1942	June 1 1942	June 1 1941
Manufacturing	62·2	209·5	205·9	172·9
Animal products—edible	2·0	179·9	174·9	175·1
Fur and products	0·2	125·2	123·2	124·4
Leather and products	1·6	136·9	138·7	137·4
Boots and shoes	1·0	127·1	128·6	131·6
Lumber and products	3·8	125·3	120·2	124·1
Rough and dressed lumber	2·3	116·1	109·9	118·3
Furniture	0·6	112·9	111·6	113·9
Other lumber products	0·9	171·3	166·9	155·2
Musical instruments	0·1	40·5	38·7*	95·6
Plant products—edible	2·7	145·7	137·2	147·8
Pulp and paper products	4·8	134·5	133·4	131·3
Pulp and paper	2·2	127·7	125·6	124·7
Paper products	0·9	188·9	189·0	172·2
Printing and publishing	1·7	124·8	124·5	126·0
Rubber products	0·9	127·0	126·1	133·4
Textile products	8·3	166·3	168·9	160·1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·1	176·6	176·8	173·5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·5	128·4	128·9	130·7
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	203·0	203·3	188·2
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·6	583·3	581·0	582·9
Hosiery and knit goods	1·3	139·0	144·4	142·8
Garments and personal furnishings	2·9	169·6	172·7	154·9
Other textile products	1·0	169·2	172·8	163·2
Tobacco	0·6	123·6	128·2	107·8
Beverages	0·7	238·8	235·5	216·9
Chemicals and allied products	4·2	582·8	585·8	341·6
Clay, glass and stone products	0·9	135·2	133·6	135·2
Electric light and power	1·1	149·8	145·3	152·3
Electrical apparatus	2·0	252·7	249·5	211·3
Iron and steel products	23·5	304·3	295·8	210·7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·8	250·6	245·4	219·6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·5	254·9	253·4	226·7
Agricultural implements	0·7	139·0	138·5	107·8
Land vehicles	8·6	240·3	236·2	183·3
Automobiles and parts	2·4	288·4	284·3	258·2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2·8	1074·2	973·8	446·8
Heating appliances	0·3	155·2	155·6	161·9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·1	294·9	291·4	231·7
Foundry and machine shop products	0·9	290·3	281·3	236·8
Other iron and steel products	5·8	482·9	469·1	265·0
Non-ferrous metal products	3·1	356·7	343·4	288·3
Non-metallic mineral products	0·9	199·7	196·9	184·5
Miscellaneous	0·8	350·6	341·4	212·2
Logging	2·9	169·8	169·0	152·7
Mining	4·6	174·1	173·1	176·8
Coal	1·5	93·4	92·2	89·8
Metallic ores	2·5	358·1	357·3	372·3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0·6	162·3	161·6	160·7
Communications	1·6	105·7	103·9	99·7
Telegraphs	0·4	123·9	120·4	122·0
Telephones	1·2	100·7	99·3	93·6
Transportation	7·8	108·1	106·4	103·7
Street railways and cartage	2·1	155·8	152·9	148·6
Steam railways	4·4	95·6	94·7	89·3
Shipping and stevedoring	1·3	101·0	98·3	106·6
Construction and Maintenance	9·6	137·7	123·3	149·9
Building	3·7	148·0	138·9	148·1
Highway	3·4	165·6	135·3	200·0
Railway	2·5	101·6	96·7	105·7
Services	2·4	184·8	180·6	179·8
Hotels and restaurants	1·5	178·8	173·2	176·0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·9	195·2	193·6	186·4
Trade	8·9	152·8	153·7	158·5
Retail	6·8	159·7	160·9	166·3
Wholesale	2·1	134·5	134·3	137·6
All Industries	100·0	175·7	171·7	157·6

[1] The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Revised as a result of a change in classification.

ordinarily, an increase in the personnel tends to reduce the per capita averages, those newly employed being usually taken on at the lower rates of pay. However, the changes in the industrial composition of the workers included in the surveys have tended, even in this brief period, largely to counteract this tendency.

In order to have a basis upon which to compare the reported earnings over a lengthening period, index numbers of weekly payrolls are being currently prepared; these are calculated upon the amounts paid on or about June 1, 1941, by the co-operating employers at 100 per cent. This basic period is obviously not entirely satisfactory, largely because of its brevity; greater experience with the current statistics of earnings may also result in improved methods of handling. Although comparison with information compiled elsewhere in the Bureau provides evidence that the current statistics of payrolls, like those of employment, are thoroughly representative, they must nevertheless in the present stage of their development be regarded as subject to revision.

The following table shows the movements of employment and payrolls in the eight leading industries, and in manufacturing as a whole, in the Dominion in the period of observation. The index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

factors, of which the most important are (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and in addition there is in many cases a considerable amount of overtime work and (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living allowance to many workers; in some cases, this cost-of-living bonus has been enlarged since its institution. In certain cases there have also been increases in the wage-rates. The dilution of labour, which has been a factor of growing importance in the situation in recent months, has tended to prevent the average per capita earnings from showing an advance which is in proportion to that shown in the index of aggregate payrolls. Thus the latter has risen by 30 per cent, while the index of per capita earnings has advanced by 13·1 per cent in the fourteen months of observation.

The growth in employment and payrolls in manufacturing has been substantially greater than that generally indicated in industry as a whole. Where the number employed in factories has risen by 24·7 per cent between June 1, 1941, and July 1, 1942, the index of their earnings has gained by 42·1 per cent in the same interval. The factors mentioned above as influencing the all-industries statistics operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS

	Eight leading industries			Manufacturing		
	Index numbers of			Index numbers of		
1941	Employment	Aggregate payrolls	Per capita earnings $	Employment	Aggregate payrolls	Per capita earnings $
June 1	100.0	100.0	25 25	100.0	100.0	25 57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25 49	102.6	103.6	25 82
August 1.....	105.0	106.9	25 69	105.2	107.3	26 06
September 1 ..	106.4	109.8	26 04	108.0	110.8	26 22
October 1.....	108.4	113.3	26 37	110.1	115.4	26 80
November 1...	109.6	117.3	27 02	111.6	120.4	27 59
December 1...	110.4	119.5	27 32	112.1	123.4	28 15
1942						
January 1....	108.4	112.3	26 13	111.4	114.6	26 32
February 1...	108.2	118.5	27 65	113.8	126 3	28 39
March 1.....	108.0	119.4	27 92	116.5	130.2	28 58
April 1.....	108.0	121.6	28 41	118.7	134.3	28 94
May 1.....	109.5	124.0	28 59	120.4	137.3	29 19
June 1.....	112.3	125.5*	28 20*	122.6	137.6*	28 73*
July 1	114.9	130.0	28 55	124.7	142.1	29 17

* Revised.

Thus between June 1, 1941, and July 1, 1942, an increase of 14·9 per cent in employment has been accompanied by that of 30 per cent in the reported payrolls. As has been stated in previous reports, the much greater advance in the index of earnings than in that of employment is due to various

The increases in employment and payrolls in plants turning out durable goods during the period of observation have been particularly noteworthy; the former has risen to 137·0, and the comparable earnings figure to 160·3. In the non-durable goods class, the July 1, 1942, index number of employment

stood at 113·5 per cent of the June 1, 1941, figure, and that of payrolls, at 123·0.

In considering the considerable variations which are found to exist in the average earnings of those employed in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of the workers employed in different classes is an important factor, being also frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also influence considerably the reported aggregates and averages.

Employment and Payrolls by Industries

The payroll of $31,829,941 disbursed on or about July 1 for services rendered in manufacturing establishments during the week preceding, represented a pay envelope of $29.17 for the average worker. This per capita figure has only once been exceeded in the fourteen months for which the current statistics are available, viz. by that of $29.19 indicated at May 1, 1942. In the intervening weeks, there has been a considerable increase in employment, a factor which ordinarily tends to reduce the per capita average, those newly added to the staffs usually being taken on at the lower rates of pay.

Based on the amounts paid in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100, the index of payrolls at July 1, 1942, stood at 142·1, as compared with 137·6[1] at June 1, 1942, and 103·6 at July 1, 1941. The increase of 37·2 per cent in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of 21·5 per cent in the year, in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers. As elsewhere given, the main reasons for this disparity are, first, the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with a considerable amount of overtime work for such classes, and secondly, the wider application of the system of meeting the increased cost of living by the payment of a bonus under the terms of P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941. The importance of the first of these factors is emphasized by the fact that the July 1 index number of payrolls in the durable goods group stood at 160·3, or 52 per cent higher than at the same date of 1941, while that in the non-durable goods, at 123·0, showed an increase of not quite 21 per cent; the index of employment in the heavy industries in the same period has risen by 33 per cent as compared with gain of nearly 11 per cent in that for the light manufacturing industries.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages distributed in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and equipment and beverage industries. These gains have been associated with important advances in employment; in most instances, however, the percentage rise in the latter has been proportionately less than that in the payrolls, with the result that the per capita earnings in these industries are higher than they were at the beginning of July, 1941. This statement, indeed, applies to the majority of manufacturing classes.

Logging.—There was a small contra-seasonal increase in logging, 259 men having been taken on by the 436 reporting employers, bringing their staffs to 50,387 at the beginning of July. The advance took place largely in the Maritime provinces; there were moderate gains in Ontario, while activity in Quebec and the four Western provinces was curtailed. A decline had been indicated at the beginning of July, 1941, when employment was in decidedly smaller volume. The latest index of employment was higher than in any other July for which information is available.

The weekly payrolls distributed at July 1 by the co-operating firms amounted to $1,086,680, as compared with $1,035,186 at the beginning of June. The per capita average earnings at the latest date were $21.57, as compared with $20.65 paid on or about June 1. In considering these figures of aggregate and average earnings, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The index number of payrolls in logging has risen by 23·9 per cent since the basic period used in preparing the payroll indexes, while that of employment has risen by 7·3 per cent in the same fourteen months.

Mining.—Statements were received from 431 mine operators with 81,360 employees as compared with 80,887 at the beginning of June. There was moderate improvement at the date under review in all branches of mining, that in the extraction of coal being greatest. Employment was a little quieter than at the beginning of July, 1941, although the trend had then been downward.

[1] Revised.

The payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to $2,740,871, a figure which was lower by $47,217 than the weekly total reported at the beginning of June. The per capita average at July 1 was $33.69, being lower by 78 cents than the average at June 1. The loss in earnings took place very largely in coal-mining in the Maritime Area, where operations in some cases were temporarily suspended during part of the pay period under observation. Although the index of employment was 1·5 per cent lower at the date under review than at July 1, 1941, the latest index of aggregate earnings, (106·8), was a few points higher than that of 101·6 at the beginning of July of last summer.

Communications.—The trend of employment in communications continued seasonally upward; the gain approximated the average indicated at July 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. Telegraphs and telephones both reported larger working forces. The employees of the co-operating communication companies numbered 28,225, whose weekly earnings, paid on or about July 1, aggregated $785,141; at the beginning of June, the staffs of the same establishments had included 27,745 men and women, and the payrolls were $777,108. The increase of 1·7 per cent in the personnel was accompanied by that of one per cent in the recorded salaries and wages. This difference in the percentage of gain resulted in a lowering of the per capita average earnings, which fell from $28.01 at June 1, to $27.82 at the beginning of July. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 105·7; this was six per cent higher than at July 1, 1941. The index number of earnings in the twelve months has risen by 10·8 per cent.

Transportation.—Further advances were indicated in transportation, there being greater activity in the local, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring divisions. The general percentage increase, however, was slightly smaller than usual, being substantially less than that indicated at July 1 in 1941. The index of employment then stood at 103·7, as compared with the latest figure of 108·1. A total of 559 employers and branches in the transportation group reported a combined staff of 136,170 persons, as against 134,123 at the beginning of June.

The reported earnings rose from $4,645,675 at June 1, 1942, to $4,754,568 at the first of July, an increase of 2·3 per cent, while that in employment was 1·5 per cent. The per capita earnings stood at $34.92 at July 1, as compared with $34.64 at the beginning of June. In the period of observation, the index of aggregate earnings in the transportation industries has risen by 20·2 per cent, accompanying a gain of nine per cent in the index number of employment in the same period.

Construction and Maintenance.—Considerable advances of a seasonal character were indicated in construction and maintenance, there being improvement in all three branches —building, highway and railway. The percentage increase in the number of employees, however, was not quite equal to the average gain at July 1, according to the experience of earlier years. Statements were tabulated from 1,483 contractors, whose staffs aggregated 173,622. This was an increase of 18,103 employees, or 11·6 per cent from June 1. The index number, at 137·7 per cent of the 1926 average, was 8·1 per cent lower than at July 1, 1941, when the improvement indicated had been on a smaller scale.

The weekly earnings of the persons employed by the co-operating contractors were given as $4,505,417 at the beginning of July, an increase of 14·4 per cent over the sum of $3,939,270 paid on or about June 1, when the payrolls in some cases had been lowered by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday. The per capita average rose from $25.33 at June 1, to $25.95 at the beginning of July. Although employment in construction, as already stated, was quieter at July 1, 1942, than at the same date of last summer, the index of payrolls in the group as a whole was 7½ per cent higher, standing at 116·1, as compared with 108·0 at the beginning of July, 1941.

Services.—The seasonal increase in employment in services at the date under review was below average for July 1 in the experience of other years of the record. Nevertheless, the index number, at 184·8, was five points higher than at the beginning of July a year ago. Statements were received from 617 establishments, where employees aggregated 41,179, as compared with 40,250 in the preceding month. This was an increase of 2·3 per cent, while the reported earnings, at $711,365, were greater by 2·9 per cent than at June 1.

The index number of earnings was 12 per cent higher at the latest date than at the same date of last summer, an increase which was accompanied by that of 2·8 per cent in the index of employment. The per capita average earnings, at $17.27 at the beginning of July, were 10 cents higher than at June 1. At July 1, 1941, the average was $15.86. In this industry, as in logging, attention must be drawn to the fact that many of those employed in hotels and restaurants receive board

and lodging as part of their remuneration; the latter group constituted some 61 per cent of the total in the service division as a whole.

Trade.—Employment in retail trading establishments showed a contra-seasonal decline at the beginning of July, when there was a minor gain in wholesale houses. The 1,199 employers in the trade group had a staff of 156,842 men and women, as compared with that of 157,754 in their last report. The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment amounted to $3,810,540 at July 1, as compared with $3,793,851 paid on or about June 1; the increase in salary and wage disbursements, accompanying the reduction in the number of employees, partly resulted from the fact that the observance of the Victoria Day holiday had lowered the payrolls disbursed at June 1. The per capita average earnings at July 1 were $24.30 for service rendered in the last week of June, being 25 cents higher than the preceding average.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 152·8, on the 1926 base; this was lower by 3·6 per cent than that indicated at the same date in 1941, but there was an increase of 1·7 per cent in this comparison in the index number of payrolls.

Finance.—Information received from 757 banks, trust and insurance companies and other financial institutions showed a decrease of 205 in the number of their employees, which declined from 63,390 at June 1 to 63,185 at July 1. The weekly earnings at the latter date amounted to $1,902,586, giving a per capita weekly average of $30.11, as compared with $30.19 in the last report. Employment in financial institutions was greater by 5·9 per cent then at July 1, 1941, while the index number of earnings was higher by 10·8 per cent.

If the statistics from financial institutions be added to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries, the total number of persons in recorded employment at July 1 was 1,822,250 in 13,857 establishments; their earnings amounted to $52,127,109, a per capita average of $28.61. The June 1 figure of employment was 1,782,272 persons, for whom the weekly payroll was $50,391,110, a per capita average of $28.27. The inclusion of the figures for the finance group lowers the July 1 index of employment in the eight main industrial classifications from 175·7 to 173·1; at June 1 the figure without finance was 171·7, and 169·3 when data for such institutions are included. At July 1, 1941, the general index was 157·4 without finance, and 155·3 when the group was included.

Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas

All provinces except Saskatchewan showed general gains in employment at the beginning of July; the reported payrolls were also higher. Especially large increases in both cases were indicated in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. In six of the provinces, the gains in the salaries and wages disbursed were relatively greater than those in employment, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Manitoba being the exceptions; as a result, the average per capita weekly earnings at July 1 exceeded those paid at June 1, except in the three areas just enumerated.

In all provinces, employment and payrolls were considerably greater at the date under review than at the beginning of July, 1941. The level of employment in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia was also higher than in any other month of the record.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 940 establishments in the Maritime Provinces, whose employees numbered 132,723 at the first of July, as compared with 124,383 in their last report. This increase of 8,340 persons, or 6·7 per cent, was above average for the time of year. The index of employment, at 177·2 was higher than at the beginning of any other July in the record of 21 years, being 8·1 per cent above that at July 1, 1941. There were important gains at the date under review in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The weekly earnings reported at July 1 amounted to $3,251,173, being 3·3 per cent greater than the payrolls disbursed by the same firms at June 1. Since this gain was proportionately smaller than that in employment, there was a decline in the per capita weekly average, which stood at $25.29 at June 1, and at $24.50 at the date under review. The falling-off took place partly in coal-mining, where it was due in the main to the temporary suspension of certain operations, while expansion in employment in industries in which earnings are relatively low, also contributed to the decline. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Area has risen by 23·7 per cent, while that in employment has gained by 8·1 per cent.

Logging, construction and manufacturing showed considerably greater activity at the date under review. There was also improvement on a smaller scale in communications and services, while in trade, mining and transportation the trend of employment was unfavourable. The declines in the first two of these three were relatively small, but that in transportation was substantial, being seasonal in character. Within the manufacturing indus-

tries, the greatest gains were in iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper and animal food products, while chemical factories were quieter.

For July 1, 1941, statistics were tabulated from 888 firms employing 122,589 men and women, an increase of 8,567 as compared with their employees at June 1.

Quebec.—Further impressive gains were indicated in Quebec, where the 3,319 employers furnishing data reported a working force of 546,857 men and women, an increase of 12,700 persons, or 2·4 per cent, over the preceding month; the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at July 1 were reported as $14,611,542, being 3·5 per cent higher than at June 1. Despite the fairly widespread observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday in Quebec, the per capita average earnings rose from $26.44 at June 1, to $26.72 at the beginning of July. The latest index of employment, at 187·1, was 15·6 per cent above that at the same date of last summer, while there was a gain of 30·6 per cent in this comparison in the index of payrolls.

The greatest expansion in Quebec at the date under review was in construction, in which the co-operating firms had enlarged their staffs by 8,460 persons from June. There was also a considerable gain in manufacturing, together with smaller additions to the personnel in transportation, mining, services and trade. Logging, on the other hand, was quieter. Within the manufacturing group, the most noteworthy increase was in iron and steel factories, which absorbed some 3,100 additional workers. The non-ferrous metal, lumber and pulp and paper divisions also reported considerably heightened activity, while there were smaller gains in certain other industries. On the other hand, textile and leather plants were seasonally slack, there was also a slight falling-off in vegetable food factories.

At July 1, 1941, 3,149 establishments had reported a personnel of 471,187 men and women; as compared with 459,025 at June 1, this was an increase of 2·6 per cent.

Ontario.—For the sixth consecutive month, the trend in Ontario was upward. The percentage advance at July 1 approximated the average, but was smaller than that indicated at the same date of last summer. Statistics were tabulated from 5,648 employers, whose staffs aggregated 735,371 persons, 10,861, or 1·5 per cent more than at the beginning of June, 1942. The payrolls distributed at July 1 increased by $769,320, or 3·6 per cent, to $22,084,285. The per capita average at the latest date was $30.03, as compared with $29.42 at June 1, 1942, and $27.04 at the beginning of July, 1941. The index of employment, at 181·1, reached a new maximum at the latest date, being 9·6 per cent higher than at July 1, 1941, while the index of earnings was 21·6 per cent higher than a year ago.

Most of the increase in employment at the beginning of July took place in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments enlarged their personnel by over 8,000 men and women, of whom nearly 4,000 were taken on in iron and steel factories. There were also important seasonal gains in the food industries; lumber, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufacturing and some other classes likewise reported considerable additions to their payrolls, while the tobacco, electrical apparatus, textile, pulp and paper and rubber groups were quieter. The losses in some cases were seasonal in character.

The 5,438 firms furnishing returns for July 1, 1941, had a working force of 670,354 persons, as compared with 656,597 in the preceding month. The increase was thus nearly 13,800, substantially exceeding that reported at the date under review. As already stated, the index number then, however, was several points lower than at July 1, 1942.

Prairie Provinces.—There was important expansion in employment in Manitoba and Alberta, accompanied by increased disbursements in salaries and wages. In Saskatchewan, on the other hand, industrial employment showed a minor decline, most of which took place in logging, possibly as a result of the demand for agricultural workers. The payrolls reported in Saskatchewan were rather higher than at June 1.

The 1,811 firms supplying data in the Prairie area had a staff of 188,597 persons at July 1, whose earnings in the week preceding, had amounted to $5,385,898, a per capita average of $28.56, as compared with $28.49 paid on or about June 1. A comparison of the statistics with those for July 1, 1941, shows that there was an increase of 5·2 per cent in the number of persons in recorded employment, accompanied by that of 15·8 per cent in the index of aggregate weekly earnings.

Construction, transportation, manufacturing, mining, communications and services reported considerable advances in employment, together with the distribution of larger sums in salaries and wages. In trade and logging, on the other hand, employment was quieter.

The 1,776 employers whose statistics were tabulated at July 1, 1941, had a personnel of 179,271, as compared with 173,529 at June 1, 1941.

British Columbia.—There were continued important gains in employment and payrolls in British Columbia. The 1,382 co-operating establishments reported 155,517 employees at July 1, whose payrolls in the last week in June amounted to $4,891,625; at June 1, these firms had a staff of 149,946 persons, earning $4,600,403 in the week preceding. The latest index of employment, at 167·9, was the highest in the record, exceeding that at July 1, 1941,

by 20·6 per cent. The index of payrolls in the twelve months showed an advance of 38·8 per cent.

A large proportion of the expansion at the beginning of July, 1942, took place in manufacturing, in which the gain in iron and steel works was particularly noteworthy. There were also increases in employment on a smaller scale in the food, lumber and non-ferrous metal groups, while textiles were seasonally quieter. Among the non-manufactusonally quieter. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation reported a considerable increase, and smaller gains took place in communications, construction and trade. On the other hand, services, logging and mining were quieter.

The 1,317 firms furnishing statistics for July 1, 1941, had employed 128,539 persons, as compared with 124,747 in the preceding report. The per capita weekly average earnings of such employees had been $27.28, as compared with the latest average of $31.45, which is the maximum in the period of observation.

Employment and Payrolls by Cities

Employment in each of the main industrial centres for which statistics are currently tabulated showed an upward movement; the gains ranged from 0·1 per cent in Winnipeg and 0·9 per cent in Montreal, to 2·9 per cent in Windsor and 6·1 per cent in Vancouver. Except in Quebec, where the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday lowered the earnings, the salaries and wages disbursed in these centres were also higher than those reported at the beginning of June. In Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the increases in the payrolls were proportionately greater than those in the number of employees, so that the per capita averages in those cities also advanced. In Quebec and Windsor, on the other hand, there were declines in this comparison. The loss in the former, as already stated, was largely due to the observance of the holiday, while that in Windsor was associated with the employment of considerable numbers of new workers, usually taken on at the lower rates of pay.

Montreal.—There was a further rise in industrial activity in Montreal. This took place in the non-manufacturing classes, mainly in transportation and construction. There were also small additions to the personnel in hotels and restaurants and in trade. On the other hand, employment in manufacturing showed a decline on the whole; increases in rubber, chemical, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants were rather more than offset by reductions in leather, vegetable food and textile factories. The losses were largely seasonal in character.

A combined working force of 255,297 men and women was reported at July 1 by the 1,930 co-operating establishments, who had employed 253,106 persons at June 1. This advance was substantially smaller than that noted at July 1, 1941, although it considerably exceeded the average increase at the beginning of July in the period since 1920. The salaries and wages disbursed by those employers amounted to $7,099,026, as compared with $6,975,624 paid on or about June 1. Where the index of employment has increased by 15 per cent since July 1, 1941, that of payrolls has risen by 29·3 per cent in the twelve months. The per capita average earnings were $27.81 at July 1 and $27.56 at June 1, 1942, as compared with $24.73 at July 1, 1941.

The 1,827 firms reporting at the beginning of July of last summer had employed 221,508 persons; the index then was much lower, having been 146·2, as compared with 168·2 at the date under review, when it was at the maximum so far recorded.

Quebec.—There was an increase of 1·3 per cent in the number of persons on the staffs of the firms co-operating in Quebec City, but, largely as a result of the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday, there was a decline of 4·8 per cent in the reported earnings. Statements were tabulated from 227 establishments with 31,569 employees, as compared with 31,155 in the preceding month. The earnings of those in reported employment amounted to $700,798 at July 1, and to $736,228 at June 1. Slight gains in employment were indicated in transportation, construction and services, together with a rather larger advance in manufacturing. Most of the latter took place in the iron and steel group.

The 218 firms furnishing statistics for July 1, 1941, had reported a combined working force of 23,726. The latest index of employment at 221·2, (the highest in the record) was 29·3 per cent higher than that at July 1, 1941, while there was an increase of 42·7 per cent in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.—Industrial activity in Toronto was further accelerated at the beginning of July, when practically all the main industrial groups except trade afforded greater employment. The largest gains were in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, chemicals and miscellaneous manufactured products. Textile

factories, however, were somewhat quieter, as is usual in the summer. There was moderate improvement in transportation, construction and services.

The establishments making returns numbered 1,973, and their employees, 233,484, an increase of 2,545, or 1·1 per cent from June 1. The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages on or about July 1 were reported as $6,917,302, as compared with $6,613,594 at the beginning of June, 1942. The index of employment at the latest date, at 181·7, was higher than in any other month of the record, exceeding that for July 1, 1941, by 17·2 per cent. The accompanying gain in the index of payrolls was 29·2 per cent.

The latest average of per capita earnings was $29.63, as compared with an average of $28.64 at June 1, 1942, while the July 1, 1941, figure had been $26.91. The number of persons then employed by the 1,888 co-operating establishments was 198,718.

Ottawa.—Statistics tabulated from 249 industrial establishments in Ottawa showed a working force of 21,122 persons, a total exceeding by 339, or 1·6 per cent, that indicated at the beginning of June. The payrolls disbursed at the date under review amounted to $538,183, as compared with $512,273 at the beginning of June. The latest increase in employment took place mainly in manufacturing; most of the workers were added to the forces of plants manufacturing iron and steel, food and miscellaneous manufactured products. Construction was also more active. Trade and services, however, were quieter. The latest index of employment in Ottawa was 160·3, as compared with 153·8 at July 1, 1941. There was thus an increase of 4·2 per cent in this comparison, while the index of payrolls has risen by 13·9 per cent in the 12 months.

The 241 establishments furnishing returns at July 1, 1941, had employed 20,246 persons.

Hamilton.—The trend of employment in Hamilton continued upward. The 348 firms reporting at July 1 had a staff of 61,657, whose weekly earnings paid on or about that date amounted to $1,949,833. At June 1, 60,705 employees had received the sum of $1,839,183. The latest per capita average was $31.62, an increase of $1.32 over the average pay envelope at June 1, when the observance of the Victoria Day holiday had lowered the earnings of many individuals.

Manufacturing showed continued improvement at June 1, most of this taking place in the food and iron and steel industries; the production of electrical apparatus and equipment for civilian use, however, declined. In the non-manufactuirng classes, the number of persons employed in construction advanced, and there were slight gains in transportation and trade. Services, on the other hand, were rather quieter.

The employers furnishing data for the beginning of July of last summer had numbered 338, and their employees, 53,517. Over the 12 months there has been an increase of 15·1 per cent in the index of employment, accompanied by a rise of 31·1 per cent in the index of aggregate salaries and wages. The latest index of employment (viz. 188·8) is the highest in the record.

Windsor.—In this city, there was a contra-seasonal increase of 1,088, or 2·9 per cent in the persons in recorded employment, who numbered 39,028 at July 1. There was an accompanying gain of 2·1 per cent in the weekly payrolls disbursed by the 205 co-operating establishments which totalled $1,545,357. The per capita average was $39.60, a falling-off of 38 cents from the average indicated at June 1; the employment of a considerable number of additional persons accounted for this decline in the average, those newly-added to the forces usually being taken on at the lower rates of pay. Most of the increase in the personnel took place in iron and steel and food plants, while the changes in the remaining industries were relatively small.

At the beginning of July, 1941, the 197 reporting employers had indicated a staff of 32,251 men and women. The latest index, at 287·2, is the maximum in the record; the figure was 21·9 per cent higher than at the beginning of July, 1941, while the index number of payrolls had risen by 25·3 per cent in the same period.

Winnipeg.—Little general change was shown in Winnipeg. Manufacturing was quieter, most of the decline taking place in chemical manufacturing. Moderate increases were shown in communications, transportation, construction and trade, but these advances only slightly exceeded the reduction indicated in the manufacturing groups. An aggregate working force of 55,419 was reported by the 559 co-operating establishments, whose employees at June 1 had numbered 55,369. This increase of 0·1 per cent was accompanied by that of 0·6 per cent in the weekly earnings, which at the date under review were given as $1,489,780. The per capita average rose from $26.75 at June 1, to $26.88 at the beginning of July. Calculated on the 1926 average as 100, the index number of employment was 132·9, being higher than in any other July for which information

is available. In the last 12 months, an increase of 6·4 per cent in the number of persons in recorded employment has been accompanied by that of 14·6 per cent in the reported salaries and wages.

The 554 firms furnishing information in Winnipeg at July 1, 1941, had indicated a staff of 52,066 men and women; the per capita weekly average earnings had then been $24.98.

Vancouver.—The trend in Vancouver was upward at July 1, 1942, when the eighteenth consecutive increase in employment was recorded. Statistics were received from 606 establishments, with a staff of 74,244 employees; this was 4,261, or 6·1 per cent more than the number reported at the beginning of June. The index number reached a new high level at the latest date, when it was 209·7, or 42·3 per cent higher than at July 1, 1941. In this period of 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 72·0 per cent. The salaries and wages distributed at July 1 amounted to $2,291,704, showing an increase of 8·9 per cent over the weekly payrolls disbursed by the same firms on or about June 1, 1942. The per capita average advanced from $30.08 (revised) at that date to $30.87 at the beginning of July, when it was the highest in the record. The July 1, 1941, average was $25.65.

The expansion in employment at the date under review took place very largely in the iron and steel division. Food factories also showed heightened activity, while textiles were rather quieter. The non-manufacturing industries generally reported moderate improvement, the gains in transportation being the most noteworthy.

The number of persons employed by the 589 establishments furnishing statistics at July 1, 1941, was 51,943. The index number then was 147·4, many points lower than the latest figure, already given as 209·7.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the close of July, 1942

Unemployment in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work outside their own trades, or who are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

There were 2,225 reports tabulated in July, having an aggregate membership of 372,985 persons, of whom 6,813 or a percentage of 1·8 were unemployed, in comparison with 2·5 per cent in June and 3·5 per cent in July, a year ago. A large part of the unemployment shown during July was due to between seasons dullness, as in the garment trades, and to temporary lay offs in other lines. The percentage of unemployed members, as reported by trade unions at the close of the month was the lowest of any corresponding period since 1919 when these tabulations were placed on a monthly basis. Previous to that time the report appeared quarterly. The percentage of 1·8 was, also, the lowest for any month since September, 1919, when the same percentage was reported.

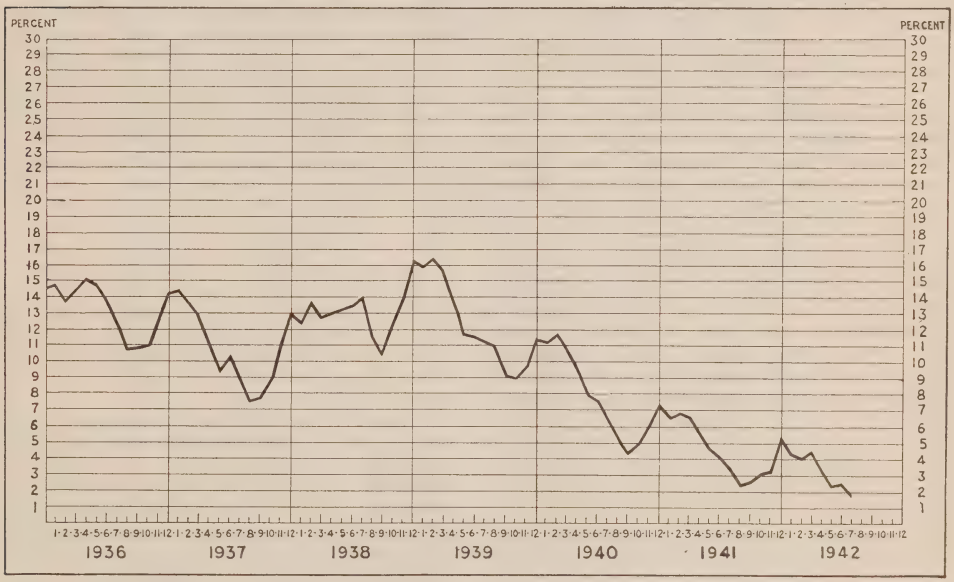
The substantially higher employment level in July was due in a large measure to the general improvement for union members in the manufacturing industries. As will be seen in table II, unemployment for these workers declined from 2·8 to 2·1 per cent. Employment for members in the iron and steel trades attained a very high level, while among garment workers the between season dullness was ending and some members were being reemployed. Noteworthy improvement was reflected in reports tabulated from unions in the building and construction trades, in which the percentage of unemployment stood at 4·2 compared with 5·8 in June. Among coal miners there was no unemployment indicated although it was 1·8 per cent in the previous month. Employment in the transportation industries also was at a very high level, showing a fractional employment advance over June. Among the smaller memberships, fishermen and lumber workers and loggers reflected little or no unemployment, in each case, a noteworthy improvement over June conditions.

Table I shows the unemployment percentages in trade unions by provinces. It will be seen that these ranged from 0·3 per cent in British Columbia to 3·8 in Quebec. The percentages of unemployment in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia were fractional, only. In comparison with the returns received in June, unemployment among New Brunswick members declined from 4·7 to 1·0 per cent. More moderate improvement occurred in Alberta, where the percentage of those who were without work was 1·3, compared with 2·6 in the preceding month. Fractional advances only, were apparent in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, while among Manitoba members there was a moderate recession, as the unemployment percentage increased from

1·1 to 2·2. In comparison with conditions at the close of July, 1941, a marked increase in work, was in evidence for Alberta; in this province the percentage of unemployment dropped from 6·9 to 1·3. This improvement was due, almost entirely, to the pronounced expansion in work for coal miners. A substantial advance was noted, likewise, in British Columbia, the unemployment percentage standing at 0·3 in comparison with 4·8 per cent, a year ago. The higher employment level in this province was due principally to noteworthy increases in work among fishermen, lumber workers and loggers and coal miners. Moderately better conditions were observed in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba; in New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan 0·8, compared with 1·8, in the preceding month. Conditions were fractionally better in Halifax, Montreal and Vancouver, while in Regina and Edmonton there were fractional recessions. In Winnipeg the percentage of members who were without work increased from 1·2 to 2·4. In comparison with conditions in July, 1941, Vancouver members were much better employed. Moderate increases in work, were observed in Halifax, and Winnipeg, while slight gains were apparent, likewise, in Saint John, Toronto and Regina; a fractional increase, only was observed in Edmonton. On the other head, the percentage of unemployment in Montreal increased from 2·2 to 5·0.

The accompanying chart illustrates the trend of unemployment from January, 1936, to date.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



there were fractional employment advances, only.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The percentages of those who were without work in these cities, ranged from 0·3 in Vancouver, to 5·0 per cent in Montreal. Fractional unemployment percentages, only, were apparent in Toronto, Regina, and Vancouver. In comparison with conditions at the end of June, Saint John and Toronto unions reported moderate expansion, the unemployment percentage in the former city dropping from 2·6 to 1·2; in Toronto the percentage stood at

The curve of unemployment in July, 1942, rested at a substantially lower level than in the previous month, thus indicating a noteworthy employment expansion. The point of the curve was at a distinctly lower level than that shown in July, a year ago, thus reflecting a pronounced improvement.

For the manufacturing industries 730 reports were tabulated from unions whose total membership was 196,029 persons. Of these, 4,136, or a percentage of 2·1 were without work, in comparison with percentages of 2·8 in June and 2·5 in July, a year ago. In comparison with the preceding month garment workers' unions, including men's and women's clothing workers' organizations, reflected appreciable

improvement, due to the gradual re-employment of the union members, as the new season was re-opening. As will be seen in table II, the percentage of unemployed members in the garment trades declined from 13·3 in June to 10·5 per cent in July. A pronounced decrease in the unemployment percentage was observed among workers in the unclassified manufacturing group; the percentage of unemployment declined among these workers from 23·1 to 9·6 per cent. The percentages of those without work was less than one per cent for members in the iron and steel trades and for papermakers; in both of these fractional employment increases were observed over June. A slight gain was apparent for clay, glass and stone workers; a fractionally higher employment level was observed for members in the printing trades. Among those unions whose members were reported as fully employed were soft drink workers, cigar and tobacco workers, bakers and confectioners, electric current employees, textile and carpet workers, hat, cap and glove workers, butchers, meat and fish packers, rubber, jewellery, aluminum and gas workers. The unemployment percentage for woodworkers remained unchanged at 0·4. There was a minor contraction in work for fur workers, while among leather workers there was a moderate reduction in employment, the unemployment percentage advancing from 6·3 to 9·7 pe cent. In comparison with the situation in July, 1941, a marked employment increase was apparent for members in the iron and steel trades, while among woodworkers there was likewise a much higher employment level. Moderately better conditions prevailed for members in the printing trades, among electrical current workers and among members in the unclassified manufacturing industries. On the other hand a slightly lower level was observed among papermakers, although the unemployment percentage was fractional. Among fur and leather workers there were appreciable recessions; among the former members unemployment increased from 0·6 to 3·4 per cent and among leather workers from 4·8 to 9·7 per cent.

For coal miners returns were tabulated from 54 unions having a total of 20,334 members. There was no unemployment reported in July compared with 1·8 per cent in June and 7·3 per cent in July, 1941. In comparison with conditions in June, Alberta unions reflected a noteworthy expansion, the unions in that province reported that their members were fully employed compared with an unemployment percentage of 4·0, in the preceding month. In Nova Scotia, the membership was fully employed, in comparison with 1·1 per cent of unemployment in June. A fractional gain to full employment was observed in British Columbia, while among New Brunswick members, as in June, no unemployment was indicated. In comparison with conditions in July, a year ago, pronounced employment expansion took place in Alberta and British Columbia. In Nova Scotia there was a fractional improvement, while New Brunswick members were fully employed at both dates.

In the non-metallic minerals group returns were received from 8 unions having a combined membership of 4,153 persons, of whom only 122, a percentage of 2·9 were without work, compared with percentages of 5·2 in June and 33·7 in July, a year ago.

In the building and construction trades there were 223 reports tabulated from unions. The aggregate membership of these unions was 33,084, of whom, 1,387, or a percentage of 4·2 were without work, compared with percentages of 5·8 in June and 7·3 in July, 1941. Conditions among carpenters and joiners were considerably improved; the percentage of unemployment among these members stood at 2·9, in comparison with 5·5 in the preceding month. A slightly better situation was report-

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·2	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·7	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
Average 1939	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	**12·2**
Average 1940	3·1	3·7	11·0	6·0	7·3	6·9	9·7	7·6	**7·8**
Average 1941	2·2	2·3	6·1	3·4	4·4	3·4	6·7	4·5	**4·5**
July 1931	7·2	7·0	17·0	16·6	14·7	14·5	25·3	16·3	**16·2**
July 1932	8·0	13·2	26·2	24·4	19·7	13·7	25·5	20·5	**21·8**
July 1933	12·2	11·0	26·0	22·9	19·0	15·4	23·1	17·5	**21·2**
July 1934	9·9	6·2	24·1	16·3	16·1	9·3	24·1	16·2	**17·9**
July 1935	8·1	7·8	19·0	14·3	11·6	7·5	23·2	12·6	**15·1**
July 1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	**12·5**
July 1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	**8·9**
July 1938	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·8	8·4	16·6	12·5	**14·0**
July 1939	5·4	8·5	15·0	10·1	5·6	5·7	16·9	8·6	**11·1**
July 1940	1·9	2·7	10·2	4·3	4·0	3·3	11·9	5·6	**6·4**
July 1941	2·0	1·5	4·1	2·7	4·1	1·5	6·9	4·8	**3·5**
Aug. 1941	1·8	1·7	3·7	1·6	2·3	2·1	2·1	1·9	**2·4**
Sept. 1941	1·8	1·8	3·7	2·1	2·8	1·6	1·9	2·5	**2·7**
Oct. 1941	1·6	1·2	4·7	2·0	2·7	3·2	3·7	3·1	**3·1**
Nov. 1941	1·3	1·4	5·1	1·7	5·4	3·7	2·5	4·0	**3·3**
Dec. 1941	1·0	2·1	5·7	6·0	6·2	4·2	3·8	5·3	**5·2**
Jan. 1942	1·3	1·9	5·4	4·4	6·3	3·8	3·3	3·6	**4·3**
Feb. 1942	1·6	2·0	4·4	4·6	4·1	4·6	4·1	2·7	**4·0**
March 1942	2·1	2·2	4·5	5·7	4·0	3·8	7·0	2·5	**4·5**
April 1942	1·9	1·6	3·0	4·4	4·0	2·1	6·1	1·4	**3·3**
May 1942	1·6	1·6	2·8	2·5	2·7	1·2	4·5	1·1	**2·4**
June 1942	1·3	4·7	4·6	1·6	1·1	0·9	2·6	0·9	**2·5**
July 1942	0·8	1·0	3·8	0·9	2·2	0·8	1·3	0·3	**1·8**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood rpoducts	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Rubber workers	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail and wholesale clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
July, 1931	1·5	33·8	17·5	16·1	4·5	15·4	27·5	9·5	....	43·1	20·6	14·6	19·3	68·3	9·2	....	14·5	65·1	30·8	0	....	24·4	39·9	8·9	22·1	10·1	1·0	9·2	9·4	0	2·0	8·6	·3	19·0	16·2
July, 1932	10·6	42·0	12·6	24·1	13·3	13·7	13·4	13·8	0	45·7	39·8	33·5	36·0	73·9	21·1	....	25·3	33·3	18·7	0	....	43·8	58·6	13·0	33·6	14·7	1·1	8·8	8·9	0	·9	12·3	4·7	24·5	21·8
July, 1933	1·4	22·5	14·3	22·3	9·6	12·4	9·0	13·9	0	15·5	17·6	16·9	17·9	13·0	17·9	....	21·7	18·6	39·3	0	....	53·6	61·9	12·5	33·9	13·9	1·6	10·5	10·7	0	2·9	11·9	6·2	20·6	21·2
July, 1934	1·9	2·4	20·0	18·1	6·6	9·2	6·5	11·2	0	21·1	25·8	23·9	28·3	15·5	9·5	....	19·8	12·3	4·8	0	....	52·0	57·0	8·2	40·1	8·0	·8	11·4	11·6	0	6·3	8·1	3·6	17·6	17·9
July, 1935	·9	7·3	18·4	15·6	11·6	7·1	3·7	9·8	0	4·5	24·5	23·0	22·0	57·2	14·0	....	15·5	10·1	15·6	0	....	35·2	46·3	6·7	28·0	7·2	·7	10·4	10·6	0	9·1	6·6	3·1	12·8	15·1
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	....	11·2	11·1	48·1	0	....	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	4·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	....	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	....	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	....	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	....	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
July, 1939	1·6	14·6	15·0	12·5	4·1	6·2	4·6	8·5	0	16·0	16·0	4·0	13·5	46·4	18·3	0	13·0	7·4	48·8	0	....	26·0	24·7	5·8	37·1	6·0	1·2	6·0	6·1	0	·2	3·8	·8	6·3	11·1
July, 1940	3·7	17·4	11·0	6·9	3·1	2·5	·3	6·0	3·1	2·9	9·3	·8	7·9	31·6	17·7	0	6·0	·4	2·3	0	....	25·6	11·9	3·1	26·7	3·0	·3	5·3	5·4	0	·2	2·6	1·4	3·6	6·4
July, 1941	17·5	7·2	10·5	2·5	·3	1·6	·4	2·8	4·2	5·1	1·8	0	2·4	1·2	3·0	0	3·2	·3	·8	0	....	11·3	7·3	1·8	14·9	1·4	·1	4·4	4·5	0	·1	1·2	·1	2·1	3·5
August, 1941	1·5	·6	4·4	1·4	·5	1·1	·5	2·6	4·3	1·1	·4	0	·5	0	5·9	0	1·4	·2	·4	0	....	11·5	6·9	1·8	13·2	1·5	·0	3·8	3·9	0	0	1·1	·1	2·0	2·4
September, 1941	10·4	·6	4·2	1·6	·5	1·0	·5	2·3	0	1·2	·2	·1	·2	0	9·3	0	1·5	·1	·4	0	....	9·6	7·1	2·3	15·3	2·0	·1	3·7	3·7	0	·1	1·0	·5	1·5	2·7
October, 1941	6·3	6·5	4·1	2·4	·6	1·1	·6	2·1	0	·4	3·4	0	4·1	5·7	15·3	0	1·1	·0	·4	0	....	11·5	7·7	2·4	18·5	2·0	·1	3·6	3·7	0	·3	1·1	·1	1·8	3·1
November, 1941	14·5	6·9	2·1	2·7	1·5	·9	·5	1·7	0	1·6	6·2	0	8·4	5·9	14·3	0	·5	0	·4	0	....	13·1	8·6	2·6	18·4	2·2	·1	3·5	3·6	0	·1	1·4	·1	2·4	3·3
December, 1941	17·7	30·3	2·1	4·7	·5	1·3	1·0	2·0	0	1·5	11·7	0	17·6	6·2	22·1	0	1·7	·1	·2	0	....	17·9	10·6	4·9	19·4	5·3	0	3·4	3·5	0	·1	1·5	·5	2·3	5·2
January, 1942	13·6	11·1	2·2	3·1	·4	1·2	·7	2·1	0	1·3	2·7	0	3·1	5·6	25·8	4·9	1·7	·1	·2	0	....	20·2	14·2	3·2	13·6	3·4	·1	3·3	3·4	0	·1	1·8	1·9	1·7	4·3
February, 1942	8·4	5·6	2·5	2·3	·7	1·2	·6	2·3	0	1·9	·6	0	·9	0	14·0	0	2·1	·4	8·1	0	....	20·0	15·5	2·9	10·1	3·3	·0	3·7	3·8	0	0	1·7	2·0	1·5	4·0
March, 1942	21·6	7·4	5·3	3·1	·1	1·4	·8	2·6	0	·9	·8	·0	1·3	0	12·7	0	3·6	·1	·2	0	....	23·6	16·3	2·7	13·9	3·0	·5	3·6	3·7	0	0	·8	·4	1·2	4·5
April, 1942	12·5	3·7	5·5	2·4	·1	·9	·5	1·8	0	·2	1·1	·0	1·6	0	6·9	0	3·0	·3	·2	0	....	21·0	12·5	1·5	7·4	1·6	·0	2·7	2·7	0	0	·6	·1	1·1	3·3
May, 1942	6·0	3·9	3·9	1·9	·1	·9	·5	1·9	·1	·2	2·5	·0	3·6	0	7·5	0	1·5	·3	·2	0	....	16·2	8·4	1·3	4·5	1·5	·2	1·9	2·1	0	0	·6	·1	1·0	2·4
June, 1942	6·2	3·7	2·4	2·8	0	1·2	·8	1·9	0	·4	9·0	0	13·3	0	4·1	0	1·1	·1	1·7	0	2·9	23·1	5·8	1·4	10·4	1·3	·3	2·1	2·3	0	·1	·4	·1	·7	2·5
July, 1942	·4	0	·5	2·1	0	·8	·5	1·6	0	·4	7·6	0	10·5	0	6·7	0	·5	·1	·2	0	....	9·6	4·2	1·1	3·0	1·3	·1	2·0	2·2	0	0	·4	·0	·7	1·8

ed by unions of steam shovel men, bricklayers, masons and plasterers and plumbers and steamfitters, although among the members in the first two of these trades the unemployment percentages remained high; being 9·1 and 12·8 respectively. Among hod carriers and miscellaneous building workers and bridge and structural ironworkers there were fractional employment advances. On the other hand, a slightly lower employment level was apparent among electrical workers and painters, decorators and paperhangers, although in each case there was a very high employment level. Among granite and stonecutters there was 9·1 per cent without work, compared with 5·7 per cent in June. The percentage of unemployed members among lathers was considerably reduced, but as the membership of these unions is small this change had little affect on the building group percentage, as a whole. In comparison with the situation in July, 1941, employment among carpenters and joiners attained a much higher level. A marked employment expansion was reflected by granite and stonecutters; the unemployment percentage stood at 9·1 compared with 22·6, a year ago. As this membership is not very large, however, not many members were involved. Moderate improvement was apparent for members in the bricklayers, masons and plasterers and painters, decorators and paperhangers unions. On the other hand, moderate recessions were indicated by steam-shovel men, bridge and structural ironworkers and lathers.

In the transportation industries 889 returns were received from unions. These organizations reported a total membership of 79,019 persons, of whom 879, or a percentage of 1·1 were unemployed in comparison with percentages of 1·4 in June and 1·8 in July, a year ago. The percentage of those who were without work among navigation workers was 3·0 compared with 10·4 in June. Among teamsters and chauffeurs there was no unemployment reported, in comparison with 1·1 per cent in the previous month. The percentage of unemployment among steam-railway employees, whose returns constituted over 79 per cent of the entire group membership, and street and electric railway employees, remained unchanged at 1·3 and 0·1 per cent, respectively. In comparison with the situation in July, 1941, navigation workers were much better employed. Among steam railway employees there was a fractional employment increase. Street and electric railway employees reported the same percentage of unemployment, while teamsters and chauffeurs were fully employed at both dates.

From unions of wholesale and retail employees 10 returns were received. These embraced a total membership of 2,878 persons, all of whom were employed, in comparison with an unemployment percentage of 0·1 in both the preceding month and July, a year ago.

Reports were tabulated from 105 unions of civic employees, whose combined membership was 10,374 persons, of whom, 5, or a percentage of 0·0 were without work, compared with 0·1 in both the preceding month and July, a year ago.

Returns were received from 142 unions in the miscellaneous group of occupations. These unions had a total membership of 11,787 persons, of whom, 83, or a percentage of 0·7 were unemployed, compared with percentages of 0·7 in June and 2·1 in July, 1941. A fractional unemployment percentage was shown among hotel and restaurant employees and barbers; very slight employment increases were apparent in each case over June. Unclassified workers continued to report no unemployment, while among theatre and stage employees and stationary enginers and firemen the unemployment percentages remained low, although there were slight contractions in available work. In comparison with conditions in July, a year ago, employment increased substantially for theatre and stage employees, while moderate improvement took place for stationary engineers and firemen and hotel and restaurant employees; fractional gains occurred among barbers and unclassified workers.

Reports were tabulated from 5 unions of fishermen. The aggregate membership of these organizations was 2,689, of whom, 10, or a percentage of 0·4 were without work in comparison with 6·2 per cent in June and 17·5 per cent in July, a year ago.

Returns were received from 2 unions of lumber workers and loggers. The total membership was 2,851, all of whom were employed, in comparison with an unemployment percentage of 3·7 in June and 7·2 in July, 1941.

Table I shows by provinces the average percentage of union members who were unemployed each year from 1931 to 1941, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment for July of each year from 1931 to 1940, inclusive, and for each month from July, 1941, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the months included in table I.

Building Permits Issued in Canada During July, 1942

The July report of building permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics includes returns from 174 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 159 reported detailed operations. The remaining 15 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of July while 30 municipalities had failed to report at the close of August 12.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of July is $8,341,741. Revised values for the month of June include returns from 199 municipalities and aggregate $10,427,675. Reports were received from 56 of the 58 original municipalities and show a value of $7,085,076 for July. The corresponding revised value for June includes 58 returns and is $7,635,689, while the July, 1941, value was $9,610,473.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the seven elapsed months of the current year is $56,565,072. The value of the 58 municipalities for the same period is $44,021,745, while their corresponding value in 1941 was $58,071,799.

During the month of July new construction of all types amounted to 73·9 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 44·6.

TABLE I.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JULY, 1942

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	8,341,741	1,850	389,818	140,683	1,536,430
New construction	6,158,538	.....	359,380	94,203	1,198,930
Additions, alterations, repairs	2,183,203	1,850	30,438	46,480	337,500
Residential	4,569,220	1,850	147,554	53,230	1,127,600
New construction	3,725,857	.....	131,680	27,300	955,510
Additions, alterations, repairs	843,363	1,850	15,874	25,930	172,090
Institutional	285,753	.....	860	68,500	15,600
New construction	185,166	.....	700	52,000	.....
Additions, alterations, repairs	100,587	.....	160	16,500	15,600
Commercial	2,264,521	.....	241,204	15,803	237,720
New construction	1,710,621	.....	226,800	12,203	141,110
Additions, alterations, repairs	553,900	.....	14,404	3,600	96,610
Industrial	1,145,511	.....	.....	2,000	106,350
New construction	513,574	.....	.....	2,000	88,100
Additions, alterations, repairs	631,937	.....	.....	.....	18,250
Other Building	76,736	.....	200	1,150	49,160
New construction	23,320	.....	200	700	14,210
Additions, alterations, repairs	53,416	.....	.....	450	34,950

Classification of Permits	Provinces (*Con.*)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	4,170,233	666,290	169,432	717,673	549,332
New construction	3,112,611	498,040	101,220	460,683	333,471
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,057,622	168,250	68,212	256,990	215,861
Residential	1,917,787	433,135	111,638	429,678	346,748
New construction	1,579,118	374,665	67,075	311,487	279,022
Additions, alterations, repairs	338,669	58,470	44,563	118,191	67,726
Institutional	90,728	3,700	8,800	76,735	20,830
New construction	49,066	.....	400	70,000	13,000
Additions, alterations, repairs	41,662	3,700	8,400	6,735	7,830
Commercial	1,375,249	207,980	47,849	55,521	83,195
New construction	1,137,091	118,000	32,700	17,252	25,465
Additions, alterations, repairs	238,158	89,980	15,149	38,269	57,730
Industrial	773,507	20,850	.....	152,020	90,784
New construction	345,750	5,000	.....	58,520	14,204
Additions, alterations, repairs	427,757	15,850	.....	93,500	76,580
Other Building	12,962	625	1,145	3,719	7,775
New construction	1,586	375	1,045	3,424	1,780
Additions, alterations, repairs	11,376	250	100	295	5,995

TABLE II.— RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1942. (1926=100)

Year	Value of building permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials	Year	Value of building permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials
	July	First 7 months	First 7 months	First 7 months		July	First 7 months	First 7 months	First 7 months
	$	$				$	$		
1942.....	8,341,741	56,565,072	(1) 45·2	(2)	1933.....	2,180,403	12,496,302	12·7	76·5
1941.....	12,905,287	76,611,855	(1) 59·6	103·6	1932.....	4,412,169	28,753,213	29·5	78·1
1940.....	11,961,321	59,783,865	(1) 54·7	95·0	1931.....	11,042,609	69,993,717	71·8	83·3
1939.....	6,584,125	33,647,625	34·5	87·5	1930.....	15,824,781	101,238,766	103·9	94·2
1838.....	6,114,843	32,067,412	32·9	90·2	1929.....	22,702,584	147,311,851	151·2	99·2
1937.....	5,529,295	33,586,237	34 5	95·9	1928.....	25,761,956	127,798,943	131·2	96·2
1936.....	5,029,802	23,352,686	24·0	84·5	1927.....	16,369,195	97,211,914	99·8	96·1
1935.....	4,396,402	29,036,913	29·8	81·8	1926.....	18,683,415	97,443,834	100·0	100·8
1934.....	3,257,470	13,668,847	14·0	82·8					

(1) Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities.
(2) Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN JULY, 1942, AND IN JULY, 1941

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—		Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—	
	July 1942	July 1941		July 1942	July 1941
	$	$		$	$
Prince Edward Island—			**Ontario**—Conc.		
Charlottetown	1,850	11,400	Sarnia	14,929	52,400
Nova Scotia—			Sault Ste. Marie	68,705	186,546
*Halifax	107,725	170,770	*Stratford	4,096	8,421
New Glasgow	9,718	1,900	*Toronto	737,821	582,236
*Sydney	239,000	67,115	East York Twp	214,948	184,215
New Brunswick—			*Windsor	186,839	1,356,889
Fredericton	3,675	2,570	Riverside	8,600	34,785
*Moncton	27,890	17,112	Woodstock	8,480	23,570
*Saint John	95,068	35,597	York Twp	No Report	338,250
Quebec—			**Manitoba—**		
*Montreal (*Maisonneuve)	791,950	811,661	*Brandon	19,450	9,970
*Quebec	114,330	275,528	St. Boniface	107,050	116,786
Shawinigan Falls	59,980	105,745	*Winnipeg	500,650	592,000
*Sherbrooke	36,675	106,900	**Saskatchewan—**		
*Trois-Rivieres	25,115	51,470	*Moose Jaw	32,048	3,759
*Westmount	14,540	4,820	*Regina	60,390	64,422
Ontario—			*Saskatoon	16,800	117,530
Belleville	10,150	25,630	**Alberta—**		
*Brantford	78,278	32,309	*Calgary	213,195	183,103
Chatham	20,030	61,119	*Edmonton	424,965	699,520
*Fort William	357,485	113,745	Lethbridge	55,098	35,645
Galt	8,715	11,563	Medicine Hat	21,715	19,780
*Guelph	30,165	34,200	**British Columbia—**		
*Hamilton	157,118	462,043	Nanaimo	50	965
*Kingston	36,855	133,846	*New Westminster	47,480	63,128
*Kitchener	45,169	110,342	North Vancouver	16,970	63,475
*London	62,550	110,505	Prince Rupert	No Report	34,535
Oshawa	33,235	105,570	*Vancouver	348,715	872,490
*Ottawa	1,230,600	310,400	Vernon	19,840	19,132
Owen Sound	37,435	86,769	*Victoria	81,497	182,573
*Peterborough	74,764	58,820			
*Port Arthur	55,185	118,629	Total 58 Municipalities	7,085,076[1]	9,610,473
*St. Catharines	72,315	120,710	Total 35 Municipalities	6,340,533	7,954,323
*St. Thomas	13,810	72,360			

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.
(1) 56 municipalities only, reporting.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, July, 1942, summarizes the April-May employment situation in Great Britain as follows:

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at June 15, 1942 (exclusive of men numbering 24,870 who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 62,766, showing a decrease of 3,005 as compared with the corresponding total for May 11. Those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 1,861; this was a decrease of 738 as compared with May 11. Those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 3,002, showing an increase of 51 since May 11.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at June 15 were 36,474 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 1,374 who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 1,809 temporarily stopped, and 258 unemployed casual workers. Of the 36,474 wholly unemployed, 1,445 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with May 11, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 6,718, those temporarily stopped showed a decrease of 1,381, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 23.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for June 15 was 71,793, as compared with 77,444 at May 11, and 191,358 at June 16, 1941.

United States

A contraseasonal increase of 257,000 in factory employment—between mid-June and mid-July, coupled with gains in all other major groups, except trade, raised the July level of employment in nonagricultural establishments in the United States to a new high according to a report issued on August 31 by the United States Secretary of Labor. The July total was 35,000 higher than in the preceding month and 2,161,000 above the July 1941 level.

Recently revised estimates of employment in nonagricultural establishments show 37,100,000 employees in July as compared with 36,665,000 in June and 34,939,000 in July 1941.

In addition to the substantial gain from June to July in factory employment, gains were reported in the Federal, State, and local government services (137,000); contract and Federal force account construction (70,000); finance, service, and miscellaneous industries (36,000); transportation and public utilities (32,000); and mining (3,000). Employment in wholesale and retail trade establishments declined by 100,000, the usual seasonal decline at this season being augmented by decreases resulting from government restrictions in certain lines of trade.

The major portion of the employment gain of 2,161,000 over the year was in the manufacturing industries which increased by 1,472,000. The Federal, State, and local government service, transportation and public utility, and finance, service, and miscellaneous groups also showed increases from July 1941 to July 1942, while in trade, mining, and contract construction fewer workers were employed in July 1942 than a year ago. The decline in trade employment was substantial, 331,000.

The number of wage earners in the manufacturing industries regularly surveyed increased by 1·8 per cent between June and July, the largest rise in any month since June 1941. Corresponding weekly pay rolls increased by $8,998,000 (24 per cent). Normally at this time of the year there is a seasonal decline of 1·5 per cent in factory employment and of 3·7 per cent in pay rolls.

The increases of 2·0 per cent in employment and 2·5 per cent in pay rolls in the durable goods group were caused almost entirely by expansion of the war industries notably shipbuilding, aircraft, instruments, electrical machinery engines, ammunition, machine tools and explosives. For the third successive month a substantial increase in employment (3·9 per cent or 14,500 workers) occurred in the automobile industry, where extensive conversion to production of war materials has taken place.

The seasonal rise in the canning and preserving industries accounted for three-fourths of the employment increase of 1·6 per cent or 76,000 in the nondurable goods group. Other sizable increases occurred in confectionery (5·6 per cent), beverages (5·1 per cent), slaughtering and meat packing (3·5 per cent), and baking (3·4 per cent). The continued expansion in the rubber tire industry in July (7·4 per cent or 4,400 wage earners) reflected increased production on government orders.

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The July factory employment and pay-roll indexes, 141·6 and 202·4 respectively, on the 1923-25 base, exceeded all previous levels and represent increases of 8·4 per cent and 32·5 per cent over the July 1941 levels. The larger gains in pay rolls than in employment over the year reflect the increase in hours worked, overtime premiums and wage-rate increases.

A seasonal employment decline of 2·7 per cent accompanied by a pay-roll loss of 1·5 per cent was reported by retail trade establishments. All major retail groups shared in the employment decrease, the most pronounced occurring in the apparel group (9·9 per cent). In the general merchandise group the employment curtailment of 4·2 per cent was less than the usual July decline. Factors contributing to the employment decline of 6·6 per cent in retail trade between July 1941 and July 1942 were the losses of 21·2 per cent in furniture and house furnishings and 43·5 per cent in the retail automotive group.

In wholesale trade a contraseasonal loss of 0·7 per cent in employment was accompanied by a slight gain of 0·2 per cent in pay rolls. The automotive group showed an employment loss of 1·7 per cent, continuing the series of employment declines which began in the fall of 1941, and dry goods, machinery and petroleum products firms also reported declines. The most pronounced gain among the more important wholesale groups occurred in farm products (1·7 per cent).

Telephone and telegraph companies increased employment by 0·8 per cent, and street railways and bus companies continued to hire additional workers, the increase of 1·1 per cent raising the July employment level 7·7 per cent above July, 1941. Pay rolls increased 1·4 per cent over the month and were nearly 20 per cent higher than last July. Restrictions affecting expansion and repairs in the electric light and power industry were reflected in the employment loss of 0·7 per cent which continued the curtailment begun in September, 1941. The decline over the year was 8·2 per cent.

Employment increased in anthracite mines by 3·4 per cent, and in bituminous coal mines by 0·6 per cent, but pay rolls declined by 18·4 per cent and 16·3 per cent, respectively, due to decreased production caused by the observance of the miners' holiday and the 4th of July, as well as the inclusion of a large amount of vacation pay in the June pay roll.

Employment in metal mines showed no change since June but pay rolls decreased by 1·6 per cent. While employment was 3·5 per cent higher than a year ago, the pay-roll index in this industry (100·3 per cent of the 1929 average) was 26·4 per cent above July of last year. Employment in iron mines increased 1·7 per cent over the month interval, copper mines reported no change, and lead and zinc mines reported a decline of 2·4 per cent. Employment in gold and silver mines also decreased (4·5 per cent). Employment remained at the June level in quarries and nonmetallic mines but was slightly reduced in crude petroleum production (0·5 per cent).

Year-round hotels and dyeing and cleaning plants curtailed employment seasonally by 1·3 per cent and 2·4 per cent, respectively, and brokerage firms reduced personnel by 3·8 per cent. Laundries reported a better-than-seasonal employment gain of 4 per cent, and insurance companies increased their staffs by 1·4 per cent.

Wage-rate increases averaging 7·5 per cent and affecting 183,000 factory wage earners were reported by 429 establishments out of a reporting sample of about 30,000 establishments employing 7,000,000 workers. In non-manufacturing industries, the largest numbers of workers affected by wage increases were reported by street railway and bus companies, 11,804 employees; electric light and power companies, 6,575 employees; and copper mines, 4,292 workers.

The increase of 162,000 in Federally-financed construction employment in July, 1942, brought the total to the record level of 1,856,000. This was an increase of more than 1,025,000 (123 per cent) over the same month of last year.

War construction was entirely responsible for the increase in July, with the major expansion concentrated on shipbuilding and airport projects. Nine out of every 10 construction workers engaged on projects financed from federal funds were working on war projects. Only one out of every seven was employed directly by the Federal Government, the others being employed by contractors and subcontractors.

The executive service of the Federal Government in July added 171,000 employees of whom approximately 3 per cent were hired for work inside the District of Columbia. The July executive-service employment amounted to 2,401,000 or almost 75 per cent more than July of last year.

All work-relief programs showed sizeable declines in personnel in July, 1942. The WPA released 173,000 workers and the NYA released 199,000. The major factor in the NYA decline was the closing of the student-work program during the summer vacation period. The CCC decline of 58,500 reflected curtailment of the program as a result of a smaller appropriation for the new fiscal year. In July work-relief programs carried a total of 660,000 names on the rolls.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

PRIOR to the establishment of Wartime Wage Control under P.C. 8253, inspection and enforcement of fair wages and labour conditions on Government contracts was provided under P.C. 5522 of July 22, 1941 (Labour Gazette, August 1941, page 869), which empowered the Minister of Labour "to appoint any provincial official or any other person authorized to inspect labour conditions pursuant to the law of any province as his duly authorized representative for the enforcement of the fair wages and labour conditions on Dominion contracts." It also established a penalty for any person who obstructs such a representative in the pursuit of his duties.

P.C. 1774 of March 9, 1942, replaces the foregoing Order and gives recognition to the jurisdiction of the National War Labour Board which was charged in P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941 with the administration of the fair wage and labour conditions on Government contracts, as well as the administration of the wages and cost-of-living bonus provisions of that Order. P.C. 1774 also contemplates the extension of the appointment of representatives of the Minister of Labour to include provincial wage commissions, parity committees, or other agencies whose inspection function would usefully serve the National or a Regional War Labour Board with respect to the enforcement of those matters with which such Boards are charged.

Accordingly the National War Labour Board is now furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wage Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Orders in Council of April 9, 1924, and of December 31, 1934. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On May 30, 1941, an Order in Council, P.C. 3884, was passed rescinding the schedule of minimum wage rates set out in the "B" conditions which had been in effect since December, 1934, and establishing increased rates of 35 cents and 25 cents respectively for male and female workers over eighteen years of age. It also made provision for a system of permits to employ beginners and handicapped workers at sub-standard rates, and provided penalties for non-compliance with the prescribed rates.

On October 4, 1941, P.C. 3884 was revoked by the passage of Order in Council P.C. 7679 and minimum rates were prescribed for all employees of Government contractors and subcontractors. (The full text of this Order in Council appears at pages 1226 and 1237 of the Labour Gazette for October.)

The four major changes made by the new Order are: (1) the application of the minimum rates to *all* employees of contractors and subcontractors throughout an establishment of which any part may be engaged on Government orders, and not only as previously to those employees actually engaged on Government work; (2) the addition of a new minimum wage rate of 20 cents an hour for employees under 18 years of age whose rates previously had been set by provincial regulation; (3) the authorization of special beginners' rates; and (4) the exemption from the necessity of obtaining beginners' permits unless the number of beginners exceeds a quota of 20 per cent of the total number of employees in any establishment.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were suspended in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. This clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other persons doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages:

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of con-

struction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance, or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreements with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as in the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the name, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of the opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded During August

During the month of August the National War Labour Board prepared, on request, 203 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

Particulars of the contracts which have been entered into recently by the various Government departments (other than the Department of Munitions and Supply) appear in the accompanying table:—

Department	Description of Contract	Location	Name of Contractor	Date of Contract	Amount of Contract	Labour Conditions
Transport.....	Additional aerodrome development.	Scoudouc, N.B..	Dexter Construction Co., Ltd., Westmoreland Co., N.B.	July 24, 1942	$ 39,268 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional aerodrome development.	Sturdee, Sask...	W. B. Ramsay, Regina, Sask.	July 24, 1942	30,415 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional aerodrome development.	Yorkton, Sask..	W. B. Ramsay, Regina, Sask.	July 24, 1942	69,265 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional aerodrome development, E.F.T.S. & A.O.S.	Mount Hope, Ont.	Brennan Paving Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	July 23, 1942	61,005 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Construction of water supply main	Hamlin, Sask...	Dorosz Brothers, Regina, Sask.	July 23, 1942	6,363 22	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional aerodrome development.	Moncton, N.B..	Rayner Construction Ltd., Toronto Ont.	July 17, 1942	133,187 50	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional aerodrome development B. & G.S.	Paulsen, Man...	A. N. Duff, Regina, Sask.	July 28, 1942	88,682 50	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Aerodrome development, S.F.T.S. Main.	Gimli, Man.....	Bird Construction Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask.	July 28, 1942	656,755 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional airport development, R.1 to Dauphin.	North Junction, Man.	A. N. Duff, Regina, Sask.	July 28, 1942	19,837 50	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional aerodrome development, S.F.T.S. Main.	Brantford, Ont.	Johnson Brothers Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.	July 29, 1942	59,237 50	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional airport development, S.F.T.S. Main.	St. Hubert, P.Q.	Raymond McDonell & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	July 29, 1942	169,950 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional aerodrome development, S.F.T.S. Main.	North Battleford, Sask.	W. C. Wells, Wilkie, Sask.	July 29, 1942	84,565 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional airport development.	Calgary, Alta...	Dutton Bros. & Co., Calgary, Alta.	July 30, 1942	278,986 50	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional aerodrome development.	Shepard, Alta...	Doncaster Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.	Aug. 4, 1942	55,990 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional aerodrome development, S.F.T.S. Main.	Macleod, Alta..	General Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 5, 1942	63,540 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional aerodrome development, S.F.T.S. Main.	Claresholm, Alta.	General Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 6, 1942	81,320 50	"A1"—Wage Schedule.

Department	Description of Contract	Location	Name of Contractor	Date of Contract	Amount of Contract	Labour Conditions
Transport.....	Development of Entrance Road to Rockcliffe Air Station.	Rockcliffe, Ont.	O'Leary's Limited, Ottawa.	Aug. 10, 1942	34,971 50	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional aerodrome development, B. & G.S.	Mossbank, Sask.	Hett & Sibbald Ltd. Prince Albert, Sask.	Aug. 12, 1942	19,956 50	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional airport development.	Armstrong, Ont.	Long Lac Construction Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.	Aug. 13, 1942	33,664 50	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional airport development, E.F.T.S.	Windsor, Ont...	Sterling Construction Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.	Aug. 13, 1942	9,735 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Construction of water supply main	Vanscoy, Sask..	Nelson River Construction Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.	Aug. 10, 1942	8,201 84	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional airport development.	North Bay, Ont.	Angus & Taylor Limited, North Bay, Ont.	Aug. 14, 1942	278,750 25	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional airport development.	Vancouver, B.C.	Columbia Bitulithic Limited, Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 15, 1942	1,033,250 25	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Aerodrome development, Relief to Goderich.	Goderich South, Ont.	Sandy Contracting & Machine Works, Goderich, Ont.	Aug. 19, 1942	37,275 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional aerodrome development.	Macdonald, Man.	Long Lac Construction Co., Ltd. Port Arthur, Ont.	Aug. 20, 1942	110,228 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional aerodrome development.	Dafoe, Sask....	W. B. Ramsay, Regina, Sask.	Aug. 20, 1942	184,070 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional airport development.	Edmonton, Alta.	Crown Paving and Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.	Aug. 20, 1942	1,026,431 40	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional airport development.	Boundary Bay, B.C.	Dawson Wade & Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 20, 1942	1,083,898 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional aerodrome development, S.F.T.S. Main.	Carberry, Man..	Long Lac Construction Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.	Aug. 20, 1942	98,682 50	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional aerodrome development, R.1 to Vulcan.	Ensign, Alta....	Doncaster Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.	Aug. 27, 1942	278,420 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule
Transport.....	Aerodrome development, R.1 to Kirkcaldy.	Champion, Alta.	W. H. Reed, Edmonton, Alta.	Aug. 19, 1942	31,840 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Airport development.	Woodcock, B.C.	Dutton Bros. & Co., Calgary, Alta.	Aug. 27, 1942	357,453 50	"A1"—Schedule
Transport.....	Construction of water supply main	Holsom, Alta...	Western Drainage Co., Ltd., Medicine Hat, Alta.	Aug. 19, 1942	11,128 50	"A1"—Schedule
Public Works..	Widening the easterly portion of south landing wharf.	Esquimalt, B.C.	Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.	July 22, 1942	Unit prices, Approx. expend. $ 29,458 00	"A1"—Schedule
Public Works..	Reconstruction of wharf extention.	Hamilton, Ont..	Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto Ont.	July 24, 1942	Unit prices, Approx. expend. $ 10,874 00	"A1"—Schedule
Public Works..	Installation of mechanical underfeed stokers.	Daly Building, Ottawa, Ont.	The Dragon Heating Co., Limited, Montreal, Que.	Aug. 10, 1942	5,400 00	"A1"—Schedule
Public Works..	Installation of mechanical underfeed stokers.	Hunter Building, Ottawa, Ont.	The Dragon Heating Co., Limited, Montreal, Que.	Aug. 10, 1942	5,950 00	"A1"—Schedule
Public Works..	Construction of new pavilion, detention unit.	Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.	Maritime Construction Co., Limited, Fairville, N.B.	Aug. 14, 1942	8,499 32	"A1"—Schedule
Public Works..	Addition to north-east wing.	Temporary Office No. 1, Ottawa, Ont.	G. A. Crain & Sons, Ottawa, Ont.	Aug. 17, 1942	34,708 00 and unit prices	"A1"—Schedule
Public Works..	Installation of mechanical underfeed stokers.	New Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.	Canadian Sumner Iron Works, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 19, 1942	6,505 00	"A1"—Schedule
Public Works..	Surfacing and extension of roads and parking space.	Quarantine Station, Saint John, N.B.	Maritime Construction Co., Limited, Fairville, N.B.	Aug. 25, 1942	7,821 45	"A1"—Schedule
Public Works..	Construction of a temporary wall.	Oshawa, Ont....	Richardson Construction Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 29, 1942	Unit prices, Approx. expend. $ 5,759 35	"A1"—Schedule
Public Works..	Dredging, adjacent to the West Harbour Wall.	Oshawa, Ont....	Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto Ont.	July 22, 1942	Approx. expend. $ 8,138 00	"A2"—General Clause.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Supply of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	*Contractor*
Service trousers..	Woods Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario
Duffel..	Bates & Innes Ltd., Carleton Place, Ontario
Undershirts and drawers. ..	The C. Turnbull Co. Ltd., Galt, Ontario.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	*Contractor*
Making metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc...	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc..	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.
Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms	Uniform Company Reg'd., Quebec, P.Q. Horn Bros. Woollens, Lindsay, Ont. Paris Wincey Mills Co., Ltd., Paris, Ont. Barringham Rubber Co., Ltd., Oakville, Ont. Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Kingsley Mfg. Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Monarch Belting Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Stamping machine parts ...	Machine Works, Ltd.,
Mail bagging	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter boxes, etc...	Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec are summarized in a separate article following this.

Manufacturing: Animal Foods

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WESTERN PACKING CO. LTD. AND WESTERN PACKING EMPLOYEES FEDREAL UNION.

Agreement reached through conciliation by an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, as noted on page 1006 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from August 15, 1942, to August 15, 1943.

The Company recognizes the union as the sole bargaining agent for its members, and will not discriminate against them.

Hours: 54 per week. Overtime and all work on statutory holidays, time and one half.

Wages and cost-of-living bonus are stated to be part of this agreement, but these provisions were not shown in the agreement. One week's vacation with pay for permanent employees with two years' continuous employment. Provision is made for improvement of certain working conditions and for the arbitration of disputes.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

ST. JEROME, QUEBEC.—ROLLAND PAPER CO. LTD. AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 455) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 106).

Agreement reached following strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 673, and application for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, conciliation by an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner and subsequent withdrawal of the application, as noted on page 1006 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from July 31, 1942, for the duration of the war. The wage scale to remain in effect from June 1, 1942, for 18 months.

The company recognizes the unions as representing their members. All permanent employees who have been, are, or later become union members will maintain such union membership during the life of this agreement. New employees exept those temporarily employed are to join the union.

Hours of employment for all workers not normallv to exceed 50 per week. For day workers, hours of regular employment to be as scheduled in each department; overtime to be paid for any time before 7.30 a.m. and after 5.30 p.m., after 3 p.m. on Saturdays and for all work on Sundays and holidays. For tour workers, shifts are 8 per day, shifts to rotate weekly unless changed by agreement. One week's vacation with pay for employees who have been steadily employed by the company for a year prior to June 1, 1942. In making promotions, the management will consider—first: merit, character and ability; second: extent and quality of education; third: physical fitness; fourth: length of service. Provision is made for adjustment of grievances. The wage scale attached to this agreement, dated June 1, 1942, is to remain in effect for 18 months.

MONT-ROLLAND, QUEBEC.—ROLLAND PAPER CO. LTD. AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 454).

Agreement reached in the same circumstances and with the same conciliation as in the case of the mill of this company at St. Jerome, as noted above. The terms of the agreement are the same as that at St. Jerome, with the exception of the wage scale. This wage scale also is dated June 1, 1942, and is to remain in effect for 18 months.

Construction: Shipbuilding

PORT DALHOUSIE, ONTARIO.—MUIR DRY DOCK CO. LTD. AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Agreement reached following application for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, conciliation by an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, and subsequent withdrawal of the application, as noted on page 1006 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from May 28, 1942, until ten days after the cessation of present hostilities.

No discrimination to be shown against any employee on account of his belonging to a union. Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturday, a 50-hour week; overtime at time and one half; work on Sundays and four holidays, time and one half; work on three holidays, double time. Time and one quarter to be paid for all dirty work and working in excessive heat from boilers. Basic hourly wage scale: helpers 45 cents during first three months, 50 cents during second three months and 55 cents thereafter. Apprentices to serve four years and to start at 25 cents per hour, with regular increases thereafter. A cost-of-living bonus to be paid in accordance with Order in Council P.C. 5963 of July 10, 1942, and amendments, with October 1, 1941 as the base upon which the cost-of-living shall be computed. Seniority to be considered in laying off men. Provision is made for arbitration of disputes.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act," the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A parity committee (formerly called a joint committee) must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A parity committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August, 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the correction of two Orders in Council and the amendment of thirteen agreements in addition to the same amendment which was made to all twelve of the building trades agreements; these are all noted below. A request for the extension of a new agreement covering checkers and coopers engaged in connection with ocean navigation ships in the harbour of Montreal was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 29.

In addition Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* during August, approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of certain parity committees, and others approving the levy of assessments or amending previous Orders in Council in this connection, by certain other parity committees.

Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

FUR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY (WHOLESALE), MONTREAL.—

An Order in Council, dated July 24, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 1, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1940, page 970, May, 1942, page 630, and August, page 978) to October 31, 1942.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

WOMEN'S CLOAK AND SUIT INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—

A correction in the Order in Council making this agreement obligatory (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1157; May, 1940, page 496, August, page 866, November, page 1202; October, 1941, page 1314; August, 1942, page 978) sets the date from which this agreement became obligatory as at July 1, 1937.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

PAPER BOX (CORRUGATED PAPER) MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—

An Order in Council, dated August 12, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 12, and corrected in the August 22 issue, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1942, page 483). A number of additional classes are added to the wage scale including the following minimum hourly rates after 6 months' experience: operator of stitching machine 35 cents, operator —die pressing 35 cents, stationary enginemen, 45 to 60 cents, firemen 35 cents.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Mineral Products, Chemicals, etc.

BUILDING MATERIALS, INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—

An order in Council, dated July 24, 1942, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 1, amends the Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1940, page 731: June, 1939, page 628, September, page 951; February, 1940, page 172; September, 1941, page 1159) by repealing that part of the agreement covering the ornamental iron and bronze section of the industry since ths section is now covered by a separate agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE November, 1941, page 1424.)

PAINT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—

An Order in Council, dated August 21, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 29, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, page 856) by changing the weekly wage rate for stationary enginemen to $32.40 for second class, $27 for third class and $24.30 for fourth class enginemen.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated August 26, published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 29, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1159, December, page 1573, June, 1942, page 738 and August, page 978) to September 30, 1942.

BUILDING TRADES, CHICOUTIMI AND LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC AND DISTRICT, SHERBROOKE AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, THREE RIVERS AND DISTRICT, ST. HYACINTHE AND DISTRICT, SOREL, JOLIETTE AND DISTRICT, MONTREAL AND DISTRICT, ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE, ST. JEROME AND DISTRICT, HULL AND DISTRICT AND VAL D'OR AND AMOS.—

Twelve Orders in Council, all dated July 30, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 8, amend all twelve of the existing building trades agreements by inserting in each the following paragraph: "Steam railroad companies are not governed by the present decree in the case of works ordinarily performed by maintenance men of the system who are already covered by a collective agreement with the said railroad companies."

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.—

An Order in Council, dated August 26, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 29, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1160, December, page 1573, and August, 1942, page 978) to September 30, 1942.

BUILDING TRADES, HULL.—

A correction to the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 798, November, page 1300; March, 1939, page 335, October, page 1066, December, page 1280; February 1940, page 172; March, 1941, page 334, August, page 1012, and December, page 1573) was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 15, substituting the words "concrete reinforcing steel or rod-man" for "concrete metal bracing worker."

An Order in Council, dated August 21, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 29, amends the previous Orders in Council by changes which do not affect the summary as already given.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND AND COASTAL NAVIGATION), MONTREAL.—

An Order in Council, dated July 24, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 1, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, page 978, and July, page 856 and previous issues as noted therein) to October, 31, 1942.

Trade

HARDWARE AND PAINT STORES, QUEBEC.—

An Order in Council, dated July 24, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 1, amends the previous Orders in Council for these stores (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1940, page 391, December, page 1312; January, 1941, page 70, June, page 705; June, 1942, page 739) by providing that the one week's vacation with pay is granted after one year's service (and after three years' experience in the trades.)

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, THREE RIVERS.—

Three amendments to this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE March, 1942, page 353) were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 29. One amendment adds to the parties to the agreement: "Le Syndicat national catholique des maîtresses-coiffeuses des Trois-Rivières et district" (The National Catholic Union of Master Hairdressers of Three Rivers and District). Another amendment prohibits the renting or sub-letting of one or more chairs or space in a barber or beauty shop for the carrying on of the trade. The third amendment makes certain changes in hours.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, JOLIETTE.—

An Order in Council, dated August 12, published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 15, amends this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1426) by making a change in the charge for one service.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, ST. HYACINTHE.—

An Order in Council, dated July 30, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 8, makes a slight change which does not affect the summary as previously given (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1426).

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, HULL.—

An Order in Council, dated July 24, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 1, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1941, page 1316, and December, page 1573) by adding "L'Association des coiffeuses de la Cité de Hull" (The Association of Hairdressers of the City of Hull) to the parties to the agreement.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN

Reports of Provincial Boards

THE annual reports for the year 1941 of the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have recently been issued. A brief summary of each appears below.

Manitoba

There were 15,812 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba during the year 1941. This compares with a total of 13,168 accidents during 1940. Fatal accidents numbered 42, two more than occurred during the preceding year.

The report issued by the Board shows that on December 31, 1941, the Board had on its books as in receipt of pension, 552 dependents of workmen killed in industry during the period March 1, 1917, to December 31, 1941.

The amount paid out during the year for compensation, including orders respecting Dominion Government employees and amounts transferred to General Unclassified Reserve to provide for the future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases was $1,053,023.59, as compared with $979,889.10 for the year 1940. The actual cash disbursed by the Board (less investments) amounted during 1941 to $1,163,876.04, as compared with $1,037,551.12 disbursed during the previous year.

The ascertained payroll for all classes dealt with by the Board for 1940 was $79,001,749.67, as compared with the 1939 figure of $70,463,079.03.

Accident claims were classified by causes as follows: prime movers, 114; working machines, 361; hoisting apparatus, 51; dangerous substances, 217; stepping on or striking against objects, 474; falling objects, 811; handling objects, 1,414; tools, 296; runaways and animals, 42; moving trains, vehicles, etc., 244; falls of persons, 1,008; all other causes, 270.

Saskatchewan

The twelfth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Saskatchewan states that the up-trend in the volume of industrial activity in the Province has been reflected in the increased number of accidents reported and in a growth of approximately 10 per cent in the amount of benefits paid.

During 1941 a total of 7,700 claims were reported to the Board, compared with 7,040 in 1940. On account of the 1940 claims a total of $595,457.80 was paid out by the Board, made up of $254,353.16 in compensation, $201,603.43 in pension awards, and $139,501.21 in hospital and medical aid. Not including deposit accounts, the total receipts of the Board during 1941 amounted to $491,960.43, while total expenditure, including estimate for outstanding claims, was $530,435.41, leaving an estimated deficit of $38,474.98.

The average assessment rate of the Board in 1941 was $1.25 per $100 of payroll, a decrease when compared with the rate of $1.36 in 1940.

The number of employers who reported to the Board in 1941 was 5,238 as compared with 4,722 in 1940, this being an increase of 516. The amount of payroll reported during 1941, exclusive of Dominion and Saskatchewan Governments (which are not asked to estimate their payrolls) totalled $40,204,157, an increase of $2,872,483 over 1940.

Accidents were classified by causes as follows: prime movers, 148; working machines, 198; hoisting apparatus, 15; dangerous substances, 335; stepping on or striking against objects, 872; falling objects, 914; handling objects, 771; tools, 376; runaways and animals, 45; moving trains and vehicles, etc., 187; falls of persons, 906; all other causes, 1,482. Of these accidents 23 were fatal.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1942.

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers.

A SLIGHT decrease in the cost of living from 117·9 to 117·7 was recorded for the beginning of August, by the official index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base period 1935 to 1939 as 100. The decline was due mainly to lower prices for beef and potatoes which more than offset advances in the prices of eggs, lemons and oranges. Besides foods the only other group to record a decrease was the home furnishings and services group. Clothing advanced fractionally while the other group indexes were unchanded. Comparative figures for the index at certain dates are 117·7 for August; 117·9 for July; 113·7 for August, 1941; 105·9 for August, 1940; and 100·8 for August, 1939. The increase between August, 1939, and August, 1941, was 16·8 per cent as compared with an advance of 34·3 per cent between July, 1914, and July, 1917, the comparable period during the last war.

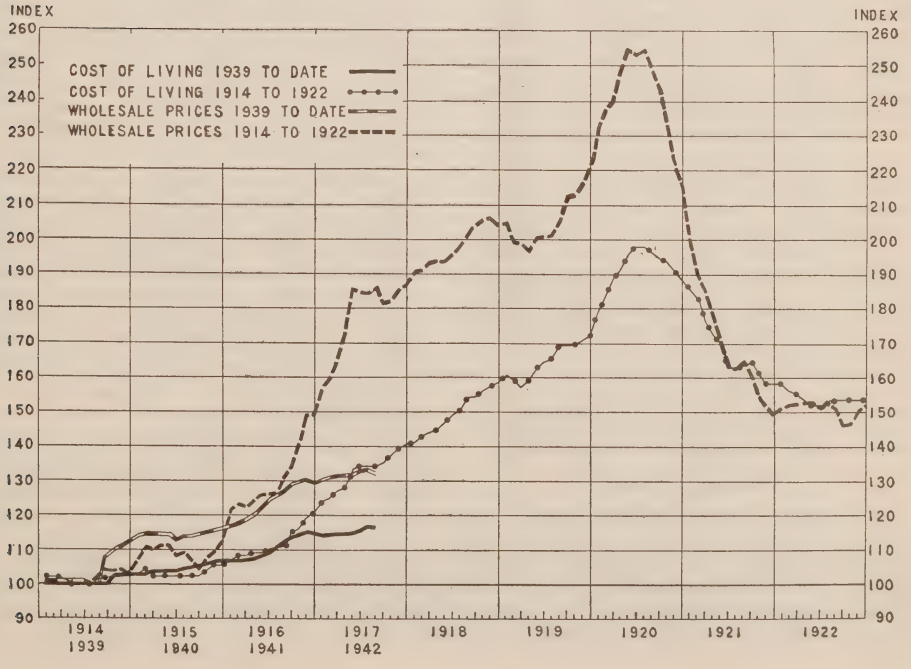
After adjustment to the base 100·0 for August, 1939, as required by Order in Council, P.C. 5963 of July 10, 1942, replacing P.C. 8253 of October, 1941, the index was 116·8 at August 1, as compared with 117·0 for July and 114·6 for October, 1941. Since the establishment of price control last autumn the advance in the cost of living index was only about one eighth as much as was recorded between October, 1916, and August, 1917, the comparable period during the last war.

Foods advanced 30·5 per cent between August, 1939, and August, 1942; clothing 20 per cent; home furnishings and services, 16·7 per cent; fuel and light 13·6 per cent; rent 7·2 per cent; and the miscellaneous group 5·7 per cent.

The control of prices under an Order in Council of November 1, 1941, P.C. 8527, became effective on December 1, 1941, the Order having been amended to change the effective date from November 17 to December 1. The text of P.C. 8527 which appeared in the *Labour Gazette*, for November, 1941, on page 1371 provided that no person should sell any goods or supply services at prices higher than during the period September 15 to October 11, except under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA 1914-1922 AND 1939-1942

BASE: PRICES IN JULY 1914 AND IN AUGUST 1939-100



each issue of the *Labour Gazette* the activities of the Board in the operation of the price control policy are summarized. Prices of certain fresh fruits and vegetables and certain kinds of fresh, cured and canned fish were exempted by the Board from the provisions of the maximum prices regulations. The order does not apply to sales by farmers and fishermen to dealers or processors of live stock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm-made cheese, honey, maple syrup and fish, but does apply to sales by such dealers and processors and to sales by farmers and fishermen to consumers.

The index number of the cost-of-living was constructed on the basis of a survey of expenditure of 1,439 families of wage-earners and salaried workers with earnings between $450 and $2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was $1,453.90 divided as follows: food (31·3 per cent), $443; shelter (19·1 per cent), $269.50; fuel and light (6·4 per cent), $90.50; clothing, (11·7 per cent), $165.80; home furnishings (8·9 per cent), $125.70; miscellaneous (22·6 per cent), $319.40.

The last named group includes health (4·3 per cent), $60.80; personal care (1·7 per cent), $23.90; transportation (5·6 per cent), $79.30; recreation (5·8 per cent), $82.10; life insurance (5·2 per cent), $73.30. Other expenditure not directly represented in the index was $40.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of retail prices of commodities included in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services. The figures at certain dates since August, 1939, are: August, 1939, 100·0; September, 100·0; October, 103·8; November, 104·3; December, 104·3; January, 1940, 104·2; February, 104·3; March, 105·5; April, 105·5; May, 105·3; June, 105·3; July, 106·4; August, 106·8; September, 107·9; October, 108·4; November, 109·7; December, 110·0; January, 1941, 110·4; February, 110·1; March, 110·2; April, 110·7; May, 110·9; June, 112·7; July, 114·9; August, 117·7; September, 119·4; October, 120·1; November, 121·4; December, 120·6; January, 1942, 119·9; February, 120·3; March, 120·6; April, 120·6; May, 120·9; June, 121·8; July, 123·9; August 123·5.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of the cost-of-living and wholesale prices since the beginning of the present war compared with the trend in the period of 1914-1922.

Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926 as 100 declined from 96·1 for July to 95·6 for August. The decline occurred mainly in the vegetable products group and in the animal products group, the other groups in the chief component material classification being unchanged except for the chemicals and allied products group which recorded a minor advance. In the vegetable products group, oats, onions and potatoes were lower but a sharp increase in the price of wheat followed the setting of a price of 90 cents per bushel on August 11. Animal products declined due to lower prices for livestock which more than offset advances in the prices of eggs and milk. Comparative figures for the general index at certain dates are 95·6 for August; 96·1 for July; 91·8 for August, 1941; 82·6 for August, 1940; and 72·3 for August, 1939. The increase in the general index between August, 1939, and August, 1942, was 32·2 per cent. Canadian farm products advanced 39 per cent during the same period, consumers' goods 31 per cent and producers' goods about 33 per cent in the same period. The increase in the general index between July, 1914, and July, 1917, the comparable period during the last war was 84·2 per cent.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-six staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except the following, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers; milk, bread, shoulder of veal, leg roast of pork, unsliced bacon, dairy butter, evaporated apples, vinegar and coal oil. Information as to the prices of the foregoing, with the exception of milk and bread, is obtained by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The prices of milk, bread, fuel and the rates for rent are obtained by the Bureau of Statistics and by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

PRICES AS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

—	Adjusted to base 100·0 for August, 1939	On base of average prices in 1935–1939 as 100*						
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
1913		79·7	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3	
1914		80·0	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3	
1915		81·6	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9	
1916		88·3	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5	
1917		104·5	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5	
1918		118·3	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4	
1919		130·0	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2	
1920		150·5	188·1	100·2	119·9	213·1	110·3	
1921		132·5	143·9	109·2	127·6	123·4	112·5	
1922		121·3	121·9	113·7	122·2	147·0	112·5	
1923		121·7	122·8	116·6	122·2	145·1	111·7	
1924		119·5	120·9	117·4	119·2	141·7	109·6	
1925		120·6	126·3	117·4	116·8	141·3	107·5	
1926		121·8	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1	
1927		119·9	130·8	114·5	114·4	135·6	105·1	
1928		120·5	131·5	117·3	113·2	135·5	104·8	
1929		121·7	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0	
1930		120·8	131·5	122·7	111·8	130·6	105·4	
1931		109·1	103·1	119·4	110·0	114·3	103·3	
1932		99·0	85·7	109·7	106·8	100·6	100·4	
1933		94·4	84·9	98·6	102·5	93·3	98·2	
1934		95·6	92·7	93·2	102·1	97·1	97·8	
1935		96·2	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7
1936		98·1	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1
1937		101·2	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1
1938		102·2	103·8	103·1	97·7	100·9	102·4	101·2
1939								
August 1	**100·0**	100·8	99·3	103·8	99·0	100·1	100·9	101·3
September 1	**100·0**	100·8	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3
October 2	**102·7**	103·5	106·3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7
November 1	**103·0**	103·8	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9
December 1	**103·0**	103·8	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0
Year		101·5	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4
1940								
January 2	**103·0**	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8
February 1	**103·0**	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9
March 1	**103·8**	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9
April 1	**103·8**	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8
May 1	**104·1**	104·9	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8
June 1	**104·1**	104·9	103·8	106·9	106·0	109·1	106·5	101·8
July 2	**104·8**	105·6	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2
August 1	**105·1**	105·9	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0
September 2	**105·6**	106·4	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·8
October 1	**106·2**	107·0	106·1	107·7	108·0	113·5	109·7	102·8
November 1	**106·9**	107·8	108·7	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·0	102·8
December 2	**107·1**	108·0	109·1	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·7	102·8
Year		105·6	105·6	106·3	107·1	109·2	107·2	102·3
1941								
January 2	**107·4**	108·3	109·7	107·7	108·6	113·7	110·8	103·1
February 1	**107·3**	108·2	108·8	107·7	108·7	114·1	111·5	103·1
March 1	**107·3**	108·2	109·0	107·7	108·9	114·2	111·6	102·9
April 1	**107·7**	108·6	110·1	107·7	108·9	114·3	111·7	102·9
May 1	**108·5**	109·4	109·7	109·7	109·2	114·5	111·8	105·1
June 2	**109·6**	110·5	112·5	109·7	110·2	114·9	112·1	105·6
July 2	**111·0**	111·9	116·6	109·7	110·5	115·1	113·0	105·6
August 1	**112·8**	113·7	121·3	109·7	110·5	115·7	114·3	106·1
September 2	**113·8**	114·7	123·3	109·7	110·9	117·4	115·8	106·4
October 1	**114·6**	115·5	123·2	111·2	112·1	119·6	117·3	106·5
November 1	**115·4**	116·3	125·4	111·2	112·7	120·0	117·9	106·7
December 1	**114·9**	115·8	123·8	111·2	112·7	119·9	117·9	106·7
Year		111·7	116·1	109·4	110·3	116·1	113·8	105·1
1942								
January 2	**114·5**	115·4	122·3	111·2	112·9	119·9	118·0	106·8
February 2	**114·8**	115·7	123·1	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
March 2	**115·0**	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
April 1	**115·0**	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·1	107·1
May 1	**115·2**	116·1	124·3	111·3	112·9	119·9	118·0	107·1
June 1	**115·8**	116·7	126·2	111·3	112·6	119·9	117·9	107·1
July 2	**117·0**	117·9	130·3	111·3	112·5	120·0	117·9	107·1
August 1	**116·8**	117·7	129·6	111·3	112·5	120·1	117·8	107·1

* **For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.**

The cost of living bonus provided for by the Wartime Wages Control Order, July 10, 1942, P.C. 5963, replacing P.C. 8253, must be based on the index shown in the left-hand column. For each rise of one point in the index the amount of the bonus or its increase shall be:—(1) twenty-five cents per week for all adult male employees, and for all other employees employed at weekly wage rates of twenty-five dollars or more, and (2) one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under twenty-one years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than twenty-five dollars per week.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1942

—	Total	Food	Rent	Fuel	Clothing	Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
Halifax	115·8	135·1	104·2	105·9	116·3	114·7	105·7
Saint John	117·2	130·1	107·3	109·5	120·9	116·0	107·7
Montreal	118·7	132·3	108·3	114·8	123·2	117·6	105·1
Toronto	116·2	129·0	108·5	117·7	117·5	114·1	107·3
Winnipeg	115·0	129·9	104·4	107·1	116·8	115·7	105·6
Saskatoon	117·5	130·7	113·1	107·0	119·3	119·7	105·1
Edmonton	114·1	130·2	100·0	99·4	123·2	117·1	104·9
Vancouver	115·0	131·9	99·4	111·5	119·8	113·0	105·3

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES, IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA, FOR CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS AND FUEL AT CERTAIN DATES 1914 TO 1941

Commodities	Unit	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1915	Aug. 1916	Aug. 1917	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1933	Aug. 1937	Aug. 1939	Aug. 1941	July 1942	Aug. 1942
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	lb.	24·9	24·4	26·3	31·8	39·3	41·5	31·7	38·4	22·4	29·2	28·0	34·5	39·6	38·8
Beef, round steak	lb.	.....	.....	22·9	28·3	36·1	36·9	26·6	33·1	18·0	24·1	23·7	30·0	35·8	34·9
Beef, rib roast	lb.	.....	.....	21·1	25·6	32·7	32·6	23·9	30·7	16·8	21·2	20·8	29·1*a*	34·3*a*	33·2
Beef, shoulder	lb.	17·2	16·7	17·1	21·7	28·6	26·6	17·3	24·0	11·8	15·2	15·7	20·9*b*	26·0*b*	25·4
Beef, stewing	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	13·1	19·3	9·3	12·5	12·8	17·1	21·7	21·1
Veal, forequarter	lb.	17·6	17·6	19·1	22·8	28·3	28·2	18·7	24·6	11·8	14·3	15·4	19·3	23·1	23·6
Mutton, hindquarter	lb.	21·3	21·2	23·6	28·9	37·4	36·9	28·1	32·1	20·4	23·3	24·6	35·1*c*	39·3*c*	38·4
Pork fresh from ham	lb.	20·9	19·4	22·7	30·0	37·9	41·6	32·0	32·6	17·1	23·7	23·8	28·6	30·1	30·5
Pork, salt mess	lb.	18·6	17·8	19·4	27·1	35·1	37·1	27·2	28·2	15·5	20·6	20·9	23·1	24·4	24·4
Bacon, not sliced	lb.	25·7	25·6	29·2	39·8	51·2	57·9	42·7	41·0	21·2	30·7	29·9	37·6	38·8	39·8
Bacon, sliced	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62·2	46·7	45·3	24·0	33·8	33·4	42·5	43·7	43·8
Fish, salt cod	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·4	21·3	21·3	17·4	18·2	18·7	20·7	25·9	26·1
Fish, finnan haddie	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	20·3	20·1	16·5	17·2	17·3	20·0	24·8	24·5
Lard	lb.	18·8	18·0	20·2	31·1	36·8	38·0	22·2	22·0	12·8	16·9	11·3	14·0	16·1	16·0
Eggs, fresh	doz.	29·5	26·5	33·3	38·8	53·6	61·1	35·0	39·4	23·5	32·2	30·3*d*	38·4*d*	37·4*d*	39·8*d*
Eggs, cooking	doz.	24·3	25·7	29·7	35·9	51·0	57·3	32·8	34·8	19·5	26·8	24·5	33·2*f*	32·4*f*	34·1*f*
Milk	qt.	8·7	8·4	8·5	9·9	12·0	14·7	11·5	12·0	9·1	10·7	10·7	11·5	11·8	11·8
Butter, dairy	lb.	26·5	29·0	31·3	37·7	46·7	60·9	36·2	40·2	21·5	26·7	22·5	35·4	35·8	35·9
Butter, creamery	lb.	31·9	32·2	35·6	42·5	52·3	66·8	43·3	44·9	25·1	30·8	26·1	40·0	39·0	38·9
Cheese, Canadian mild	lb.	19·7	21·6	23·5	30·3	30·8	38·9	26·7	33·1*h*	19·8*h*	23·0*h*	21·5*h*	26·7	34·8	34·6
Bread, white,	lb.	4·3	4·9	4·9	7·4	7·8	9·7	7·0	7·8	5·8	7·1	6·5	6·8	6·8	6·8
Flour	lb.	3·7	4·0	4·0	7·0	6·7	8·4	4·9	5·3	3·4	4·7	2·9	3·8	3·6	3·6
Rolled oats, bulk	lb.	4·8	5·1	4·8	6·3	8·0	8·9	5·6	6·4	5·0	6·0	5·0	5·3	5·7	5·7
Rice	lb.	6·0	6·0	6·7	8·4	11·9	17·0	9·4	10·3	8·0	8·2	8·2	10·0	11·0	11·1
Tomatoes, canned, 2½'s	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·4	19·2	15·6	11·7	13·4	10·5	14·0	13·9	13·9
Peas, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	10·8	15·3	20·2	21·3	19·0	15·9	11·8	12·3	10·4	12·4	12·7	12·7
Corn, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	10·7	17·5	24·5	21·3	16·9	15·8	11·5	12·4	10·3	13·9	13·5	13·6
Beans, dry	lb.	6·1	7·3	9·7	15·8	16·8	12·2	8·9	11·9	4·4	7·6	5·1	6·4	6·6	6·6
Onions	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·9	9·3	7·7	5·9	5·5	4·9	6·8	7·5	6·3
Potatoes	75 lb.	125·8	88·3	144·3	2·433	224·2	317·3	145·7	236·1	163·4	128·3	156·2	142·0	.....	.....
Potatoes	15 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69·5	36·2	55·1	37·5	30·9	32·6	33·2	60·5	57·0
Apples, evaporated	lb.	13·5	12·0	13·1	15·8	23·3	29·5	24·6	21·4	15·3	15·9	14·6	15·0	15·5	15·5
Prunes, medium	lb.	12·9	13·1	13·1	15·5	18·1	27·9	19·9	13·9	11·7	11·8	10·9	12·0	12·6	12·9
Raisins, seedless, 16 oz.	pkg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·0	26·8	15·6	17·0	17·0	16·8	17·0	17·2	17·1
Currants, bulk	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31·0	23·1	19·5	16·5	15·4	15·0	15·1	15·1	15·2
Peaches, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42·0	33·8	26·4	19·9	18·9	16·2	15·7	16·1	16·1
Corn syrup, 5 lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75·3	51·4	42·3	41·1	44·1	42·9	54·8	59·9	59·8
Sugar, granulated	lb.	6·1	7·9	9·5	9·9	11·2	25·0	8·9	7·1	8·0	6·6	6·6	8·6	8·6	8·6
Sugar, yellow	lb.	5·8	7·2	8·7	9·2	10·3	23·4	8·3	6·8	7·8	6·4	6·4	8·4	8·4	8·4
Tea, black	lb.	37·2	38·5	39·3	46·6	60·8	66·8	58·0	70·4	42·1	54·3	58·3	75·5	84·8	84·9
Coffee	lb.	37·9	39·7	39·7	40·3	45·1	62·3	53·5	60·2	39·7	35·5	33·9	47·5	48·0	47·9
Cocoa, ½ lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31·6	28·5	27·5	25·4	20·0	19·3	19·4	18·9	19·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Coal, anthracite, U.S.	ton	8·54	8·37	8·80	10·11	11·99	17·60	17·26	16·03	14·58	14·07	14·10	16·08	16·57	16·57
Coal, bituminous	ton	6·02	5·86	6·17	8·60	9·53	13·01	11·10	10·02	9·18	9·31	9·35	10·32	10·61	10·61
Coke	ton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·75	11·44	12·14	11·80	13·28	13·46	13·38
Wood, hard, long	cord	6·80	6·66	6·81	8·32	11·31	13·15	12·37	12·25	9·73	9·53	9·50	10·71	11·20	11·25
Wood, hard, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·94	14·11	14·62	11·66	11·49	11·53	12·75	13·52	13·55
Wood, soft, long	cord	5·00	4·91	4·88	6·35	8·30	10·26	9·47	8·79	7·36	7·15	7·08	7·85	8·21	8·25
Wood, soft, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·89	10·98	11·02	9·00	8·53	8·55	9·22	9·61	9·65

a. Rolled. *b*. Blade. *c*. Lamb. *d*. Grade A. *f*. Grade B. *h*. Kind most sold.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1933	Aug. 1937	Aug. 1939	Aug. 1941	July 1942	Aug. 1942
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	99·1	98·4	83·7	69·5	85·6	72·3	91·8	96·1	95·6
Classified according to chief component material—														
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	98·6	100·1	75·1	65·9	87·7	58·7	77·7	86·0	85·1
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	97·8	109·9	92·1	59·7	81·0	69·7	96·9	101·1	99·5
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	99·7	91·1	79·9	71·2	73·7	66·5	94·0	91·9	91·9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·1	94·0	86·6	63·2	77·9	78·4	97·7	101·5	101·5
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·3	93·8	90·7	85·4	104·5	97·1	111·6	115·3	115·3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	100·7	98·5	74·4	68·0	86·3	69·9	78·2	78·4	78·4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·2	93·6	90·5	83·3	87·2	84·1	97·5	100·0	100·0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·7	95·3	92·2	81·6	81·8	77·6	100·5	102·2	102·3
Classified according to purpose—														
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	98·9	96·3	86·3	72·1	80·6	72·7	93·3	96·6	95·3
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·8	103·7	87·2	66·6	82·8	69·6	92·8	100·2	97·2
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	99·5	91·3	85·7	75·9	79·2	74·7	93·7	94·2	94·1
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·3	98·8	99·6	100·2	79·9	66·8	86·8	66·7	84·5	88·0	88·7
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·1	94·9	91·2	84·9	94·6	94·9	107·1	110·4	110·5
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	99·9	100·8	78·6	64·8	85·9	63·6	82·0	85·5	86·3
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·0	99·2	87·8	80·7	95·4	90·2	110·6	113·8	113·8
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	99·9	101·2	76·6	62·1	84·3	59·1	77·1	80·7	81·6
Classified according to origin—														
I. Farm—														
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	98·3	97·0	73·9	65·1	82·7	57·3	77·0	82·2	81·8
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	97·2	105·4	88·7	61·8	80·4	71·1	95·3	97·2	96·4
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	97·3	109·2	75·7	57·2	84·9	58·4	72·1	81·1	81·2
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·2	103·0	88·3	65·4	74·2	66·3	93·8	111·4	109·7
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·1	93·8	86·3	63·5	77·6	78·0	97·4	101·0	101·0
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·8	93·0	87·3	80·4	90·1	84·1	90·7	98·7	98·7
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	97·6	102·3	77·1	60·9	83·6	62·8	83·3	90·4	89·7
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	99·3	94·5	85·4	71·7	81·9	72·6	90·8	91·9	91·8

† The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

By Order in Council P.C. 8965, dated November 21, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1462), the price ceiling established by P.C. 8527 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1371) was extended to rentals charged for all real property, the order to be administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Under authority conferred by Order in Council P.C. 5003 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 995) the Board from time to time had fixed maximum rentals for housing accommodation in certain of the cities in the list on page 1108. In these cities the maximum rentals already fixed continue unchanged, based in some cases on those in effect on January 2, 1940, and in the others on those in effect on January 2, 1941. The former are Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Thetford Mines, Kingston, Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria; the latter are Truro, Moncton, Brockville, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. In all other cases the maximum rental for any housing accommodation is the rental which was in effect on October 11, 1941. Provision is made under the orders of the Board for variation of the maximum rentals for any accommodation under certain special circumstances affecting the accommodation.

Retail Prices

Retail prices of beef averaged lower at the beginning of August than one month earlier following the reductions provided for in both wholesale and retail prices under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Sirloin steak averaged 38·8 cents per pound at the beginning of August as compared with 39·6 cents at July 1, and 34·5 cents for August, 1941. Rib roast averaged 33·2 cents per pound at August 1, 34·3 cents at July 1 and 29·1 cents for August, 1941. Lamb was about one cent per pound lower at 39·3 cents per pound at August 1.

The price of fresh eggs advanced from 37·4 cents per dozen at July 1 to 39·8 cents at August 1. The price for August, 1941, was 38·4 cents per dozen. Stocks in storage at the beginning of August, fourteen and one-half

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal			Pork				Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Boneless fronts, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh loin, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast, from ham, per lb.	Fresh, shoulder, per lb.	Salt, regular mess, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Medium, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**38·8**	**34·9**	**33·2**	**25·4**	**21·1**	**25·8**	**23·6**	**38·4**	**33·9**	**30·5**	**25·7**	**24·4**	**39·8**	**43·8**
Nova Scotia (average)	**42·3**	**36·4**	**34·0**	**26·6**	**21·3**	**22·3**	**17·8**	**42·4**	**33·4**	**34·0**	**25·9**	**23·4**	**40·0**	**43·5**
1—Sydney	47·3	39·3	36	30·3	23·4	.....	20·5	45	36·7	35	.....	24·2	38	43·6
2—New Glasgow	42·8	37·8	36	29·1	22·7	.....	15	42·5	33·6	35	28·3	23·8	42	43·3
3—Amherst	41	36·4	34·3	26·3	19·4	.....	.....	42·7	32·3	.....	23·8	21·7	.....	45·3
4—Halifax	41·3	34·6	30·5	24·4	21·7	22·3	18	37·4	33·3	32	26·4	22·8	40	42
5—Windsor	41·3	35·7	33·3	25	20·8	.....	.....	43·3	30	.....	25	24·3	.....	43·8
6—Truro	40·3	34·3	33·7	24·7	20	.....	.....	43·3	34·2	.....	25·8	23·7	.....	43·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**38·4**	**33·4**	**32·5**	**26·2**	**21·5**	.....	**17·5**	.....	**34·7**	**27·5**	.....	**24·2**	**40**	**43·8**
New Brunswick (average)	**41·5**	**33·5**	**31·4**	**24·4**	**19·7**	**23·7**	**23**	**42·3**	**32·0**	**31·0**	**25·7**	**24·0**	**36·5**	**42·8**
8—Moncton	39·7	32·2	30·7	24·5	18·5	.....	25	43	33·3	33	27·6	23·4	38	44·7
9—Saint John	42·9	34·7	32·5	24·3	20·9	22·4	21	42·3	32·7	29	26·4	23·4	35	41·5
10—Fredericton	42	33·7	33	23·6	19·5	25	.....	41·6	30	.....	23·2	24·7	.....	44·1
11—Bathurst	.....	.....	29·3	25	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·4	.....	40·7
Quebec (average)	**35·6**	**34·0**	**28·2**	**23·1**	**16·6**	**23·6**	**23·2**	**34·4**	**28·6**	**29·2**	**23·7**	**23·7**	**38·0**	**41·7**
12—Quebec	35·1	33·9	24·5	23·7	15	23·8	18	32·2	24·1	23	22·9	23·9	.....	38·8
13—Three Rivers	36·1	33·2	28·3	22·4	17·8	21	23	31	26·6	28	23·6	22	41	45·7
14—Sherbrooke	38·2	35·6	29·6	25	17·4	26·3	25	37·2	30·7	32	23·3	23·6	.....	36·7
15—Sorel	36·3	36·9	29·5	21·7	16·3	22·2	.....	30·4	28·8	.....	21·7	22·6	.....	44·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	30·7	30·6	27·4	21·6	18·3	24·1	.....	30·8	26·4	.....	22·6	19·9	.....	44·7
17—St. Johns	39·8	33·0	30·5	24·3	16	24·7	.....	41·7	34·7	.....	25·5	24·6	.....	41·7
18—Thetford Mines	29·9	33·9	22·5	23·7	15·5	.....	25	.....	23·9	28	23·2	23·3	35	36·8
19—Montreal	37·8	34·8	30·2	21·6	16·8	22·8	25	36·7	30·7	35	24·3	26·3	.....	43·5
20—Hull	36·5	34·1	31·3	24·1	16·3	24·1	.....	35·5	31·1	.....	25·9	27·1	.....	42·9
Ontario (average)	**38·9**	**35·7**	**34·6**	**26·4**	**22·0**	**27·1**	**25·6**	**39·3**	**35·9**	**31·6**	**27·5**	**25·2**	**39·4**	**43·6**
21—Ottawa	40·4	35·9	35·9	26·8	21·6	24·4	.....	37·5	33·2	.....	26·5	26	.....	45·1
22—Brockville	40	35·5	.....	27	23·4	.....	.....	.....	33·3	.....	25	25·4	.....	42·6
23—Kingston	37·9	34·5	33·8	25·2	18·5	22·3	25	39·7	35·7	35	25·9	26	.....	42·9
24—Belleville	35	32·5	32·3	23·7	18	.....	29	37	33·6	30	26·3	.....	.....	43·5
25—Peterborough	38·2	34·7	34·7	27	21·3	29	25	38·6	36·4	30	26·9	26·2	.....	43·4
26—Oshawa	38·5	36·2	39	27·4	23·7	.....	27	.....	36·8	30	28·6	23·6	42	44·5
27—Orillia	39·7	36·5	36·6	27·3	25	28	.....	.....	35·7	.....	29·3	26	.....	45
28—Toronto	40·3	36·3	39	28·2	23·9	27·8	.....	38·3	36·8	32	25·7	27·6	.....	46·3
29—Niagara Falls	38·2	35·5	34·5	26·6	19·6	27	.....	37·3	37	.....	27	24·5	.....	43·7
30—St. Catharines	41	36·7	37·6	28·5	21	25·7	27	39·2	37	30	27·5	25	40	42·9
31—Hamilton	40·1	37·6	36·4	27·4	25·5	30·1	23	40·3	36·7	30	29·5	.....	41	43·9
32—Brantford	38·8	36·4	34·3	27·3	20	27·2	25	40·7	36·5	29·5	28·6	.....	39	45·6
33—Galt	38·2	35·8	36·2	26·6	23	29·7	28	43	37·5	.....	28·4	.....	43	46
34—Guelph	35·7	34	33·3	24·3	22·6	27·8	.....	40·5	36	.....	28·1	28·5	.....	43
35—Kitchener	38	36·8	32·9	25·9	23	27·3	.....	40·1	36·8	.....	26	.....	.....	44·5
36—Woodstock	40	36·4	34	27	20·5	28	.....	39·3	37·8	.....	26·7	.....	.....	41·9
37—Stratford	39	36·2	.....	29·2	25·6	.....	.....	.....	36·3	.....	26·4	.....	.....	45·1
38—London	38·7	35·6	34·9	26·7	24·8	27·3	25	37·5	36·5	32	27·2	.....	38	43·3
39—St. Thomas	43	37·8	36·4	27·3	23·1	27·7	23·5	.....	37·1	30	28·8	.....	40	43·6
40—Chatham	38·5	36·3	35·1	27·5	19·9	28·2	.....	41·3	36·6	.....	30·9	25	.....	43·7
41—Windsor	37·4	34·2	33	24·9	21·8	25·9	24	38·4	34·9	32	27·7	24·1	35	40·9
42—Sarnia	38	34·4	33·7	25·4	22·4	27·4	.....	39·5	34·8	.....	27·3	25·1	.....	43·7
43—Owen Sound	37·5	34·6	34·7	24·7	22	27·3	.....	39·2	34·7	.....	25·8	.....	.....	44
44—North Bay	42·5	37·6	38	28	26·3	.....	.....	42·7	38	.....	30·4	25·9	.....	44·6
45—Sudbury	38·2	35·8	32	25·5	20	27·3	28	36·7	35·8	32	27·8	23·3	38	40·4
46—Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	33	35	.....	.....	40	42
47—Timmins	35·9	33·7	32·6	24·9	21·7	24·6	25	37·8	35·5	35	27·5	26	39	40·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	40·4	36·2	30	26·1	19·9	25	25	40·9	34·7	30	27	23·2	38	41·8
49—Port Arthur	40	35	31·5	23·7	21·5	.....	23	37	35·3	32	27·5	24·1	.....	45·7
50—Fort William	39·1	36·3	31·3	24·2	20·9	27·8	25	41·4	35·8	33	27·9	24	.....	43·4
Manitoba (average)	**35·0**	**30·6**	**31·2**	**23·0**	**20·4**	**23·8**	**20·0**	**34·4**	**35·5**	**25·0**	**26·6**	**22·7**	**35·0**	**44·7**
51—Winnipeg	37·1	32·5	31·4	23·4	22·2	24·1	.....	35·5	36·7	.....	28·8	22·7	.....	44
52—Brandon	32·8	28·7	31	22·7	18·5	23·5	20	33·3	34·3	25	24·3	.....	35	45·3
Saskatchewan (average)	**35·6**	**31·1**	**30·9**	**22·3**	**18·5**	**22·0**	**20·0**	**33·6**	**30·4**	**27·3**	**22·3**	**22·0**	**39·3**	**41·5**
53—Regina	37·5	32·1	31·3	21·7	20·1	22	22	33·7	30·4	27	21·5	23·5	43	43·5
54—Prince Albert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35·9
55—Saskatoon	32·6	29·1	29	22	16·7	22	18	31·7	30·3	28	22·2	20·4	35	42·2
56—Moose Jaw	36·6	32	32·5	23·3	18·6	.....	20	35·3	30·5	27	23·3	.....	40	44·3
Alberta (average)	**36·4**	**31·8**	**31·8**	**23·3**	**20·6**	**22·8**	**22·0**	**25·4**	**32·9**	**27·5**	**24·7**	**23·4**	**38·2**	**44·1**
57—Medicine Hat	37·5	33·3	32·7	25	23·7	.....	.....	35	35·7	.....	24·5	23·3	.....	43·1
58—Drumheller	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	28	.....	23·3	35	42·1
59—Edmonton	34	29·3	30·3	22·3	17·6	22	16	32·8	32·9	.....	24·8	22·6	.....	42
60—Calgary	38	33·1	34·5	23·3	21·7	23·6	25	38·4	33·7	29	27·3	24·4	40	45·9
61—Lethbridge	36	31·3	29·7	22·7	17	.....	24	.....	29·3	25·5	22	.....	39·5	47·4
British Columbia (average)	**43·8**	**38·4**	**39·0**	**27·6**	**27·5**	**29·5**	**26·3**	**39·6**	**35·2**	**31·2**	**27·1**	**25·5**	**44·0**	**48·5**
62—Fernie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	.....	42·8
63—Nelson	43·7	39·3	42·5	30·3	28·3	.....	28	40·7	38	35	29	25·5	43	46·3
64—Trail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	35	.....	25	42	45·9
65—New Westminster	39·9	36·3	36	25·3	25·3	27·5	21	38·1	33·7	29	25·9	24·5	44	48·8
66—Vancouver	42·6	37·5	37·7	26·1	27·6	28·9	.....	39·3	33·8	27	26·6	25·9	43	51·3
67—Victoria	45·6	39·1	40·5	27·4	28·5	32·2	24	40·6	36·6	33	28·1	27·5	47	49·8
68—Nanaimo	47·1	39·7	38·5	29	27·8	29·5	30	39·2	34	28	25·9	26	45	52·7
69—Prince Rupert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·3	.....	50

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1942

Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	Fish						Lard, pure, per lb. package	Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
	Cod steak, fresh, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Salmon, pink, per lb. tin			Grade A, medium or large, per doz.	Grade B, medium or large, per doz.		Dairy, prints, rolls, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
65·0	**22·3**	**34·4**	**23·2**	**26·1**	**24·5**	**21·8**	**16·0**	**19·4**	**39·8**	**34·1**	**11·8**	**35·9**	**38·9**	
64·9	**17·2**	**33·6**	.....	**25·7**	**22·0**	**23·0**	**17·2**	**19·6**	**45·5**	**38·2**	**11·3**	**39·5**	**42·2**	
68·1	15·7	32·7	.....	23	.....	21	16·9	19·1	45·9	.....	13	39	42·1	1
65	18·3	34·2	.....	26·3	19·7	25·3	17·4	19·6	44·8	36·7	12	40	42·9	2
61	.....	30	.....	25·3	.....	24·3	18·1	19·9	42·4	37·7	10 b	.....	41·8	3
64·9	17·7	37·6	.....	26·3	.....	20·8	16·9	19·7	46·5	40·3	12	.....	42	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	26·6	.....	23·6	16·5	19·3	46	.....	10	.....	42·2	5
65·4	17	.....	.....	26·7	24·3	23	17·5	19·9	47·4	.....	11	.....	42·4	6
65·3	**12·0**	.....	.....	**25·5**	.....	.....	**16·9**	**19·2**	**39·3**	**33·5**	**10–11·0**	**37·0**	**39·4**	7
64·4	**17·6**	**33·9**	**16·8**	**26·0**	**20·6**	**22·8**	**17·3**	**19·3**	**41·1**	**38·9**	**12·0**	**40·0**	**41·1**	
62	15	32·8	.....	25·5	20·7	23·3	17·3	19·9	42·6	42	12	40	41·6	8
65·5	17·5	35·3	16·8	25·9	20·5	23·3	16·5	19·2	43·8	37·4	13	40	41·2	9
65·7	20	33·7	.....	26·6	.....	21·7	17·9	19·6	40·4	37·3	12	.....	41·6	10
.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	18·6	37·7	.....	11 b	.....	40	11
66·7	**20·7**	**35·2**	**24·2**	**27·0**	**24·8**	**22·0**	**15·9**	**18·9**	**39·6**	**36·1**	**10·7**	**36·6**	**38·1**	
58·9	15	33·5	24	.....	23·3	21	15·5	19·1	40·4	35·3	12	35	38·4	12
67·2	25	37	23	.....	.....	20·4	16·2	19·2	39·7	36·2	11	37	37·6	13
67·5	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	16·6	19·1	41·7	37·3	11·1a	35	37·8	14
67·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	15·8	19	39·4	37·5	10	.....	38·5	15
64·7	20	35	.....	.....	.....	22·5	16	19	39·7	36·3	9	.....	37·9	16
69·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	15·7	19	38·8	36	10	.....	38·2	17
66·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	17·1	18·5	33·7	33·4	9	38	38·3	18
70·5	19·7	36·6	25·7	27	26·2	21·9	15	18·7	41·7	36·7	12·5a	38	38	19
68·7	.....	34	.....	.....	25	22·9	15·1	18·3	41·4	36·3	12	.....	37·9	20
64·7	**22·2**	**33·2**	**26·8**	**25·0**	**24·4**	**21·9**	**16·0**	**19·1**	**39·3**	**34·6**	**12·3**	**37·6**	**38·7**	
67·5	.....	35·4	25	27·2	24·3	21·9	16·1	18·9	41·9	.....	12	.....	38·8	21
64·6	.....	32	.....	25·3	.....	21	15·9	19·5	37·8	34	12	.....	38·2	22
63·1	27	32·7	20	26	24	23·5	15·9	19·1	40·3	37	12	37	38·3	23
64·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·4	16·1	18·9	37·3	34·5	12	39	38·6	24
62·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·4	16·1	19	36·6	32·8	12	36	38·6	25
65·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	15·8	19·5	41·5	.....	12	.....	39·1	26
61·3	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	21·9	15·9	19·1	38	34·5	12	.....	39·5	27
66·7	20·6	39·8	28·4	.....	.....	20·5	16·4	19	41·1	34·8	13	38	39	28
64·5	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·3	15·7	19·5	41·4	.....	12·5a	.....	39·5	29
63·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	15·4	19	41·3	.....	12·5a	36·5	39·3	30
65·6	23·7	40	30·6	.....	.....	22·1	15·6	18·9	41·3	36·5	12·5a	39	39·2	31
64·4	18	33	28	.....	.....	22·7	15	19·1	39·3	36·2	12	39	38·3	32
66·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	16	19·1	37·5	34·2	12	34	39	33
66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	15·2	19·2	38·7	33·3	12	.....	38·7	34
65·2	.....	40	24·3	.....	.....	23	16·1	19·1	36·5	32·9	12	.....	38·6	35
64·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·1	15·5	18·9	35·2	32	12	.....	38·7	36
64·7	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	23	15·9	19·6	35·7	32·7	12	.....	38·5	37
65·4	18	33	25·3	.....	.....	20·5	16·1	19	37·1	.....	12	38	38·5	38
66·1	.....	34	30	.....	.....	20·1	16·7	19·3	38	35·7	12	40	39·7	39
65·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	15·4	19·3	34·9	31·6	12	.....	37·9	40
64·9	19	31·9	29	.....	.....	19·7	15·8	19	39·3	.....	13	38	38·1	41
65·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·4	17·2	19·2	37·5	33·6	12	.....	39·2	42
61·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·4	16·1	18·9	35·1	33	12	.....	38·7	43
63·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·1	16·7	19·4	42·3	.....	13	.....	39	44
63·9	.....	29·5	.....	.....	.....	22	16·7	19·5	43·9	39·9	13	.....	38·4	45
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	22·7	16	19·3	42·2	.....	12	37	38·5	46
64·3	.....	33·7	33	22·4	.....	22·4	17·3	19·3	44·1	37·5	14	.....	38·1	47
62·2	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	20·4	16·2	19·2	42·3	.....	13	.....	37·7	48
66·5	.....	.....	22	25	25	22·1	15·7	18·7	39·9	.....	12	.....	38·3	49
66·7	.....	30	20·7	24·2	.....	22·2	16·4	18·7	40·4	.....	12	.....	38	50
65·9	**28·0**	**36·8**	**22·0**	**26·7**	**26·8**	**21·8**	**15·2**	**20·1**	**36·1**	**29·2**	**11·5**	**33·0**	**36·6**	
65·9	.....	36·5	22	26·7	26·8	20·4	14·9	19·2	38·6	30·8	12	.....	36·7	51
65·9	28	37·1	.....	.....	.....	23·1	15·5	21	33·5	27·5	11	33	36·5	52
62·9	**28·2**	**31·7**	**16·5**	.....	**27**	**21·2**	**14·0**	**20·2**	**33·0**	**29·1**	**12·0**	**30·8**	**37·0**	
63·8	28·5	32·3	17·3	.....	27	21·3	14·8	21·5	35	29	12	30	36·9	53
62	.....	30	16	.....	.....	19·5	13·5	19·1	30·7	28·4	12	30	37·9	54
60·5	26·7	32·1	15	.....	.....	21·6	13·5	19·7	34·7	30·7	12	32	36·1	55
65·4	29·3	32·4	17·5	.....	.....	22·2	14·2	20·3	31·6	28·2	12	31	37	56
62·7	**27·1**	**33·8**	**17·3**	**29·5**	**28·0**	**20·9**	**14·7**	**19·7**	**36·7**	**28·7**	**11·8**	**28·8**	**37·3**	
61	29	36·6	.....	.....	.....	19·3	15·1	19·5	34·9	27·7	12	.....	37	57
63·7	25	30	.....	.....	.....	21·9	14·7	20·2	.....	27·7	11	30	38·3	58
60·8	26	31·9	19·5	.....	28·3	21	14·5	19·3	35·3	28·7	12	26·5	36·8	59
63·3	27·4	35·4	15	29·5	27·6	21·9	14·7	19·5	38·1	29	12	30	37·2	60
64·7	28	35	.....	.....	.....	20·4	14·6	19·9	38·3	30·3	12	28·5	37	61
66·7	**23·7**	**32·0**	**19·0**	**28·3**	.....	**20·3**	**16·2**	**20·0**	**43·1**	**35·9**	**11·8**	**38·2**	**40·0**	
65·7	26	33·7	13	27·5	.....	.....	14·8	21	41	32	11 b	.....	38·2	62
68·3	25·7	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·8	21	43·7	.....	12·5a	40	40·9	63
67·2	30	35·7	.....	.....	.....	22	16·5	21·5	44·5	.....	12·5a	35	38·4	64
65·5	21	28·3	.....	.....	.....	19·6	16·1	18·7	41·3	.....	10	39	39·8	65
67·7	20·9	29·9	.....	29	.....	19·2	15·7	18·4	41·6	39·7	10	39	39·5	66
66·7	20·3	33	25	.....	.....	20·5	16·7	18·9	44·3	.....	13	38	39·6	67
68·8	22	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·1	19·8	43·3	.....	11	.....	42·1	68
63·6	.....	27·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·1	20·3	45	.....	14·3a	.....	41·3	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese, Canadian, mild, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, bulk, per lb.	Cornflakes, 8 oz. package	Rice, first grade, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin	Canned Vegetables: Peas, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Corn, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Beans, baked, per 16 oz. tin	Beans, common, dry, white, per lb.	Onions, cooking, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**34·6**	**6·8a**	**18·9**	**3·6**	**5·7**	**9·3**	**11·1**	**13·9**	**12·7**	**13·6**	**11·1**	**6·6**	**6·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**34·7**	**7·1**	**19·8**	**3·7**	**5·9**	**9·9**	**10·2**	**15·0**	**13·0**	**14·7**	**12·2**	**6·6**	**6·3**
1—Sydney	34·5	6·7–7·3	19·9	3·6	5·7	9·9	9·1	14·6	12·8	14·9	12·1	6·1	6·3
2—New Glasgow	35·1	6·7–7·3	20·1	3·7	6	10	10·4	14·8	12·3	14·5	12·1	6·4	6·1
3—Amherst	34·5	7·3c	20	3·8	5·8	9·9	10	15	12·7	15	12·1	6·2	6·5
4—Halifax	34·9	6·7–8	20·1	3·7	5·9	9·7	10·8	15	12·9	14·7	12	7·1	6·4
5—Windsor	34·3	7·3c	19	3·8	6	9·5	'	15·2	13·9	14·5	12·5	7	6·2
6—Truro	34·7	6·7	19·9	3·8	5·9	10·1	1 ·9	15·4	13·1	14·7	12·3	6·6	6
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**31·0**	**7·3**	**19·9**	**3·7**	**6·1**	**10·0**	**1 ·3**	**14·7**	**13·9**	**14·7**	**11·0**	**6·5**	**8·0**
New Brunswick (average)	**34·9**	**7·5**	**19·6**	**3·6**	**5·9**	**9·7**	**10·5**	**14·8**	**13·0**	**14·1**	**11·6**	**6·6**	**6·3**
8—Moncton	34	8	20·3	3·7	5·8	10	10·5	14·9	13·6	15	11·7	6·8	6·3
9—Saint John	36·4	6–7·3	19·2	3·3	5·9	9·8	11·1	14·6	12·6	13·5	11·9	6·9	5·9
10—Fredericton	34·1	7·3	19·1	3·7	6·1	9·5	11·3	14·5	12·6	14·3	11·1	6·6	7·3
11—Bathurst	35	8 c	19·7	3·7	5·6	9·6	9·2	15	13·3	13·5	11·7	6	5·7
Quebec (average)	**32·7**	**5·4**	**15·8**	**3·7**	**5·5**	**9·7**	**10·7**	**12·7**	**13·4**	**14·9**	**11·2**	**6·1**	**7·5**
12—Quebec	33·8	5–8	18	3·6	5·7	9·7	11·7	13·1	13·1	15	11·9	6·4	7·3
13—Three Rivers	31·8	5·3–6	14·5	3·9	5·4	9·7	10·9	13·2	13·3	15·1	10·8	5·6	7·5
14—Sherbrooke	33·2	5·3	14·9	3·7	5·8	9·7	10·8	12·9	14·2	15·3	10·8	5·8	7
15—Sorel	31·3	4·7–5·3c	14·7	3·4	5·2	9·8	10·3	12·4	12·7	15·6	10·8	6·5	8
16—St. Hyacinthe	31·8	4	16·1	3·7	6	9·9	10·8	12·2	13·3	14·3	11·5	6	8
17—St. Johns	33·3	5·3c	17·1	3·8	5·6	9·7	11·3	12·5	15·7	15·3	11·7	5·7	8·4
18—Thetford Mines	32	4·7	14·9	3·9	5·1	9·7	9·1	12·6	13·1	14·4	11·7	5·6	7·1
19—Montreal	34·2	5·3–6·7	17·1	4	5·4	9·5	11	12·3	12·2	14·5	11	5·9	6·9
20—Hull	32·9	5·3–6·7	15·1	3·7	5·5	9·5	10·7	12·8	13·3	14·9	10·7	7·2	7·5
Ontario (average)	**35·1**	**6·3**	**17·2**	**3·5**	**5·6**	**9·1**	**11·1**	**13·4**	**12·2**	**13·0**	**10·8**	**6·2**	**6·1**
21—Ottawa	34·6	6·7	16·6	3·8	5·6	9·1	12	13·2	12·5	14·9	11·1	6·6	7·3
22—Brockville	33·1	6·3	14·4	3·7	5·5	9	11·1	13·4	13·3	13·9	10·7	6·3	7·2
23—Kingston	33·7	5·3–6·7	15·8	3·7	5·2	9·2	10·8	13·1	12·4	13·8	10·5	6·8	7
24—Belleville	34·9	5·3–6·7	16·6	3·5	5·2	9	10·8	13·2	12·9	12·8	11·7	5·8	6·6
25—Peterborough	35	5·3–6·7	17	3·4	5·4	8·6	10·8	13	11·9	.....	10·6	6	6·4
26—Oshawa	34·9	5·3–6·7	17·9	3·2	6	9	10·2	13·2	12·5	13·3	10·6	6·9	6
27—Orillia	34	6·7	16·3	3·4	5·1	8·8	11·1	13·7	12	13	12·2	6	5·6
28—Toronto	39·6	6·7	18·1	3·6	5·3	8·8	10·8	13	11·6	12·3	11	6·3	5·8
29—Niagara Falls	35·5	6	18	3·6	5·5	9	11·2	12·8	11·5	12·7	10·7	6·9	5·7
30—St. Catharines	36	6·7	17·5	3·5	5·6	9·1	10·7	12·7	12·3	12·7	10·5	7·1	5·6
31—Hamilton	37·3	6–6·7	17·4	3·5	5·4	8·8	11·1	13	12·1	12·5	10·5	5·9	5·8
32—Brantford	37·1	6–6·7	17·6	3·4	5·4	9·1	12·1	13·7	12·3	12·6	10·1	5·8	5·3
33—Galt	36·7	6·7	18·2	3·4	5·4	8·7	11·5	13·9	12·5	12·6	10·3	5·7	6·3
34—Guelph	37	6	18·1	3·3	5·7	9	11	13·6	12·1	12·8	9·6	5·7	5·6
35—Kitchener	37·5	6·7	17·4	3·4	5·7	8·8	11·9	14	12·7	13·2	10·9	6·5	5·9
36—Woodstock	33·4	6	16·6	3	5·5	8·9	11·9	13·6	11·9	12·4	9·6	6·3	5·9
37—Stratford	36·8	5·3	17·2	3·2	5·6	9·2	11·6	13·1	11·9	.....	10·5	6·5	7·7
38—London	32·1	6·7	18·9	3·4	5·6	8·9	11·3	13·2	12·2	12·6	10·2	5·9	5·5
39—St. Thomas	35·9	5·3–6·7	20·2	3·7	5·8	9·4	11·7	13·3	12· 2	12·6	11	6	5·4
40—Chatham	33·5	5·3	18·4	3·5	5·1	8·9	11·3	13·3	11·7	12·1	9	5·1	4·7
41—Windsor	35·6	5·3–6·7	17·1	3·5	5·1	8·9	10·9	12·6	11·5	12·1	10·6	5·5	4·9
42—Sarnia	37·1	6	18·4	3·3	5·9	9·3	10·5	13·9	12·8	13·8	11·7	6·6	5·6
43—Owen Sound	34·8	6	16·5	3·3	5·6	9·5	9·9	13·4	12·7	13·3	10·7	6·3	5·6
44—North Bay	36·5	6–6·7	16·5	3·9	6·3	9·7	12·5	14·4	12·8	14	11·5	6·7	6·8
45—Sudbury	32·7	6·7	16·5	3·8	6·2	9·2	10·2	13·2	12·2	13·7	10·7	6	6·3
46—Cobalt	32	6·7	16	3·9	5·7	9·7	11	15	12·4	.....	11·7	5·7	7·3
47—Timmins	33·1	6·7	18·1	3·7	5·9	9·7	11·1	14	12·7	13·3	11·9	6	6·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	33·3	6·7	16	3·5	5·8	9·4	11·7	14·2	12	13·7	12·4	7·6	6·3
49—Port Arthur	34·4	6–6·7	.....	3·6	5·6	9·4	10·6	12·8	11·5	11·7	10·1	6·2	7·2
50—Fort William	34·1	6–6·7	15·4	3·6	5·4	9	10·8	12·9	11·8	12·1	11·4	6·2	6·1
Manitoba (average)	**33·3**	**7·0**	**17·8**	**3·5**	**5·8**	**9·1**	**11·5**	**14·9**	**12·8**	**13·0**	**10·6**	**6·9**	**5·6**
51—Winnipeg	33·3	6·4–8	16·8	3·4	5·7	8·9	11·4	14·5	12·5	12·8	10·8	6·9	5·5
52—Brandon	33·3	6·4–7·1	18·8	3·5	5·9	9·2	11·5	15·2	13·1	13·2	10·3	6·9	5·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**33·5**	**6·9**	**21·9**	**3·5**	**5·9**	**8·9**	**11·4**	**15·0**	**13·3**	**13·2**	**10·5**	**6·6**	**6·0**
53—Regina	33·7	6·4–7·2	20·4	3·5	6·5	8·8	11·4	14·9	12·9	12·9	11·4	6·6	5·7
54—Prince Albert	33·2	6·4	22·3	3·6	5·8	8·9	10·9	15·3	13·5	13·8	10	7·1	5·8
55—Saskatoon	32·9	7·2	22·8	3·6	5·5	8·9	12·5	15	13·8	13·5	10·9	6·7	6·7
56—Moose Jaw	34	7·2	22·2	3·4	5·9	9·1	10·6	14·9	12·9	12·6	9·6	6·1	5·7
Alberta (average)	**35·1**	**7·8**	**22·6**	**3·5**	**5·7**	**9·0**	**12·4**	**14·5**	**12·6**	**13·1**	**10·9**	**6·9**	**5·9**
57—Medicine Hat	36·7	8	23·7	3·5	5·3	9	12·7	14·8	12·6	13	10	6·5	5·9
58—Drumheller	34·9	7·1–8	22·5	3·6	6·3	9·3	12·5	14·7	12·9	13·7	10·8	7·1	6·1
59—Edmonton	33·4	7·2–8	21·5	3·5	5·8	8·7	12·2	14·3	12·5	12·7	11·4	7·2	6
60—Calgary	34·7	8	21·9	3·4	5·3	8·9	12·1	14·3	12·3	13·3	12·7	7·1	5·5
61—Lethbridge	35·7	8	23·3	3·6	.....	8·9	12·4	14·5	12·7	12·7	9·8	6·7	6·1
British Columbia (average)	**35·6**	**9·0**	**23·6**	**3·8**	**6·1**	**9·2**	**11·4**	**14·4**	**12·9**	**13·4**	**11·3**	**8·1**	**5·7**
62—Fernie	34·9	8 c	23·7	3·7	.....	9	12	14·3	13	13·3	12·	8·3	5·4
63—Nelson	34	9	24	3·7	.....	8·8	12·4	14·5	13·5	13·9	9·	9·4	6·2
64—Trail	35	9	23·3	3·7	6	9·3	11·9	14·1	13·3	14·3	11·8	8·3	5·5
65—New Westminster	33·8	9–9·6	23·2	3·8	6	8·9	10·9	13·9	12·7	12·7	11·4	7	5·5
66—Vancouver	34·3	9–9·6	22·6	3·7	5·8	9·1	10·5	13·6	12·3	12·7	11·2	6·9	5·2
67—Victoria	35·2	9	23·3	3·9	6·7	9·2	11·7	14·1	12·2	12·9	11·3	8	5·8
68—Nanaimo	40·1	9	24	3·8	6	9·5	11·7	14·5	12·6	13·3	10·6	8	5·5
69—Prince Rupert	37·1	9–10	25	4·1	.....	10	10·4	15·9	13·9	14·1	12	8·8	6·2

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in many cities.
c. Grocers' quotations. d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags, 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.
† Ontario and east, 32 oz. jar; Manitoba and west, 4 pound tin.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1942

Potatoes, per 15 lbs. (d)	Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seedless, per 16 oz. package	Currants, in bulk, per lb.	Bananas, medium size, per lb.	Oranges, medium size, per dozen	Lemons, medium size, per dozen	Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar†	Peaches, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar†	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
	Fresh, cooking per gal.	Evaporated per lb.											
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
57·0	**27·1**	**15·5**	**12·9**	**17·1**	**15·2**	**16·2**	**36·9**	**36·8**	**44·4**	**16·1**	**38·9**	**59·8**	
60·4	.....	**14·8**	**13·9**	**16·8**	**14·8**	.....	**42·6**	**43·2**	**37·2**	**16·4**	**34·7**	**66·8**	
62·3	.....	17	12·8	14·9	.....	.....	44·1	49·8	36·3	16·1	34·8	65·4	1
64·4	.....	15	15·8	16·7	15	.....	42·3	41·3	37·7	16·3	34·4	62·7	2
55·5	.....	.....	13·9	17·8	14·7	.....	40·6	42·5	37·3	15·8	34·7	70·3	3
62·5	.....	12·5	13·3	18·1	.....	.....	43	39·2	36·4	16·8	34·6	68·3	4
57·5	.....	.....	.....	16·5	.....	.....	43·6	46·3	37·8	15·5	.....	.....	5
60·1	.....	.....	13·6	16·8	14·7	.....	42·1	40	37·4	17·8	34·8	67·1	6
51·5	.....	**15·0**	**14·0**	**17·6**	**15·2**	.....	**43·6**	**55·2**	**37·6**	**17·3**	**34·4**	**63·7**	7
55·2	**21·3**	**15·5**	**13·0**	**16·3**	**14·5**	**17·8**	**41·8**	**41·1**	**37·4**	**15·9**	**35·3**	**64·2**	
49·9	.....	13	13·3	16·9	15	.....	40·9	40·9	38·6	16·7	36·5	64	8
59	.....	18	12·6	15·5	13·8	.....	41·3	40·9	37·8	15·4	34	61·8	9
60·3	21·3	.....	12·7	16·2	14·8	17·8	43·5	43·5	36·8	15·8	34·9	63·8	10
51·7	.....	.....	13·3	16·7	.....	.....	41·3	39	36·2	15·7	35·6	67·3	11
47·6	**30·4**	**17·0**	**13·2**	**17·6**	**15·0**	**16·2**	**37·2**	**35·5**	**35·8**	**16·0**	**33·9**	**59·7**	
48·6	.....	.....	13·8	18·7	15·3	.....	38·6	37·4	35	16·7	34·1	61·3	12
47·6	29·2	16	12·9	16·8	14·7	.....	37·3	35·5	36·4	16·8	32·9	61·2	13
46·6	.....	18	13·4	17·3	14·8	.....	36·3	35·2	35·9	16·2	34·5	59·3	14
49·1	.....	.....	12·7	16·2	13·9	.....	39·7	39·4	36·7	15·2	36·2	59·5	15
42·4	.....	.....	13·4	19·4	15·5	17·7	39·7	36·3	35·9	15·1	33·2	58·9	16
46·9	.....	.....	13·3	18·3	14·8	15	38·6	35·7	35·4	16·1	32·5	61·5	17
48·3	.....	.....	13	.....	14·8	.....	35·1	38·4	34·8	16·3	36·4	60·5	18
47·7	.....	17	12·8	17·6	14·2	15·9	36·2	30·2	34·5	15·3	32·6	57·2	19
51·2	31·5	.....	13·1	16·5	16·9	.....	33·7	31·1	37·2	15·9	33	57·7	20
54·9	**27·1**	**15·5**	**12·7**	**17·0**	**15·5**	**15·1**	**37·0**	**35·6**	**36·0**	**15·6**	**31·8**	**58·1**	
56·9	34	.....	12·3	16·5	16·2	.....	35	32·2	36·6	15·9	32·6	59·1	21
61·9	25	.....	12	17·7	14·6	.....	37·5	37·6	37·3	15·3	31·7	60·6	22
67·4	.....	15	13·1	16·7	14·9	.....	37·3	34·4	36·3	15·7	30·9	58·3	23
59·1	25	.....	12·6	15·3	14·7	.....	37·2	36·1	35·3	15·2	31·1	57·7	24
50·7	25·5	.....	12·5	18	14·8	.....	35·4	37·3	36·3	16·3	30·9	57·4	25
59·1	.....	.....	12·9	17·3	15	.....	39·4	37·3	35·6	15·1	29·9	58·4	26
50·9	29·8	.....	11·8	.....	14·9	.....	37·1	35·3	35·8	15·3	32·1	57·3	27
57·2	.....	.....	11·2	16·8	14·7	.....	35·8	32·2	33·9	14·7	29·5	55·4	28
54·7	.....	.....	11·9	18·6	15·5	. . . .	38	35·7	35·8	15·1	32·6	54·4	29
59	.....	.....	13·2	16	15·2	.....	35·6	34·5	35·4	14·8	31·6	56·6	30
52·9	32·9	.....	12·8	16·9	14·4	.....	37·1	34·9	34·2	14·8	30·6	55·9	31
50·6	25	.....	13·3	18	14·9	15	40·9	35·1	34·4	15·1	30·9	57·5	32
56·4	25	.....	13·9	17·3	15	.....	38·5	37·9	33·9	14·9	30·6	56·6	33
44·9	29·1	.....	13·3	16·6	14·9	.....	35·7	32·9	35·4	15	30·2	56·8	34
50·1	.....	.....	13·6	16·4	15·3	.....	35·9	35	34·1	15·1	31·3	57·7	35
49·2	25	.....	12·6	16	15	.....	36·9	35·3	37·9	15·3	29·8	57·3	36
46·4	.....	.....	.....	16·6	14·7	.....	37·2	34·5	36	16·2	31·8	57·9	37
47·3	25	.....	12·3	16·5	14·7	15·5	38·3	33·4	35·1	15·5	31·1	57·7	38
47·1	.....	.....	13·9	17·2	15·4	.....	40·5	37·9	35·1	15·9	32	58·3	39
44·3	23·3	.....	12·7	17·7	14·7	14·9	37·7	32·5	34·1	15·3	31·2	56·7	40
44·3	25·9	.....	12·3	16	15·6	.....	32·7	30·1	34·3	15·5	30·7	57·5	41
43·2	22·9	.....	12·5	17·2	15·6	.....	38·3	33·7	37·2	16	32·7	59·2	42
59·1	.....	.....	12·4	17·5	15·3	.....	35·1	37·3	35·1	15·9	32·2	58·5	43
59·8	.....	.....	13·4	17·8	17·1	.....	35·8	38·7	37·7	16·9	34·8	61·9	44
56·7	.....	.....	12·1	16·3	17·8	.....	35·2	38·1	37·8	15·4	33·3	61	45
73·3	.....	17	14	.....	16·3	.....	42·2	38·7	37·7	19	35·3	60·7	46
63·5	.....	15	12·3	17·8	17·5	.....	37·5	36·5	37·4	16·7	34·3	62	47
57·8	32·5	18	13·1	15·8	15·6	.....	33·4	36·5	36·9	15·3	30·2	59·6	48
62·1	.....	12·5	12·1	17·9	17·7	15·1	36·9	39·5	39·5	14·9	34·5	55·3	49
61·3	.....	.....	11·9	18·8	15·8	.....	37·2	38·2	37·7	15·3	34	58·7	50
48·4	.....	**15·0**	**13·1**	**17·2**	**15·6**	**15·7**	**36·0**	**36·1**	**71·0**	**16·4**	**56·8**	**57·9**	51
55·6	.....	.....	12·6	18·6	15·2	15·3	36·5	35·1	70·4	15·5	55·6	56·8	52
41·2	.....	15	13·6	15·7	16	16·1	**35·5**	37	71·5	17·2	58	58·9	
67·2	.....	**15·3**	**13·1**	**16·0**	**15·7**	**15·6**	**32·3**	**34·4**	**70·8**	**17·3**	**57·4**	**61·9**	
73·6	.....	.....	**13·6**	**17·2**	**15**	**15·8**	32·3	**30·6**	**70·5**	16·7	**58·3**	61·9	53
60·9	.....	**16**	**12·9**	**16·9**	16·9	16·2	32·4	**37·2**	**72·5**	18·6	**59·2**	64·3	54
62·8	.....	**14·6**	**13·7**	**15·5**	**15·4**	**14·7**	32·8	**34·1**	**70**	**17**	**56·3**	62·3	55
71·5	.....	.....	**12·2**	**14·4**	**15·5**	**15·5**	31·6	**35·8**	70·2	17	**55·8**	**59**	56
67·7	.....	**15·0**	**12·8**	**17·8**	**15·0**	**17·0**	**32·0**	**34·6**	**68·1**	**17·5**	**55·3**	**60·2**	
66·9	.....	.....	12·4	16	15·5	16	32·4	**34·1**	66·5	17	56·3	59·4	57
67·5	.....	.....	12·8	18·4	15	18·3	33·4	**36·5**	69·7	18·3	58·1	64	58
62	.....	**15**	12·8	17·4	14·9	16·8	32·2	**32·9**	66·5	17·3	53·1	58·5	59
73·9	.....	.....	12·1	19·5	14·5	16·8	34·3	**37·3**	67·5	16·7	53·8	59·3	60
68·2	.....	**15**	13·7	.....	15	.....	27·5	32·4	70·3	18·3	.....	59·7	61
65·5	.....	**15·0**	**12·1**	**18·1**	**14·4**	**16·5**	**34·5**	**36·6**	**66·6**	**16·7**	**54·1**	**58·6**	
64·1	.....	.....	13·2	17·7	15·6	18	**33·7**	**35·5**	.....	18·3	60	64·5	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17·5	40·5	39·3	68·7	18	57	64	63
62·3	.....	.....	12·9	19	14·8	16·8	**33·7**	37·9	69·4	18·7	59	59·3	64
66·7	.....	.....	12·1	17·5	13·7	15	34	32·9	64·9	15	50·5	55·7	65
64·4	.....	.....	10·9	17·1	13·5	14·9	30·8	34·6	64	15·6	49	52·4	66
69·1	.....	.....	11·8	18·3	13·5	15·5	34·3	35·7	64·4	15·2	51·7	53·7	67
64·6	.....	**15**	12·7	.....	14·3	.....	33·8	35·5	68·1	16	51·9	56·2	68
67·1	.....	.....	11·3	18·7	15	17·7	34·9	**41**	.....	**17**	**54**	62·6	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per lb	Cocoa, pure unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, in bulk, per qt.	Salt, fine, table, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, per ½ lb. bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton	Bituminous coal, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	$
Dominion (average)	**8·6**	**8·4**	**47·9**	**84·9**	**19·0**	**16·8**	**4·3**	**12·8**	**5·5**	**16·575b**	**10·607**
Nova Scotia (average)	**8·4**	**8·2**	**56·4**	**84·9**	**19·3**	**12·0**	**4·7**	**13·0**	**5·8**	.....	**9·258**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·4	54	83·6	19·5	10	3·8	12·8	5·7	.....	7·37– 7·72s
2—New Glasgow	8·2	8·2	56·1	85·5	20·7	10	4·6	13·4	6	.....	7·05– 7·30s
3—Amherst	8·3	8·1	57·6	84·9	16·8	.....	5	12·4	5·9	.....	10·50
4—Halifax	8·6	8·3	57·4	85·9	21·1	16	4·9	13·8	5·7	.....	9·22–11·42
5—Windsor	8·3	8·1	.....	85	.....	.....	4	12·3	5·9	.....	.....
6—Truro	8·4	7·9	56·7	84·6	18·6	.....	5·6	13·1	5·8	.....	10·50–11·00
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**8·6**	**8·2**	**60·7**	**84·6**	**18·5**	**15·0**	**4·1**	**13·2**	**5·9**	**17·900**	**9·90–10·40**
New Brunswick (average)	**8·6**	**8·4**	**56·6**	**84·8**	**18·6**	**10·0**	**4·2**	**12·6**	**5·7**	**18·500**	**11·114**
8—Moncton	9	8·7	59·7	85	19·8	10	4·5	13·3	5·9	.....	10·47–10·97g
9—Saint John	8·4	8·2	50·3	85	17·6	10	4·4	12·5	5·5	18·50	12·25–13·00
10—Fredericton	8·4	8·3	57·4	84·3	17·7	.....	4·1	12·6	5·8	.....	10·72–11·50
11—Bathurst	8·7	8·5	59	84·9	19·4	.....	3·8	12	5·4	.....	10·00
Quebec (average)	**8·1**	**7·8**	**47·0**	**87·5**	**20·1**	**15·5**	**4·2**	**11·9**	**5·6**	***16·397**	***9·928**
*12—Quebec	8·1	7·9	47·1	89·6	20·3	15	4	12·8	5·7	16·00	10·50
*13—Three Rivers	8·5	8	47·6	89·1	21·3	.....	4·4	12·3	6	16·00	8·50– 8·75
*14—Sherbrooke	8	8	43·5	86·7	19·5	15	4·5	11·7	5·7	17·00	11·00
*15—Sorel	7·9	7·7	49·2	87·2	18·3	.....	3·8	11	5·3	16·50	9·05
*16—St. Hyacinthe	8	7·8	44·5	86·9	20·1	.....	4·5	11·4	5·3	15·75	10·50
*17—St. Johns	7·9	7·7	43	88·3	19·3	.....	4·6	12·7	5·7	15·50	10·50
*18—Thetford Mines	8	7·6	52·1	85·1	20·9	15	4·3	12·4	5·9	18·50	.....
*19—Montreal	7·9	7·7	46·9	88·3	18·8	17	3·9	11·4	5·3	15·75	8·00– 8·50
*20—Hull	8·3	8	48·9	86·5	22·4	.....	4·1	11·6	5·5	16·40–16·75	11·00
Ontario (average)	**8·5**	**8·4**	**47·0**	**85·8**	**18·8**	**14·6**	**4·3**	**12·5**	**5·5**	**16·406**	**12·013**
21—Ottawa	8·3	8·1	46·9	84·2	17·9	.....	4·2	11·9	5·7	16·75	11·00
22—Brockville	8·2	8	44	84·4	20·7	.....	4·3	11·3	5·4	16·00	9·00
23—Kingston	8·1	7·9	48·2	84·2	18·1	.....	4·6	12·7	5·6	16·00	9·50
24—Belleville	8·6	8·3	48	84·7	17·6	12	4·6	12·2	5·7	16·00	10·00–13·00
25—Peterborough	8·5	8·4	48·6	83·3	18·5	15	4·8	12·3	5·5	16·75	11·50–14·75d
26—Oshawa	8·7	8·4	52·9	86·1	19·3	12·5	4·4	12·5	5·9	16·00	9·50–14·00d
27—Orillia	8·3	8·2	47·6	86·1	19·6	.....	3·9	11·5	5·4	16·50	.....
28—Toronto	8·2	8	50	85·2	18·1	12	4·1	11·7	5·2	14·75	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	8·7	8·7	45·5	87·7	19·4	.....	4·1	12·8	5·5	14·50–14·75g	9·00–10·00g
30—St. Catharines	8·6	8·4	46	87·2	19·4	.....	4·3	12·2	5·5	15·75g	9·50–13·75g
31—Hamilton	8·1	8·1	45·1	87·4	18·8	10	4·5	11·8	5·3	15·50	10·00–13·00d
32—Brantford	8·4	8·3	50·7	88·2	18·5	13	4·3	11·9	5·5	16·00g	10·50–13·25d
33—Galt	8·7	8·5	48·7	86·9	19·7	.....	4·1	12·3	5·4	16·00g	11·50–13·00d
34—Guelph	8·3	8·4	46·1	85·4	18·1	.....	4·2	12·7	5·4	16·00	11·00–13·75d
35—Kitchener	8·6	8·4	43	86·8	19·1	.....	3·8	12·3	5·3	16·00–16·50	11·00–13·50d
36—Woodstock	8·6	8·4	48·5	85·7	18·1	.....	4·3	12·1	5·4	16·00	10·50–14·00d
37—Stratford	8·7	8·6	48·1	85·7	18·4	.....	4·1	13·1	5·8	16·00	11·50–13·00d
38—London	8·4	8·3	47·5	88·4	16·8	.....	4	11·9	5·5	16·50g	10·50–14·50d
39—St. Thomas	8·6	8·6	48·3	87·4	18·2	.....	4·2	12·7	6	16·00g	10·00–13·50d
40—Chatham	8·6	8·4	46·2	84·6	16·3	.....	4	12·4	5·1	16·00g	10·00–12·50d
41—Windsor	8·3	8	42·3	83·7	19	15	4	11·7	5·5	16·00g	10·50–13·00d
42—Sarnia	8·8	8·7	46·3	88·8	18·2	.....	4·7	12·8	5·9	16·50g	10·75–13·50d
43—Owen Sound	8·4	8·2	53·3	87·7	19·4	.....	4·7	12·6	5·5	16·50	10·00–12·00
44—North Bay	9	8·9	54·3	87·5	19·6	.....	4·7	14	5·5	17·25	12·50–15·00d
45—Sudbury	8·7	8·4	44	83·7	19·7	15	3·9	13·8	5·9	17·75	11·50–15·75d
46—Cobalt	8·9	8·9	45·6	85	16·7	.....	5	13·3	5·7	19·00	13·50
47—Timmins	8·8	8·7	43·1	86·1	20·8	18	4·8	13·7	5·5	19·50	13·00–16·75d
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·6	8·5	44·3	84·4	20·6	.....	4·2	13·1	5·1	17·00	10·50–13·00d
49—Port Arthur	8·3	8·1	44·3	83·1	18·6	20	4·5	13·1	5·3	16·50	11·75–14·75d
50—Fort William	8·4	8·4	43·4	84·4	20·1	18	4·6	12·1	5·2	16·80	11·75–14·75d
Manitoba (average)	**9·1**	**9·0**	**45·0**	**82·9**	**18·8**	.....	**4·0**	**13·3**	**5·6**	**20·000**	**9·250**
51—Winnipeg	9·1	8·9	42·2	82·8	18·5	.....	4·3	12·5	5·7	20·00	6·25–14·25h
52—Brandon	9·1	9	47·8	82·9	19·1	.....	3·7	14	5·4	.....	5·50–11·00h
Saskatchewan (average)	**9·4**	**9·5**	**45·4**	**81·6**	**19·4**	**18·5**	**4·0**	**14·1**	**5·4**	.....	**8·675**
53—Regina	9·3	9·6	46·3	82·4	19·1	15	3·3	13·7	5·6	.....	5·50–13·00h
54—Prince Albert	9·7	9·5	42·3	81·7	20·3	.....	4·5	14·3	5·7	.....	9·00–10·00h
55—Saskatoon	9·4	9·5	47·4	82·4	19·6	20·6	3·9	13·7	5·1	.....	7·25– 9·60h
56—Moose Jaw	9·3	9·3	45·5	79·8	18·5	20	4·4	14·6	5	.....	5·40– 9·65h
Alberta (average)	**9·2**	**9·2**	**44·9**	**81·8**	**17·6**	**19·3**	**4·0**	**14·2**	**5·3**	.....	**5·313**
57—Medicine Hat	9·3	9·2	41·7	81·3	15·7	.....	3·4	14	5·1	g	g
58—Drumheller	9·1	9	44·5	83·1	17·5	23	4·5	15	5·5	.....	4·50– 5·50h
59—Edmonton	9·1	9	46·5	80·8	17·9	15	4·1	13·6	5·2	g	3·25– 5·00h
60—Calgary	9	9·1	45·4	82·7	17·5	20	4·3	13·6	5·1	g g	6·75– 7·75h
61—Lethbridge	9·5	9·8	46·2	81·2	19·3	.....	3·9	14·8	5·4	g	4·75– 5·00h
British Columbia (average)	**8·6**	**8·5**	**44·7**	**82·5**	**19·0**	**23·4**	**4·8**	**13·7**	**5·6**	.....	**10·811**
62—Fernie	9	9·3	47·7	82·7	17·5	.....	4·6	14·5	5	.....	.....
63—Nelson	8·9	8·9	47·3	85	18·3	25	5·2	14·5	5·5	.....	9·75–11·50
64—Trail	8·7	8·8	43·1	82·4	19·4	25	5·8	14·4	5·3	.....	9·25–10·25
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·8	39·9	81·3	18·1	23	4·2	12·8	5·5	.....	10·50–12·00
66—Vancouver	8	8	42·2	79·5	19	18	4·6	12	5·4	.....	10·50–12·00
67—Victoria	8·9	8·3	45·9	82·3	20·3	25	4·2	12·7	5·7	.....	10·00–12·25
68—Nanaimo	8·6	8·1	46·1	83·7	19·4	28	5	13·7	5·5	.....	9·80
69—Prince Rupert	8·6	8·6	45	83	19·8	20	5	15	6·7	.....	10·75–13·00f

(b) For prices of Welsh coal see text. (c) Calculated price per cord from price quoted. (d) Including semi-bituminous pied by workingmen; rent for 4 and 5 roomed houses, modern $25-$35 per month, semi-modern, $10-$15. (s) Delivered from province of Quebec a provincial sales tax of 2 per cent and in the cities of Montreal and Quebec an additional municipal tax of

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1942

Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	cents	cents	$	$	
13·375	**11·246**	**13·546**	**8·224**	**9·647**	**8·353**	**28·5**	**9·8**	**25·607**	**18·835**	
10·625	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·500**	**6·333**	**6·167**	**30·0**	**10·0**	**21·417**	**15·417**	
8·50– 9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30	10·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
9·70	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00	30	10·3	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	15·00–20·00	10·00–17·00	3
12·50	8·00– 9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00– 8·00	7·00– 9·00	5·00– 6·00	30	10	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
11·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
12·700	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**7·500c**	.....	**9·8**	**19·00–25·00**	**12·00–16·00**	7
13·183	**9·000**	**11·250**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**8·000**	**28·8**	**9·8**	**24·125**	**17·375**	
12·05g	9·00g	10·00–11·00g	7·00g	8·00g	7·00g	31	9·8	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	8
13·50	9·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	8·00–10·00c	26·5	9·7	18·00–27·00	16·00–20·00	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	25·00	18·00	10
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	23·00	16·00	11
13·688*	**12·610***	**13·764***	**9·750***	**9·943***	**9·720***	**27·5**	**9·4**	**24·714**	**18·250**	
12·00	13·33c	13·33c	12·00c	12·00c	8·25c	26	9·5	23·00–33·00	.....	12
14·25	8·00	12·00c	6·00	10·00c	8·00	.....	9·6	23·00–31·00	17·00–23·00	13
14·75	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	28	9·6	23·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·2	.....	.....	15
13·00–13·50	14·00	15·35	10·00	11·35	11·35	.....	8·9	18·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	16
13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·5	.....	.....	17
15·50	.....	12·00c	.....	9·00c	.....	29	9·4	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
12·50–13·00	17·33c	18·67c	10·00	11·00	11·00–13·00c	27	9·3	24·00–34·00	20·00–23·00	19
14·00	11·00–13·00	12·00–14·00	6·00– 7·00	7·00– 7·50	.....	.....	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
14·115	**12·364**	**14·754**	**9·575**	**11·287**	**10·050**	**26·8**	**9·6**	**27·306**	**20·269**	
14·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	7·00– 8·00	.....	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	21
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	18·00–26·00	15·00–18·00	22
.....	12·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	13·00c	25	9·5	25·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	23
13·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	11·00	25	9·4	18·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	24
15·00–15·50	11·00	12·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	22	9·5	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
.....	16·00	17·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	20	9·4	25·00–32·50	15·00–22·50	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	20·00–28·00	16·00–22·00	27
13·75	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	9·2	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	28
13·00–13·50g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	29
13·50g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	25	9·7	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	30
13·00	16·50–18·50	17·00–19·00	13·00	13·50	.....	25	9·4	28·00–36·00	17·00–28·00	31
14·00g	g	13·00–15·00g	g	9·00–10·00g	g	28	9·4	23·00–33·00	18·00–25·00	32
g	g	17·00–18·00c	g	13·00–14·00c	g	25	9·5	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·1	24·00–30·00	18·00–24·00	34
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·5	22·00–35·00	18·00–24·00	35
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	20·00–28·00	16·00–20·00	36
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·6	21·00–27·00	15·00–21·00	37
14·00–14·50g	g	18·00g	g	16·00g	g	25	9·6	27·00–37·00	22·00–27·00	38
15·00g	g	16·00–18·00g	g	11·00–14·00g	8·00–12·00g	27	9·7	24·00–32·00	20·00–24·00	39
14·00g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	40
12·75g	g	18·00c	g	14·00c	7·00–10·00c	25	9·4	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
14·50g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·3	21·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	43
15·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	.....	.....	44
15·50–16·50	.....	15·75–16·50c	.....	10·50c	10·50c	30	9·9	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	30	10	.....	.....	46
.....	11·00	12·00	8·75	9·75	.....	39	9·7	p	p	47
12·00	9·00	12·75	.....	.....	11·00c	26	9·6	22·00–32·00	16·00–22·00	48
15·50	10·50	11·75	8·00	9·25	.....	30	9·9	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	49
15·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30	9·8	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	50
14·625	.....	.....	**8·275**	**9·125**	**8·313**	.....	**9·9**	**26·750**	**19·500**	
14·00–15·00	.....	.....	7·00–10·50	8·00–11·50	8·50– 9·75	.....	9·9	26·00–37·00	18·00–26·00	51
12·50–17·00	.....	.....	7·80	8·50	7·50	.....	9·9	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
.....	.....	.....	**7·250**	**9·250**	**10·000**	**28·5**	**10·0**	**27·875**	**20·000**	
.....	.....	.....	8·00– 9·50	9·00–10·50	10·00	27	10	28·00–37·00	20·00–28·00	53
.....	.....	.....	5·00– 5·50	6·50– 7·00	.....	30	10	20·00–29·00	15·00–21·00	54
.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	7·00–11·00	.....	29	10	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	11·00–12·00c	.....	28	9·8	25·00–30·00	17·00–20·00	56
.....	.....	.....	**5·000**	**6·000**	**4·000**	**27·8**	**10·3**	**26·125**	**18·625**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	10·3	22·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10·6	r	r	58
g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30	10·2	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	59
g	g	g	g	g	g	26	10·1	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
g	g	g	g	g	4·00g	25	10·2	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	61
10·750	.....	.....	**8·906**	**8·607**	**5·125**	**34·2**	**10·6**	**23·313**	**17·688**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 9	16·00	14·00	62
10·50	.....	.....	8·00– 9·00	9·50–10·25	.....	40	10·7	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
.....	.....	.....	8·50– 9·75	9·50–11·25	.....	40	10·6	27·00–32·00v	22·00–25·00v	64
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·00	30	9·9	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	30	10·1	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
11·00	.....	.....	7·50	9·00	7·50	30	10·8	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	4·75	.....	10·6	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
.....	.....	.....	10·00–11·00	12·00–13·00	.....	35	10·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

minous. (f) Higher price is for coal in sacks. (g) Natural gas used extensively. (r) Few six-roomed houses occupied mines. (v) Workingmen's houses are mostly of four and five rooms; modern, $24-$28, semi-modern, $20-$24. * In the 2 per cent are not included in the prices of fuel.

million dozen, were not materially different from those one month earlier but were about 40 per cent greater than at August 1, 1941. The production of creamery butter in July was about 3 per cent greater than in July, 1941, the cumulative total for the first seven months of 1942 was 4 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1941. Stocks in storage at August 1 were about 20 per cent lower than one year previously. The price at August 1 was 38·9 cents per pound, at July 1, 39 cents and at August 1, 1941, was 40 cents per pound. The production of cheese was about 50 per cent greater during the seven month period than for the similar period in 1941. The average retail price was 34·6 cents per pound for August 1, 34·8 cents for July and 26·7 cents for August, 1941. Potatoes averaged 57 cents for 15 pounds for August, 60·5 cents for July and 33·2 cents for August, 1941.

Onions at 6·3 cents per pound were about 1¼ cents lower than for the preceding month. Slight increases were recorded for both oranges and lemons.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of August, 1941: Halifax $18.50; Charlottetown $17.90; Saint John $18.50; Quebec $16.50; Three Rivers $17.25; Sherbrooke $18.75; St. Hyacinthe, $17.50; Montreal $17.75.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost-of-living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources, the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 159·8 for July, showing no change from the previous month. Food prices fell 1·8 per cent due to the decrease of 8·6 per cent in the cereals group. Industrial materials and manufactures were 0.9 per cent higher, the greatest change being a rise of 10·5 per cent in coal prices.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 154·4 at the end of June, a decrease of 1·5 per cent for the month. Some decrease was recorded in every group except animal foods and textiles which were unchanged.

COST-OF-LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 200 at July 1, an increase of ½ of one per cent for the month. Food prices were one per cent higher, with increases in prices of milk and potatoes; miscellaneous commodities were ½ of one per cent higher, while other groups showed no change.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1926-1930=1000, was 1413 for May, an advance of 4 per cent for the month. Every one of the seven main groups of commodities was included in the general advance.

COST-OF-LIVING.—The official index number of retail prices, on the base 1926-1930=1000, was 1096 for May, an increase of 1·1 per cent for the month. Increases were recorded in food, clothing and miscellaneous commodities.

Newfoundland

COST-OF-LIVING.—The index number of the Department of Health and Welfare, on the base October 1, 1938=100, was 143·7 at August 1, an increase of 1·9 per cent for the month, due chiefly to higher food prices; there was a slight increase in the fuel and light group also.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 98·7 for July, an increase of 0·1 per cent for the month. In each of the ten groups, the change recorded was less than one per cent.

COST-OF-LIVING.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1935-1939=100, was 116·9 at July 15, an increase of 0·4 per cent for the month. Increases of about one per cent were recorded in the food and in the fuel, electricity and ice groups, while there was a slight decline in rent.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 97·5 for July, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month which was entirely due to an advance of 0·8 per cent in food prices.

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PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment at the beginning of August showed a further expansion according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 13,130 firms in all lines of industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. They employed 1,780,559 workers; this was an increase of 21,362 persons, or 1·2 per cent, over their staff at July 1. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index at the first of August was 177·8, as compared with 175·7 in the preceding month, and 160·6 at August 1, 1941. The latest figure is the maximum in the record.

The experience of the years since 1920 indicates that employment usually, though not invariably, gains at midsummer, there being, on the average, a slight rise in the index; the expansion at the beginning of August of the present year was substantially larger than the average gain from July to August in the period, 1921-1941. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index also advanced, standing at 173·0, compared with 172·4 at July 1, 1942.

Heightened activity was recorded at the beginning of August in manufacturing (notably in iron and steel products), and in many of the non-manufacturing industries; the exceptions were mining, logging and trade. The declines in the two groups last-named were seasonal in character.

The salaries and wages disbursed at August 1 by the co-operating employers showed an increase of 1·5 per cent, accompanying that of 1·2 per cent in the number of employees. The latest reported weekly payroll aggregated $50,892,574, a gain of $770,364 over the amounts distributed by the same employers at the beginning of July. The per capita average earnings at August 1 were $28.58, and at July 1, $28.49[1]. The August 1, 1941, average had been $25.69.

If the statistics for the finance industries are included in the general totals, the survey shows that the 1,843,766 persons in recorded employment at August 1 then received the sum of $52,810,259 for services rendered in the last week in July. This was a per capita average of $28.64. At July 1, the establishments co-operating in the nine leading industrial groups,—manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance—reported an aggregate payroll of $52,024,883[1], paid to 1,822,386 men and women. Their average earnings were $28.55[1].

A comparison of the course of employment and payrolls in the last twelve months shows that the increase of 10·7 per cent in the number of persons recorded as at work in the eight leading industries has been accompanied by that of 23·2 per cent in their weekly payrolls; in the nine main industrial divisions, including finance, the gain in employment has amounted to 10·5 per cent, and in payrolls, to 22·7 per cent in the year.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of September, 1942, the percentage of unemployment among trade union members stood at 0·9 in contrast with percentages of 1·8 in August and 2·4 at the beginning of September, 1941. The percentage for September was based on returns compiled from 2,243 local labour organizations with a combined membership of 375,907 persons.

Report of Employment and Selective Service Offices.—Reports received from the Employment and Selective Service Offices during August, 1942, showed a decline when compared with the preceding month, but a gain over the corresponding period a year ago, this computation being based on the average number of placements recorded daily. Construction, services and manufacturing were mainly responsible for the loss under the first comparison, being partly offset by a gain in

[1]Revised.

agriculture. The improvement over August, 1941, was due mainly to an increase in manufacturing, although placements were also higher in trade and construction. These gains were partly offset by declines in services, agriculture and logging. Vacancies for August, 1942, numbered 83,027; applications, 94,018 and placements in regular and casual employment, 50,360.

Prices and the Cost of Living.—The official index of the cost of living calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices during the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 117·4 at the beginning of September as compared with 117·7 at the beginning of August; 117·9 for July; 114·7 for September, 1941; 106·4 for September, 1940; and 100·8 for August, 1939. The decline during the month was due mainly to lower prices for potatoes, beef, lamb and onions, which more than offset increases in the prices of eggs, butter, and oranges. All other groups

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1942			1941		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
Employment Index (1)		**177·8**	**175·7**	**162·7**	**160·6**	**157·4**
Unemployment percentage (trade union members) (3)	0·9	1·8	2·5	2·4	3·5	4·1
Prices, wholesale, Index (1)	96·0	**95·6**	**96·1**	**93·2**	**91·8**	**91·1**
Cost of living index (2)	117·4	**117·7**	**117·9**	**114·7**	**113·7**	**111·9**
Retail sales unadjusted index (2)		146·8	137·5	137·3	134·1	122·4
Retail sales adjusted index (6) (2)		162·2	150·4	136·4	146·5	134·9
Wholesale sales (2)		157·4	154·2	170·8	156·6	147·1
Common stocks index (2)	62·6	61·6	62·4	71·0	67·8	67·5
Preferred stocks index (2)	95 6	95·8	95·7	103·2	100·0	98·5
Bond yields, Dominion, index (2)	†99·6	99·0	98·7	100·3	101·2	101·5
Physical Volume of Business Index (6) (2)		**135·1**	**135·0**	**148·9**	**141·5**	**138·0**
Industrial Production (2)		147·1	143·8	169·0	156·1	149·2
Mineral production (2)		123·0	143·2	126·0	140·9	146·3
Manufacturing (2)		156·7	146·8	182·3	163·7	153·6
Construction (2)		116·1	118·8	166·4	145·0	130·7
Electric power (2)		142·8	145·8	136·2	126·1	130·8
Distribution (2)		113·6	119·2	112·4	114·9	117·6
Trade employment (2)			117·9	123·2	122·0	121·2
Carloadings (2)		129·6	148·1	119·1	128·0	139·6
Producers' Goods (2)		163·3	171·0	165·5	163·7	160·5
Consumers' Goods (2)		107·5	100·1	134·7	121·5	118·0
Bank debits to individual accounts $		3,479,744,886	3,704,132,691	3,300,731,342	3,149,790,606	3,241,706,647
Bank notes in circulation (8) $		546,300,000	514,200,000	422,014,387	393,207,827	391,966,782
Bank deposits in savings $			1,653,596,566	1,555,152,222	1,522,186,431	1,488,737,875
Bank loans, commercial, etc. $			1,016,658,023	1,143,203,420	1,152,996,270	1,177,430,527
Railway—						
Car loadings, revenue freight cars (9)	266,139	259,822	264,564	271,494	257,598	252,327
Canadian National Railways, revenues $	33,860,000	34,419,000	33,133,000	27,133,000	25,809,000	25,655,000
Operating expenses $				18,205,628	18,196,786	18,179,223
Canadian Pacific Railway, traffic earnings $		22,053,767	21,926,008	19,268,000	19,989,510	19,359,000
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $		18,833,737	18,657,557	15,801,590	16,843,505	16,164,034
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles				4,447,201,000	4,323,275,000	4,256,647,000
Building permits $		8,159,508	8,341,741	12,495,218	12,852,381	12,905,287
Contracts awarded (10) $	29,675,100	31,771,200	32,093,400	39,363,800	36,123,900	31,954,800
Mineral production—						
Pig iron tons		162,578	172,153	111,757	118,490	114,245
Steel ingots and castings tons		248,868	256,560	200,559	227,075	220,994
Ferro-alloys tons		15,961	16,718	16,912	18,201	17,599
Gold ounces			424,689	445,085	467,224	456,650
Coal tons	1,463,187	1,457,712	1,474,462	1,577,872	1,404,335	1,214,319
Timber scaled in British Columbia bd. ft.		228,144,123	245,869,370	290,661,049	322,543,027	244,098,271
Flour production bbls.		1,820,199	1,590,219	1,647,910	1,852,139	2,116,896
Footwear production pairs		2,773,334	2,597,862	3,027,252	2,965,637	2,883,741
Output of central electric stations k.w.h.		2,989,675,000	2,965,655,000	2,866,647,000	2,640,084,000	2,661,145,000
Sales of insurance $		39,347,000	44,259,000	33,546,000	29,135,000	32,199,000
Newsprint production tons	257,618	253,240	241,180	298,300	293,100	293,480

* Many of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† Week ended October 1, 1942.

(1) Base, 1926=100. (2) Base, 1935-1939=100. (3) Figures are for the end of the preceding month.

(6) Adjusted, where necessary for seasonal variation. (8) Notes in the hands of the public.

(9) Figures for four weeks ended September 26, 1942, and corresponding previous periods

(10) MacLean's Building Review.

were unchanged. The increase in the index since August, 1939, down to September, 1942, was 17·4 per cent as compared with an increase of 34·3 per cent for the comparable period during the last war, July, 1914 to August, 1917. Since the introduction of price control last October the index, after adjustment to the base August, 1939, has advanced from 114·6 to 116·5 or 1·9 points. The increase for the corresponding period during the last war was 19·2 points, after the index was similarly adjusted to the base July, 1914.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number on the base of 1926 as 100 was 96·0 for September as compared with 95·6 for August; 93·2 for September, 1941; 83·1 for September, 1940; and 72·3 for August, 1939. The increase between August, 1939, and September, 1942, was 32·8 per cent and between July, 1914, and August, 1917, was 85·9 per cent.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 1112 gives the latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business which reflects activity in the production and distribution of goods was little changed for August from the level of the previous month. Lower volume was indicated for mineral production, construction, and the output of electric power as well as in the distribution of goods, but these declines were offset by the substantial advance in manufacturing production chiefly in tobacco, textiles and iron and steel. The index for August, 1942, was somewhat lower than one year earlier, declines being recorded for mineral production, manufacturing, and construction as well as in the distribution of goods. The output of electric power was materially higher in the same comparison.

A high level of productive operations was indicated by the index of employment which was 10·7 per cent higher in August than one year ago and 51 per cent higher than in August, 1939, the last pre-war month.

Cumulative totals for the first eight months of 1942 as compared with the similar period of 1941 show the production of coal to be 11·7 per cent greater, cheese production 30 per cent greater, the number of cigarettes released 14·8 per cent, steel ingot production 25·1 per cent, electric power production 14·4 per cent greater and retail sales 13·4 per cent greater. Grain marketings declined 40·7 per cent in the same comparison, building permits 34·7 per cent, receipts of gold at the mint 8·2 per cent, and flour production 7·2 per cent. The value of construction contracts awarded declined from 283 millions of dollars for the first eight months of 1941 to 199 millions for the similar period in 1942.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for September, 1942, was 43, invloving 13,316 workers and causing time loss of 37,838 man working days, as compared with 59 disputes for August, affecting 21,795 workers, with a time loss of 53,535 man working days. The number of strikes, the number of workers involved and the time loss were all substantially lower. Most of the strikes were terminated within a short time but several disputes involved a considerable number of workers and caused a large percentage of the time loss. These were: tobacco factory workers in Montreal, P.Q., saw and planing mill workers at Rimouski and Priceville, P.Q., salmon fishermen at Fraser River, B.C., paper mill workers at Beauharnois, P.Q., and freight handlers at Halifax, N.S., and Saint John, N.B. During September, 1941, there were 29 strikes, involving 10,773 workers with a time loss of 82,463 days.

Of the 43 disputes during September of this year 42 were terminated during the month. Five resulted in favour of the workers, fifteen in favour of the employer, three were compromise settlements, four were partially successful and fifteen were indefinite in result. One dispute involving 45 workers was unterminated at the end of the month.

Prime Minister describes some of post-war goals

In an address delivered in Toronto at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King made a statement of some of Canada's post-war goals in regard to employment and social security.

Dealing with the question of employment the Prime Minister spoke as follows:

"It is one of the most bitter ironies of our time that full employment has been achieved only as a result of war. Men everywhere are asking the question: Why, if there is no lack of work in wartime, is work not to be had at a time when men, instead of devoting themselves to the work of destruction, might enjoy the fruits of their labour?

"I believe the war is teaching us that the obstacles to full employment were not real obstacles; that a partnership of management, of workers and of the community can make useful work available, in time of peace no less than in time of war, for all who need or want to work."

In regard to social security the Prime Minister said:

"The era of freedom will be achieved only as social security and human welfare become the main concern of men and nations. . . .

"It is necessary that social security and human welfare should be expressed in definite terms. It is, however, not my purpose to attempt to give a blue-print of the new order. Of the kind of objectives I have in mind, I would merely mention the following as a national minimum: Useful employment for all who are willing to work; standards of nutrition and housing, adequate to ensure the health of the whole population; social insurance against privations resulting from unemployment, accident, the death of the breadwinner, ill health and old age.

"In war, the preservation of the existence of the community is placed before the interests of individuals or groups. Here, too, is a lesson for meeting the problems of peace.

"By placing the interests of the community before the interests of individuals or groups; by social control in which government, labour and management all share, human well-being can be vastly increased."

Prime Minister on relationship between warrior and worker

During the course of his convention address the Prime Minister paid tribute on behalf of the armed forces to the workers as follows:—

"In speaking of the significance of labour in the war, you who represent so vast a number of the workers of this continent would, I know, be the first to protest were I to fail to pay to your comrades in the fighting forces their due and fitting tribute. Whatever burdens and hardships may fall to your lot, or to mine, we all know that nothing can compare with the readiness to sacrifice life itself which the soldiers, sailors, airmen and merchant seamen accept as the condition of their service.

"But the man in the fighting forces—the vast majority drawn from the ranks of workers—would wish me to pay every possible tribute to the men and women, without whose daily toil, their own services would be of no avail. They, above all others, are looking to-day to the men and women on the farms and in the fisheries who keep them fed; to the men in forest and mine whose daily toil is the foundation of industry; to the men and women in factory and workshop who fashion their weapons and make their munitions; to the men and women in transport and in all the services of supply of a modern nation at war. In a word, the toil and skill and devotion of a vast industrial army are essential to keep the troops in the field, the ships on the sea, and the planes in the air, on all the fronts of a world-encircling struggle. Side by side with our fighters, it is to the workers that we must look if the enemy is to be destroyed and if freedom is to prevail.

"The key to victory is a partnership unbroken and unbreakable of the warrior and the worker. The warrior cannot fight without weapons, munitions, supplies and food produced by the worker. The worker of to-day cannot escape a return to serfdom save by the might of the armed forces. The freedom of the world depends upon the combined efforts of the fighting brotherhood of warriors and the producing brotherhood of workers."

(The complete address of the Prime Minister at the American Federation of Labor Convention from which the above extracts have been taken has been reprinted by the Wartime Information Board and is being issued as a supplement to the current number of the LABOUR GAZETTE.)

Conversion of civilian industry to full war production

An example of the conversion of less essential civilian industry to full-time war production is found in the action taken by four prominent firms engaged in the furniture manufacturing industry to train their workers for the construction of aeroplane components. The furniture companies will thus be able to accept sub-contracts from the aeroplane industry.

In making this announcement, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, stated that this change-over was being effected under the auspices of the Dominion-Provincial War Emergency Training Program with the full co-operation of the plants concerned.

This development stems from the undertaking of a Government contract by a plant of Massey-Harris Company Limited, near Toronto. This plant undertook to sub-let a large part of the contract but the problem was to obtain the necessary skilled labour in the woodworking trades.

Sensing the urgency of the situation, the Ontario division of the War Training Branch of the Dominion Department of Labour, under direction of R. F. Thompson, Dominion Supervisor of Training, made an arrangement with four furniture companies which employed skilled woodworkers—Kroehler Manufacturing Company, Imperial Rattan Company, Andrew Malcolm Company, and Knechtels Limited. These four companies each sent a number of key-workers to be trained in the Massey-Harris plant in a plan school conducted by the Company in co-operation with War Emergency Training.

These key-workers were paid their regular wage scales by their own firms during the course, the companies being reimbursed to

the extent of the subsistence allowances provided by the program. Instructors were provided by the Massey-Harris firm.

At the conclusion of the course the men were returned to their respective companies, each of which opened their own plant school with these key-men acting as instructors. In this manner the four furniture companies took over the re-training of their own employees and thereby increased Canada's productive capacity in a vital sphere of war production.

Commenting on the splendid co-operation of all parties involved in this arrangement, the Minister of Labour stated that he hoped that the lead thus given by these five companies would be quickly followed by other firms in thus helping to solve the man-power by converting skilled workers from less essential work into urgent war production.

Decisions of National War Labour Board

Of the 339 cases in which Findings and Directions have been delivered by the National War Labour Board to September 30, 1942, 183 had to do with wage increases, 38 with cost-of-living bonuses, and 118 were miscellaneous. Of the wage cases 169 were granted in full or in part and 14 were refused. Of the cost-of-living bonus cases 37 were granted and 1 was refused. Of the miscellaneous cases, 104 were granted and 14 were refused.

Part-time training of Canadian workers for war industries

The part-time training of workers in low priority occupations for fitness in war industry is now being planned under the direction of the Training Branch of the Dominion Department of Labour, it was announced recently by the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell.

The plan, which will go into effect shortly, provides for part-time training in evening classes. A great part of this training will be in bench fitting, general machine shop practice, and machine-tool operation. Those taking the part-time classes will be trained on condition that when competent they will accept employment in a war industry as the need for their absorption into such war plants is indicated through National Selective Service.

Government policy in regard to statutory holidays

In the interests of the war effort and to promote uniformity among employers and employees in the observance of statutory holidays throughout the Dominion, the Government has found it expedient to declare its policy in the matter according to a statement issued recently by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.

The Government's policy in regard to statutory holidays is contained in an Order-in-Council (P.C. 8682) designed "to remove the present uncertainty as to whether employees generally should or should not be required to work on each such holiday."

Apart from Sundays or such weekly days of rest provided in lieu thereof, the Order-in-Council sets forth the following statutory holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, the first Monday in July, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day.

The Order declares that these statutory holidays only should be observed by employers and employees for the duration of the war. It also provides that "reasonable opportunity should continue to be allowed to employees for the performance of their religious duties."

It is also declared that any collective labour agreement which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Order "should be suspended for the duration of the present war by mutual consent of the parties thereto but, pending such suspension, shall remain in force and continue to be observed," the Order states.

While the provisions of the Order-in-Council concerning statutory holidays in private employment are a declaration of the Government's policy, the holidays recommended for business and industry are made mandatory for the Civil Service. The Order states that the same six days shall be the statutory holidays to be observed by members of the Civil Service of Canada as defined by P.C. 6702 (Civil Service Cost-of-Living Bonus Order) and the same recommendation regarding time off for the performance of religious duties is provided as applying to civil servants.

The Order also suspends for the duration of the war the provisions of the Dominion Day Act and declares that throughout Canada the first Monday in July will be a legal holiday and will be kept and observed as such under the name of Dominion Day for the period of the war.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Seven applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month of September. Five boards were established and the constitution of a board established in August was completed. One board submitted its report. Two applications, which did not meet the requirements of the statute, were rejected. Ten disputes were referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners for investigation and one commission was appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Thirteen reports were received

from Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners. Seven disputes were recorded as settled.

Full particulars with regard to recent proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be found in the section beginning on page 1121.

"Suggestion Systems" in Canada

Reference was made in the September issue of the Labour Gazette (page 1039) to an article on Employees' Suggestion Systems in the United States. Various types of suggestion systems are already in effect in a number of Canadian plants.

An illustrated article on the operation of the suggestion plan in Canada is to be found in the September issue of *Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering,* 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto. This article mentions the results achieved under the plan in several Canadian industries. It describes in detail methods by which a suggestion plan may be undertaken and successfully carried through. "Suggestion plan systems," it declares, "should be launched under the direction of the Labour-Management Committee when such a committee exists. This assures the employee of fair treatment and helps to promote harmonious labour-management relations. The first job is to impress the employees with the fact that management is sincere."

Various formulas have been utilized in Canadian plants for determining the amount of awards to employees, based on the value to the company of suggestions. While the National War Labour Board has not issued a general directive in regard to Employees' Suggestion Systems, it has indicated its position to firms which have asked if the subject came within the jurisdiction of the Board.

The Executive Committee of the National Board has stated that small awards to employees who may advance worthwhile ideas would not appear to contravene the Wartime Wages Control policy; but it expressed the opinion that there should be a maximum as well as a minimum amount stated in any such scheme, for the reason that if a precedent were established some employers might make such a scheme the indirect means of increasing wages.

Meeting of Permanent Commission of Quebec Superior Labour Council

The Permanent Commission of the Quebec Superior Council of Labour held its first meeting October 15 and will meet the third Thursday of each month thereafter. The Commission serves as a liaison between the Council and the Minister of Labour and prepares the work of the Council.

The Superior Council of Labour was provided for by a 1940 statute (Labour Gazette, August, 1940, p. 810). Its 24 members representing labour, management and persons conversant with social and economic problems were appointed last December. Six non-voting associate members representing the Department of Labour and the Department of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce were also appointed. The function of the Council is to study questions relating to labour and social security.

The Permanent Commission of the Council is also tripartite body consisting of six members and a number of substitutes. Representing labour on it are Alfred Charpentier, Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada and Joseph Matte, Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council; representing management are Blair Gordon, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, J. R. Latter, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and Emile Arbour, Montreal Master Printers' Association; and representing the economic and sociological group are Anatole Désy, University of Montreal, Rev. G. H. Levesque, Director, Laval University School of Social Sciences, and Léonce Girard, Montreal District Industrial Joint Committees. Mr. Désy is President. In addition the Commission has two non-voting associate members representing the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce who appointed their respective deputy ministers, Gérard Tremblay and Louis Coderre.

Women admitted to Amalgamated Engineering Union in Britain

By a majority vote the Amalgamated Engineering Union in Britain has decided to accept women members. During the war the Union has become increasingly concerned with the problems of women workers now extensively employed in the engineering industry. In May, 1940 the Union signed an agreement with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation relaxing existing customs to permit the employment of women in jobs formerly reserved for men and approving a wage schedule under which women workers after a 32-week probationary period receive the basic rate and national bonus appropriate to the men they replace if they are able to carry out the men's work without additional assistance or supervision. A similar agreement was signed with the Ministry of Supply covering women employed in British Ordnance Factories (Labour Gazette, March, 1942, p. 259).

The recent conference of the National Committee of the Union in June discussed such problems of women workers as nursery

facilities, shopping time and the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work. It also urged members to give maximum assistance in training women both at the trade and in trade unionism (Labour Gazette, July, 1942, p. 760).

Shorter hours in British ordnance factories

Following the recent report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure which criticized the long hours being worked in many Royal Ordnance Factories in Britain, hours have now been reduced to 60 a week for men and 55 for women in all but three or four of the 42 Royal Ordnance Factories. These factories employ 300,000 persons, 60 per cent of whom are women.

As a result of the reduction in hours output does not appear to have suffered except from wholly automatic machines. Piece-workers' wages are not appreciably lowered because absenteeism due to excessive hours has been reduced. Time-workers, however, have suffered a decline in earnings due to reduction of hours worked at overtime rates. Negotiations to improve their position are now taking place.

University classes for American trade unionists

A scheme to provide a nine-months' university course for trade union representatives has been worked out by Harvard University and a group of trade unions. The plan will enable selected union members with the aid of fellowships to attend classes under the auspices of the Harvard Business School, the School of Public Administration, and the Department of Economics. Union representatives took part in planning the course but it was recognized that some experimenting would be necessary to determine the most useful subjects and teaching methods. An advisory committee of national union representatives will collaborate with University officials in directing the course.

Three principal courses of study are planned. One course, called "Economic Analysis," entails an appraisal of the economic condition of business enterprises and of industries. The students will attack this subject by making their own analyses of specific corporations or industries. They will use material which has been gathered by unions for wage negotiations or arbitrations and by preparing answers to material which employers have submitted in negotiations.

A second course will deal with "Trade Union Problems and Policies." In this course the students will analyse actual problems which have confronted the national officers of different unions. Their analyses will be written up as "cases," and each member of the class will work out his own solution just as if he were assigned to handle the problem as a representative of the national union.

A third course will be called "Human Problems of Administration." It will involve a study of group psychology and problems which arise in handling groups of men. A critical examination will be made of job evaluation plans and the principles of time study and rate setting.

The participating unions, which include organizations of railway clerks, hatters, electricians and ladies' garment workers, have selected fifteen students to take the course this year. The students are not required to have any particular educational standing but are selected on the basis of their general intelligence, capacity for leadership and devotion to the labour movement. Nearly all of those chosen have served as shop committee men, local union officers or national representatives. The union pays their expenses and half the cost of their tuition. The other half is paid from a fund raised by friends of the University.

Protection of children in wartime in U.S.A.

The Commission on Children in Wartime appointed by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, has drawn up, in consultation with the Office of Civilian Defence and the Office of Defence Health and Welfare Services, a program to guide committees of State and local defence councils concerned with the welfare of children. The program is based on the Children's Charter in Wartime which was adopted March 18, 1942, by the Commission, and which calls on citizens to safeguard children from danger, distress and exploitation arising out of war conditions.

In regard to the employment of children the program stipulates that the health and educational opportunity of employed youth must be safeguarded and lays down the following principles summarized by the chief of the Children's Bureau:

> No child under 14 years of age a part of the hired labour force; none under 16 employed in manufacturing and mining occupations; none between 14 and 16 employed in other occupations that involve release from school or readjustment of school programs unless it has been determined that labour shortages cannot be met otherwise, and guidance of youth 16 to 18 years of age whose work is essential to the war effort into occupations suited to their age and capacity in which they can make the greatest contribution with the least hazard to their health and safety.

The program calls for the provision of medical, dental and mental-health services for

children and mothers, particularly for those with fathers and husbands in the armed forces, and for those soon to enter war industry or the services. By means of nutrition education, school lunches and low-cost milk, children may receive adequate nourishment despite a rising cost of living and rationing of food supplies.

The importance of maintaining normal family and community life for children to reduce the effects of wartime strain and insecurity is stressed. Child welfare and other social service agencies must conserve home life for children and protect them from neglect and juvenile delinquency arising from unsettled conditions. Children separated from their families by wartime dislocation must be adequately cared for, and day-care provided for the children of mothers whose employment is essential to the war program. Public assistance measures must be developed to meet home problems arising from increased cost of living, migration and separation of families. Appropriate care for unmarried mothers and their children must also be provided.

There must be full school attendance, school opportunity and recreational opportunity for every child, and steps must be taken to overcome or compensate for shortages of schools and teachers. School programs must be adjusted, where necessary, to conform with recommended child employment policies.

Children in danger zones must be protected from enemy attack, cared for after attacks, and preparations made for their evacuation and reception elsewhere if necessary.

United States ruling on premium pay for holidays

By an Executive Order issued September 9, President Roosevelt ruled out for the duration premium pay for work on Saturdays, Sundays and all but six holidays. The Order applies to all employers engaged directly or indirectly in war production, many of whom had been paying double time on such days.

The Order is designed to secure greater production by checking absenteeism which occurred on days when no premium was paid, and to ensure observance of the principle of one day's rest in seven recently advocated by a Committee representing eight agencies of the Federal Government. (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, p. 881). The Order declares that "the continuous operation of plants and machines in prosecuting the war does not require that employees should work seven consecutive days." In cases of emergency a seventh day may be necessary but double time must be paid for work on it.

The Order designates six holidays to be observed by war industry: New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labour Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas and either Memorial Day or any other holiday of greater local importance. Work performed on these days must be paid at time and one-half but premium pay for work on any other holiday is forbidden.

The Order permits payment of not more than time and one-half where any employment contract or any law such as the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Public Contracts Act, or the Federal Eight-Hour Day Law requires overtime payment for work in excess of eight hours a day or 40 a week, or for work performed on the sixth day of any regularly scheduled work-week.

All Federal departments and agencies are required to draft future contracts in accordance with this Order and to revise existing contracts to bring them into conformity with the Order. The Order does not affect the conditions of employment of Government employees.

Questions of interpretation are to be referred to the Secretary of Labor who has recently issued a statement clarifying a number of points in the Order. Holidays and days when the employee reports for work and is sent home are to be counted as days worked in computing the sixth and seventh days of work, and the highest rate must be paid when more than one premium rate is applicable to any particular work. It also defines more precisely the classes of workers to which the Order applies.

Equal pay to women in the United States

A recent decision of the American War Labor Board establishes the Board's policy in regard to the question of whether women industrial workers should receive as much pay as men for the same kind of work. The Board declared its opinion that women who "in comparable jobs produce work of the same quantity and quality as that performed by men" should receive the same wages.

This statement of policy arose out of a decision by the War Labor Board ordering the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company of Providence to introduce the principle of equal pay for equal work for their 7,600 workers. The Company had offered to reduce the differential between the wages for men and for women to a maximum of 20 per cent.

The Board's statement read in part as follows:

"The idea of 80 per cent efficiency of women has evolved from a biological phenomenon which applies only to a period of time and not to relative efficiency and competence at other times. There is no proof, scientific or otherwise, that women are 20 per cent less capable than men all the time."

The Board made allowances, however, for certain instances where women cannot perform the heavy labour performed by men, and special arrangements, involving extra cost, must be made to adapt an operation for women workers. It was noted that the principle of equal pay for equal work was not a formula which could simply be ordered into effect, but would have to be worked out in individual situations "by parties who co-operate in good faith to secure the desired objectives."

A recent memorandum of Canada's National War Labour Board in effect recognized the practical application of the principle of equal pay for equal work. (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, page 996.)

Mobilization of women workers for U.S. war industry

A Women's Policy Committee to assist the U.S. War Man-Power Commission in mobilizing women workers for war industry has been set up. The Committee will study and advise on matters connected with the recruitment and training of women workers. It will also co-operate with the Management-Labour Policy Committee which advises the Commission on general questions of man-power policy.

The Committee includes a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the National League of Women Voters and the American Legion Auxiliary, and several women prominent in administrative or educational work.

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the Man-power Commission, in announcing the formation of the new Committee declared that by December, 1943, women will represent at least 30 per cent of the labour force employed in war production. By that date 18 million women will be gainfully occupied in the United States, six million in war industry. "This means that one out of every six women over 18 years of age that are not now in the labour force will be needed, and one out of every four housewives—perhaps one out of every three—between the ages of 18 and 44 will be employed."

I.L.O. study on food consumption

The International Labour Office has recently issued a report entitled "Food Consumption and Dietary Surveys in the Americas." This study, which was presented to the Eleventh Pan-American Sanitary Conference held in Rio de Janeiro in September of this year, contains in convenient form material which has already been published by the I.L.O. It is divided into two chapters. The first describes "in broad outlines, so far as evidence permits, food expenditure and consumption habits and nutrition in wage-earners' families . . . ." The analysis is based on official and other authoritative publications, the source for Canada being the Dominion Bureau of Statistics study on "Family Income and Expenditures in Canada, 1937-1938." Chapter II is designed to serve as an introduction to the principal problems and methods in food consumption surveys. It discusses types of surveys, problems of planning and methods of procedure, items to be collected in regard to food, and principles according to which the material collected can be analysed and appraised.

Canada Year Book, 1942 Edition, now available

Publication of the 1942 edition of the Canada Year Book has just been announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, under the authorization of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc.—in brief, a comprehensive study within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic condition of the Dominion. This new edition has been thoroughly revised throughout, and includes in all its chapters the latest information available up to the date of going to press.

The 1942 Canada Year Book extends to over 1,000 pages, dealing with all phases of the national life and more especially with those susceptible of statistical measurement. A statistical summary of the progress of Canada is included in the introductory matter. This gives a picture in figures of the remarkable progress that the country has made since the first census of the Dominion was taken in 1871.

The special articles that are shown in this edition of the Year Book have been selected to illustrate the effects of the War on the Canadian economy and to show such changes and developments as have taken place to date. There are such special articles dealing with manufactures, external trade, prices, agriculture, forestry, mines and minerals, power, transportation and immigration. The important chapters on labour, public finance, currency and banking, and internal trade

have also been directly related to the war effort and the special war chronology begun in the 1940 Year Book is brought up to date. Other important features that do not relate specifically to the war are also included.

Persons requiring the Year Book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of $1.50 per copy; this covers merely the cost of paper, printing and binding. By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona fide students and school teachers, who may obtain such copies at the nominal price of 50 cents each, but application for these special copies should be directed to the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Bulletin on trade union agreements in Canada

"Trade Union Agreements in Canadian Industry" is the title of a 177-page bulletin just issued by the Industrial Relations Section of the School of Commerce and Administration, Queen's University.

The bulletin opens with two chapters entitled "Why Trade Union Agreements are Important" and "What Trade Union Agreements Are." It then proceeds to deal specifically with agreements in Canada. The authors have taken a cross-section of 150 collective agreements, secured from a wide variety of industries, unions, and geographical areas. These are analyzed as they applied on November 1, 1941. Separate chapters deal with agreements in the various types of industry.

The types of provisions contained in Canadian industrial agreements are classified and summarized. The bulletin contains fourteen tables which serve to illustrate the findings in the text.

Comparisons are made between the situation in Canada and the collective bargaining structures of Great Britain and the United States. "The main difference in the collective bargaining structure of Great Britain and Canada" the bulletin states, "does not lie in the content of the collective agreements. It lies rather in the extent to which collective bargaining is recognized as the normal method of regulating industrial relations in an industrial economy, in the wider scope of the agreements, which are generally on a national or regional scale and therefore able to act as a force towards wage and hour uniformity and stability, and in the longer experience of collective bargaining during which administrative machinery has been built up . . . .

"In general, Canadian agreements seem to bear a closer resemblance to those in the United States than to those in Great Britain in their content, form and wording."

Factory lighting in Ontario

In the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE in an article on Factory Welfare Regulations in Great Britain and Canada, it was stated (p. 931) incorrectly that except in Quebec "the problem of adequate lighting in factories has not been dealt with by any of the Canadian provinces." The Ontario Factory, Shop and Office Building Act requires every factory, shop, bakeshop, restaurant, office and office building, including all passages and sanitary conveniences in connection with such workplaces to be properly lighted.

I.L.O. Issues Year Book of Labour Statistics for 1941

The International Labour Office, Montreal, has recently issued its *Year Book of Labour Statistics 1941,* which contains a summary of the principal labour statistics in some sixty countries in all parts of the world.

The plan of the present edition is similar to that of the preceding editions, but several important improvements have been introduced. The *Year Book* appears in trilingual form for the first time, Spanish having been added to French and English. The statistics for Latin American countries have been considerably expanded. The tables have been rearranged in order to group the countries by continents, so as to make more evident the characteristics which are common to countries in the same grand divisions of the world. In addition, two new tables have been added, one on the percentages of population gainfully occupied in different age groups and the other on indices of international comparisons of the cost of food.

All the figures in the *Year Book* have been taken, with a few exceptions, from official publications or have been communicated to the Office by governments. And in the majority of cases, the tables were submitted before publication to the statistical services of the different countries.

All the tables have been brought up to date so far as possible. In the present circumstances, however, it has not been possible to carry out this task as completely as formerly, in particular for belligerent or occupied countries where many statistical series are no longer published.

In compiling and presenting this mass of material, the Office has tried to bring out as clearly as possible the nature and significance of the figures available in different countries. Wherever possible the scope and kind of the statistics are indicated, and the introductory note to each section describes the features of each type of statistics and the reservations they call for.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

IN the month of September seven applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour, as follows:—

1. From employees of the London Concrete Machinery Company, Limited, London, Ont., members of Local 2470, United Steelworkers of America. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect approximately 60 employees directly and 75 indirectly. The application also alleged that two employees of the company had been unjustly dismissed on account of their union membership and activity. On September 19 His Honour Judge I. M. Macdonell, Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, the Commissioner also was authorized to investigate the alleged unjust dismissal of the two aforementioned employees.

2. From employees of Peacock Brothers, Limited, Ville La Salle, P.Q., members of Lodge 631, International Association of Machinists. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement providing for increased rates of pay, was said to affect approximately 300 employees directly. On September 11, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

3. From employees of William Kennedy and Sons, Owen Sound, Ont., members of Local 2469, United Steelworkers of America. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement providing for wage adjustments and the reclassification of various semi-skilled occupations, was said to affect approximately 500 employees directly. On September 21, Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute.

4. From employees of the Ontario Steel Products Company, Limited, Chatham, Ont., members of Local 127, United Automobile Workers of America. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement providing for increased rates of pay, was said to affect approximately 250 employees directly. On September 25, Mr. J. S. McCullagh, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Ottawa, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute.

5. From outside civic employees of the City Works Department of the Corporation of the City of London, Ont., members of London Civic Employees' Federal Union 107, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The dispute, which arose out of a request for an increase in cost-of-living bonuses, was said to affect 170 employees directly and 15 indirectly. The application did not meet the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, inasmuch as the municipal services performed by the employees concerned do not fall within the scope of the statute, and the interested parties were advised that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation would not be established to deal with the dispute.

6. From employees of the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, Fort Frances, Ont., members of Local 92, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local 306, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Lodge 760, International Association of Machinists, Local 731, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Local 146, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers. The dispute, which arose out of a request for an extension of the existing provisions for vacations with pay, was said to affect 503 employees directly.

7. From employees of Robin Hood Flour Mills, Limited, Moose Jaw, Sask., members of Local 201, United Packinghouse Workers of America. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and a collective agreement, was said to affect 137 employees directly.

Boards Established

On September 2 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, P.Q., and its employees, members of the Montreal Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union. During the month of August, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, page 1003). The Commissioner's report, received on September 1, indicated that he had been unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settle-

ment of the dispute and recommended the establishment of a board. The personnel of the board is as follows: Dr. Gaspord Fauteux, M.P., Montreal, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members; Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Senator Elie Beauregard, K.C., also of Montreal, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

On September 2 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Taylor Electric Manufacturing Company, Limited, London, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 517, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. During the month of August Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, page 1003). The Commissioner's report, received on September 1, indicated that he had been unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute and recommended the establishment of a board. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, the Commissioner also had been authorized to investigate the dismissal of the president of the local union from the service of the employing company, allegedly on account of his union membership and activity. The investigation revealed the allegation to be well-founded and the Commissioner recommended that the employee in question be reinstated at the same rate of pay, the reinstatement to be effective as of the date of his discharge; subsequently an order to this effect was issued by the Minister of Labour. The personnel of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation is as follows: His Honour Judge I. M. Macdonell, Toronto, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Professor Christian Sivertz, University of Western Ontario, London, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. J. A. E. Braden, K.C., also of London, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

On September 18, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Canada Paper Company, Windsor Mills, P.Q., and its employees, members of the National Catholic Union of Canada Paper Company Employees (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, pages 1003-1004). On September 1, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., of Montreal, had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute. The Commissioner's report, received on September 18, indicated that he had been unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute and recommended the establishment of a board. Messrs. Gerard Picard, Quebec, and J. E. Crankshaw, K.C., Montreal, were appointed members of the board on the nomination of the employees and employer, respectively, and at the end of the month were conferring with a view to submitting a joint recommendation of a person to be appointed third member and chairman of the board.

On September 18 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Engineering Works, Limited, Longueuil, P.Q., and its employees, members of the Metal Trades Council of Montreal and vicinity. During the month of August Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, page 1004). The Commissioner's report, received on September 17, indicated that he had been unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute and recommended the establishment of a board. Messrs. James Somerville and W. C. Nicholson, K.C., both of Montreal, were appointed members of the board on the nomination of the employees and employer, respectively, and at the end of the month were conferring with a view to submitting a joint recommendation of a person to be appointed third member and chairman of the board.

On September 22 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the Allison Logging Company, Limited, the Kelley Logging Company, Limited, J. R. Morgan, Limited, and Pacific Mills, Limited, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., and their respective employees, members of Local 1-71, International Woodworkers of America (Labour Gazette, July, 1942, page 761). Following the receipt of the employees' application for the establishment of a board, officials of the Dominion Department of Labour had endeavoured to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute, but to no avail. Messrs. A. J. Turner, M.L.A., and R. H. Tupper, both of Vancouver, were appointed members of the board and at the end of the month, were conferring with a view to submitting a joint recommendation of a person to be appointed third member and chairman of the board.

Board Fully Constituted

The constitution of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in August to deal with a dispute between the Chrysler

Corporation of Canada, Limited, Chatham, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 127, United Automobile Workers of America (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, pages 1004-1005) was completed during the month of September. The personnel of the board is as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice J. G. Gillanders, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. Drummond Wren, also of Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. J. A. McNevin, K.C., Chatham, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

Other Disputes Referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

On September 1, pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, Mr. J. P. Nicol, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dismissal of eighteen employees of Border Cities Industries, Limited, Windsor, Ont., allegedly on account of their membership in and activity on behalf of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America. The report of the Commissioner, received on September 28, indicated that the allegations were well-founded in respect to the dismissal of five of the employees in question and recommended the reinstatement of these five employees; subsequently an order to this effect was issued by the Minister of Labour.

On September 9 an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission composed of Prof. W. G. McBride, of McGill University, Montreal, chairman, Dr. F. W. Gray, Sydney, N.S., and Mr. A. L. Smith, K.C., Calgary, Alta., was appointed to inquire into the facts and circumstances pertaining to an application of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, for an order of the National War Labour Board requiring Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, to increase wage rates generally by 30 per cent at the company's Namaimo and Cumberland Mines on Vancouver Island, B.C., and to report thereon and also with respect to any other matters affecting the coal mining industry in the region covered by District 18, United Mine Workers of America, as might be referred to the Commission by the Minister of Labour, the Commission to have full regard to the Wartime Wages Control Order in Council, P.C. 5963.

On September 14 His Honour Judge I. M. Macdonell, Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, and its employees, members of Local 112, United Automobile Workers of America, in connection with which an application had been received in August for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, page 1004). Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, the Commissioner also was authorized to investigate the dismissal of three of the company's employees, allegedly on account of their union membership and activity. Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, previously had been appointed a Commissioner to investigate the dismissal of one of these employees (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, page 1005), but the illness of the employee had prevented Commissioner Ainsborough from conducting the investigation prior to the appointment of Commissioner Macdonell.

On September 11 Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between Engineering Products of Canada, Limited, Montreal, and its employees, members of the Metal Trades Council of Montreal and Vicinity, in connection with which an application had been received in August for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (Labour Gazette September, 1942, page 1004).

On September 19 Mr. H. R. Pettigrove, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Fredericton, N.B., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited, Saint John, N.B., and its employees, members of Local 20, Sugar Refinery Workers' Union, affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in connection with which an application had been received in August for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, page 1004).

Commission Appointed under Section 65 of Statute

On September 14, pursuant to the provisions of Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a Commission was appointed under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act to inquire into the facts and circumstances pertaining to applications submitted on behalf of certain employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, Sault Ste Marie, Ont., members of Local 2251, United Steelworkers of America, and certain employees of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, Sydney, N.S., members of Local 1064, United

Steelworkers of America, to the Ontario Regional War Labour Board and the Nova Scotia Regional War Labour Board, respectively, for increases in basic rates of pay. While findings and directions had been issued by the respective Regional War Labour Boards in this connection, representations were made on behalf of the aforementioned employees to the effect that further consideration of the applications was warranted. The Commission was instructed to confer with the Minister of Labour for Canada (who is chairman of the National War Labour Board) and with the Ministers of Labour for Ontario and Nova Scotia (who are chairmen of the respective Regional War Labour Boards) and, in its report, to advise what adjustments, if any, in the wage rates of the employees concerned are justified under the terms of the Wartime Wages Control Order in Council, P.C. 5963. The personnel of the Commission is as follows: Mr. F. H. Barlow, K.C., Toronto, chairman; Mr. King Gordon, Montreal; and Mr. J. T. Stewart, St. Thomas, Ont.

Other Reports of Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

Reports were received on September 3 from Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Dominion Department of Labour, Vancouver, who had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate disputes involving the Royal View Mine and the Chester Mine, both of Lethbridge, Alta., and their respective employees, members of Locals 7302 and 7751, United Mine Workers of America (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, page 1003). The Commissioner reported that he had been successful in effecting mutually satisfactory settlements of the disputes whereby the interested parties would enter into new collective agreements providing for the upward revision of wage rates. The agreements were approved by the National War Labour Board and the employees withdrew their applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. Summaries of the agreements will be found in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

A report was received on September 8 from Mr. H. R. Pettigrove, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Fredericton, N.B., who had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between Halifax Shipyards, Limited, Halifax, N.S., and its employees, members of Local 361, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America, and Lodge 1250, International Association of Machinists (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, pages 1005-1006). At the end of the month, the Commissioner's report was before the Minister of Labour for consideration.

A report was received on August 8 from Mr. R. H. Hooper, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Winnipeg, who had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, Limited, and the Vulcan Iron Works, Limited, all of Winnipeg, and their respective employees, members of Lodge 646, International Association of Machinists, Local 126, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America, Local 174, International Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America, and Local 565, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, page 1003). In his report the Commissioner indicated that, in his opinion, the circumstances did not warrant the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Subsequently the interested parties were notified that a board would not be established.

A report was received on September 12 from Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, who had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between the Quebec Asbestos Corporation, Limited, East Broughton, P.Q., and its employees, members of the National Catholic Union of Asbestos Workers of East Broughton (Labour Gazette, August, 1942, page 884). The Commissioner's report indicated that he had been successful in effecting a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute whereby the interested parties would enter into a collective agreement. The agreement is summarized in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

A report was received on September 22 from Mr. J. S. McCullagh, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Ottawa, who had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between Algoma Ore Properties, Limited, Wa Wa, Ont., and its employees, members of Federal Labor Union 23159, American Federation of Labor (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, page 1005). The Commissioner's report indicated that he had been successful in effecting a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute whereby the interested parties would enter into a collec-

tive agreement. The agreement is summarized in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue. Subsequently the employees withdrew their application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

A report was received on September 26 from Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Dominion Department of Labour, Vancouver, who had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between West Coast Shipbuilders, Limited, Vancouver, and its employees, members of Local 1, Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of Canada (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, page 1005). At the end of the month the Commissioner's report was before the Minister of Labour for consideration.

A report was received on September 29 from Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, who had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between the Whitby Malleable Iron and Brass Company, Limited, Whitby, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 2458, United Steelworkers of America (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, page 1003). The Commissioner's report indicated that he had been successful in effecting a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute whereby the interested parties would enter into a collective agreement. The agreement is summarized in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue. Subsequently the employees withdrew their application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Other Settlements

On September 1 the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America, executed a collective agreement based upon the recommendation of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the parties (Labour Gazette, April, 1942, pages 396-398). A summary of the agreement will be found in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

Full particulars concerning the settlement of a dispute between the R.C.A. Victor Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., and its employees, members of the Montreal Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Union, will be found in the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which is published immediately hereunder.

Report of Board in Dispute between R.C.A. Victor Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., and its Employees

On September 14 the Minister of Labour received a unanimous report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the R.C.A. Victor Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., and its employees, members of the Montreal Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Union (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, page 1004). Attached to and forming part of the board's report is a copy of a collective agreement executed by the interested parties on September 12.

The personnel of the board was as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice M. B. Archibald, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Halifax, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members; Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. J. J. Perrault, Montreal, appointed on the nomination of the employer.

The texts of the board's report and the collective agreement are printed below.

Report of Board

To the Honourable
Humphrey Mitchell, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re dispute between R.C.A. Victor Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., and its employees members of the Montreal Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Union.

Sir:

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established in the above matter, has the honour to report that it met at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, P.Q., on the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 11th and 12th days of September, 1942.

At the hearings, the Company was represented by Mr. E. C. Grimley, its President, Col. H. J. Trihey, Chairman of its Board of Directors, and by Mr. D. McCallum, its Personnel Manager. The employees were represented by Mr. Victor Walker, President of the Montreal Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Union, and by Miss Lea Roback and Mr. L.

Levasseur, members of the Negotiating Committee of the said Union.

At the first session of the Board, the representatives of the Company took the objection that the Montreal Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Union was not authorized to negotiate an agreement on behalf of the employees of the R.C.A. Victor Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. After much discussion, the representatives of both parties requested that a vote of the employees be taken, to ascertain the wish of the employees in this regard, and that such vote be taken under the supervision of the proper officials of the Department of Labour, Canada. This vote was taken on Tuesday, September 8th, 1942, under the supervision of Mr. R. Trepanier, Industrial Relations Officer of the Department of Labour. The question submitted to those employees entitled to vote, was:—

"Is it your wish that the Montreal Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Union act as bargaining agent on your behalf in negotiations with your employer, the R.C.A. Victor Company, Limited?"

The result of the vote showed that 1185 employees voted "yes," 122 voted "no," and there were 49 spoiled ballots. Annexed to and forming part of the report, marked as Schedule "A" and identified by the signatures of the members of the Board, is a summary of the result of the vote so taken, together with a sample of the ballot and certificates of the scrutineers.

At the suggestion of the Board, representatives of the parties to the dispute met on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of September, 1942, for the purpose of negotiating an agreement. These negotiations were continued throughout the afternoon and evening of September 11, in the presence of the Board, and, as a result, an agreement was reached. An original copy of this agreement, marked as Schedule "B" and identified by the signatures of the members of the Board, is annexed to and forms part of this report.

In reporting this happy result, the members of the Board wish to commend the representatives of both parties for the careful and thorough presentation of their arguments and for the spirit of moderation, fairness and conciliation in which the negotiations were conducted. The members of the Board are grateful, also, for the co-operation they received from Mr. Trepanier, Industrial Relations Officer at Montreal, for the Department of Labour; and for the courtesy and assistance they received from the representatives of the parties concerned.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) M. B. Archibald,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. J. Perrault,
Member.

(Sgd.) Drummond Wren,
Member.

Montreal, P.Q.,
September 12, 1942.

Schedule "A" Montréal
le 8 septembre 1942

Récapitulation du résultat du scrutin des employés tenu ce huitième jour de septembre 1942 à l'usine de la cie RCA Victor Limitée.

Summary of result of ballot held on the eighth day of September 1942, at the plant of the RCA Victor Company Limited.

	Eligibles Number of Voters	Ont voté "Oui" Have voted "Yes"	Ont voté "Non" Have voted "No"	Bulletins Nuls Spoiled Ballots
Bureau de votation No. 1..... Poll No. 1	775	607	16	21
Bureau de votation No. 2..... Poll No. 2	259	155	24	12
Bureau de votation No. 3..... Poll No. 3	389	252	32	5
Bureau de votation No. 4..... Poll No. 4	285	171	50	11
TOTAL	1708	1185	122	49

Représentant le Ministère fédéral du Travail
Representing the Federal Department of Labour
(Sgd.) L. Pépin.

Is it your wish that the Montreal Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Union act as bargaining agent on your behalf in negotiations with your employer, The RCA Victor Company, Limited?

(Mark "X" only opposite your answer; otherwise your ballot is spoiled.)

Désirez-vous être représenté par le syndicat du R.C.A. du Conseil de Montréal des métiers de la métallurgie dans les négociations avec votre employeur, la RCA Victor Company, Limited?

(Inscrire signe "X" seulement pour indiquer votre réponse; autrement le bulletin sera annulé)

Yes	
No	

Montreal, Que.

Mr. Pépin,
Deputy Returning Officer,
Poll Number 1.

Re ballot of employees—R.C.A. Victor Co. Ltd. —Vote des employés

We, the under-signed being Scrutineers nominated by the Montreal Metal Trades Council R.C.A. Victor Union hereby declare that at the ballot of the employees held at R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd. plant this day, all employees seeking to cast votes were properly identified as being entitled to do so, and that the ballot was conducted in a fair and proper manner.

Nous, les soussignés, scrutateurs nommés par le Montreal Metal Trades Council, Union R.C.A. Victor, déclarons par la présente, qu'au vote des employés tenu ce jour à la Compagnie R.C.A. Victor Ltée, tous les employés désirant enregistrer leur vote ont été reconnus comme y ayant droit, et que le dit scrutin a été tenu d'une manière juste et équitable.

Scrutineer nominated by:
Scrutateur nommé par:

Montreal Metal Trades Council
R.C.A. Victor Union,
(Sgd.) Léa Robert.

Scrutineer nominated by:
Scrutateur nomme par:

The R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd.
Management,
(Sgd.) W. M. Chamard.

Witness:
(Sgd.) Y. Dufresne.

Montreal, Que.

Mr. Pépin,
Deputy Returning Officer,
Poll Number 2.

Re ballot of employees—R.C.A. Victor Co. Ltd. —Vote des employés

We, the undersigned being Scrutineers nominated by the Montreal Metal Trades Council R.C.A. Victor Union, hereby declare that at the ballot of the employees held at R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd. plant this day, all employees seeking to cast votes were properly identified as being entitled to do so, and that the ballot was conducted in a fair and proper manner.

Nous, les consignés, scrutateurs nommés par le Montreal Metal Trade Council, Union R.C.A. Victor, déclarons par la présente qu'au vote des employés tenu ce jour à la Compagnie R.C.A. Victor Ltée, tous les employés désirant enregistrer leur vote ont été reconnus comme y ayant droit, et que le dit scrutin a été tenu d'une manière juste et équitable.

Scrutineer nominated by:
Scrutateur nommé par:

Montreal Metal Trades Council
R.C.A. Victor Union,
(Sgd.) Marie St. Jacques.

Scrutineer nominated by:
Scrutateur nommé par:

The R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd.
Management,
(Sgd.) E. F. Browne.

Witness:
(Sgd.) Roland Lussier.

Montreal, Que.

Mr. Pépin,
Deputy Returning Officer,
Poll Number 3.

Re ballot of employees—R.C.A. Victor Co. Ltd. —Vote des employés

We, the undersigned being Scrutineers nominated by the Montreal Metal Trades Council R.C.A. Victor Union hereby declare that at the ballot of the employees held at R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd. plant this day, all employees seeking to cast votes were properly identified as being entitled to do so, and that the ballot was conducted in a fair and proper manner.

Nous, les soussisgnés, scrutateurs nommés par le Montreal Metal Trades Council, Union R.C.A. Victor, déclarons par la présente, qu'au vote des employés tenu ce jour à la Compagnie R.C.A. Victor Ltée, tous les employés désirant enregistrer leur vote ont été reconnus comme y ayant droit, et que le dit scrutin a été tenu d'une manière juste et équitable.

Scrutineer nominated by:
Scrutateur nommé par:

Montreal Metal Trades Council
R.C.A. Victor Union,
(Sgd.) D. J. McGee.

Scrutineer nominated by:
Scrutateur nomme par:

The R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd.
Management,
(Sgd.) G. W. Bourgouin.

Witness:
(Sgd.) L. Cornelli.

Montreal, Que.

Mr. L. Pépin,
Deputy Returning Officer,
Poll Number 4.

Re ballot of employees—R.C.A. Victor Co. Ltd. —Vote des employés

We, the undersigned being Scrutineers nominated by the Montreal Metal Trades Council R.C.A. Victor Union hereby declare that at the ballot of the employees held at R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd. plant this day, all employees seeking to cast votes were properly identified as being entitled to do so, and that the ballot was conducted in a fair and proper manner.

Nous, les soussignés, scrutateurs nommés par le Montreal Metal Trades Council, Union R.C.A. Victor, déclarons par la présente, qu'au vote des employés tenu ce jour à la Compagnie R.C.A. Victor Ltée, tous les employés désirant enregistrer leur vote ont été reconnus comme y ayant droit, et que le dit scrutin a été tenu d'une manière juste et équitable.

Scrutineer Nominated by:
Scrutateur nommé par:

Montreal Metal Trades Council
R.C.A. Victor Union,
(Sgd.) V. Walker.

Scrutineer nominated by:
Scrutateur nommé par:

The R.C.A. Victor Company Ltd.
Management,
(Sgd.) F. Callan.

Witness:
(Sgd.) H. L. Grenier.

SCHEDULE "B"

Memorandum of a collective agreement entered into by and between the R.C.A. Victor Company Limited, herein represented by E. C. Grimley, its President, and G. J. White, its Secretary, both for the purposes hereof duly authorized; hereinafter called the "Company," and The Hourly Paid Employees of the said R.C.A. Victor Company Limited, acting and represented by Metal Trades Council's RCA Victor Union, their negotiating agent, for the purpose hereof duly authorized; hereinafter called the "Union."

1. *General Purpose*

The "Company" and the "Union" declare that the purpose of this Agreement is to provide for the maintenance of good relations between them as they believe that the maintenance of good relations between Employer and Employee is essential to the due execution of war contracts and the production of necessary materials therefor, and that particularly in wartime the safety of the nation must be the first consideration of all patriotic citizens. Consequently all the provisions of this Collective Agreement extend to obligate and benefit all the Hourly-Paid Employees of the Company.

2. *Co-operation*

The "Company" and the "Union" hereby promise to co-operate to the fullest extent for the purpose of maintaining efficient and uninterrupted production. For this purpose, a Joint Production Committee composed of equal representation by the employees and the Company shall be set up. The sole function of this Committee will be to study and recommend methods of increasing production.

3. *Employees Right to Organize*

The employees shall be free to organize in Trade Unions, free from any control by the Company or its agents, and the Employees, in the exercise of their right to organize, shall use neither coercion nor intimidation of any kind to influence any employee to join their organization.

4. *Hours of Work*

(*a*) The present regular working week of 48 hours shall be continued, except in the case of firemen, watchmen and janitors for whom the regular working week shall be fifty-six (56) hours, pending approval of change by the Regional War Labour Board.

(*b*) A schedule shall be arranged by the Company to allow employees to return tools to the tool crib before the end of each shift.

(*c*) Late starting shall be penalized to the amount of fifteen (15) minutes for lateness in excess of three (3) minutes of each quarter of the hour; i.e., for lateness from four (4) to eighteen (18) minutes the penalty will be fifteen (15) minutes; from nineteen (19) to thirty-three (33) minutes the penalty will be one-half hour, etc.

(*d*) Should war production require more than a reasonable amount of overtime, the Company will discuss the advisability of employing second and third shifts with the Shop Committee.

5. *Overtime*

(*a*) Any time worked on the following days shall be paid for at overtime rates: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Empire Day, St. Jean Baptiste Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and all Sundays, or the alternative day of rest.

(*b*) Any day declared by statute or decree to be observed as one of the holidays mentioned above, should the latter fall on a Sunday, shall be paid for at overtime rates.

(*c*) Except in emergencies, employees shall be notified before lunch period of the necessity to work overtime on that day.

6. *Classification of Employees*

All hourly-paid employees of the Company shall be classified as follows:

(*a*) Beginners

A beginner shall be an employee who has had no previous shop experience. An employee hired as a beginner shall be so classified for three months from the date of employment and at the end of that time shall either be classified according to the Company's established classification or discharged. The Company may at its discretion promote or discharge a beginner at any time prior to the expiration of the said three months.

(*b*) Classified Employees

Every employee other than a beginner shall be classified according to the job classification established by the employer and shall be notified whenever that classification is changed. No discrimination on account of age or sex shall be made in classifying any employee.

The classification of an employee in accordance with the terms of this agreement, shall be done by the Company and, where there is a difference of opinion, in collaboration with the Grievance Committee. In case of a disagreement over any classification, the employee will be given an opportunity to show whether or not he can qualify for the classification which he believes he deserves, provided a vacancy in such an occupational classification occurs.

7. Names of foremen, assistant foremen, supervisors and group leaders constituting the permanent organization of each Department shall be posted on departmental notice boards in each department so that there may be no doubt as to the responsibility of all operators.

8. *Safety and Health*

The Company shall continue to make reasonable provisions for the safety and health of its employees during the hours of their employment. Protective devices, special wearing apparel and other equipment, which in the opinion of the Company is necessary to protect the employees from injury, shall be provided by the Company. Heating, ventilation and washroom facilities shall conform to all legal requirements.

9. *Rest Periods*

The Company shall allow all employees a ten minute rest wth pay in the morning and in the afternoon; shifts other than the day shifts shall be allowed two similar periods.

10. *Settlement of Disputes*

Any disputes arising out of disagreement or any grievance or misunderstanding which any employee or group of employees may desire to discuss or adjust with the Company shall be handled as follows:

(1) The employee may take the matter directly to his foreman with or without his committee man or, his committee man may take the grievance to the foreman.

(2) If a settlement is not reached within a reasonable time, the committee man may take the matter to the division superintendent.

(3) If a settlement is still not reached, the committee man shall report the matter to the Grievance Committee in writing, and the Grievance Committee shall discuss the matter with the Manager of Manufacturing. Such matters shall normally be discussed during working hours but lengthy negotiations for settlement of disputes shall be discussed outside of working hours.

(4) If a settlement is still not reached, the matter may be referred to an executive officer of the Company.

(5) All decisions arrived at between the Management of the Company and the Grievance Committee shall be final and binding upon the Company, the Shop Committee, and the employee, or employees.

(6) In the event that no agreement is reached the two parties will refer the matter to an arbitration committee, one of whom shall be appointed by the Company, another shall be appointed by the Grievance Committee, and the third, the Chairman, shall be agreed to by the other two. In the event that a decision is not reached within seven days, the Minister of Labour shall be asked to appoint a Chairman, not an employee of his Department.

(7) During the term of this agreement the Company agrees that there shall be no lockout and the workers agree that there shall be no slow down, strike or other stoppage or interference of work.

11. *Promotion, Lay-off or Increase of Staff*

(*a*) In all cases of promotion, lay-off or increase of staff the following factors shall be considered:

(1) Ability, skill and experience
(2) Length of service.

Where other factors are relatively equal, length of service shall govern. These rules for promotion, lay-off or increase of staff shall only apply to an employee who has completed at least three months of continuous service.

(*b*) The Company agrees that any alleged case of injustice in the application of these rules shall be a discussable grievance as provided for by Clause 10.

12. *Discharges*

In the event that an employee has been discharged and alleges he has been unjustly dealt with, he may ask for and receive from the employer the reasons for dismissal. Such discharge shall constitute a case arising under the method of adjusting disputes provided for by Clause 10.

13. *Recognition*

The Company recognizes the Metal Trades Council's R.C.A. Victor Union as the sole bargaining agency in respect of all its hourly-paid employees, as long as they represent a majority thereof.

14. *Personnel of Committees*

The Union Shop Committee agrees to notify the Management of the Company of the names of the members and officers of the Shop and Grievance Committees elected or appointed by the employees, and also of any changes that may take place from time to time. The Shop Committee will support the enforcement of Company Rules and Regulations on the part of the employees. Shop Committee members who are required to leave their jobs for the performance of Union business, shall obtain permission from their foremen before doing so.

15. *Leave of Absence*

(*a*) The Company will give fair consideration to granting reasonable leaves of absence, without pay, to delegates of the Union, not exceeding three in number, when necessary for the transaction of business of the R.C.A. Victor Union.

(*b*) Any employee elected as a full-time Union Official shall be given special consideration as to re-employment upon termination of his term of office. If at such time, a position suitable to his experience and ability is open, he shall be given preference over other applicants. The Union also agrees to discuss with the Management the nominees for such offices.

16. *Renewal and Termination*

(*a*) This Agreement which became effective on the date of execution, shall remain in full force and effect for a period of one year, unless changed by mutual consent of the parties signatory hereto. It shall remain binding for a further period of one year unless either party shall give to the other written notice of termination at least sixty days before the termination of the Agreement.

(*b*) In the event of written notice of termination having been given by either party, as provided for in Clause (*a*), negotiations shall be carried on during the period of notice of termination with a view to arranging another Agreement.

Signed at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on the twelfth day of September, 1942.

The Employer

R.C.A. Victor Company Limited,
Per (Sgd.) E. C. Grimley,
President.
(Sgd.) G. J. White,
Secretary.

The Employees

Per (Sgd.) Victor Walker,
President, R.C.A. Vilctor Union.
(Sgd.) Eug. Chevalier,
Secretary, R.C.A. Victor Union.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of five cases heard recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the Labour Gazette, June, 1942, page 666, and in previous issues, and the seventh report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October 1, 1936, to September 30, 1939, was recently issued as Bulletin No. 14 in the Industrial Relations Series published by the Department of Labour.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war of 1914-18. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following Railway Brotherhoods: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 501—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.—This case dealt with a controversy over the application of Article 5, Clause "B" of the Telegraphers' Schedule. According to the joint statement of facts, the ticket agent at Campbellton, N.B., was being required to commence duty at 10 a.m., was allowed two hours for a meal period between 1.30 and 3.30 p.m., and was then excused for the day at 8 p.m.

Clause "B" of Article 5 of the Telegraphers' Schedule provides that the hours of duty of all agents shall commence between the hours of 6 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. Accordingly the employees contend that no agent, except ticket agents, can be kept on duty after 5.30 p.m., unless overtime payment is made.

Ticket agents, according to Clause "J" of the same article, may have their hours of service arranged to provide eight hours duty within ten, including meal periods. This would set their quitting time at not later than 6.30 p.m. unless overtime payment was made, according to the employees' contention.

The ticket agent at Campbellton, being required to work from 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m., made a claim for overtime worked. This claim was denied him. The employees contended that the overtime claimed should be paid.

The Company, in support of its contention, quoted previous rulings dealing with the matter, and contended that under the schedule ticket agents could be allowed to have irregular starting hours

The Board's decision denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 502—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.—Claim of a conductor and crew for "runaround" at Englehart.

In this case the conductor and crew concerned stood first out and came on duty, but were not despatched until after the crew which stood second-out. The conductor accordingly claimed a "runaround".

The employees, in asking payment of his claim, quoted Article 26 (*a*) of their schedule which reads: "Through freight crews will be run, first-in, first-out of the terminals in their respective sub-divisions." It was emphasized that the Rule reads "will be run first-in, first-out," not "called first, or on duty first."

The Railway contended that where crews are called and come on duty in their proper turn no "runaround" occurs. In the particular case, the Company declared, the locomotive for the Conductor's train was found on being coupled to have its steam heat connection frozen and was returned to the shop to have this condition corrected. Before the engine returned, the second crew's train was ready to go and was despatched.

The Board sustained the employees' contention for this particular case but suggested that the parties confer together with a view to reaching an understanding to avoid claims of a similar nature.

Case No. 503—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—Claim of a conductor and crew for wayfreight rates, having been required to handle wayfreight while on auxiliary service.

The conductor and crew were called at Englehart for auxiliary service, and proceeded

to the derailment. While clearing the wreck, an empty box car was required to transhipa car of lumber. The conductor and crew were instructed to go to Larder Lake, pick up a box car there and return to the working point. The box car contained a quantity of freight, and the station staff not being on duty the train crew were required to unload this freight into a shed, before removing the car to the working point. Accordingly the conductor and crew, on returning to Englehart, claimed 575 miles at wayfreight rates; but were paid at through freight rates.

Article G of the Schedule states that road conductors and trainmen performing more than one class of road service in a day or trip "will be paid for the entire service at the highest rate applicable to any class of service performed."

The employees claimed that the conductor and crew, having handled wayfreight in addition to their other services, were entitled to wayfreight rates.

The Company contended that the work performed by the train crew in this case was incidental to their duties in wreck service. It was not performed for the purpose of getting freight into the shed for delivery, but for the express purpose of securing a car to continue clearing the wreck. It was pointed out that the freight unloaded in this case consisted of only three small pieces having a total weight of less than fifty pounds. The Railway stated that it understands the term "wayfreight service" to apply to a crew operating between terminals or designated points, loading and/or unloading freight en route. A train crew in wreck service, it was claimed, may be required to perform any class of service ordinarily performed by train crew incidental to the clearing of a wreck, and such incidental work does not constitute another class of service.

The Board's decision was that in view of the circumstances and the fact that the employees were engaged in auxiliary service the claim of the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 504—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—Claim from a conductor and crew for "deadheading," Noranda to Timmins.

This crew, which had been working on passenger service between Swastika and Noranda, answered a bulletin calling for applications for crews to operate out of Timmins, and were assigned to the new set of runs.

The employees contended that the conclusion of their old assignment left the crew tied up at Noranda. Their new assignment opened the following day with a lay-off day, and on this day they were ordered by the Railway to "deadhead" to Timmins. The employees claimed that the "deadheading" was not a voluntary movement on the part of the crew in the act of exercising seniority, and that consequently they should be compensated for 153 miles, passenger rates, according to Article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2 of their schedule.

The Company contended that the conductor and crew were "deadheading" to exercise seniority rights, and that according to the last paragraph of Article 6 they were not entitled to compensation. Reference was made to decisions in similar cases, Nos. 475 and 480. (Labour Gazette, September 1939, p. 905, and November 1939, p. 1101).

The Board denied the employees' contention.

Case No. 505—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—Claim of conductors and trainmen on certain trains that they were being improperly paid.

According to the joint statement of facts, the three crews concerned were assigned to certain trains operating between Timmins, Noranda and Swastika under a schedule which caused each crew to sometimes handle two trains in one day. The crews were being paid on a continuous time basis.

The employees contended that they were being improperly paid, and that they should be paid on the basis of two separate days. They based this claim on Interpretation No. 8 of Article B and C of their Schedule, which reads that a passenger crew operating a "turnaround" run of 150 miles or over one way shall be paid on the basis of two separate days.

The Railway contended that Interpretation No. 8 should not apply, claiming that the assignments in this case were not "turnaround" runs since the crews did not return to the starting point.

The Board decided that the contention of the employees should not be sustained.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1942

DURING the month of September the number of strikes and lockouts recorded, the number of workers involved and the resulting time loss in man working days were all substantially down from the corresponding figures for August, 1942. There were 43 disputes during September, involving 13,316 workers and causing 37,838 days time loss, as compared with 59 disputes involving 21,795 workers and 53,535 days time loss in August, 1942, and 29 strikes involving 10,773 workers and 82,463 days time loss in September, 1941. Most of the strikes were terminated within a short time but several disputes involved a considerable number of workers and caused a large percentage of the time loss. These were tobacco factory workers in Montreal, P.Q.; saw and planing mill workers at Rimouski and Priceville, P.Q.; salmon fishermen at Fraser River, B.C.; paper mill workers at Beauharnois, P.Q.; and freight handlers at Halifax, N.S., and Saint John, N.B.

Seven disputes, involving 394 workers were carried over from August and 36 commenced during September. Of these 43 disputes, 42 were terminated during the month. Five resulted in favour of the workers, fifteen in favour of the employer, three were compromise settlements, four were partially successful and fifteen were indefinite in result.

At the end of the month there was one strike reported as in progress, namely laundry workers at Saskatoon, Sask.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to one dispute of this nature, namely: truck drivers and helpers, Toronto, Ont., October 7, 1941, to December 31, 1941.

The following comparative table gives information for August and September, 1942, and September, 1941.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*September, 1942.....	43	13,316	37,838
*August, 1942.....	59	21,795	53,535
September, 1941.....	29	10,773	82,463

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1942

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to September, 1942				
MANUFACTURING—				
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Quebec, P.Q.	1	17	100	Commenced August 29, 1942; for payment of cost of living bonus weekly instead of monthly; terminated September 10; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Textile factory workers, Hull, P.Q.	1	20	20	Commenced August 29, 1942; against reduction in certain piece rates; terminated September 1; conciliation (federal); in favour of workers.
Miscellaneous Wood Products:				
Lumber yard workers, Fernie, B.C.	1	10	5	Commenced August 31, 1942; against income tax deductions; terminated September 1; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Lumber yard workers, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1	10	20	Commenced August 31, 1942; for cost of living bonus; terminated September 2; replacement; in favour of employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1942—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to September, 1942—Concluded				
Metal Products—				
Foundry Workers, Hull, P.Q.	1	125	85	Commenced August 31, 1942; for increased wages and reinstatement of three workers; terminated September 1; conciliation (federal); in favour of workers.
Non-Metallic Minerals—				
Optical workers, Montreal, P.Q.	4	80	600	Commenced August 31, 1942; for increased wages and union recognition; terminated September 19; negotiations; partially successful.
Construction—				
Building and Structures—				
Carpenters and labourers, Quebec, P.Q.	1	132	132	Commenced August 29, 1942; for increased wages; terminated September 1; conciliation (federal); in favour of employer.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during September, 1942				
Agriculture—				
Hop pickers, Sumas Prairie, B.C.	1	400	200	Commenced September 9; for increase in piece rates; terminated September 9; replacement; in favour of employer.
Logging—				
Fallers and buckers, Jordan Rivers, B.C.	1	30	30	Commenced September 24; for increased wages; terminated September 24; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Fishing and Trapping—				
Salmon fishermen, Fraser River, B.C.	11	*(a)* 3,260	10,000	Commenced September 21; against reduction in price for salmon; terminated September 30; negotiations; compromise.
Mining—				
Gold miners, Pickle Crow, Ont.	1	60	81	Commenced September 18; *re* meals after the night shift; terminated September 19; negotiations; compromise.
Coal miners, East Coulee, Alta.	1	61	61	Commenced September 24; *re* working conditions; terminated September 24; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Loaders, East Coulee, Alta.	1	10	10	Commenced September 26; against income tax deductions; terminated September 26; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Manufacturing—				
Tobacco and Liquors—				
Tobacco factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	3,181	7,000	Commenced September 8; for increased wages and union recognition; terminated September 10; conciliation (federal); union agreement and joint application *re* wages to Regional War Labour Board; partially successful.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Dressmakers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	9	36	Commenced September 9; for union recognition; terminated September 12; replacement; in favour of employer.
Cotton factory workers, Montmorency Village, P.Q.	1	*(b)* 88	176	Commenced September 12; against promotion of a helper; terminated September 15; return of workers; worker whose place was being filled returned to work; indefinite.
Textile factory workers, Granby, P.Q.	1	185	275	Commenced September 14; against dismissal of worker; terminated September 14–15; conciliation (provincial); discharged worker transferred to other work; compromise.
Pulp and Paper—				
Pulp and paper mill workers, Kingsey Falls, P.Q.	1	58	900	Commenced September 9; for hourly rates of pay, cost of living bonus and union recognition; terminated September 26; conciliation (provincial); union recognition not granted: partially successful.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1942—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during September, 1942—Continued				
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Pulp and Paper—Con.				
Paper mill workers, Beauharnois, P.Q.	1	500	1,200	Commenced September 13; for increased wages; terminated September 15; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending decision of Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Miscellaneous Wood Products:				
Saw and planing mill workers, Rimouski and Priceville, P.Q.	1	1,200	9,600	Commenced September 11; for union recognition and closed shop agreement; terminated September 19; conciliation (federal); in favour of workers.
Lumber yard workers, Charny, P.Q.	1	60	60	Commenced September 19; for increased wages; terminated September 19; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Furniture factory workers, Elmira, Ont.	1	6	9	Commenced September 25; for improved working conditions; terminated September 26; return of workers; indefinite.
Metal Products—				
Foundry workers, Lunenburg, N.S.	1	75	10	Commenced September 2; *re* wage adjustments; terminated September 2; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending joint application to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Foundry workers, Plessisville, P.Q.	1	*(c)* 200	300	Commenced September 4; for increased wages; terminated September 5; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending reference to an arbitration committee; indefinite.
Foundry workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	6	21	Commenced September 9; against delay in completion of certain work; terminated September 12; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Metal factory workers, Sorel, P.Q.	1	140	25	Commenced September 17; against income tax deductions; terminated September 17; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Foundry workers, Calgary, Alta.	1	84	462	Commenced September 24; for union recognition and increased wages; terminated September 30; conciliation (federal and provincial); return of workers pending application for an I.D.I. Board; indefinite.
Shipbuilding—				
Passer boys, Vancouver, B.C.	3	*(d)* 195	150	Commenced September 12-14; for increased wages; terminated September 13-14; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Passer boys, Vancouver, B.C.	4	*(e)* 360	200	Commenced September 21-22; for increased wages; terminated September 21-22; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Pipefitters' helpers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	150	100	Commenced September 22; for increased wages; terminated September 22; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Riveters, Vancouver, B.C.	1	240	60	Commenced September 23; for payment for time lost when passer boys on strike September 22; terminated September 23; negotiations; in favour of employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1942—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during September, 1942—Concluded				
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Shipbuilding—Con.				
Riveters, Montreal, P.Q.	1	*(f)* 45	45	Commenced September 29; against dismissal of two workers; terminated September 29; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to an arbitration board; in favour of workers.
Miscellaneous—				
Bedding factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	173	346	Commenced September 9; for union recognition; terminated September 10; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending vote *re* union; indefinite.
Bedding factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	173	173	Commenced September 14; for union recognition; terminated September 14; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending vote *re* union; in favour of employer.
Bedding factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	12	12	Commenced September 19; against income tax deductions; terminated September 19; return of workers; in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Building and Structures—				
Carpenters and labourers, Sorel and St. Joseph Sorel, P.Q.	1	*(g)* 198	300	Commenced September 1; *re* wages; terminated September 2; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Highway—				
Truckers, Edmonton, Alta.	1	100	200	Commenced September 3; *re* working conditions; terminated September 4; negotiations; partially successful.
Truckers, Hesketh, Alta.	1	10	50	Commenced September 22; *re* working conditions; terminated September 30; negotiations; work on project temporarily discontinued; indefinite.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Water—				
Freight handlers, Halifax, N.S.	1	200	1,000	Commenced September 1; for increased wages and union recognition; terminated September 5; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Freight handlers, Saint John, N.B.	15	*(h)* 1,200	3,000	Commenced September 11; *re* change of time of payment of wages; terminated September 13; conciliation (federal); in favour of workers.
Freight handlers, Saint John, N.B.	1	48	144	Commenced September 26; *re* working conditions; terminated September 29; negotiations; return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
SERVICE—				
Public Administration—				
Garbage collectors and stokers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	160	240	Commenced September 15; against dismissal of worker; terminated September 16; negotiations; return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
Business and Personal—				
Laundry workers, Saskatoon, Sask.	2	45	400	Commenced September 19; for union recognition; unterminated.

* Preliminary data, based where possible on direct reports from parties involved, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

† In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(a) 1,700 indirectly. *(b)* 173 indirectly. *(c)* 200 indirectly. *(d)* 800 indirectly *(e)* 100 indirectly. *(f)* 95 indirectly. *(g)* 100 indirectly. *(h)* 500 indirectly.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the May issue, in the review of "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1941." The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July 25, 1940, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 760.

The number of disputes beginning in July was 74, and 5 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 79 disputes in progress during the month; 18,500 workers were involved in the disputes in progress during the month and the time loss was 42,000 working days.

Of the 74 disputes beginning in July, 30 arose out of demands for increased wages and 19 over other wage questions; 4 over working hours; 13 over questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons; 8 over other questions as to working arrangements. Final settlements were reached in 53 disputes, of which 11 were settled in favour of workers, 28 in favour of employers and 14 resulted in compromises; in 18 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

New Zealand

The number of disputes reported for the first three months of 1942, was 37, involving 42 firms and 8,570 workers. The time loss for this period was 28,068 man working days.

British India

Statistics for the first quarter of the year 1941, show 71 disputes in progress, involving 25,945 workers, with a time loss of 185,506 man working days. For the second quarter of that year, 121 disputes were in progress, involving 64,475 workers, with a time loss of 1,225,240 working days.

United States

The number of strikes beginning in August was 350, involving 80,000 workers in these new strikes. The number of man working days lost in all disputes in progress during the month was 450,000.

The Monthly Labor Review of the United States Department of Labor mentions the following among the larger disputes occurring in July: a strike of 8,000 employees of the American Car and Foundry Co. at Berwick, Pennsylvania, for a day for some and two days for others, after which work was resumed pending further negotiations, and the discharged men were reinstated; a one-day stoppage on July 31, of 5,000 employees of the General Motors Corporation at Pontiac, Michigan, owing to the picketing of the plant by workers involved in a dispute with a food dealers' association; a two-day strike, July 21 and 22, of about 3,000 truck drivers in St. Louis, Missouri, after which work was resumed pending further negotiations on the question of a wage increase; a three day strike of 2,800 employees of the Electric Storage Battery Company in Philadelphia and Crescentville, Pennsylvania, "over distribution of work in the interest of employees with seniority rights," which strike was settled by representatives of the company and the union.

A strike of 2,000 aircraft factory workers at Paterson, New Jersey, began Friday, August 28, and work was resumed Monday noon, August 31. The dispute was over job classifications under a recent agreement granting wage increases, and it was agreed to refer the classifications to a technical adviser of the Department of Labor.

Employees of a glass manufacturing firm at Vineland, New Jersey, went on strike September 8, demanding increases in wages; 2,400 workers were involved. Work was resumed September 18, and the dispute referred to the National War Labor Board.

A strike of several thousand workers at a munitions plant at East Alton, Illinois, began September 8, over the discharge of a union official and failure to negotiate a new agreement. A settlement was reached September 12, by which work was resumed and the matters in dispute referred to the National War Labor Board.

Some 10,000 shipyard workers at Mobile, Alabama, were involved in a dispute which began September 15, and was settled September 18. The stoppage occurred when the workers refused to pay a ferry fare to and from their work, as the company had previously provided this transportation free. Work was resumed September 19, and the question of the ferry charge referred to arbitration.

EXPANSION OF NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

Registration of Women—Release and Transfer of Workers—Recruiting of Harvest and Lumber Workers—Military Training for Students

IN an address on August 19, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King indicated that the mobilization of man-power for all purposes, both military and industrial, would be concentrated in the Department of Labour (Labour Gazette, September, page 1018). Subsequently, it was announced that the transfer of military mobilization authority from the Department of National War Services to the Department of Labour would become effective on December 1.

Appointment of Arthur Eugene Pequegnat as Associate Director of National Selective Service—Civilian, and of Major-General Thomas Louis Tremblay and Major-General Harold J. Riley as Joint Associate Directors of National Selective Service brought important additions to the branch of the Department of Labour which is handling the man-power. Paul Goulet has become Senior Associate Director, in charge of the headquarters, or planning division of National Selective Service.

The announcement of these appointments indicates the steps being taken to extend the National Selective Service organization to meet the "tightening" manpower situation in Canada and to prepare for taking over the military call-up.

Elliot M. Little, Director of National Selective Service, recently stated that 100,000 additional workers would be required by the end of the year to meet industrial and military requirements, and forecast a severe curtailment of all non-essential industry to meet these demands.

A joint committee has been established between the Department of Munitions and Supply, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and National Selective Service to co-ordinate the recruitment and placement of man-power. Munitions and Supply will keep this committee informed of anticipated man-power needs. Curtailment of non-essential activities will be carried out by a special committee of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, while National Selective Service will carry out the allocation of the released man-power.

Registration of Women

The Women's Division of National Selective Service has completed its first nation-wide registration of women. This registration, in addition to beginning the establishment of an inventory of woman-power, reveals many useful and hitherto unknown facts regarding the number of women in certain age groups, their availability for certain work, and their skills. Further, it provides information on the number of these women already employed both in essential and non-essential industries.

There were 258,583 women between the ages of 20 and 24 registered at Employment and Selective Service offices and Post Offices across Canada. An analysis of some of the figures shows that in the main industrial centres fewer women are unemployed than in the less highly industrialized regions. In all the Quebec and Ontario industrial areas combined, there were 18,671 women, between the ages of 20 and 24 inclusive, both married and single, not engaged in full-time work or now engaged at certain work but willing to change to other more essential war work. On the other hand, the prairie provinces revealed a total of 20,149 women who expressed willingness to undertake full-time work of any kind.

Release and Transfer of Workers

In two widely separated sections of Ontario and Quebec, action was taken to curtail the newsprint and gold mining industries, with a view to releasing men for other work and economizing the use of electric power in non-war industry. Even in the latter case, however, there was a man-power problem, in that it released men from their current work and created a local surplus for which preparations had to be made so that there would be a minimum loss of time.

Speaking at Niagara Falls and Toronto, Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, declared that there was an acute shortage in the essential base metal mining industry, particularly at Sudbury. Steps were taken to meet the crisis in two ways: Women were introduced for the first time into heavy mining operations by the employment of a group of women for surface work. Announcements by Labour Department officials revealed that this first action would be expanded widely until the majority of surface employees are women. The second and most significant step was the transfer of gold miners, on a vountary basis, from Timmins and Kirkland Lake camps.

The other major shift of man-power occurred at Thorold where reduction of power supplied to two mills, the Ontario Paper Company and Beaver Wood Fibre Company, reduced operations. Shortly after these first transfer moves, it was announced that five

paper mills in the Lac St. John area of Quebec would also be curtailed. An advisory committee of the newsprint industry is at present engaged in handling the man-power problem created in this area.

In both the mining and the paper industries, use of the recently created Manpower Advisory Committee was invoked. Under the plan sponsored by National Selective Service, these committees, equally representative of management and labour, were told of the looming changes and requested to work out details of the transfer of men. In each instance, numerous details of welfare and similar factors had to be worked out by the committees. The transfers involved such important issues as union membership, sickness and health insurance plans, housing, transportation, etc., which were worked out to the satisfaction of the employees and employers. These negotiations involved undertaking the establishment of plans by such groups as the Life Insurance Underwriters' Association which could form the basis for transfers of men in future undertakings. Basic theme of all the transfers, whether caused by Labour need or by power curtailment, has been the minimum of lost working time by the affected men.

Recruiting Harvest and Lumber Workers

In response to an appeal from provincial authorities in the Western Provinces, Department of Labour and National Selective Service officials took action to meet the shortage of help for grain harvesting. Through press releases and radio bulletins, farm workers in Eastern Canada who had completed harvest were asked to offer their services, and larger eastern Canadian universities also issued an appeal to students to volunteer for western harvesting. Some 5,000 men were sent to Saskatchewan and parts of Alberta. Travelling expenses to Western Canada and wages for harvesting work were paid to those who responded to the call.

The Department of Labour and National Selective Service officials have launched a drive to bring more than 100,000 men into bush, sawmill and pulp operations, in order to meet increasing demands in Canada and among the United Nations for timber, lumber and pulp for explosives and other uses.

Efforts have been made to try to move farmers and farm labourers and fishermen into seasonal bush and sawmill work as the harvest season ended. Co-operation of Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Lands and Forests, and Mines and Resources, in addition to municipal officials, has been enlisted to get the message across to farmers that Selective Service regulations made it feasible for farmers and hired men to move into off-season employment without changing their agricultural status.

Military Training for Students

The present position of university students in the man-power scheme was outlined by L. Austin Wright, Assistant Director of National Selective Service, in an address to the faculty and student body of Queen's University at Kingston, on October 17. Mr. Wright pointed out that a recently enacted Order in Council provided that every male student of a college or university over the age of 20 must pass a physical examination at the beginning of the term. If the student is physically fit, he must enroll in the Canadian Officers' Training Corps or other training organization approved by the District Officer Commanding. The student must answer a call to military service if he refuses to take the training, or does not perform the training to the satisfaction of the D.O.C., or fails in his examinations. It is also provided that no student may change courses without the approval of the college authorities and the D.O.C., and then may change only with definite relation to the national interest.

Accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario in 1941 amounted to 113,822 cases, of which 456 were fatal, according to a bulletin issued by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario. It is noted that the increase in total accidents reported was 40 per cent over 1940 figures, while fatal cases increased by 20 per cent. The bulletin also states that the Chairman of The Workmen's Compensation Board is of the opinion that employers are now reporting many minor accidents, a high percentage of which involve either no payments whatsoever or payments for medical aid only, without payments for compensation to the injured worker.

During September, accidents reported to the Board totalled 11,965, which included 27 death cases. This compares with 11,142 accidents, including 28 fatalities, in the previous month. Compensation and medical aid paid by the Board during the same period amounted to $754,347.51, with $140,605.29 of this for medical aid alone.

The Co-operative League of the U.S.A. reports that there are 18,000 consumer co-operative associations in the United States with over two million members and an annual turnover in business of over $1,000,000,000.

MOBILIZATION OF MANPOWER IN GREAT BRITAIN

I.L.O. Publishes Survey on British Experiences in Wartime Transference of Labour

LABOUR reserves available for the war industries of Britain have been "nearly exhausted," and to satisfy the requirements of war production from now on it will be "necessary to rely to an increasing extent on a redistribution of the existing munitions labour supply and on a new drive to make the most efficient use of the services of each war worker," it is declared in a report published recently by the International Labour Office.

Although there are still untapped sources of supply in the less essential industries and among the unoccupied population, the report declares, these sources are being drained by a steady tightening of the measures already taken to mobilize men and women for war work. It seems improbable, the report adds, that these measures can bring "any appreciable increase in the total labour force available for war industries" in view of the necessity of meeting the "tremendous needs" of the armed and auxiliary services.

The report is the latest in the I.L.O.'s continuing series on employment and unemployment, and is published under the title of "Wartime Transference of Labour in Great Britain." Its author is Elizabeth Mayer Johnstone, a member of the Employment and Labour Conditions section of the I.L.O., and it was prepared at the request of E. J. Phelan, acting director of the I.L.O., following a suggestion of a tripartite Canada-United States meeting on labour supply problems held under I.L.O. auspices.

A foreword explains that the report was completed and revised by the author during a stay of three months in Great Britain.

Sweeping Changes in Employment

For security reasons, the study explains, "statistical analysis of the movement of labour to war work is still excluded." Nevertheless, it estimates that out of an active population of some 33,000,000, at least 75 per cent are now effectively occupied in the armed forces, in war industry, or in other work or service. In less than three years of war, between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 persons, it says, "have been shifted from their homes and transferred to war work in other parts of the country."

"Persons never before employed in industry and never before away from home have been brought into war factories by the hundreds of thousands," the study points out, "while, in addition, other hundreds of thousands of workers have been transferred from less essential to essential work. The limited number of highly skilled workers are gradually being shifted into the work where their skills can serve the industrial effort to best advantage."

The policy involved in the transference of labour from peacetime to war production has now reached the stage at which its general outlines are virtually complete, the study declares.

"The Government possesses the necessary powers for mobilizing manpower for war industries. The controlling principles, the methods and the machinery for directing men and women into jobs where they are most needed have been clearly established. The collaboration of labour and management has been secured. While changes will certainly be made in the future, as they have been in the past, the general pattern of action is readily apparent from the experience of these last years of war."

Difficulty of Finding Unused Labour Reserves

From now on, the study says, the principle work of the labour supply machinery will be the continuing transference of workers among the basic industries and among the undertakings within each of these industries. Continuous mobility, it says, is "an essential element in the labour force assembled for the munitions industries." This, it says, can be secured only by persistent effort.

"It means reaching deeply into each plant to analyse its labour requirements in order to uncover possible unused reserves of labour power. It necessitates further action to eliminate the obstacles to transference from one war industry to another and from one job and plant to another in the same industry. It requires added effort to improve the techniques of making the transfers which are clearly in the national interest."

In its 163 pages, the report provides a survey of the British manpower mobilization program from the early days of the war until recent weeks. The methods by which this mobilization has been effected, the study points out, "are of immediate practical interest to other nations now engaged in mobilizing their manpower for total war." (A brief account of the British labour mobilization program appeared on page 931 of the August Labour Gazette.)

The powers of the British Government to control the distribution of the country's

human resources are very great, the author notes. But until comparatively recently, she says, the Government has found it unnecessary to exercise its compulsory powers, and even to-day full use is not being made of them.

Importance of Voluntary Acceptance of Program

It has been the general policy, she explains, to rely on the "co-operative will" of workers and employers to plan and put into effect the whole manpower program. The development of this "co-operative will," she says, has not been "an easy or short-term task," and as a result labour redistribution policy has developed "in a rather piece-meal manner which has often precluded the possibility of obtaining a comprehensive view of the manpower situation as a whole." But, she points out, Ernest Bevin, the Minister of Labour and National Service, "has often emphasized the futility of speeding the evolution of labour supply policy at the expense of the understanding, acceptance and participation of labour and management in the execution of the policy."

The study, which the I.L.O. says it hopes "will provide a useful and suggestive survey of the evolution of policy and practice in a country which has reached a relatively advanced stage in the mobilization of its manpower," is divided into four principal sections. These discuss incentives to labour transference, the direct organization of transference, social problems connected with transference, and its administration. A brief final section is devoted to "the present situation."

In her consideration of the social problems involved in transference, the author expresses the opinion that "there is an ingrained immobility among British workers which has no exact counterpart among most other workers, and which has tended to slow down the tempo of transference." In addition, she points to other factors limiting the mobility of the British worker such as wage differentials and variable living and welfare conditions.

While the Government was slow to recognize these factors, she says, it has now—largely because of pressure from the trade union movement—accepted "the principle that everything possible must be done to assure that conditions of life and work for transferred war workers are satisfactory." The report describes in detail the measures that have been taken in line with this principle to establish national minimum standards of income and living and working conditions.

COST OF LIVING STABILIZED IN THE UNITED STATES

Control of Wages, Salaries, Prices, Profits and Rents Introduced to Check Inflation

AN executive order intended to stabilize the cost of living in the United States was signed on October 3 by President Roosevelt. The order was issued immediately after the passing by Congress of the "anti-inflation" bill which the President had requested a month previously (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, p. 1031) and includes the following important points:

1. Wage rates are stabilized at September 15 levels, with allowance for some adjustments.
2. A limit of $25,000 is placed on salaries after taxes and certain other allowances have been deducted; in most cases no increases are to be granted to salaries already in excess of $5,000.
3. Price control, which formerly had included only manufactured wholesale and retail goods, is extended to include most farm products.
4. Nation-wide rent ceilings are ordered.
5. "Unreasonable or exorbitant" profits are to be prevented.
6. An Office of Economic Stabilization is established, whose director is charged with the duties of developing an over-all economic policy, and issuing directives on policy to the Federal departments and agencies concerned.

Administration

The President announced the appointment as Director of Economic Stabilization of Mr. Justice James F. Byrnes, who resigned from the Supreme Court to accept the position. The Director is instructed under the terms of the Order to "formulate and develop a comprehensive national economic policy relating to the control of civilian purchasing power, prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies and all related matters—all for the purpose of preventing avoidable increases in the cost of living, co-operating in minimizing the unnecessary migration of labour from one industry to another, and facilitating the prosecution of the war."

The actual administration of this vast program is divided amongst various government agencies (such as the National War Labor Board, the Department of Agriculture, and the Office of Price Administration). The

Director is to carry out his over-all policy by issuing directives to the various government agencies concerned.

He is to be assisted by a 14-man Economic Stabilization Board, whose members are to consist of eight high-ranking government agency heads and two representatives each of labour, management, and farmers.

Wage Stabilization Policy

The basis of the wage policy is that wage rates shall be standardized as nearly as possible at the levels prevailing on September 15, 1942. Private agreements between labour and management as to wage changes are not allowed to take effect unless approved by the Board. The Order, however, reaffirms the policy of the Federal Government to encourage free collective bargaining between employers and employees.

Administration of the wage policy is in the hands of the National War Labor Board, which consists of twelve members appointed by the President, four representing the public, four representing employees, and four representing industry.

The clauses of President Roosevelt's executive order which relate to wages are as follows:

"1. No increases in wage rates, granted as a result of voluntary agreement, collective bargaining, conciliation, arbitration, or otherwise, and no decreases in wage rates, shall be authorized unless notice of such increases or decreases shall have been filed with the National War Labor Board, and unless the National War Labor Board has approved such increases or decreases.

"2. The National War Labor Board shall not approve any increase in the wage rates prevailing on September 15, 1942, unless such increase is necessary to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

"Provided however, that where the National War Labor Board or the Price Administrator shall have reason to believe that a proposed wage increase will require a change in the price ceiling of the commodity or service involved, such proposed increase, if approved by the National War Labor Board, shall become effective only if also approved by the director.

"3. The National War Labor Board shall not approve a decrease in the wages for any particular work below the highest wages paid therefor between Jan. 1, 1942, and Sept. 15, 1942, unless to correct gross inequities and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

"4. The National War Labor Board shall, by general regulation, make such exemptions from the provisions of this title in the case of small total wage increases or decreases as it deems necessary for the effective administration of this order."

Higher Salaries Limited

Salaries also are to be controlled by the National War Labor Board under the Order. Salaries at present exceeding $5,000 a year are not to be increased without official approval, except in cases where the individual has been assigned to more difficult or responsible work. Neither are decreases to be allowed below the highest salary paid between January 1 and September 15, 1942, "unless to correct gross inequities and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

President Roosevelt had previously designated $25,000 as the highest net income that anyone should receive in wartime, after payment of all taxes. The following section of the Order deals with the matter of maximum salaries:

"In order to correct gross inequities and to provide for greater equality in contributing to the war effort, the director is authorized to take the necessary action, and to issue the appropriate regulations, so that, in so far as practicable, no salary shall be authorized to the extent that it exceeds $25,000 after the payment of taxes allocable to the sum in excess of $25,000. Provided, however, that such regulations shall make due allowance for the payment of life insurance premiums on policies heretofore issued, and required payments on fixed obligations heretofore incurred, and shall make provision to prevent undue hardship."

Salaries and wages are defined under the Order to include all forms of indirect as well as direct remuneration, including bonuses, additional compensation, gifts, commissions, fees, and any other form of remuneration.

Price Control

The principal development in the field of prices is that control is now applied to farm products as well as to other goods. Control of prices of other commodities, including all manufactured articles had been in effect since May, (An article on page 571 of the May 1942 Labour Gazette compares the Canadian system with the American system then in effect.) The new order extends control to prices of agricultural products and commodities manufactured from them, and directs that they be stabilized "so far as practicable" on the basis of levels which existed on September 15. The bill passed by Congress establishes a floor as well as a ceiling for farm prices.

Administration of the farm policy is jointly vested in the Secretary of Agriculture and the Price Administrator, with the Director of Economic Stabilization empowered to resolve any disagreement between them.

Action taken by the Price Administrator in immediate response to a letter from President Roosevelt freezes the prices of about 90 per cent of all food items for a preliminary 60-day period. The 10 per cent not covered consists chiefly of fresh fruits and vegetables and fresh fish.

The Price Administrator was also directed by the President to extend rent control, which previously had applied only to defence rental areas, to cover both urban and rural dwellings throughout the country.

Profits and Subsidies

A policy designed to prevent excess profits from contributing to an inflationary cycle is set forth in the Order. The Price Administrator, in fixing, reducing, or increasing prices, is empowered to determine prices "in such a manner that profits are prevented which in his judgment are unreasonable or exorbitant."

Provision is also made for the payment of subsidies. In a situation where the price ceiling is threatened, various government agencies may be directed to subsidize any type of commodity, or to purchase it for resale beneath the price limit. Such action may be taken "to insure the maximum necessary production, and distribution of any commodity, or to maintain ceiling prices, or to prevent a price rise inconsistent with the purposes of this Order."

Relation to Canadian Policy

It had been apparent for some time that rising commodity prices in the United States were making more and more difficult the maintenance of price ceilings in Canada, due to the close relationship in the economies of the two countries. Hence the establishment of wartime controls in the United States has been welcomed in Canada.

A comparison between the two systems indicates a marked similarity both in general policy and in the form of control established. One of the main differences lies in the field of administration. No single Canadian office has the over-all control which the American Office of Economic Stabilization has been given. In Canada authority is divided, wages being under the supervision of the War Labour Board whose chairman is the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, while prices are controlled by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board which is responsible to the Minister of Finance, the Honourable J. L. Ilsley.

There is a difference also in the provisions regarding wages. As in Canada, wage adjustments may only be made where serious inequities exist. However no machinery has yet been established in the United States comparable to that of the Canadian cost-of-living bonus which insures that no appreciable price fluctuation may occur without being reflected in a corresponding adjustment in the amount of cost of living bonus paid.

President Roosevelt issued a statement with reference to the executive order which reads in part as follows:

"I am certain that from now on this substantial stabilization of the cost of living will assist greatly in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, will make the transition to peace conditions easier after the war, and will receive the whole-hearted approval of farmers, workers and housewives in every part of the country."

Co-operation in Canada

Designed to present a more complete picture of co-operative activity in Canada than has heretofore been available, a circular entitled "Co-operation in Canada" has been issued by the Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture.

The circular, written by J. E. O'Meara and Lucienne M. Lalonde, gives a resumé of the history of the co-operative movement in Canada, and the legislation under which the societies operate.

It gives tables showing the latest figures for farmers' organizations in Canada, which indicate an increase in activity among farmers' co-operatives during the year 1941. Business done during the year amounted to almost a quarter of a billion dollars, with membership close to the half million mark. Actual figures show that in 1941 there were 1,395 farmers' co-operative associations doing a total business of $242,158,305, an increase of about six million dollars over the 1940 total. Membership increased by 1,232 from the 1940 total, to reach a total of 451,685.

Membership in fishermen's co-operatives is estimated at 4,500, with a volume of business reported to be $2,645,698.

The circular describes also the progress of consumers co-operatives, co-operative credit societies, and miscellaneous types of co-operative organizations. It states that statistics on consumers co-operation have been difficult to obtain, but that a rough estimate places the number of co-operative retail stores at about 365. These have a membership of about 30,000 and do between four and five million dollars worth of business annually.

PRICE CONTROL IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1942

Establishment of Industrial Division for Curtailment of Non-Essential Work —Setting-Up of Local Ration Boards—Simplification and Conservation—Allocation of Supplies—Price and "Squeeze" Adjustments

THE current work of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board reflects the fundamental problem of price control—the problem of physical shortages of materials and labour for civilian use.

The principal activities of the Board during September were:

(*a*) The establishment of an Industrial Division to prepare and direct plans for curtailment of non-essential activity with the purpose of releasing man-power for the war services and for war production;

(*b*) The extension of the program of simplification and conservation to additional articles made from metals, textiles, and other materials in short supply;

(*c*) The launching of a plan for setting up approximately 500 local ration boards throughout Canada to deal with local problems arising out of consumer rationing; and

(*d*) The adjustment of prices of civilian commodities, mainly with a view to maintaining and expanding supplies.

Industrial Division

Following the announcement by the Prime Minister in August that the Board had been directed to curtail or eliminate non-essential civilian activities until the point of minimum civilian requirements had been reached, an Industrial Division was set up which is to include and expand the work of the Simplified Practice Division. The new division is headed by R. F. Chisholm, formerly the Wholesale Trade Administrator for the Board.

The work of the Industrial Division will be to lay down the degree of curtailment which seems appropriate in given instances and to co-ordinate the direction and speed of the new program. The Division has asked each of the commodity and service administrators for the Board to draw up plans for his trade or industry.

In restricting civilian activity, the Board will collaborate closely with National Selective Service whose duties in this connection are to direct the man-power released from non-essential civilian activities into the most useful channels of employment or service. The Department of Munitions and Supply will also play a significant role in this program since it will endeavour to see that any suitable productive facilities made available are used for war purposes.

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Simplification and Conservation

The program of simplification and conservation, which becomes increasingly important as the supply of materials and labour for civilian production grows short, was extended to more products using metals, textile materials, paper and other scarce materials. Several orders were passed prohibiting or restricting the use of metal in certain goods or cutting down or simplifying the production of articles which must necessarily be manufactured from metals.

Metals.—With respect to *metal containers,* one more size has been added to the list of sizes which have been eliminated for paint and varnish materials (A375, September 3). After October 30, 1942, metal containers may not be used for packaging safety razors or blades; and copper, with the thickness specified, may be used for plating only (A416, September 30). The manufacture of *metal windows* has been prohibited except on orders approved by the Administrator of fabricated steel and non-ferrous metals (A373, September 3). A production quota for *wire screen cloth* has been prescribed at 60 per cent of the yearly average of 1940-1942, and simplification measures introduced (A374, Sept. 3). The production of *safety razors* and of safety razor blades for domestic sale has been restricted to 70 per cent and 100 per cent respectively of 1940 domestic sales (A416, September 30). A further order on *typewriters* applied the 65 per cent sales quota to each month as well as to the year's sales. It also provided that sales to Class B consumers (aircraft, and other plants producing war goods) must be approved, and prohibited entirely sales to Class C consumers (transportation, communication systems, etc.) (A379, September 5).

The manufacture and importation of *farm machinery* and equipment for the coming year (November 1, 1942 to October 31, 1943), with the exception of a few articles, has been further restricted to certain classes, types and sizes with specified quotas. The new quotas are lower than those which applied during the current year. The quota for repair parts, however, has been increased (A395, September 17).

The simplification program has been extended to *electrical storage batteries,* the production of which is restricted to five types

of specified dimensions, plus one other type. All batteries are to be of one grade and to bear a date stamp, but no batteries are to bear a brand name unless such brand name was in use prior to the date of the order (A406, September 22). Specifications were set out for types and sizes of grey cast iron and malleable iron *pipe fittings,* not applicable however to fittings for electrical conduit and other specified heavy work (A390, September 11). Another order prohibited the use of fixtures using metal parts in the manufacture of *luggage bags,* or the use of exterior straps or buckles in the making of Gladstone bags (A408, September 24).

Metal, Paper and Textile Fabrics.—With a view to conserving these materials, simplification and conservation measures were applied to several articles. One order limited the number of designs of *bedding equipment,* standardized the sizes of equipment, and eliminated the manufacture of open coil bedsprings (A376, September 4). In the clothing field, colours and packaging of *circular knit hosiery* were restricted (A383, September 5), while *men's and boys' furnishings* were further simplified (A405, September 22).

Other simplification orders were concerned with *wooden pencils and pen-holders,* loose leaf sheets, indexes and forms (A384, September 5) and converted paper products (A389, September 11). With respect to wooden pencils, styles have been limited and crude rubber erasers and metal ferrules eliminated (A371, September 1). With certain exceptions, a secondary finish may no longer be applied, after present orders are completed, in the manufacture of certain *papers,* including uncoated book, litho, and offset papers, and writing bond, stationery and sulphite converting papers (A397, September 12).

Allocation of Supplies

Wool and Newsprint.—More direct controls were applied to the allocation of supplies of wool and newsprint. Under an order of the wool administrator, the amount of raw wool which may be put into process for different civilian uses, in the six months ending March 31, 1943, was limited to from 10 per cent to 25 per cent of the amount used for such production in 1941 (A402, September 18). Under a special Board Order, effective September 4, 1942, the newsprint administrator was given power to allocate production and shipments of newsprint (Board Order No. 170). The administrator will act as co-ordinator with respect to all the major problems affecting the industry, especially those arising from diversion of electric power to war industries and from direct restrictions on pulpwood production. The administrator has also been given power to effect a distribution of the burdens and benefits resulting from such allocation among manufacturers.

Fuelwood.—The use of fuelwood in the Vancouver and Victoria areas in British Columbia has been placed under a system of rationing, owing to the critical condition of supplies. A limit has been set to the number of units of sawdust or cords of millwood which may be delivered to, or stored by, consumers at any time in these areas. To ensure more efficient and equitable distribution, the Deputy Fuel Administrator may divide the area into zones and allocate specific zones to dealers. In addition, no sawdust burners are to be installed after October 1, 1942 (F36, September 12 and F40, September 14). A prohibition was also placed on certain methods of disposal of Douglas fir millwaste which is usable as domestic wood fuel (F34, September 5).

Consumer Rationing Controls

During September the Board arranged for the establishment of some 500 local ration boards throughout the country, to be composed of local citizens. This extension of the consumer rationing organization is intended to provide more flexible control by bringing local knowledge to bear on local problems. Among the functions which will be allotted to the new boards are replacement of lost ration books, temporary ration cards, and issuance of extra rations for special occasions.

Meat.—A voluntary rationing by consumers of the amount of bacon, fresh pork and ham bought, up to November 1, was urged by the Foods Administration of the Board in order that weekly shipments of bacon to Britain might be maintained. The possibility of rationing beef arose during the month, and plans for rationing are being studied in case the shortages should prove to be more than temporary.

The rationing system for sugar, tea and coffee, with respect to household use has been little changed. Use of the permanent ration books began on September 7. A minor change allowed coupons to become valid in pairs, thus enabling a month's supply to be purchased at one time. Members of the armed forces on leave or on subsistence, and visitors to Canada are to be issued with temporary (ten week) ration cards. The use of purchase vouchers was discontinued on September 30, and sugar bought for preserving before that date is to be used before October 31. (Board Order No. 176, August 25).

Sugar.—Several changes were made in the rationing system with respect to users of sugar other than household consumers. Those

who had formerly signed purchase vouchers in obtaining sugar—public caterers, institutions, industrial users, etc.,—are now to fill out requisition forms and the amount of sugar they can obtain in the next three months (October to December) is limited to the quota set for them by the Supervisor of Rationing. This method, more flexible than the flat 30 per cent cut, is designed to allow for increasing or decreasing volume of business. Commercial fishermen, formerly in the institutional category and tied to one supplier, are now to be issued with temporary ration cards which they may use in addition to their permanent ones.

Tea and Coffee.—Similar changes have been made in the documentary procedure and the quota system applying to tea and coffee. Public caterers, institutions and industrial users are required to register through a supplier with the Board, but they may have a separate supplier for tea and for coffee. In relation to the rationing of tea, a bulletin issued by the tea director translated the retail price per pound set by an order in January last into appropriate prices for small packages; and an order, effective October 1, prescribes the packaging of tea only in sizes containing an even two, four, eight or sixteen ounces, or a multiple of sixteen ounces (A403, September 21).

Price Adjustments

Fish.—Several price adjustments were effected during the month with a view to encouraging additional supplies of certain products, mainly foods. New ceiling prices were set for *canned pilchards,* increasing processors' prices by 50 cents per case of 48 one-pound tall tins (A381, September 8). To encourage the supply of *tuna fish,* formerly chiefly imported from Japan, specific maximum prices were set for processors in the Maritimes and Quebec (A380, September 8). Both price adjustments provided that wholesalers and retailers may add to their laid-down costs their normal mark-up of the base period, but this is not to exceed 10 per cent of selling price for wholesalers and 25 per cent for retailers.

In order to secure the processing of new varieties of fish on the Pacific Coast, to replace canned salmon and canned herring, (the entire pack of which has been earmarked for Great Britain), new ceiling prices were set for *frozen salmon, fresh and frozen soles, brills and witches.* Wholesalers' and retailers' prices are to be determined on the basis of laid-down costs plus normal markup, the markup again being limited to a fixed maximum percentage (A382, September 8).

Honey.—With the objective of maintaining uniformity of honey supplies in all sections of the Dominion, maximum wholesale and retail prices have been adjusted for *extracted honey and pasteurized granulated honey.* Prices were fixed on the basis of prices paid (to producers or wholesalers), including transportation charges, plus the markup used in the base period. Ceilings were placed on these mark-ups, and, in addition, specific maximum prices have been stipulated for wholesalers. Maximum prices on the sale of extracted honey by primary producers to consumers are to be the sum of the maximum wholesale price specified in the order plus an amount not greater than 25 per cent of such wholesale price. (Board Order No. 182, September 8).

Nuts.—An order concerning *brazil nuts* laid down a formula for determining maximum importers' prices based on landed seaboard costs for various grades and kinds. Upper limits were placed on the landed costs which may be used in calculating maximum prices. From this scale, wholesalers' and retailers' maximum prices are to be computed by adding transportation costs and normal markup, subject to a maximum percentage, in each case. Upper limits were placed in each case on the markup which may be used. (A404, September 21.)

Cheese.—An order respecting *processed cheese* allowed an adjustment of dealers' prices which had not reflected increased processors' prices. Wholesalers and retailers were permitted to add their normal markup of the base period to the actual price paid, with the provision that the markups were not to exceed 10 per cent and 25 per cent of selling price for wholesalers and retailers respectively. (A372, September 2.)

Beef.—The normal seasonal decline in prices of *beef cuts,* contemplated by Board Order No. 149, June 24, was carried out in an administrator's order for the period September 14-November 30. (A393, September 11). Reductions, up to September 30, total 3½ cents per pound since the seasonal schedule order became effective on June 25. A minor amendment to Board Order No. 149 changed the maximum prices chargeable in Zones 5, 6 and 10 for carcasses or sides. (Board Order No. 188, September 11).

Fuelwood.—Specific maximum prices for *fuelwood* were set in one Ontario district (F35, September 8), and several minor extensions and amendments were made in orders applying to certain Quebec districts (F37, F38 and F39, September 14). Maximum prices (delivered) were specified for sawdust and millwood sold in Vancouver, Outer Vancouver and Victoria areas. (F36, September 12, and F40, September 14).

Lumber.—To ensure supplies, increases were allowed in maximum manufacturers' and wholesale dealers' prices for *lumber, shingles and laths* produced in the mountain and interior regions of British Columbia over the maximum prices established in a previous order, A158. Maximum prices for retail dealers were not increased, remaining at the levels established on or before September 13, 1942. The provisions of the new order now cover sales in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces (A412, September 14).

Exemptions.—There were no further exemptions to the price ceiling during the month, but all former orders permitting exemptions from the price ceiling were consolidated in Board Order 189, (September 22, effective October 1.) The order lists the original exemptions contained in the Order in Council of November 1 last, and those approved afterwards. Since January exemptions have been few in number and of rather minor significance.

Prices of Used Goods

Maximum prices were fixed for several used goods made wholly or partly of metal. These orders in effect clarify the price provisions of the Maximum Prices Regulations in so far as these goods are concerned. Maximum prices for *used industrial and used domestic sewing machines* are not to exceed 75 per cent and 60 per cent respectively of the selling price when new. This applies only to Ontario and Quebec, specific variations being allowed on sales to allow for freight differentials in the other provinces. (A391 and A392, September 11). With respect to *used typewriters,* specific maximum amounts for different makes and models and in different conditions—rebuilt, reconditioned and otherwise—were fixed. Maximum rentals and maximum charges for alterations, for inspection and service were also set (A394, September 11). *Used electric stoves,* in good condition and guaranteed for 30 days are subject to a maximum of 60 per cent of the price for a similar new stove or the base period price for a similar used stove, whichever is the lower (A396, September 11).

"Squeeze" Adjustments

Several "squeeze" adjustments were arranged during the month. Manufacturers of *fall weight work shirts* were allowed to increase their prices by 12 per cent over the period January-February, 1941. Since manufacturers' costs are estimated to have increased by 15 to 17 per cent, part of the "squeeze" will be absorbed at each level. The order also specified that a manufacturer must make articles in the same price ranges and with the same proportions in each as in the 1941 period (A399, September 10). Manufacturers of *pianos and organs* have been allowed to increase their prices by 5 per cent over the base period with no increase in retail price (A377, September 4). Price increases of specific amounts were permitted manufacturers of *brick and hollow structural or terra cotta tile* in Ontario; dealers' prices could be increased only by the resulting increase in their costs (A410, September 28).

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.—A new order has been made adjusting the price regulations with regard to *canned fruits and vegetables* of the 1942 pack (Board Order No. 186, September 8, amending Board Order No. 148, June 24, 1942). Formerly, the major items of the pack (Schedule "A"—canned tomatoes, tomato juice, peas, corn, beans, peaches, pears, plums and apricots) were subject to individual retailer's ceilings established in the base period. Under the previous adjustment (Board Order No. 148) specific maximum prices were set for canners, but the margin left for dealers proved so narrow that some lines could not be handled and an artificial scarcity developed. The new order is designed to overcome these difficulties and will result in a more uniform ceiling throughout the country. Wholesalers' and retailers' prices for these items are now to be determined by their laid-down cost plus a percentage markup which is not to exceed 10 per cent and 20 per cent of selling price respectively. This corresponds to the method of determining dealers' prices for items in Schedule "C" (23 other varieties), which was adopted in the previous order.

Other Developments

Moving Picture Films.—Because of special technical conditions and to ensure rigid adherence to the Regulations, an order respecting the rental and exhibition of moving picture films defined in general terms the policy which the Services Administration has been following in the motion picture field. One important feature of the order provided that the run categories of theatres are to be maintained as they existed during the basic period. Distributors are required to submit groupings of their products to the Administrator for approval before commencing to sell and before rental contracts will be valid; exhibitors are not to change the numbers or location of seats in any price range; and a premium policy cannot be commenced now if the theatre did not give premiums during the basic period or during August, 1942 (A398, September 16).

Rents.—A rentals order strengthened the position of the Rentals Administrator by giving him definite powers to appoint Rental Committees and by more clearly defining his powers with respect to the fixing and variation of maximum rentals and termination of

leases. It is possible for him to fix maximum rentals for accommodation according to the number of persons or otherwise, or to prescribe the manner in which any maximum rental shall be fixed. (Board Order No. 183, September 8).

September 1 Cost of Living Index

A further decline of three-tenths of one point occurred in the cost-of-living index during August, with the September 1 index standing at 117·4 (August, 1935=100). Since November 1, 1941, one month before the price ceiling came into effect, the index has increased only 0·9 per cent. The food index, which declined 1·1 per cent between August 1 and September 1, was the only one to register a change. Lower prices for potatoes, beef, lamb and onions more than offset increases for eggs, milk, butter, oranges and bananas.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

Summary of Proceedings—Featuring an Address by Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

THE third regular convention of the Canadian Congress of Labour was held in Ottawa, September 14-18, 1942. There were 420 delegates in attendance from 55 Congress units, representing all of the basic industries, as well as many of the other industries in Canada.

The Mayor of Ottawa, Mr. Stanley Lewis welcomed the delegates to the Capital City and in the course of his remarks referred to the heroic effort being made by the United Nations to preserve "our way of life". In order that this united effort be not wasted, he urged the delegates to be prepared to improve "our way of life" when peace comes.

Address of Minister of Labour

In opening his address the Minister of Labour, the Honourable Humphey Mitchell, drew attention to the mighty conflict which had been raging for over three years with no prospect of an early termination. "Our enemies", he said, "are still on the offensive, but one of these days the tide will surge the other way and the forces of the United Nations will be sweeping forward to victory. Our enemies are strong. Let us not deceive ourselves. They have shown no lack of manpower or equipment. They know it is an all-out war for them as it is an all-out war for us". Credit was given to labour by the Minister for the part it was playing both in enlistments in the fighting forces and on the home-front in the production of weapons.

He asked the delegates to give their full co-operation to the Minister of Finance, who had a difficult job to do in raising money through taxation and loans to finance the war.

Mr. Mitchell referred to the criticism of the Government's Wage Policy and asked the delegates to be just in their consideration of this policy. "It is a benefit to the worker", he said, "and linked with the prices stabilization policy it is a control over the cost of living. Without this control you would have inflation with higher and higher prices for goods and chaotic wage conditions". The Minister declared that the twin policies were designed to protect the common people against the ill effects of inflation.

He denied that the Government's Wage Policy was to "freeze" wages, stating that the national and regional war labour boards have the power to adjust wage rates. "It is our aim", he said, "to remove anomalies, to eradicate injustices. These are the points you must keep uppermost in your minds:

"(1) Without control of prices and stabilization of wages there would be a condition of panic to-day. The spread between prices and wages would mean much suffering and a lowering of public morale.

"(2) Stabilization of wages does not mean that the worker is not to be justly paid for his toil. Wages to-day are better than the average of the so-called prosperous years of 1926 to 1929.

"(3) Uncontrolled prices would add enormously to the cost of the war which the people must pay.

"(4) There cannot be fixed prices if there are constantly rising wages".

In referring to the numerous small strikes which have occurred in Canada since the beginning of the war, Mr. Mitchell said "There have been too many small strikes in our country, stoppages of work for a few days. There is no justification for letting down the men who fight for us or who brave the hazard of the merchant marine. I do not care what arguments are advanced. There is no complaint big enough to warrant ceasing one day in making the munitions required by those who are fighting for us. We cannot have industrial strife or inter-union strife and make the contribution the Canadian people expect of us at this critical time". He

appealed to the delegates to fight the serious problem of absenteeism.

Mr. Mitchell expressed the hope that there would be increasing co-operation between employers and employees organizations in the advancement of policies having to do with the successful prosecution of the war.

Address of President Mosher

In opening his address the president of the Congress, Mr. A. R. Mosher, referred to the titanic conflict in which the Allied Nations were engaged and expressed the hope, that at the beginning of the third year of war, the tide has turned in our favour. "At such a time as this," he said, "the need for national unity, for loyalty to the principles of democracy and freedom, for unstinted devotion to the common cause and for the utmost contribution which every individual and group can make to the winning of the war, transcends every other consideration. At this convention, one of our chief purposes must be once again to pledge ourselves and the organized workers whom we represent to the fullest co-operation in an all-out war effort, and to increase our capacity to make it more and more effective".

The delegates were advised that "no sacrifice was too great, no self-restraint too hard to impose, no task too onerous, to ensure the triumph of our armed forces, and that must be the keynote of the deliberations at this convention".

Dealing with the subject of "right of association", President Mosher stated that "the chief defect in the Government's labour policy in the past had been its failure to protect the right of workers to organize freely and bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their choice." This attitude, he said, has caused bitterness and resentment among the workers and they look to the Government for redress, knowing that the right to organize has been won in Great Britain and is now taken for granted and that in the United States this right is protected by the National Labor Relations Act.

The president claimed that there was an additional source of criticism "in the fact that the Government and employers have so far failed to co-operate with organized workers in the calling of national conferences in the basic industries and the formation of industrial councils and joint labour-management production committees".

Mr. Mosher repeated a statement he made at the last convention in Hamilton "that the workers should realize the necessity of avoiding industrial strife, particularly in those industries which were essential to the successful prosecution of the war." He asserted: "My convictions in this respect have not changed during the past year, except that, if possible, they have become stronger."

He said that the war would be long and difficult and that it would take all that we have and are to win through to victory. "As workers and Canadian citizens, we must not think of our immediate interests and lay undue emphasis upon our rights, however important, if our fight for them involves the slightest slackening of our efforts to produce war materials. The first consideration is the winning of the war. We must not endanger the war effort, no matter how great the provocation may be to do so, by strike or slowdowns in war industry. Not a single day's production of war materials should be lost through any action on the part of the workers, for that means a loss, not to the employer or the Government alone, but to the nation and to the Allied cause."

He expressed his conviction that only through organization could the workers assist in the war effort to the fullest extent. Mr. Mosher maintained that in extending the membership of its affiliated and chartered unions, and in organizing the unorganized workers of Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labour was not carrying on activities which were opposed to the public interest, but was serving the public interest and contributing to the war effort.

President Mosher expressed the opinion that the labour movement could also make a great contribution toward the solution of post-war reconstruction problems, if it were given an opportunity to share in the determination of the policies and the carrying out of plans adopted. He was convinced that "the workers of Canada who are organized in unions affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour are eager and willing to do everything in their power to strengthen the hands of the fighting forces, setting aside every other consideration, if necessary, until the war is won. Then," he continued, "we shall work wholeheartedly with all other groups of citizens in every country to rebuild a shattered world, along new lines of justice and brotherhood, a world of peace and joy and freedom, a world in which the hopes of all the ages will find their fulfilment and their fruition."

Executive Council Report

The report of the Executive Council reviewed its activities during the past year. Some of the subjects of special interest dealt with were: the wages and price control legislation; the Kirkland Lake strike; the National and Regional War Labour Boards; the Congress memorandum presented to the Government; co-operation with other labour bodies;

and Industrial Councils. A detailed statement on the Congress' organizational activities was also presented. Mention was made in the report of the resignation of Mr. M. M. Maclean as a member of the executive committee and his appointment to the position of Director of Industrial Relations in the Department of Labour.

Financial Statement

The financial statement covering the fiscal year, August 1, 1941, to July 31, 1942, was presented by the secretary-treasurer Mr. P. Conroy, and showed total receipts, amounting to $97,086.75, with expenditures of $65,400 leaving a balance of $36,484.44.

Convention Addresses

Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour for Ontario, expressed his pleasure at the opportunity of addressing the convention. He thanked the workers of Ontario for keeping down the number of strikes, which only amounted to a few days per month. It was the Minister's opinion that the chief cause of disputes concerns collective bargaining. He thought that employers would be glad to deal collectively with their employees thus securing their assistance and co-operation.

The Minister made reference to a recent meeting of members of the Ontario Cabinet and representatives of the Canadian Congress of Labour. He stated that "following the representation of the Congress' Officers the Cabinet agreed to bring down legislation to force employers to bargain collectively with their employees."

Mr. Elliott M. Little, Director of National Selective Service, told the delegates that Canada was facing an acute man-power shortage and this was deterring war production. The latest figures on Canada's man-power needs, indicated that almost 200,000 men and women would be required in industry by the end of the year. An additional 100,000 men would be required for seasonal logging needs. Mr. Little said: "We must review the way in which we are using our man-power, even in the most essential industries and re-allocate our man-power so that it will be used more efficiently." Working as a team, management and labour will meet the demands, he stated, adding that most unions are co-operating to the full. He contended that "our civilian standard of living should be kept to the bare minimum necessary to maintain health and efficiency." Unions would have to reconcile themselves to large-scale employment of women, not only in industry but also in services previously considered suitable only for the employment of men. "We are past the stage where we only need in industry women who are working because they need the money," he said. "From now on, as our armed forces expand and our munition production grows accordingly, women who never had to work because of economic necessity should come forward and offer their services to industry in their own and the nation's interest. Not only will we need the single young women but also married women with the exception only of those with considerable family responsibilities." The induction of women into industry would be accelerated but assurance was given that the employment of women would not undermine wage agreements.

In reviewing recent man-power legislation, Mr. Little stated that "the regulations do not freeze labour and were not intended to interfere with the operation of any existing collective bargaining agreement." Plans for new man-power boards, which would be required in the transfer of military draft administration to selective service, were not yet complete he said, but it was possible that they would include representatives of Labour. The Director made a strong plea for improved relationships, not only between labour and management, but also within the ranks of labour.

After his address, Mr. Little gave the delegates an opportunity to ask questions.

Address of Mr. Philip Murray

An outstanding event of the convention was the address of Mr. Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and President of the United Steel Workers of America.

After extending greeting on behalf of the members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, President Murray said "I bring to you from them a word of cheer and goodwill and an expression of a very wholesome desire to co-operate with the Canadian Congress of Labour and all those engaged in this great struggle."

The people of the United States, Mr. Murray declared, are obsessed with the performance of an outstanding task, the winning of the war, because underlying that thing which we call the war are the symbols of freedom—the symbols of a democratic way of life, and the symbols of a free labour movement.

Mr. Murray said: "In 1939, when the British Parliament declared war against Germany, I favoured the British point of view on that day because I believed Britain was right and that the Fascist and Nazis were wrong, and when talking to workers, I expressed my

whole-hearted sympathy for the aspirations and laudable objectives of Great Britain and the Commonwealth of Nations. I have constantly maintained that attitude, believing that this can never be a free world until tyranny and all forms of aggression, represented as they are by the Axis governments, are completely driven from the face of the earth."

In the year 1939, he said, plans were being devised by the leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations whereby industry and labour could co-operate for the purpose of greater and more efficient production. "These plans were brought to Washington but the politicians thought it a little bit revolutionary and the manufacturers were afraid of it because they said it was dangerous." He pointed out that it was not until after Japan had attacked the United States and President Roosevelt had established the National War Production Board for the purpose of increasing production, that the need for joint co-operation of management and labour was recognized. "At the present time," stated President Murray, "more than 2,000 of these industrial councils are in operation, labour and management working together to bring victory to the United Nations' cause. In almost every agency of the federal government, labour has its representatives, not only for the purpose of policy making but administration. Perhaps that is not sufficiently adequate, but it is more than labour has ever had in the history of the movement in the United States."

Dealing with strikes in wartime Mr. Murray said, "The C.I.O. will not tolerate a strike during the war, particularly a strike over jurisdictional differences." In addition he added that he and the President of the A.F. of L. had agreed with the President of the United States that, for the duration of the war, neither of the two major labour organizations would recognize strikes, providing the Government of the United States would create an agency to peacefully mediate, conciliate, and if need be, arbitrate, differences between employer and labour, for the duration of the war. Complying with the request President Roosevelt issued a directive establishing a National War Labour Board to which all disputes will be referred for the duration of the war.

Referring to the granting of charters to international unions in Canada, Mr. Murray stated that "charters are issued to each of the international unions in Canada, with the clear understanding that each of the international unions so involved exercise their own autonomy. They are free to function in their own way and to dispose of their own business in their own fashion, without interference on the part of the officers of the organization in any other country".

Concluding his address, President Murray urged the delegates to "work together cooperatively and unitedly, as you work to help your unions, to help your families, and above all, to bring speedy and complete victory to your country and to my country, and to all of the countries in the great family of the United Nations".

Address of Mr. Staal

Mr. A. Staal of the International Labour Office gave a very interesting address in which he outlined the history, composition and functions of the International Labor Office. Since the inception of the I.L.O. that organization had developed some seventy conventions and an equal number of recommendations on such subjections as working hours; protection of women workers and young workers; sickness, accident, invalidity, old-age and unemployment insurance; accident prevention; compensation for occupational diseases; labour inspections; holidays with pay: special legislation for seamen, etc. He emphasized that these were only plans and must be implemented by the national parliaments of the various countries. It was the opinion of the speaker that if more of the plans drafted by the I.L.O. were implemented by the Canadian Government they would be of great benefit to the workers. The question of implementing these draft conventions, said Mr. Staal, "certainly deserves the closest attention of the organized workers of Canada if they do not want to remain at a disadvantage as compared with workers of non-federal countries in the post-war period."

Other speakers addressing the convention were Mr. Russell T. Kelley, convenor for Ontario of the Red Cross Blood Donors' Service; Dr. Maxwell MacOdrum, of the National War Finance Committee; Honourable Frank Langstone, High Commissioner for New Zealand; and Mr. Fred. Knowles, National Secretary, Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.

Government's Wage Policy

Twelve resolutions were submitted to the convention, with reference to the wage-policy of the Government. The resolutions committee, to which these were referred, brought in the following substitute resolution which after a lengthy debate was adopted.

(1) That adequate minimum wages be paid all workers in industry, to be arrived at through full collective bargaining, and that these be established taking into consideration the impact of taxes, etc.

(2) That the investigational staff of the National and Regional War Labour Boards be increased to eliminate delays in the handling of cases.

(3) That all hearings of the Boards be public and that all findings and decisions shall be a matter of public record.

(4) That applications shall only be submitted to the Boards after an attempt has been made to come to an agreement through the processes of collective bargaining.

(5) "Full and proper" cost-of-living bonus for every worker.

(6) Establishment of industry-wide wage stabilization in each of the key industries, auto, steel, shipyards, etc.

The resolution also endorsed certain sections of the memorandum submitted to the Dominion Government by the Canadian Congress of Labour on February 27, 1942, a summary of which was published in the Labour Gazette for March, 1942, page 291.

Collective Bargaining

There were nineteen resolutions presented dealing with the subject of collective bargaining. The Convention adopted a substitute resolution which read as follows:

(1) That this Convention maintains that industrial democracy is a solution to industrial strife and disharmony.

(2) That this Convention declare itself in favour of Dominion legislation similar to that contained in the National Labor Relations Act of the United States, which gives full protection to workers who by majority vote in a given plant choose a bona fide Labour union as their bargaining agent; and which Act outlaws Company unions and makes collective bargaining and signed contract compulsory on the employer, and which Act further provides for proper administration and appeals in which Labour is given full and equal representation.

(3) That the incoming Executive be instructed to prepare a specimen Act along these lines containing the democratic features of the National Labor Relations Act of the United States and press upon the Government for its immediate enactment.

(4) That this draft Act be immediately distributed to all affiliated unions of this Congress, in order that the most advantageous action be taken to enlist the full support of the public for its implementation.

(5) That this Congress call upon the Government to set an example of genuine industrial democracy for victory in this war within the meaning of P.C. 2685 by immediately guaranteeing collective bargaining and signed union contracts in Government owned and operated plants.

Labour Unity

A substitute resolution on the question of labour unity replaced seven other resolutions submitted to the convention. Adopted unanimously it read as follows:

That the incoming executive be instructed to again approach the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada with a view to joint action on all issues confronting the Canadian labour movement and to urge the local unions affiliated with the Congress to undertake a campaign of education for all workers in their district on the true objectives of labour organization.

Unemployment Insurance

The following resolution was substituted and adopted for six resolutions submitted to the convention.

That the Canadian Congress of Labour make representation to the Dominion Government to make the Unemployment Insurance Act to include:—

(1) All Government employees.

(2) All workers, regardless of income, who are not now included under the Act.

(3) Provision to be made for sickness and hospitalization.

(4) No discrimination because of strike activities.

(5) Increase the benefits to bring a minimum of amount to cover health and decency.

(6) Increase employer's contribution to meet the additional cost.

(7) Payment to all unemployed people regardless of their contribution. Payment for full period of unemployment.

Post-war Problems

The convention adopted the following resolution as a substitute for a number received on the subject of post-war problems:—

That the governments of the United Nations should recognize:

(1) The absolute need of utilizing the brains and energy of all the people in the struggle to achieve victory in war.

(2) The need of formulating to-day policies and plans which will assure the people of the world the four freedoms—freedom of speech and assembly, freedom of religious worship, freedom from fear and freedom from want.

(3) The need of being fully prepared so that after the United Nations have achieved victory in war the same energy and resources of men and machinery which are now creating maximum production for war may be turned toward maximum production to achieve full employment and decent standards of living for all the people of the world.

Other Resolutions

The recommendations contained in other resolutions adopted were:

Public ownership and control of financial institutions.

Exemption of cost-of-living bonus from income tax.

Cost-of-living bonus for soldiers' dependents.

Two weeks holidays with pay.

Free transportation for members of armed forces.

No discrimination against race, colour and creed.

Protective legislation for persons compelled to purchase homes because of the housing shortage.

Extensions of wage control legislation to employees of the government and public utilities.

Immediate enactment of a full active selective service for the armed forces and the reserve.

Amendment of income tax provisions exempting salaries of single persons up to $750 and married persons to $1,250, with $400 exemption for each child.

Allowance of mortgage payments on new purchases of houses as an income tax exemption comparable to life insurance policies.

That the Amalgamated Civil Servants be invited to affiliate with the Canadian Congress of Labour.

Expressing opposition to interference with the present regulations covering the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

Implementation of the recommendations of the House of Commons Committee on the Defence of Canada Regulations, lifting the ban on the Communist Party and other organizations and the release of interned persons known to be anti-Fascist.

That authority be granted the Director of National Selective Service, to direct the most efficient use of manpower, including training and allocation.

That proper machinery be established for the compilation of the statistics for the payment of cost-of-living bonuses on a regional or district basis.

Creation of a national wage policy in the shipbuilding industry in Canada.

Appointment of a permanent Government conciliator for the automobile industry.

That a joint management conference of all Canadian automobile companies be held under the chairmanship of J. H. Berry, director-general of war vehicle production to discuss ways and means of achieving total war production.

Requesting the Government to make Orders-in-Council P.C. 8253 and P.C. 1549 applicable to all citizens.

That some form of National Health Insurance be put into effect immediately.

That the qualifying age under the Old Age Pension Act be reduced to 60 years, and the pension increased to $60 per month.

Favouring the payment of cost-of-living bonus to widows and old age pensioners.

Equal pay for equal work.

That a "Second Front" be opened in Europe.

Increased pay for members of the armed forces with protection under the unemployment insurance plan.

Expressing appreciation to the C.C.F. members in the House of Commons for the assistance given to labour and advising affiliated unions to study the C.C.F. program.

Election of Officers

The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President, A. R. Mosher (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers), Ottawa; vice-presidents, Alex McAuslane (Vancouver Metal Workers' Union), Vancouver, and Sol. Spivak (Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America), Toronto; secretary-treasurer, P. Conroy (United Mine Workers of America), 230 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa; executive secretary and editor of the *Canadian Unionist*, N. S. Dowd (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers), Ottawa.

Executive Board Members; J. E. McGuire (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers), Ottawa; T. Prezeau (National Union of Operating Engineers of Canada), Montreal; F. Millard (United Steelworkers of America), Toronto; T. T. Johnson (United Automobile Workers of America), Windsor; Silby Barrett (United Mine Workers of America), Glace Bay.

Montreal was selected as the convention city for 1943.

CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

President William Green Pledges that Production Quotas Will Be Exceeded

THE American Federation of Labor held its sixty-second annual Convention in Toronto, Ontario, October 5-14, 1942. The 501 credentials received represented 87 international and national organizations, 4 departments, 34 state branches, 95 central bodies, 58 local trade and federal labour unions and 3 fraternal delegates, 2 from the British Trades Union Congress and 1 from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

After the invocation by His Grace, the Most Reverend J. C. McGuigan, D.D., Chairman William Jenoves greeted the delegates on behalf of the Toronto and District Trades and Labour Council and Mayor F. J. Conboy extended a civic welcome.

Premier Hepburn, in welcoming the delegates to Ontario, informed them that the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, had recommended that official legislative recognition be given to the right of collective bargaining in Ontario, and added that, at the earliest date possible a measure for that purpose would be introduced in the Legislature. Referring to

the causes which he alleged had rendered the League of Nations impotent, Mr. Hepburn said "I believe that the future peace of this world is only secure in the hands of labour and the great masses of an organized society."

Welcome of Minister of Labour

In opening his address, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell stated "I think the labour movement of the North American continent has made the greatest contribution to peace of any group of individuals in the world. If it were possible that the great German trade union movement could meet as you are meeting to-day I do not think the war would have happened."

The Minister commended the action taken in the United States to adopt price stabilization and urged the delegates to give co-operation in the carrying out of this new policy.

The delegates applauded his prediction that "when the history of our time is written, your great President Franklin Roosevelt, will be remembered as one of the greatest human beings who ever lived."

President Green's Address

In replying to the addresses of welcome, President Green stated that the delegates present represented six million loyal and devoted workers of the United States and Canada, and emphasized "we are privileged to meet as free men and women in a free country and to exercise in a convention of this kind the right to shape our own policies and to administer the affairs of our own free democratic unions in a free land."

In referring to the war, President Green declared that "the great issues involved in the World War transcend and overshadow every other question that could be presented or considered at this convention."

Answering President Roosevelt's appeal for the achievement of production objectives, Mr. Green asserted: "Speaking for six million working men and women, I declare here that the President of the United States need not hope. I assure him, that before the end of this year all the standards he set will be excelled by the workers of America."

Labour Unity

In reporting on the progress being made in bringing about unity in the ranks of labour in the United States, Mr. Green stated:

"I can report to those in attendance at this convention that it is expected that a committee representing the American Federation of Labor and a committee representing those who left us will sit around the conference table in a friendly atmosphere, within the near future, for the purpose of trying to find a basis of accommodation and settlement of our differences. We will do everything that lies within our power to make it a full and complete success. I will give all I can in order to promote the realization of that purpose and if I could reach that objective and realize it within the life of my official service to you, I would feel then that I had practically completed my work as your representative."

President Green declared that "labour must be represented by a large membership" at the peace conference at the end of the war and that a large international force, democratically controlled, should be established to maintain peace.

Report of Executive Council

The report of the Executive Council drew attention to the fact that labour fully appreciates the dangers which confront the United States of America, and the responsibilities which devolve upon the wage earners of America as citizens and as producers of materials necessary to the war effort.

The total paid-up membership of the Federation was 5,482,581, an increase over 1941, the peak year up to that time, of 913,525, comprised of 102 national and international unions and 1,517 directly affiliated local trade and federal labour unions. In addition the Federation had under charter 4 departments, 49 state federations of labour and 780 city central bodies.

Message from President Roosevelt

The following message from President Roosevelt was read:

"Your invitation to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is always a welcome one, but because of pressing duties here I must deny myself the privilege of being with you.

"Will you, however, express to the officers, delegates and members of the American Federation of Labor assembled at this, its sixty-second annual convention, my cordial appreciation of all they have done to further the war effort? Our production record speaks for itself and for the working people; it is splendid. Everywhere during my recent inspection of war activities, I found the workers doing all that was laid out for them and more. At every turn they gave assurance that they can take whatever it takes to win the war. They are not afraid of hard, continuous, precise and dangerous work. They are walking up to it as their duty and part in the war. They are proud of it.

"The various groups which comprise the Federation will, I hope, make available at this

time their most statesmanlike leadership. Officers and delegates of the trade union movement, consecrated to preserve the freedom of humanity, can serve to-day the whole people of this country, as well as the loyal membership.

"With best wishes for a convention whose words and actions will contribute to that unity of purpose so essential in this hour when civilization itself is at stake and with warm congratulations."

Address of Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labour

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor of the United States, after visiting several Canadian munition plants, said "It is inspiring to us of the United States, who are just beginning the use of women in our war industries, to see the intelligence, the skill and devotion to duty shown by women in the munition plants here. In these plants I saw just what I wanted to see—round-the-clock production. It was a great inspiration and a great education, and I am grateful for the privilege extended to me through the Canadian government to visit these two great enterprises where munitions of war were being made.

"I was particularly interested in the number of women employed and I asked the managements how effective they had found women employees. I was told that the management's only problem was to make the women comfortable to do their work, that if they were made comfortable they were highly efficient."

In speaking of the National War Labor Board of the United States which was established in the spring of 1942, with equal representation of management and labour to hear and settle wage disputes, Miss Perkins said, "Let us not scrap the War Labor Board process when peace comes. If we retain and develop the machinery conscientiously, we shall build up gradually an all but universal reliance on the process of adjustment rather than on the strike or lockout as a method of settlement of differences about wages, hours and working conditions, about unions' rights and obligations, individual rights and obligations, and employers' rights and obligations."

Ontario Minister of Labour

In a short address before the delegates to the A.F. of L. Convention, the Minister of Labour for Ontario, Hon. Peter Heenan invited members of the Federation to visit his office and examine the draft bill on "collective bargaining" which he had prepared and would introduce at the next session of the Legislature.

The Minister quoted figures to show how few days were lost through strikes in Ontario during the present year, and he added, "Most of these days lost due to strikes this year were due to fights for union recognition or fights for collective bargaining. . . . So far as my power will permit, there will be no more fighting for the right of collective bargaining in Ontario."

U.S. Under-Secretary for War

A warning was sounded by the U.S. Under-Secretary for War, the Hon. Robert P. Patterson, that organized labour must accept suspensions of many peace time standards as to hours and working conditions. "To equip an army of the size we have and contemplate, and at the same time to furnish our allies with equipment, is the biggest production job we have ever tackled. It will require that there be no deviations from the pledges given by leaders of labour that there will be no strikes or stoppages of work on war production."

Addresses of Fraternal Delegates

As one of the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, Mr. Jack Tanner, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Great Britain with a membership of 665,000, described at some length, conditions under which the people of the British Isles are working. He emphasized that the manufacture of non-essential goods had practically ceased. Referring to three different enquiries into conditions of production by his union, he indicated how each succeeding enquiry had shown a marked improvement, some of which was attributed to better co-operation between employees and management. "Another factor in this situation," he said, "was the tremendous improvement in the efficiency of the new entrants into industry."

Mention was made of the establishment of an Anglo-Russian Council of Labour and the exchange of visits by both parties with a view of acquainting themselves with the methods of war production in each country. The speaker urged that the greatest efforts be made to link the workers of Britain, Russia and the United States, claiming that "such allied labour unity is necessary, not only to achieve maximum war production in our respective countries, but also because international unity will permit the workers in each country to gain prestige and be in a position to play a greater role in the councils of war and in the national organization of the war industries, and in making the peace."

Mr. Bryn Roberts, the second representative from the British Trades Union Congress,

enumerated the established rights of organized labour that were voluntarily given up in order that production might be speeded up. In referring to the measure of unity that had been established between the labour movement and the government, the representative of the B.T.U.C. stated, "We have not given up our right to criticize, to oppose and to condemn if we think circumstances justify it."

The delegates were informed that in all workshops employing more than 150 persons, joint works production committees are being established, upon which the trade unions and managements will be represented, for the purpose of further increasing the production of the instruments of war.

In his address Mr. Donovan Swailes, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, gave a very complete picture of Canada's war effort, which he said, "has been made possible by the use of human energy which was unemployed before the war." The fraternal delegate expressed the opinion that "prices cannot be completely controlled," while on the other hand "effective control over wages is a fairly easy matter," with "the inevitable result of lower real wages and a reduced standard of living for those who depend upon wages for a livelihood."

Prime Minister's Address

In addressing the delegates, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King told them that Hitler had gained success through fear. With one class he used the fear of communism; with another, the fear of unemployment and want; still others were brought into subjection by fear of violence to themselves or their families. "Once in power in Germany," he said, "the Nazis used fear to gain their ends in other countries, the fear of other classes and other races, the fear of social change, the fear of revolution, the fear of war; the war of nerves in reality is simply the exploiting of fear, and in the conquered countries, the use of fear has become a reign of terror. . . . There is only one way to destroy fear," stated the Prime Minister, "it is to destroy the powers which are striving to dominate and enslave all peoples on all continents." Mention was made of many other forms of fear which must be eliminated before the war for freedom is won. (Further remarks of the Prime Minister are quoted on page 1113 of this issue.)

Other Speakers

Other speakers to address the convention were: Mr. Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director, International Labour Organization; Mr. Archibald McDonald Gordon, Labour Attaché, British Embassy, Washington; Mr. L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Public Contracts Division, U.S. Department of Labor; Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., Director of the Workers Education Bureau of America; Mr. John M. Fewkes, President, American Federation of Teachers; Mr. Harold Butler, Former Director, International Labor Organization; Mr. Russell Kelly, Chairman, Canadian Red Cross Blood Donor Committee; Mr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman, Social Security Board of the United States; Mr. Roane Waring, National Commander, The American Legion; Mr. Wendell Lund, Director, Labor Production Division, War Production Board; Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, Chief, Incentive Division, United States Navy; Mr. Joseph A. Padway, General Council, American Federation of Labor; Hon. James J. Davis, United States Senator, Pennsylvania; Mr. J. F. M. Stewart, Chairman, Payroll Section, National War Finance Committee of Canada; Mr. Lessing Rosenwald, War Production Board, Conservation Division.

Committee Reports

The Convention received and adopted a number of recommendations from its various committees. The Legislation Committee dealt with legislation coming before the seventy-seventh Congress of the United States. This committee suggested time and one-half rate of pay for overtime of all government employees and endorsed the legislative program of the American Federation of Government Employees.

The Committee on International Labour Relations asked for the fullest co-operation with the International Federation of Trade Unions and requested that every effort be made to secure adequate financial support for the International Labour office to enable it to carry on and extend its program. The Committee commended the creation of the Anglo-American Trade Union Committee.

The Education Committee urged that notwithstanding the present crisis schools should be kept in full operation and that every teacher should receive a salary of not less than $1,500 per annum.

The Committee on a Shorter Work Day drew attention to the study made by Princeton University on the question of hours of work in which the 8-hour day and 48-hour week was considered to be the most satisfactory for optimum war production. Other important points brought out by the study were: (1) Optimum work hours are likely to be shorter for women than for men. (2) Workers need one day of rest in seven. (3) Absenteeism becomes progressively worse with longer hours. (4) Accidents increase when

excessive overtime is worked. An increase in hours should be accompanied by improvement of accident prevention plans. (5) Adequate lunch and rest periods are important in maintaining a high level of efficiency, even on the 8-hour day. A lunch period of less than 30 minutes is not generally satisfactory. (6) Although excessive hours may be required of some employees for an emergency period, it is imperative for American industry to hire and train additional workers as quickly as possible to permit reduction of weekly hours to a level of maximum efficiency.

In connection with the subject of manpower, the Committee on Resolutions stated that:

"Workers who are asked to give up rights inseparable from personal freedom must be assured in return adequate representation of their own choosing and a degree of social security that will make up for loss of right to make personal decisions.

"Cost of travel to carry out employment orders and of moving families to new homes should be borne either by the employer, the government, or by both jointly."

Among other proposed safeguards were the maintenance of equities in social insurance and the unimpairment of the right to union membership.

The Committee on Resolutions considered that "the National Labor Relations Act, despite improvements resulting from legislative and other efforts of the Federation, continues to present important deficiencies and serious problems," and expressed the opinion that "unless the constructive amendments of the A.F. of L. which place reasonable limits on the extent of that power, are adopted by Congress, then we shall be confronted with a dangerous challenge to the principle of trade union autonomy and voluntarism."

The Resolutions Committee claimed that it was justified in calling attention to the fact that "the outstanding material contribution to the present war effort has been made by management and labour through its co-operative relationship; in fact the contribution of management and labour to war production so outstripped the most optimistic estimates of Federal agencies that they have actually, in some instances, outstripped the immediate capacity of the country to supply them with necessary raw material."

Other Resolutions

Recommendations contained in some of the resolutions adopted were as follows:

Establishment of the National War Labor Board as the authority on all wage policies and issues arising out of the Anti-Inflation Act.

Centralization of authority over contracts in one agency.

Limiting the relaxation of labour standards to the war emergency.

Providing of necessary safeguards for the use of prison labour in war production.

Appointment by the President of the United States of a military and civilian strategy board.

Distribution of labour publications to the armed forces.

Establishment of a post-war problems committee.

Opposition to federal taxes on state and local government securities.

Urging the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to free the organization of internal strife.

Maintenance of standards pertaining to child labour in the present crisis.

Direct labour representation on all state agencies set up to control, plan or direct the national economy.

Recognition of war service of merchant seamen on a parity with that given to persons in the armed forces.

Pledging the united strength of the A.F. of L. to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the armed forces to achieve final victory.

Election of Officers

The officers elected were: President, William Green, Washington; first vice-president, William L. Hutcheson, Indianapolis; second vice-president, Matthew Woll, Washington; third vice-president, Joseph N. Weber, New York; fourth vice-president, G. M. Bugniazet, Washington; fifth vice-president, George M. Harrison, Cincinnati; sixth vice-president, Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis; seventh vice-president, Harry C. Bates, Washington; eighth vice-president, Edward J. Gainor, Washington; ninth vice-president, W. D. Mahon, Detroit; tenth vice-president, Felix H. Knight, Kansas City; eleventh vice-president, Edward Flore, Buffalo; twelfth vice-president, Harvey W. Brown, Washington; thirteenth vice-president, William C. Birthright, Indianapolis; Secretary-Treasurer, George Meany, Washington.

Boston, Mass., was selected as the convention city for 1943.

Employment of Women in Canadian Fisheries

Almost 45 per cent of the workers employed in Canadian fish canneries and other fish processing plants last year were women, according to a Department of Fisheries publication. It is expected that the percentage will go still higher this year.

So far none of the women have gone to sea as fishermen but even that may come the report states, and in one or two instances at least the male cooks on fishing craft have been replaced by women. In spite of the encroachments of wartime demands on manpower the output of fisheries on both coasts increased considerably last year, in response to demands from Great Britain for food supplies from Canada.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF NEW BRUNSWICK FEDERATION OF LABOUR

THE thirtieth annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held in Campbellton, N.B., September 22-24, 1942, with 66 delegates and 8 fraternal delegates present.

President James A. Whitebone in his report, dwelt at some length on the present war effort, the failure of the Government to consult Labour in the formulation of its labour policies, and also the failure of many employers to accept the co-operation of their employees in the production of war materials. In spite of this he pointed out it was our duty to do everything possible to produce the much needed materials.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that during the year four new locals affiliated with the Federation and that there had been an increase of nearly 500 members.

The financial statement indicated that an additional $300 had been invested in Victory Bonds and that $50 had been contributed to the Queen's Canadian Fund.

Resolutions

The recommendations contained in some of the adopted resolutions were as follows:—

That no person be permitted to accept full time employment until 16 years of age.

That several isolation hospitals be established in the Province to take care of contagious diseases.

That employees of hotels, restaurants and public eating houses be required to undergo periodical physical examinations to guard against spread of contagious diseases.

That a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour be set for female labour, and that equal pay for equal work be granted female workers where they displace male workers.

That Provincial and Municipal employees be included under the Labour and Industrial Relations Act.

That Provincial and Municipal employees be included under the Wartime Wages and Control Order P.C. 5963.

That the Workmen's Compensation Act be amended so that a person receiving an injury arising out of his employment will be considered as receiving it in the course of his employment.

That in minor permanent partial disability cases no consideration shall be taken of the age of the injured person in computing the disability allowance.

That the widows allowance be increased to compensate for increased living costs.

That the Old Age Pensions Act be amended to provide for: payment of pensions at 65 years of age; that 15 years residence in Canada shall qualify a person for pension; that no deduction be made in pensions on account of income of less than $500 per year; that the pension be increased by $5 per month; and that the practice of combining the Parents' Maintenance Act and Old Age Pensions Act be discontinued.

That all Government employees be placed on a basic salary scale so that no person shall evade the present income tax.

The Convention adopted the report of its Post War Reconstruction Committee in which it was recommended that the Provincial Government, in co-operation with the municipalities throughout the Province, set up a Works Program Board, on which organized labour would be fully represented, to prepare plans for the necessary public work and the renewal and extension of existing public utilities.

Election of Officers

The following executive officers were elected: President, Jas. A. Whitebone, Saint John; Vice-Presidents, G. W. Roy Myles, Moncton, F. C. Sherwood, Campbellton, and Jas. Coffey, Milltown; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. R. Melvin, Saint John; Legislative Representative, J. S. MacKinnon, Saint John; District Vice-Presidents were elected for the various districts of the Province in which there are affiliated organizations. Joseph Monteith of Saint John was elected as a delegate to attend the next convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and Milltown was chosen for the next convention city.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Report of Commissioner Appointed to Inquire into Operation of Act

THE findings of the Commissioner appointed to inquire into the operation of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act were announced on September 15. The inquiry was promised during the 1941 session of the legislature and Mr. Justice Gordon McG. Sloan of the Court of Appeal was appointed Commissioner in July, 1941. His terms of reference covered the administrative policy of the Workmen's Compensation Board, proposed amendments to the Act, questions of law and fact which might be submitted by the Government and other facts which the Commissioner might think necessary to investigate.

The purpose of the inquiry according to a statement made by the Minister of Labour at the time it was undertaken, was to meet complaints which had been made from time to time that the present compensation scheme works injustices on some groups and that the decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board are not always in accord with the spirit of the Act. All interested groups were permitted to present their views in person, and 26 laymen-representatives made submissions.

Policy of the Board

The Commissioner found that very few of the criticisms of the administrative policy of the Board were supported by the evidence. "It is my duty," he said, "to express my firm opinion founded on the evidence that the Board is carrying out its duties honestly, efficiently and wholly in the public interest . . . the members of the Board are thoroughly competent, diligent in their duties and fully aware of their responsibilities." In this opinion the Commissioner was supported by the representatives of the major organizations making submissions.

The Commissioner emphasized the necessity of an independent Workmen's Compensation Board and stated that the appointment thereto of representatives of particular groups would be a retrograde step. A few labour organizations advocated some form of appeal from Board decisions especially on disputed medical points. The Report did not recommend appeals either on medical or legal grounds but suggested that the Board might be given the right to apply to a superior court for its opinion on questions of law.

Scale of Compensation

The Act itself came in for considerable criticism. Many proposals were made for its amendment and the Commissioner recommended the acceptance of most of them.

In particular it was considered that the scale of benefits now provided is too low. At present the maximum annual wage on which compensation may be calculated is $2,000, and it was recommended that this should be raised to $2,500. The minimum weekly compensation to disabled workmen should also be increased from $10 to $12.50 as in Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan (it is $15 in Manitoba). In fatal accidents the sum allowed for each dependent child up to 16 years of age should, in the Commissioner's opinion, be $10 rather than $7.50 per month. Moreover, dependent children should receive allowances up to 18 years, and "in order to provide some incentive for children between the ages of 16 to 18 years to remain at school, [I recommend] that, if at school, the allowance be increased during those two years to $12.50 per month."

In order that the section limiting to $70 the monthly payment to widow and family might be brought into line with the recommended increases for dependent children, it was suggested that the maximum should now be $80. Orphans were considered to be particularly in need of assistance and it was recommended that their allowance should be increased from $15 to $20 per month and should continue until the child reaches the age of 18. It was suggested that widows and foster mothers should receive $100 in addition to the first compensation cheque to provide for the extraordinary expenses experienced in the home on the death of the breadwinner, and that the maximum allowance to widows on remarriage be increased to $960. Finally, the maximum allowance to dependent parents should be increased from $30 to $40 per month. A proposal that non-dependent parents of unmarried workers killed in industry should receive $1,000 was rejected as being "foreign to the basic concept underlying the Workmen's Compensation legislation," but it was recommended that the definition of dependents be extended to include a wife, husband, parent or child who is able to satisfy the Board that he or she has a reasonable expectancy of pecuniary benefit from the continuance of the life of the deceased worker and that an award of up to $1,000 be permitted in such cases.

Neurosis, Hernia and Silicosis

Some extensions of the coverage of the Act was also recommended. No extension of the industrial coverage of the Act was recommended since "there are relatively few employees who would benefit should the compulsory system of coverage be extended to all industries and occupations," and a proposal for a general coverage of occupational diseases was also rejected. Substantial revision of policy was deemed necessary, how-

ever, in regard to certain specific disabilities. The problem of neurosis was considered in detail and it was concluded that a disabling neurosis, whether caused directly by the accident, or "occasioned," "excited," or "contributed to" by the accident, is a personal injury by accident within the meaning of the Act and therefore compensatable. With regard to hernia, the policy of the Board has been to compensate only that which is truly accidental. The Commissioner stated the opinion that a man who is disabled because of the aggravation of an existing condition, is entitled to benefit, and suggested as a sound compromise that compensation be paid for such proportion of the hernial disability as may reasonably be attributed to the inquiry.

In the case of silicosis it was recommended that "the Act be broadened to compensate silicotics incapacitated from silica dust in any industry in which the Board is satisfied the hazard exists," and also that a disabling silicosis which develops in less than five years should be compensatable if the dust exposure has been entirely in the province. It was also stated that a rehabilitation program is necessary for those who, though not disabled, are advised to discontinue work likely to lead to further dust exposure.

Rehabilitation and Medical Treatment

Rehabilitation was also deemed to be particularly necessary in the case of traumatic neurosis, which is generally curable, and in fact the entire problem of rehabilitation was considered in detail. It was pointed out that the British Columbia Act is the only one in Canada which does not provide a fund for a rehabilitation program, and the Board has had to do what little it could by commuting pensions and using the amount thus obtained to assist handicapped men in reestablishing themselves. The Commissioner believed that there ought to be a comprehensive rehabilitation program under the direction of the Board, the cost of which would amount to between $75,000 and $100,000 annually.

Recommendations were also made with regard to medical treatment. Men brought to Vancouver from other localities to be examined medically or treated without hospitalization ought to be paid a per diem allowance of $2.50 in addition to travelling expenses and compensation for time lost. The Act should be broadened to permit the Board to order and pay for chiropractic treatment in compensation cases. An objection of the B.C. Hospitals' Association to the Board's statutory power to fix the amount payable to hospitals was overruled, but it was suggested that the Hospital Act should be amended to meet the problem of overstay in hospitals and to protect hospitals from possible damage actions for disclosing to the Board charts of compensation patients.

Cost of Compensation

Most of the recommendations would, if implemented, have the effect of increasing substantially the cost of compensation, but the Commissioner also made a number of recommendations which were designed to relieve the burden on industry. It was pointed out that workmen's contributions, which in 1919 amounted to 73 per cent of the Medical Fund had declined to 36 per cent in 1941, and it was therefore suggested that the Board should have power to adjust on an equitable basis the present cent-a-day payments of workers. (In British Columbia, as in Alberta, workmen contribute to the cost of medical aid, the amount being deducted from their wages.) It was not recommended that any of the proposed increases in benefits should be retroactive, except those for invalid children. A proposal to add cost-of-living bonuses to compensation payments was rejected, although it was suggested that if a worker is receiving a bonus at the time of the accident it should be added to his total earnings in reckoning compensation rates.

A change in the method of assessing incapacity was recommended on the ground that some workers are being paid too much. The Commissioner was of the opinion that the payment should be measured so that the "ability of an injured man to earn his living in some employment or business suited to his residual capacity can be taken into account." The present system is to assess capacity "in simple terms of physical disability."

Other Recommendations

The Commissioner also made the following other recommendations: (1) that the present three-day waiting period be retained but that sulphur poisoning in the coal mines of Vancouver Island be made the subject of a special study by the Board because it was alleged that men are "losing wages for recurrent two and three day layoffs due to disability caused by sulphur poisoning"; (2) that the numerous accident prevention services at present existing in the province be simplified and unified and a bureau of industrial hygiene established; (3) that the efforts of the B.C. Loggers' Association to reduce accidents by a safety campaign at its own expense be recognized by a lower assessment rating if the campaign is successful; (4) that the far-reaching proposal for the inclusion within the Act of independent fishermen selling fish to particular canneries under contract be made the subject of a special study; and (5) that the Board's priority in the collection of its assessments be limited to three years' arrears.

TRADE UNIONS UNDER VICHY

Control of Organized Labour in Unoccupied France

IN a recent article entitled "Trade Unions Under Vichy", the London *Times* provides some revealing evidence on the struggle of trade unions for their existence under the Vichy regime. Vichy has contrived to twist and control the trade union organizations, and to re-group them into a symmetrical pattern more susceptible to the control of the state.

A number of decrees have limited the functions of trade unions both nationally and locally. In addition, the unions face a struggle against the corporative ideals of a single union for each industry and a single-party state. While organized labour has been placed on the defensive it, nevertheless, is offering resistance to preserve what limited rights remain.

If the complaints of the ardent collaborationists are true, the trade unions are largely responsible for the poor response to Laval's appeals for skilled workers to go to Germany. "There are some trade unionists in our zone," writes Déat, "not so very different from their opposite numbers in Vichy, who cherish dearly the sacrosanct independence of syndicalism." He accuses them of obstructing the recruitment of workers.

The Vichy government has continued to increase pressure on French workers in an effort to get them to leave for Germany. In a current statement in the press, it is reported that the Vichy Government has naturalized 500 Gestapo agents to assist in rounding up workers. These German secret police, having worked for two years in occupied France, were said to have been given citizenship rights so as to operate under full Vichy auspices not only to seek workers but also to combat unrest and disorders.

The present organization of trade unions is governed by Pétain's decrees of August 16 and November 9, 1940, and the Labour Charter which appeared on October 4, 1941. The two earlier decrees dissolved all associations "bringing together on a national scale" any kind of occupational organization, thus getting rid of the *Comité des Forges* as well as of the *Confédération Générale du Travail*. Individual trade unions and regional associations survived intact, along with most of the trusts. The long-awaited Labour Charter was given a very tepid and critical reception in both zones. It consists of some 80 articles, about a third of which depend upon subsequent decrees for their definition and fulfilment.

One such decree published in March attempted to define the functions of the trade unions. They are allowed to represent and defend professional interests, and to receive subscriptions from members. They may not disburse funds for other than welfare activities without permission of the Secretary of State for Labour. The national confederations of trade unions are replaced by an invention of Laval's, the *Comité d'Information ouvrière et sociale,* consisting of 36 members under the presidency of the Under-Secretary of Labour.

More direct local control of the trade unions is maintained through a *Comité d'Organisation* for each industry, consisting of Government nominees with immense powers. These committees are officially described as "neither deliberative assemblies nor bodies representing professional interests, but instruments of economic action called upon to take decisions, issue regulations, and impose a discipline." Though every trade union is subject to the control of the organizing committee for its branch of industry, it has no representatives on the committee. The employer, however, is often well represented, and the power of the trusts is a familiar subject of bitter complaints in both Vichy and Paris.

Social Committees

There is also, within each concern, a *Comité social d'entreprise,* constructed on a tripartite basis of equal representation of employers, technicians, and workers. At the end of July the Secretary of State for Labour issued instructions that these "social committees" were to assume all functions formerly entrusted to the workers' delegates (*délégués d'usine*), who were the voice of the trade union in each factory. In conditions of widespread unemployment and distress the employer's interests will inevitably dominate these committees, so that trade unionism has been stifled at the very point where its influence is most needed.

Single Union

Further subjection of the trade unions is foreshadowed by Vichy's campaign for the fusion of all unions in each industrial category into a *syndicat unique*. The corporative ideal of Vichy is a single union for each industry, unconnected with any wider federation of unions in kindred trades. This idea runs contrary to the whole structure and tradition of trade unionism in France. Indeed, the unified union is depicted as an integral part of the "national revolution" and a deliberate reaction against the excessive individualism and diversity of the Third Republic.

But the new plan is not finding ready acceptance. As *La Vie Industrielle* recently ad-

mitted, "the rules of syndicalist unity will be imposed with difficulty on the temperament and customs of Frenchmen: they are strongly opposed to them." Déat constantly accuses trade unionists of apathy and stubbornness in their response to the Government's appeals that they should negotiate fusion. Two organizations stand out openly in hostility to the scheme. The views of the old *Confédération Générale du Travail* and the Christian Unions still find expression in the reports of the *Comité d'études économiques et syndicales* and in the trade union paper *Au Travail* now published at Chambery. Their leaders consistently denounce all parts of the Labour Charter which would "undermine trade union freedom and would subordinate the unions and federations to the corresponding social committees." It is not Vichy's will but its weakness which allows the claim for democratic rights of free association to be so clearly voiced.

One Party

A fundamental threat to trade union independence comes from the demand, heard more insistently in Paris than in Vichy, that the counterpart to the *syndicat unique* should be its control by the *parti unique*. Ever since the famous "Charter of Amiens" of 1906, French trade unionism has remained faithful to its tradition of independence of all political parties. When the *Conféderation Générale du Travail* was founded in 1895 the first article of its constitution stated that "the elements constituting the *C.G.T.* will remain independent of all political schools."

The single-party state, as Déat never tires of explaining, must be totalitarian, and therefore the intervention of the party in every activity is "an organic necessity." It must be present in the unions as much as elsewhere, and upon its unifying activity depends the effective working of both the unions and the social committees. There must be a party-cell in each factory and each union. Political neutrality is inconceivable.

The resistance of the *Au Travail* group has been strengthened by the fact that, while each Fascist group in France presses similar arguments in favour of a *parti unique*, each asserts its own exclusive claim to be the party best fitted to wield such omnipotence. In this way some at least of the advantages of the multi-party state remain, and the unions evade the political grasp of any one of these rival groups.

From time to time trade union manifestos appear, which show how strong is the traditional labour movement. *Au Travail* published on July 25 a statement by union leaders of the unoccupied zone, demanding such radical changes as the representation of workers on the organizing committees and even on the boards of directors of all businesses, and claiming trade union independence against all governmental, political, and religious organizations. The teachers' union recently formulated its views on post-war reconstruction; and similar documents which periodically appear in the clandestine Press bear witness that some of the solidarity of the underground front is provided by trade union organizations.

Meanwhile, the moderates have decided to accept the Labour Charter critically, and to use it as a platform for defending the existing unions and preserving them from something worse. The picture of trade unionism in France to-day is one of fluidity and half-measures, and reveals every shade of opinion ranging from active collaboration through suspicious compromise to violent resistance. Organized labour is on the defensive. But German necessities and French political rivalries, Vichy's inefficiency and Laval's cautious scheming, have so far left it with an influence which, though variable and precarious, is not without importance for the immediate and the ultimate future of France.

Railway Workers in France

The curb on the functions of trade unions under Vichy rule has been accompanied by the loss of many hard won rights of French workers. One illustration of this condition is the difficulty that railway men in both the occupied and unoccupied parts of France are having to keep going. The headquarters of the International Transport Workers' Federation in a survey provided information on the longer working hours, food shortage and rising costs of living being faced by French railway workers.

The substantial progress made by the French labour movement in 1936 gave the railwaymen the forty-hour week and extension of their annual vacation to 21 days. Crippled by the 1938 strike, they were unable to put up an effective resistance when the Government decided, in 1939, to increase the working week to 45 hours. . . . . On June 16, 1941, the Vichy Government increased the average working week once more to 48 hours, which means a normal working day of as much as nine hours at some seasons of the year, with a spreadover of as much as ten and a half hours.

In July 1941 the railway administration made some allowances for undernourishment

in the case of apprentices, giving orders that as far as possible they should not be given heavy work. Reduction of their working hours was refused. In January 1942, once more, any concession in the matter of working time was flatly refused. The management claimed that it would be impossible to find the extra men who were required if the working week were shortened, as there were hardly any more unemployed. A few months later, however, there were unemployed enough to send them to Germany, ostensibly for the purpose of setting free agricultural workers who were prisoners of war. The 20,000 French railwaymen who are also prisoners of war in Germany can apparently stay there.

The men running the trains are allowed extra rations of bread, cheese, fat and wine—in theory at least. In practice, while it is generally possible to get the extra bread ration, there is nothing to be had for the other coupons. Only occasionally is there a special concession. In March 1941, for instance, when the bread ration in the unoccupied zone was reduced to about three ounces below that of the German occupied zone, the ration for locomotivemen—who are of course in constant touch with the railwaymen in the occupied zone—was increased by a like amount.

In a letter sent by the Railwaymen's Federation to the Ministry of Food, at the end of 1941, it was pointed out that the men would be unable to keep up their endeavours to maintain and increase the output of work unless prompt steps were taken to improve food conditions. The unusual conditions under which the railway men now have to work, and the state of their physical weakness made such measures urgent. The results of a medical examination of the railwaymen in the Nancy district had been very disquieting.

It is true that those who have money enough can buy as much as they want in the black market. But this cannot be done on the French railwaymen's wages, which are still based on conditions as they were at the beginning of September 1939, while official prices have increased 70 per cent, to say nothing of black market prices. It is true that two small cost of living bonuses have been granted but they are quite insufficient to meet the increased cost of living. The first one barely sufficed to cover increased taxation. The railwaymen have not been given the same cost of living bonuses as the civil service employees, while the bonuses granted to the railway pensioners are even less than those of the railwaymen proper.

THE LABOUR UNION PRESS IN THE U.S.S.R.

ACCORDING to information released by the Consulate General of Soviet Republics in New York, there are three million workers in Russian factories acting as reporters for the labour press and they are given credit for playing an important part in the greatly increased industrial production in Russia since the beginning of the war.

Daily papers are published by the largest soviet factories, particularly in the heavy industries. These compare in size and influence with the national dailies issued in Moscow. In single industry towns, where the majority of employees are engaged in one factory, the plant newspaper is the most widely-read publication in the community. Of the ten largest daily newspapers in the Soviet Union, three are labour papers: *Trud,* organ of the Central Council of Trade Unions, with a circulation of 500,000; *Goudok* published by the Railwaymen's Union; and *Uchitelskaya* Gazzette, published by the Teacher's Union.

In smaller plants, the weekly or semi-weekly printed paper is supplemented by daily hand-written wall-newspapers posted on bulletin boards in every department. At the big Stalin Motor Works, now producing tanks and armoured cars, in addition to the daily plant-wide newspaper, there are 23 daily wall papers and 326 weeklies. The papers in this one plant are staffed by 350 part-time editors and 6,000 correspondents and reporters.

Plant-wide papers are devoted mainly to solving production problems, although considerable space is also given to national and international news. Production shortcomings are dealt with in a belligerent manner which gives the labour press an appearance of constant dissatisfaction. On examination, the production items prove to be realistically hard-headed and constructive. This story, for example, appeared recently in the factory paper at the Stalin Works:

"Brother Ivanov has developed a fixture enabling him to turn out ten times the normal amount of work on his turret lathe." (Here a detailed description of Ivanov's fixture was given, accompanied by a diagram and performance figures.) "Why hasn't the superintendent seen to it that all other turret lathe operators are equipped with the same fixture and taught Ivanov's method? This is war, brothers. Superintendents and department heads have to realize that they can't be as slow in introducing new ideas as in peacetime."

Soviet labour editors use satire and humour as well as direct exhortation. Workers who

show up late or drunk, collective farmers who are earning more money than they ever saw before, and are thus content with unskilled work, workers who take advantage of high overtime earnings to relax on the job, foremen who are suspicious of new ideas and executives who fail to move with the times, are the subjects of bitter cartoons or humorous sketches written by workers.

Labour papers not only carry stories promoting more efficient use of materials and labour power, but follow up the stories in later weeks to see what has been accomplished. When a new device is reported from one part of the plant, they follow its performance from week to week. They also print the objections or counter-proposals of management and the union production committees.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

Statistical Summary for September, 1942

A TOTAL of 17,374 persons were attending classes under the War Emergency Training Program on September 30, 1942, an increase of 1,018 over the numbers in training on August 31st. During the first six months of the fiscal year a total of 67,755 persons have been in training under the program.

Of the 17,374 persons who were receiving training on September 30th, 7,040 were attending industrial classes held in Vocational Schools, 8,628 were members of the Armed Forces, and 1,706 were attending classes held in plants or at centres other than Vocational Schools.

Training in Vocational Schools

At the end of September a total of 15,668 persons were attending classes conducted in Vocational Schools under the War Emergency Training Program. Of this number 4,378 were attending full-time industrial classes to fit them for employment in war industries, while 2,573 employed persons were in the part-time industrial classes. 89 were receiving training under the rehabilitation plan for honourably discharged men of the Armed Forces while 8,628 were enrolled in classes to train enlisted men as tradesmen for the three Armed Services.

With the supply of male trainees steadily decreasing, women are being encouraged to enter the full-time pre-employment industrial classes. During the month of September 2,989 new trainees were admitted to full-time pre-employment industrial classes, 1,507 of these being men and 1,482 being women. During the month 891 men and 604 women entered part-time industrial classes.

Of the 24,101 trainees attending pre-employment industrial classes during the first six months of the fiscal year 14,015 were men and 10,086 women. During September 1,426 men and 1,149 women who had been training in pre-employment industrial classes completed their training and secured employment. During the first six months of the fiscal year 9,654 men and 7,174 women were placed in employment from these classes.

With the closing of certain non-essential industries being imminent, persons employed in such industries are being encouraged to attend part-time classes under the War Emergency Training Program to fit them for employment in essential industries.

The total enrolment in the part-time classes during the first six months of the fiscal year was 7,765 made up of 1,160 women and 6,605 men.

Training in Industry

The present fiscal year, beginning April 1st, began a period in which the Training Branch offered and industry increasingly accepted assistance in the development of training on its own premises in an organized way. The types of training assistance offered, fall under three general heads—Plant Schools, Part-time Classes, Supervision Training.

Plant Schools, carrying the certificate of approval of the Department, are now in operation in 48 plants and cover instruction in a wide variety of manufacturing operations including aircraft production, shipbuilding, both steel and wooden ship construction, machine shop and bench work, welding, power sewing, fine instrument work, etc. Assistance given by the Department to approved firms includes technical assistance in the organization of the school and the development of the curriculum, also financial assistance, where wanted, to help defray the cost of instruction and the cost of trainees' time. Since the beginning of the fiscal year 2,735 male and 1,629 female trainees

have been enrolled in plant school organizations, the current enrolment numbering 753 male and 508 female trainees.

Part-time classes in Industry are conducted at the request of the employer, usually to upgrade workers to higher skills, and are held on company premises with instructors usually supplied by the Department from outside training centres. Sometimes, when available, instructors are supplied by the companies concerned. In these classes, as in plant schools, a wide variety of subjects is covered including, mathematics, blue-print reading, welding, first-aid, coppersmithing, electricity, mould loft work, etc. Assistance is rendered by the Department both financial and technical through the provision and payment of instructors and in the laying out of courses.

Enrolments since the commencement of the fiscal year in part-time classes in industry numbered 1,475 men and 344 women, current enrolments being 377 and 68 respectively.

The first unit of Supervision Training for industry was introduced and offered at the end of May under the title "Job Instructor Training Plan". This plan, designed to increase the instructing ability of foremen, supervisors, charge hands etc. to train a new man on a new job or to pass on new skills to old hands, has been very widely accepted and enthusiastically received. Reports from trainers who were coached for the participating companies by specialists attached to the Department and who were men chosen by the companies from their staffs, indicate that highly successful and practical results are being obtained through the application of Job Instructor Training principles. To date some 5700 supervisors have been certificated as War Production Job Instructors under the program and firms report that they anticipate the issuance of an additional 5,000 certificates on the basis of existing staffs. An interesting development took place recently when 24 training officers of the R.C.N. and R.C.N.V.R. drawn from 18 training centres across the Dominion qualified as trainers under the Job Instructor Training Plan. Reports are beginning to come in that indicate the Navy too is finding practical benefits from its use.

Below is shown a brief summary indicating the numbers afforded training, placed in employment, and the numbers who have completed their training in the various classes carried on under the War Emergency Training Program. The totals given are for the six-month period April 1, 1942 to September 30, 1942.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING—TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

—	(1) Numbers Provided Training	Numbers placed in employment from pre-employment industrial and rehabilitation classes	Numbers who have completed courses in classes other than pre-employment and rehabilitation classes
Training in Vocational Schools			
Pre-employment industrial classes	24,101	16,828	.....
Part-time industrial classes	7,765	.....	3,631
Rehabilitation classes	576	305	.....
R.C.A.F. classes	13,945	.....	7,679
Army classes	7,327	.....	4,256
Navy classes	2,084	.....	1,085
Totals—Vocational Schools	55,798	17,133	16,651
Training in Industry			
Plant schools	4,364	.....	2,400
Part-time classes	1,819	.....	1,188
Supervision Training	5,774	.....	5,774
Totals—Training in Industry	11,957	.....	9,362
Totals—All Classes	67,755	17,133	26,013

(1) Includes trainees enrolled prior to April 1, 1942, who were still in training on April 1, 1942.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS DURING MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1942, WITH TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

	Numbers in Training				Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment and Rehabilitation Classes							
					(2) Placed in Employment		Enlisted		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42	At First of Sept.	Enrolled in Sept.	At End of Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42	In Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42	In Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42	In Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42	In Sept.
DOMINION SUMMARY												
Pre-Employment Classes men	14,015	3,044	1,507	2,666	9,654	1,426	153	11	779	27 1	2,074	258
women	10,086	1,625	1,482	1,712	7,174	1,149	12	3	67	3 2	1,203	255
Part-Time Classes (1) men	6,605	1,963	891	2,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
women	1,160	95	604	527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	576	79	59	89	305	38	6	2	33	3	129	9
Total	32,442	6,806	4,543	7,040	17,133	2,613	171	16	879	306	3,406	522
NOVA SCOTIA												
Pre-Employment Classes men	364	73	11	75	240	9	3	.....	.....	.....	46	.....
women	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	383	74	27	92	242	9	3	.....	.....	.....	46	.....
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Pre-Employment Classes men	321	80	70	123	140	17	7	.....	8	.....	43	10
women	8	.....	8	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	5	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total	334	82	78	132	142	18	7	.....	9	.....	44	10
QUEBEC												
Pre-Employment Classes men	4,229	1,136	555	866	3,323	501	20	5	616	216	688	93
women	529	234	136	233	152	58	.....	.....	17	16	112	59
Part-Time Classes (1) men	615	15	8	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
women	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	154	24	11	19	58	10	2	2	18	2	55	2
Total	5,651	1,409	710	1,141	3,533	569	22	7	651	234	855	154

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS DURING MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1942, WITH TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Number in Training				Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment and Rehabilitation Classes							
					(2) Placed in Employment		Enlisted		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1,42 to Sept. 30,42	At First of Sept.	Enrolled in Sept.	At End of Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42	In Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42	In Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42	In Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42	In Sept.
ONTARIO												
Pre-Employment Classes {men	6,750	1,448	698	1,293	4,429	735	80	5	16	26	982	128
{women	6,950	861	854	807	5,733	827	1	1	10	16	711	109
Part-Time Classes (1) {men	2,436	516	380	612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{women	934	55	584	473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	98	17	15	22	56	8	.....	.....	3	.....	15	2
Total	17,168	2,897	2,531	3,207	10,218	1,570	81	6	29	42	1,708	239
MANITOBA												
Pre-Employment Classes {men	529	115	77	142	297	36	2	.....	34	14	59	11
{women	50	23	19	30	9	4	2	2	.....	.....	9	6
Part-Time Classes (1) {men	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{women												
Rehabilitation Classes—men	99	6	5	7	61	2	2	.....	4	.....	20	1
Total	680	146	101	180	367	42	6	2	38	14	88	18
SASKATCHEWAN												
Pre-Employment Classes {men	340	25	2	10	272	54	7	.....	7	.....	45	2
{women)	456	139	102	168	247	67	4	.....	2	.....	35	10
Rehabilitation Classes—men	67	5	5	8	56	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	863	169	109	186	575	128	11	.....	12	.....	80	12
ALBERTA												
Pre-Employment Classes {men	601	67	9	39	310	15	34	1	84	15	138	6
{women	326	122	31	94	117	44	3	.....	37	.....	75	15
Rehabilitation Classes—men	97	20	12	20	43	8	2	.....	1	1	30	3
Total	1,02 4	209	52	153	470	67	39	1	122	16	243	24
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
Pre-Employment Classes {men	881	100	85	118	643	59	.....	.....	14	.....	73	8
{women	1,751	246	316	357	915	148	2	.....	1	.....	261	56
Part-Time Classes (1) {men	3,552	1,430	503	1,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{women	102	40	20	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men		4	11	10	28	3	.....	.....	3	.....	8	1
Total	6,339	1,820	935	1,949	1,586	210	2	.....	18	.....	342	65

(1) Trainees in Part-time Classes consist largely of employed persons who are being given training at the request of employers in war production who wish to up-grade their employees.
(2) Includes those graduates who, though actually placed prior to September 1, 1942, were not so reported until after September 1, 1942.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

TABLE 2.—TRAINING GIVEN IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1942, WITH TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training				Completed Training	
	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42	At First of Sept.	Enrolled in Sept.	At End of Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42	In Sept.
DOMINION SUMMARY						
R.C.A.F. Classes	13,945	4,938	1,717	5,415	7,679	1,145
Army Classes	7,327	2,062	798	2,270	4,256	457
Navy Classes	2,084	1,226	305	943	1,085	571
Totals	23,356	8,226	2,820	8,628	13,020	2,173
NOVA SCOTIA						
R.C.A.F. Classes	208	63	28	73	119	18
Army Classes	474	190	54	163	282	76
Totals	682	253	82	236	401	94
NEW BRUNSWICK						
R.C.A.F. Classes	615	184	57	228	299	10
Army Classes	671	147	153	193	446	107
Navy Classes	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals	1,287	332	210	422	745	117
QUEBEC						
R.C.A.F Classes	1,668	583	200	639	923	126
Army Classes	1,117	420	56	366	692	106
Navy Classes	91	47	14	45	24	11
Totals	2,876	1,050	270	1,050	1,639	243
ONTARIO						
R.C.A.F. Classes	4,986	1,865	703	2,141	2,609	397
Army Classes	2,133	559	210	602	1,261	115
Navy Classes	1,738	938	291	677	1,039	540
Totals	8,857	3,362	1,204	3,420	4,909	1,052
MANITOBA						
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,210	498	34	426	748	105
Army Classes	424	101	86	184	234	3
Totals	1,634	599	120	610	982	108
SASKATCHEWAN						
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,917	655	170	660	1,125	155
Army Classes	455	148	70	204	251	14
Totals	2,372	803	240	864	1,376	169
ALBERTA						
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,660	551	238	646	860	111
Army Classes	633	162	2	158	354	3
Navy Classes	254	240	.....	220	22	20
Totals	2,547	953	240	1,024	1,236	134
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,681	539	287	602	996	223
Army Classes	1,420	335	167	400	736	33
Totals	3,101	874	454	1,002	1,732	256

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

TABLE 3.—TRAINING IN INDUSTRY DURING MONTH OF SEPTEMBER WITH TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training				Numbers whose Training Completed, Interrupted or Discontinued							
					Completed Training		Transferred to Production before Training finished		Enlisted		Quit or Released from Company before Training finished	
	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42	At First of Sept.	Enrolled in Sept.	At end of Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42	In Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42	In Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42	In Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30/42	In Sept.
DOMINION SUMMARY												
Plant Schools (men)	2,735	473	636	753	1,491	298	4	4	50	4	437	50
Plant Schools (Women)	1,629	387	546	508	909	350	25	25	.....	.....	187	50
Part-time Classes (Men)	1,475	402	226	377	912	222	.....	.....	9	2	155	5
Part-time Classes (women)	344	62	87	68	276	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,183	1,324	1,495	1,706	3,588	951	29	29	59	6	779	105
NOVA SCOTIA												
Part-time Classes (men)	203	156	.....	77	91	74	.....	.....	8	2	27	3
Part-time Classes (women)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	203	156	.....	77	91	74	.....	.....	8	2	27	3
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Plant Schools (men)	75	17	19	23	51	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plant Schools (women)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	75	17	19	23	51	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
QUEBEC												
Plant Schools (men)	86	8	5	4	56	6	1	1	1	1	24	1
Plant Schools (women)	61	24	35	35	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Part-time Classes (men)	143	81	19	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	44	2
Part-time Classes (women)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	290	113	59	115	80	30	1	1	2	1	70	3

ONTARIO												
Plant Schools	men	2,574	448	612	726	1,384	280	2	2	49	3	413	49
	women	1,410	317	437	407	858	313	4	4	.....	.....	141	30
Part-time Classes	men	755	127	195	192	524	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....
	women	344	62	87	68	276	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		5,083	954	1,331	1,393	3,042	804	6	6	49	3	593	79
MANITOBA												
Plant Schools	men	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	women	158	46	74	66	27	13	21	21	.....	.....	44	20
Total		158	46	74	66	27	13	21	21	.....	.....	44	20
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
Part-time Classes	men	374	38	12	32	297	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
	women	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		374	38	12	32	297	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....

TABLE 4—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS, AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRAINEES IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals		Grand Totals New Trainees
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Nova Scotia	19	3	88	9	86	4	18	.....	5	.....	216	16	232
New Brunswick	105	3	60	4	29	1	21	.....	2	.....	217	8	225
Quebec	1,824	125	615	184	437	75	210	39	37	1	3,123	424	3,547
Ontario	2,458	2,019	663	2,441	778	1,071	557	437	415	36	4,871	6,004	10,875
Manitoba	213	6	79	26	67	15	39	3	12	.....	410	50	460
Saskatchewan	58	176	86	221	59	30	34	15	22	.....	259	442	701
Alberta	35	24	81	217	73	41	45	2	32	1	266	285	551
British Columbia	156	627	112	832	157	89	136	.....	62	.....	623	1,548	2,171
Totals	4,868	2,983	1,784	3,934	1,686	1,326	1,060	496	587	38	9,985	8,777	18,762

TABLE 5.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF VETERANS OF 1914-18 WAR AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF PRESENT WAR ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30 1942	In Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30 1942	In Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30, 1942	In Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30, 1942	In Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30, 1942	In Sept.	From April 1/42 to Sept. 30, 1942	In Sept.
Nova Scotia	1	1	20	1	6	.....	7	.....	1	.....	35	2
New Brunswick	6	.....	36	6	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	51	6
Quebec	8	.....	117	5	27	2	11	.....	2	.....	165	7
Ontario	4	1	36	10	7	1	33	6	28	9	108	27
Manitoba	3	1	8	.....	11	1	16	4	4	.....	42	6
Saskatchewan	5	1	26	1	12	.....	11	.....	7	1	61	3
Alberta	1	.....	16	1	3	.....	19	.....	11	.....	50	1
British Columbia	.....	.....	17	2	5	.....	50	8	33	3	105	13
Totals	28	4	276	26	75	4	152	18	86	13	617	65

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Statutory Holidays—Military Call-up—Women in Metallurgical Works—Japanese Workers—Compensation to Seamen—Living Allowances—Commission on Steel Dispute—Minimum Wages in British Columbia and Quebec—Alberta Motion-Picture Projectionists—Workmen's Compensation in British Columbia—Window-Cleaners in Quebec

THE Federal Government has issued a declaration in regard to the observance of statutory holidays in wartime and made it mandatory for the Public Service. The machinery for calling up men for military service is to be transferred to the Department of Labour to co-ordinate it with National Selective Service. The Order in Council permitting women to be employed in the plant of the International Nickel Company has been amended and regulations issued setting forth the conditions under which they may be employed. Coverage of the Order in Council relating to the employment of Japanese in work camps or by the British Columbia Security Commission has been extended and the Minister of Labour has made regulations in regard to conditions of work. The Order in Council providing compensation to seamen for war damage to their personal effects has been amended and consolidated. Supplementary living allowances are to be paid to workers producing airplane spruce in the Queen Charlotte Islands. A Royal Commission has been appointed to investigate the wages dispute involving steel plants in Sault Ste. Marie and Sydney.

In the provincial field, British Columbia has consolidated three minimum wage orders applying to stationary engineers and male and female janitors in apartment houses, and Quebec has renewed its Order governing the wholesale foodstuffs trade in Quebec District. Alberta has accepted a War Emergency Training Program course in lieu of apprenticeship for persons seeking motion-picture projectionists' licences. The British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board has added several diseases to its schedule of compensatable industrial diseases and Quebec has amended its regulations protecting window-cleaners.

Dominion

Statutory Holidays

A declaratory Order in Council stating the Government's policy in regard to the observance of holidays in wartime was issued September 25 (P.C. 8682). Apart from Sundays or other days observed as a weekly rest-day, the Government recommends the observance of the following six holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, the first Monday in July, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Reasonable time should be granted employees for the performance of their religious duties. The terms of collective agreements inconsistent with the declared policy should be suspended by mutual consent but are to remain in force pending such suspension. The Order is mandatory for members of the Public Service of Canada. The provisions of the Dominion Day Act have been suspended to permit the observance of Dominion Day on the first Monday in July for the duration of the war.

Military Call-Up Transferred to Department of Labour

To co-ordinate the allocation of man-power between industry and the armed forces, the administration of the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) under which men may be called up for compulsory military training (Labour Gazette, 1940, p. 916; 1941, p. 1237) is to be transferred from the Minister of National War Services to the Minister of Labour on December 1, 1942. This change was authorized by P.C. 8800, September 26, 1942.

Women in Metallurgical Works

The Order in Council permitting women to be employed in certain occupations by the International Nickel Company at its Sudbury plant (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, p. 1044) has been amended by an Order in Council passed September 23, (P.C. 8603) to extend the permission to the operations of the Company in the vicinity of Port Colborne, Ontario.

Regulations governing the conditions of work for women employed by the Company under these Orders were issued by the Dominion Minister of Labour on September 28. They are to be administered by the Ontario Department of Mines.

The regulations stipulate that women shall be employed on the surface only and fix a

minimum age of 18 years for female employees. All women must be medically examined before employment to determine their fitness for the work. Wages are to be fixed in accordance with rulings of the National War Labour Board which recently advocated the principle of equal pay for equal work (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, p. 996).

Hours of work are not to exceed eight a day or 48 a week. When changing shifts, however, women may work two eight-hour shifts in 24 hours with an eight-hour rest between the two shifts. Also, when relief fails to report for duty, women may do overtime up to four hours but in no case may their work-week exceed 60 hours. A half-hour must be permitted for lunch. Shifts for women may not begin or end between 12 midnight and 6 a.m., and if it is necessary for a worker to leave the plant between 12.30 a.m. and 6 a.m., she must be provided with transportation to her home.

Facilities which must be provided for women workers include adequately equipped dressing-rooms, rest-rooms, and wash-rooms separate from those furnished to the men, a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water with sanitary drinking arrangements, suitable lunch rooms separate from the wash-rooms and a sufficient number of seats to enable the women to sit when their work does not require them to stand.

As regards supervision, a qualified matron or attendant must be on duty between midnight and 6 a.m. and on all shifts with more than 12 women workers. If women are employed on shifts in an isolated location, not less than two must be assigned to any such shift.

Women are forbidden to lift unduly heavy weights and to clean or oil any machinery in motion if it is necessary to touch the moving part. All except those employed in offices must keep their hair tightly confined in a close-fitting cap and are required to wear clothing selected in the interests of safety. Where necessary, proper measures against dermatitis and other occupational diseases, especially lead poisoning, are to be taken.

A list of occupations approved for women in the mine plants is appended to the regulations. It includes office and clerical work of all kinds, operation of elevators and trucks, employment as helpers in a wide variety of specialized jobs and such technical positions as reagentmen, analysts, etc.

Japanese Workers

The Order in Council establishing work-camps for Japanese Nationals evacuated from the protected area of British Columbia and prescribing working conditions for such enemy aliens whether in work-camps or employed by the British Columbia Security Commission (P.C. 1348, February 19, 1942, Labour Gazette, September, 1942, p. 1045) has been further amended to extend its application to other persons of Japanese racial origin by P.C. 8173 of September 11. Originally it was planned that persons born of Japanese parents in Canada or Japanese naturalized as Canadians would be invited to enlist in a Canadian Japanese Construction Corps but the formation of the Corps has been postponed. (Labour Gazette, March, 1942, p. 254).

Under authority of P.C. 1348, a wage schedule for various types of skilled Japanese workers employed in work-camps by the British Columbia Security Commission has been approved by the Minister of Labour. P.C. 1348 stipulates that unskilled workers are to be paid 25 cents an hour for an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week—a rate which represents 55·5 per cent of the prevailing wage-rate in the Yellowhead-Blue River District. The rates set for skilled workers are the same percentage of prevailing rates. A wage schedule for Japanese professional workers such as doctors, nurses, etc., employed by the British Columbia Security Commission has also been approved.

On August 31 regulations retroactive to February 19, 1942, were issued under authority of P.C. 1348 in regard to the payment of workmen's compensation to Japanese workers in work-camps or employed by the British Columbia Security Commission. P.C. 1348 brings these classes of workers under the Government Employees' Compensation Act and stipulates that in cases of temporary disability they are entitled only to first aid and medical and hospitalization expenses, but for permanent disability they may receive compensation up to two-thirds of their average weekly earnings regardless of any minimum rate of compensation in effect in any province at any time.

The regulations declare that injured workers are to receive medical and hospital care in accordance with Workmen's Compensation Act regulations and rates in effect in the district where the care is given. In cases of permanent disability or death, the percentage of disability and the form and amount of compensation are to be determined after the war by the Workmen's Compensation authorities of the province where the accident occurred. No compensation will be paid during the war. In computing such awards the authorities must consider all payments made by the Dominion Government to or on behalf of the claimant except the cost of medical and hospital care for himself and his dependents, direct relief, earned wages and

dependent child allowances. In fatal accidents, no payment will be made to any heir, representative or dependant residing outside Canada at the time of the accident.

In determining average weekly wages to decide the limit of compensation, the workers' earnings are to be averaged over the 12 months immediately preceding the accident or over any shorter period of employment prior to the accident. Compensation is not to be retroactive beyond the last date upon which the beneficiary was employed under P.C. 1348 or upon which he was in receipt of subsistence in any form from the Dominion Government under P.C. 1665 (Labour Gazette, March, 1942, p. 254). In no event is interest to be payable on any compensation.

Seamen

The Order in Council relating to the payment of compensation to merchant seamen and salt-water fishermen who suffer war damage to their personal effects while at sea (Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 1203) has been amended and consolidated by the Compensation to Seamen (War Damage to Effects) Regulations, 1942, (P.C. 149/8785) passed September 26 and effective August 1, 1942.

The amendments increase the maximum amounts of compensation payable to certain classes of seamen and extend the coverage of the Order to include damage to personal effects sustained by seamen when proceeding by land, sea or air outside of Canada to or from their respective ships or when on leave from their ship in a port outside of Canada. The Orders providing compensation to seamen in cases of disability or death due to enemy action (Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 1202; 1941, p. 650) have already been extended to cover these circumstances (Labour Gazette, June, 1942, p. 691).

The Order applies to the masters and crews of all ships of Canadian registry or licence, to Canadians employed on non-Canadian ships engaged in war work on behalf of the British Commonwealth or its Allies, to members of the Pilotage Service, to persons employed on pilot or light vessels and to Canadian salt-water fishermen. There is no longer any distinction in the matter of compensation between Oriental ratings not domiciled in Canada and other seamen.

Allowances for Loggers in Queen Charlotte Islands

To induce workers employed in the production of airplane spruce in the Queen Charlotte Islands to remain in such employment, a supplementary living allowance of not more than $5 a week has been authorized for them by P.C. 8974, passed October 1. The allowance will be paid by the Government only to such workers as the Minister of Labour, with the concurrence of the Timber Controller, declares to be essential. Payment will be deferred until the worker has completed four months' service subsequent to October 1 but he will receive an allowance for the entire period of employment.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and Inquiries Act

A Royal Commission to investigate the recent dispute over wage rates in steel plants at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and Sydney, Nova Scotia, was appointed by an Order in Council passed September 14 (P.C. 8267). The Commission is authorized to inquire into the facts of the dispute which arose over the rejection of the employees' applications for wage increases by the Regional War Labour Boards concerned, and to recommend what adjustments, if any, in the rates are justified under the terms of the Wartime Wages Control Order (P.C. 5963, Labour Gazette, July, 1942, p. 778). The Commission is to be composed of J. King Gordon nominated by the Canadian Congress of Labour, James T. Stewart representing the employers and F. H. Barlow, K.C., Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Chairman.

Provincial

Alberta Theatres Act

Alberta has accepted the course given under the Dominion-Provincial War Emergency Training Program on the operation, care and maintenance of motion-picture equipment as an alternative to the six-months' apprenticeship required of applicants for a third-class motion-picture projectionist's licence (Labour Gazette, June, 1942, p. 691). The new regulation, gazetted September 15, stipulates, however, that the final month of the course must be served in a projection-room on standard 35 millimetre equipment in operation while the theatre is open to the public. Not more than one student or apprentice may be employed for each full shift in a theatre, and all students must be under the direct supervision of a projectionist holding the licence appropriate for the class of theatre.

63621—5

British Columbia Minimum Wage Act

Three new orders, effective September 21, were gazetted September 17, one under the Female Minimum Wage Act and two under the Male Minimum Wage Act.

Order 18 (1942) applying to stationary steam engineers consolidates an Order issued in 1935 and its amendments (Labour Gazette, 1935, pp. 243, 427; 1936, p. 699; 1937, p. 645). One change removes from the class of workers covered by Order 18, workers employed as janitor-engineers in apartment blocks to which Order 43 (1942) below applies.

Order 43 (1942) and Order 44 (1942) relate respectively to male and female janitors in apartment buildings. The new Orders are consolidations of the earlier Orders as amended. (Labour Gazette, 1937, p. 645; 1941, pp. 138, 959). The term "janitor" has been extended in Order 43 (1942) to include janitor-engineers.

British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act

By an Order in Council gazetted September 10, British Columbia has added several diseases to the schedule of industrial diseases for which compensation is payable under its Workmen's Compensation Act. The additions include dermatitis from contact with alkalis, soaps, chromates or chromic acid, or from glue used in ply-wood or airplane manufacture; poisoning from solvents containing acetates, alcohols or chlorinated hydrocarbons or from wounds by yellow cypress or various types of cedar woods; vascular disturbances in the upper extremities caused by continuous vibration from pneumatic or power-driven drills, riveting machines or hammers used in the construction industry; aseptic inflammation affecting the sheaths and tendons of the wrist, resulting from processes involving constant vibration or excessive use of the forearm muscles; conjunctivitis, bronchitis, tracheitis, pulmonary oedema or gastric irritation caused by gases and fumes from oxy-acetylene or electric arc cutting or welding; and carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide poisoning by fumes from coke used in the shipbuilding industry.

Quebec Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act

The regulation for the protection of window-cleaners issued under this Act (Labour Gazette, 1940, p. 125) has been reworded by an amendment gazetted September 19. The new regulation unlike the old specifically states that the owner is responsible for supplying window-cleaners with a movable platform or safety belts. As before, if the latter are used, the window must be fitted with hooks or anchors to which the belts may be secured. Supplementary precautions must be taken if the windows are too large or too narrow-brimmed. This regulation applies to all windows cleaned from the outside, whether or not they may be opened from the inside. The former regulation exempted inside-opening windows.

An identical regulation has been issued under the Public Building Safety Act replacing a regulation passed in 1938 (Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 159).

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

Order 33 relating to the wholesale foodstuffs trade in the Quebec district (Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 1113; 1940, pp. 243, 447) has been renewed until January 1, 1944, by a notice gazetted October 3.

Women in U.S. Ammunition Plants

A bulletin entitled "Women's Employment in Artillery Ammunition Plants, 1942" has been issued by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour. The writer, Martha J. Ziegler, describes in detail the various kinds of occupations in which women are engaged in these plants, such as the making and loading of powder bags, the assembling and loading of shells and cartridge cases, and of small parts such as fuzes, boosters, primers, and detonators. Working conditions, safety measures, wages, hours, and food service are also dealt with by the writer.

The bulletin states that although prior to the outbreak of war some plants had planned to use 35 to 40 per cent women, female labour requirements have now generally been raised to 60 or 70 per cent, while some companies expect to be employing as high as 80 to 90 per cent women. At the time of the survey, some 25,000 women were employed in this industry, but when peak production is reached, a total of 100,000 women is expected to be employed by all plants producing ammunition in the United States.

Co-operation in Great Britain

Membership in British co-operatives increased during the year 1941, according to official figures prepared by the Co-operative Union Research Department in Great Britain and appearing in the *Co-operative News* for September 5. Total membership of retail societies was 8,773,255, an increase over the 1940 figure of 56,361, or 0·64 per cent.

The increase is said to be the smallest recorded since 1923, but the Union declares that it is remarkable that any net increase can be claimed with large numbers of men and women called into the armed forces and considerable migration occurring among the civil population.

The total trade of the retail societies reached the record figure of £302,246,329, an increase of £3,365,339.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN AUSTRALIA

Parliamentary Committee Issues Reports Dealing With Pensions, Unemployment and Housing

THE Parliamentary Joint Committee on Social Security appointed by the Australian Commonwealth Parliament in July, 1941 "to inquire into . . . ways and means of improving social and living conditions in Australia and of rectifying anomalies in existing legislation" has now issued four interim reports dealing with pensions, unemployment and housing.

The first report, issued September 24, 1941, deprecated the attitude that the development of a social security program should wait until after the war, pointing out that such a program could improve both the morale and the efficiency of workers in time of war. The Committee stressed the need for a Commonwealth Social Security Act to secure uniformity of legislation and an integrated program, and favoured a scheme of Commonwealth grants-in-aid to States undertaking specific social services on lines laid down in Commonwealth legislation. The Committee suggested the employment of research and social workers by the Social Services Department which in 1940 was made a part of the Commonwealth Department of Labour and Industry. It also recommended the removal of anomalies in Commonwealth legislation relating to invalid and old-age pensions and maternity allowances, and the development of a Commonwealth scheme of unemployment benefits and pensions for widows, children and dependents of pensioners. At present only one State, Queensland, has unemployment insurance legislation and only two, Victoria and New South Wales provide pensions for widows.

Problem of Unemployment Caused by War Conditions

The second report of the Committee issued on March 6, 1942, dealt with the question of unemployment due to war conditions. The Committee took the view that the wartime obligation imposed on all workers to be at the disposal of the Government should not be unilateral, but that there should be an obligation on the Government to maintain workers during unemployment in the same way as soldiers are paid whether fighting, training or resting. A comprehensive scheme of benefit payments to protect persons against distress arising from unemployment was recommended and it was suggested that the scheme be administered by the Department of Social Services and financed by a graduated tax on incomes. The Committee also urged the establishment of a central co-ordinating authority to deal with any civil emergency caused by enemy action in Australia.

The third report of the Committee presented on March 25, considered unemployment as the social and economic problem which constituted the greatest threat to the achievement of a decent standard of living. It was the Committee's opinion that seasonal, casual and "frictional" unemployment could not be appreciably reduced but that Government policy could minimize technological and cyclical unemployment. The Committee felt that contributory unemployment insurance schemes such as the one in Queensland only partially met the problem because they cover only the employed population and exclude farmers, shopkeepers and other persons working for themselves. Moreover, the benefits provided by an actuarially sound scheme are often inadequate and have to be supplemented by direct relief in many cases. The Committee declared that every unemployed person must be provided with work or maintenance as a right but a person should not be able to claim maintenance until he had complied with a work test. It was estimated that the "hard core" of unemployment in Australia constitutes about 30,000 persons at present but that a substantial number, particualrly of the younger persons, could be fitted for useful work by vocational training.

Planning Against Post-War Unemployment Advocated

The Committee advocated immediate planning to provide against post-war unemployment and suggested that the Social Services Department co-ordinate the activities of State and local government authorities in this field. Measures proposed to meet the problem included the establishment of an efficient system of employment exchanges which could be developed from the organization of local offices now under the Director-General of Man-Power and from the existing State labour exchanges, the extension of State educational systems to include youth-training schemes, and the planning of a National Works Development policy which would embrace a housing and slum-clearance program. In regard to the more immediate social problems arising from the war, the Committee urged that the administration of wartime relief and the care of evacuees be under the Social Services Department which should establish branch offices in the larger provincial centres.

63621—5½

The fourth report of the Committee, issued on May 20, was a comprehensive study of housing problems. The inadequacy of the Commonwealth Housing Act, 1927-1928, and of the various schemes of housing assistance administered by the States was indicated by the estimated deficiency of over 100,000 houses and the existence of about 50,000 sub-standard dwellings in Australia at present. The Committee recognized that the return from the construction of houses for low-income groups was not sufficient to attract private enterprise, but declared that the provision of adequate housing was a national responsibility because of the far-reaching effects of slums on health and welfare. It recommended the establishment of a Commonwealth Housing Planning Authority to formulate and supervise a national post-war housing policy which would be executed by State Housing authorities under uniform Federal and State legislation. In the opinion of the Committee, the carrying out of this plan should provide employment for at least 25 per cent of the labour which will be released from wartime activities at the close of the war.

The Committee made detailed recommendations in regard to the financing at low rates of interest or by subsidies of schemes by which low-income workers could rent or purchase homes, slums could be cleared and minimum housing standards established. It urged research into means of reducing the cost and improving the quality of homes and suggested that the planning of housing be linked up with general post-war economic planning so that new housing projects would be located where the post-war industries are to be developed and a better distribution of population secured.

The Personal Factor in Accidents

A pamphlet of this title has recently been issued by the Industrial Health Research Board of the British Medical Research Council as Emergency Report No. 3. The Board has published two previous Emergency Reports (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1940, p. 564; May, 1942, p. 511). Its members remark that in war-time many people regard a high accident rate as a regrettable necessity, especially in view of the great risks assumed by members of the Forces, but they point out that the Services themselves are most careful to eliminate any unnecessary risks and, apart from all other considerations, this is merely sound economy whether in the Forces or in industry.

The present Report does not deal with the dangers of factory operations themselves but with those personal characteristics of the individual operative and his reaction to his environment which help to cause accidents. It is divided into two parts. Part I is concerned with certain external factors which affect all workers though in different degrees, and Part II is an analysis of the individual differences which make some persons more liable to accidents than others even under the same working conditions.

Excessive hours of work, temperatures above or below 65°-69° F., and inadequate ventilation and lighting are all found to be factors which increase the liability to accidents of workers generally. Inexperience is also a fruitful cause of accidents, whether it be inexperience with factory conditions generally or with a particular type of work. Moreover, quite apart from experience, young people of about 14 to 23 are found to be more liable to accidents than older people. Accident rates are also high among people who are physically unfitted to their work or are mentally ill-adapted because their jobs are either below or above their capacity. Finally, the fatalistic attitude of management and the carelessness of workers, especially highly proficient workers, are often important factors. Several methods are suggested for dealing with these various causes of accidents.

With regard to individual characteristics, it has been established that certain persons have a natural proneness to accidents, i.e., that under any given set of external conditions they will suffer more accidents than other persons working under identical conditions. It is obviously desirable that such persons should not be employed in dangerous occupations, but the difficulty is to detect them before they have already suffered a long series of accidents. The Board has devised certain tests of hand and eye coordination by which can be distinguished many though not all of the personal characteristics which make for a high degree of accident proneness. If these tests are properly applied many persons who are particularly liable to accidents will be discovered before they are placed in dangerous jobs. Because of the incompleteness of the tests, however, there are some who will be passed who nevertheless are of high accident proneness. It is important, therefore, that proper accident records should be kept so that such persons may be discovered as soon as possible. Detailed recommendations are made as to the method in which records should be kept.

ACTIVITIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Insurance Registration as at October 1—Statement of Unemployment Insurance Fund—Report of Employment and Selective Service Offices—Employment Conditions at end of September

REPORTS from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission showed that at October 1, 1942, 158,152 employers and 3,125,762 employees were registered. Of the latter 2,563,385 were insurable and 562,377 were uninsurable.

The insurable group consisted of insurable employees of registered firms and unemployed males whose last employment was insurable. The uninsurable group consisted of uninsurable employees of registered firms, partners and proprietors of these firms, unemployed males whose last employment was uninsurable, and women between the ages of twenty and twenty-four not engaged in insurable employment.

Operational areas have not yet been assigned to Employment and Selective Service Offices recently established. Accordingly, these offices are not to date handling the registration of employers and employees and are not listed.

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES, OCTOBER 1, 1942

Office	Employers Registered	Insurable Employees Registered	Uninsurable Employees Registered	Total Employees Registered (Insurable & Uninsurable)
New Brunswick—				
Moncton	1,182	16,013	3,703	19,716
Campbellton	546	7,116	6,616	13,732
Edmundston	316	4,085	2,832	6,917
Fredericton	727	783	454	1,237
Saint John	2,592	32,872	6,684	39,556
Total	**5,363**	**60,869**	**20,289**	**81,158**
Nova Scotia—				
Amherst	396	6,135	602	6,737
Halifax	2,275	51,530	13,089	64,619
Kentville	639	5,909	1,467	7,376
New Glasgow	564	14,068	2,134	16,202
Sydney	1,157	31,188	8,657	39,845
Truro	371	4,772	824	5,596
Yarmouth	594	6,900	1,344	8,244
Total	**5,996**	**120,502**	**28,117**	**148,619**
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlottetown	817	6,024	1,615	7,639
Maritimes Total	**12,176**	**187,395**	**50,021**	**237,416**
Quebec—				
Montreal	23,818	460,300	57,448	517,748
Chicoutimi	1,029	38,400	5,438	43,838
Drummondville	368	7,442	610	8,052
Granby	663	9,910	925	10,835
Hull	1,193	14,054	6,598	20,652
Joliette	781	6,300	1,086	7,386
Levis	817	13,879	1,961	15,840
Quebec	4,038	70,271	28,550	98,821
Riviere du Loup	1,394	7,570	12,937	20,507
Rouyn	476	9,965	3,677	13,642
St. Hyacinthe	546	8,627	970	9,597
St. Jean	767	11,327	1,398	12,725
St. Jerome	1,262	21,647	1,985	23,632
Shawinigan Falls	717	16,944	1,501	18,445
Sherbrooke	1,616	30,693	4,187	34,880
Sorel	322	10,764	778	11,542
Thetford Mines	786	9,757	2,144	11,901
Three Rivers	935	18,530	4,634	23,164
Val d'Or	426	7,878	2,097	9,795
Valleyfield	572	13,587	346	13,933
Victoriaville	435	4,354	761	5,115
Quebec Total	**42,961**	**792,199**	**140,031**	**932,230**
Ontario—				
Toronto	19,426	355,364	67,456	422,820
London	2,211	33,035	8,016	41,051
North Bay	735	9,708	5,616	15,324
Barrie	1,100	9,265	2,411	11,676
Belleville	1,294	15,206	3,217	18,423
Brantford	1,273	25,390	3,427	28,817

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES—Concluded

Office	Employers Registered	Insurable Employees Registered	Uninsurable Employees Registered	Total Employees Registered (Insurable and Uninsurable)
Ontario—*Con.*				
Brockville	525	6,432	1,163	7,595
Chatham	1,057	10,783	2,268	13,051
Cornwall	966	11,193	2,273	13,466
Galt	890	13,572	1,860	15,432
Guelph	1,112	13,867	2,754	16,621
Hamilton	3,867	87,443	15,954	103,397
Kingston	1,231	16,528	2,914	19,442
Kirkland Lake	724	9,910	2,593	12,503
Kitchener	1,298	22,836	5,145	27,981
New Toronto	1,187	26,032	3,094	29,126
Niagara Falls	800	16,288	2,899	19,187
Orillia	1,019	14,661	2,016	16,677
Oshawa	952	25,253	2,206	27,459
Ottawa	3,751	64,861	9,767	74,628
Owen Sound	1,262	10,676	2,095	12,771
Pembroke	610	8,240	2,359	10,599
Peterborough	1,867	22,660	3,636	26,296
St. Catharines	1,062	24,090	4,530	28,620
St. Thomas	714	7,201	5,134	12,335
Sarnia	765	9,355	2,775	12,130
Sault Ste. Marie	612	12,192	4,011	16,203
Smiths Falls	594	5,611	1,014	6,625
Stratford	1,440	12,119	3,037	15,156
Sudbury	930	22,196	5,829	28,025
Timmins	806	20,285	9,018	29,303
Welland	739	20,145	2,268	22,413
Windsor	3,111	53,129	12,506	65,635
Woodstock	801	10,232	1,715	11,947
Ontario Total	**60,731**	**1,025,758**	**206,976**	**1,232,734**
Manitoba and Western Ontario—				
Winnipeg	7,072	112,560	26,142	138,702
Brandon	1,302	6,627	1,336	7,963
Flin Flon	222	5,028	1,290	6,318
Fort Frances	203	2,341	652	2,993
Fort William	752	16,249	5,554	21,803
Kenora	448	5,350	1,939	7,289
Port Arthur	764	15,276	6,331	21,607
Total	**10,763**	**163,431**	**43,244**	**206,675**
Saskatchewan—				
Saskatoon	2,049	18,036	10,618	28,654
Moose Jaw	820	10,097	2,535	12,632
North Battleford	644	2,280	967	3,247
Prince Albert	876	5,698	3,642	9,340
Regina	2,137	33,468	6,453	39,921
Swift Current	774	8,597	1,096	9,693
Yorkton	934	3,338	1,857	5,195
Total	**8,234**	**81,514**	**27,168**	**108,682**
Alberta—				
Edmonton	5,164	47,848	17,411	65,259
Calgary	3,376	39,961	13,277	53,238
Drumheller	414	2,868	888	3,756
Lethbridge	694	8,316	2,124	10,440
Medicine Hat	432	4,037	882	4,919
Total	**10,080**	**103,030**	**34,582**	**137,612**
Prairie Total	**29,077**	**347,975**	**104,994**	**452,969**
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	7,769	144,976	40,476	185,452
Kamloops	342	1,997	1,042	3,039
Kelowna	661	7,416	1,844	9,260
Nanaimo	566	5,130	1,649	6,779
Nelson	676	10,139	2,993	13,132
New Westminster	1,097	15,563	3,948	19,511
Prince Rupert	326	5,412	935	6,347
Victoria	1,770	19,425	7,468	26,893
Pacific Total	**13,207**	**210,058**	**60,355**	**270,413**
SUMMARY				
MARITIMES	12,176	187,395	50,021	237,416
QUEBEC	42,961	792,199	140,031	932,230
ONTARIO	60,731	1,025,758	206,976	1,232,734
PRAIRIES	29,077	347,975	104,994	452,969
PACIFIC	13,207	210,058	60,355	270,413
Total for Canada	**158,152**	**2,563,385**	**562,377**	**3,125,762**

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FOURTEEN MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31ST, 1942

Month	REVENUE: CONTRIBUTIONS (Gross, less refunds)						REVENUE: Interest	EXPENDITURES: Monthly Total	EXPENDITURES: Cumulative Total	EXPENDITURES: BENEFITS		Balance
	Stamps	Meter	Bulk	Misc.	Total er and ee	Government				Monthly Total	Cumulative Total	
1941	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
July	2,280,385 85	243,361 02	233,692 05	.....	2,757,438 92	551,487 78	.....	3,308,926 70	3,308,926 70	.....	.....	3,308,926 70
August	2,737,427 38	396,494 82	784,752 00	.....	3,918,674 20	783,734 84	.....	4,702,409 04	8,011,335 74	.....	.....	8,011,335 74
September	2,592,678 31	808,930 87	796,740 36	.....	4,198,349 54	839,669 91	16,500 00	5,054,519 45	13,065,855 19	.....	.....	13,065,855 19
October	2,609,982 24	1,004,855 78	952,191 25	18 30	4,567,047 57	913,409 51	.....	5,480,457 08	18,546,312 27	.....	.....	18,546,312 27
November	2,504,849 23	890,900 46	830,514 90	.....	4,226,264 59	845,252 92	.....	5,071,517 51	23,617,829 78	.....	.....	23,617,829 78
December	2,232,882 21	895,820 39	790,301 59	25 87	3,919,030 06	783,806 01	161,220 00	4,864,056 07	28,481,885 85	.....	.....	28,481,885 85
1942												
January	2,448,375 99	960,430 45	744,351 03	34 20	4,153,191 67	830,638 33	.....	4,983,830 00	33,465,715 85	.....	.....	33,465,715 85
February	2,190,122 75	864,815 30	779,327 55	70 05	3,834,335 65	766,867 13	55,980 00	4,657,182 78	38,122,898 63	983 09	983 09	38,121,915 54
March	2,838,891 10	1,143,449 39	878,355 74	580 62	4,861,276 85	972,255 37	41,810 00	5,875,342 22	43,998,240 85	26,769 83	27,752 92	43,970,487 93
April	2,447,695 56	1,095,909 60	933,515 18	2,126 96	4,479,247 30	895,849 46	135,980 00	5,511,076 76	49,509,317 61	41,554 26	69,307 18	49,440,010 43
May	2,242,987 49	1,026,031 54	965,957 74	2,938 54	4,237,915 31	847,583 06	15,350 00	5,100,848 37	54,610,165 98	52,190 56	121,497 74	54,488,668 24
June	2,405,184 25	1,098,489 24	993,631 89	7,462 61	4,504,767 99	900,953 60	161,220 00	5,566,941 59	60,177,107 57	39,524 81	161,022 55	60,016,085 02
July	2,550,545 70	1,143,940 78	1,074,712 97	7,536 33	4,776,735 78	955,347 16	.....	5,732,082 94	65,909,190 51	35,529 00	196,551 55	65,712,638 96
August	2,519,547 02	1,110,106 43	1,122,596 87	13,239 61	4,765,489 93	953,097 99	71,145 00	5,789,732 92	71,698,923 43	39,248 98	235,800 53	71,463,122 90
TOTAL	34,601,555 08	12,683,536 07	11,880,641 12	34,033 09	59,199,765 36	11,839,953 07	659,205 00	71,698,923 43	71,698,923 43	235,800 53	235,800 53	71,463,122 90

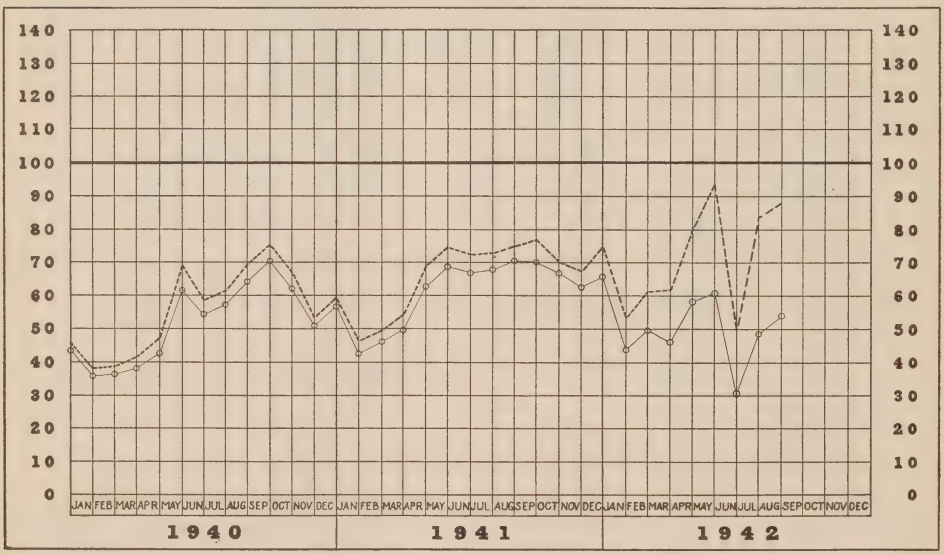
The Interest column represents the interest received on the due dates of the various Government bonds and includes accrued interest at the time of purchase. This figure does not include the accrued interest earned to August 31st

'er and 'ee—employers' and employees' contributions.

Report of Employment and Selective Service Offices for August, 1942

During the month of August, 1942, reports received from Employment and Selective Service Offices showed a loss of nearly 7 per cent in the average daily placements effected when compared with those of the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 8 per cent in comparison with August last year. All industrial groups, except agriculture, logging, transportation and services recorded increases over August, 1941, the most noteworthy being in manufacturing, followed by moderate gains in trade, construction, mining and finance. A marked decline was registered in services and substantial reductions in agriculture and logging, but that in transportation was small.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



When comparison is made with July, 1942, except for a noticeable gain in agriculture and a nominal increase in mining, all groups recorded a loss, the most outstanding being in construction, services and manufacturing.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1940, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered each month at the employment offices throughout Canada. It will be seen from the graph that the trend of the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed an upward tendency. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications being 88·3 during August, in contrast with a ratio of 75·0 during the corresponding period of 1941 and of 83·3 at the end of July of this year. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 53·6, compared with 70·3 during the corresponding month 1941, and 48·6 at the end of July, 1942.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices throughout Canada during August, 1942, was 3,194, compared with 3,567 during the preceding month and with 1,919 in August a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 3,617, in comparison with 4,280 in July, and with 2,558 during August last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the office during August, 1942, was 1,937, of which 1,692 were in regular employment and 245 in work of one week's duration or less, compared with a total daily average of 2,079 during the preceding month. Placements in August a year ago averaged 1,798 daily, consisting of 1,143 in regular and 655 in casual employment.

During the month of August, 1942, the offices referred 57,526 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 50,360 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 43,995, of which 34,362 were of men

and 9,633 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 6,365. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 59,851 for men and 23,176 for women, a total of 83,027, while applications for work numbered 94,018, of which 66,429 were from men and 27,589 from women. Reports for July, 1942, showed 92,719 positions available, 111,269 applications made and 54,049 placements effected, while in August, 1941, there were recorded 49,884 vacancies, 66,494 applications for work and 46,740 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by employment offices, each year, from January, 1932, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940	320,090	155,016	475,106
1941	316,168	191,595	507,763
1942 (8 months)	216,476	63,916	280,392

Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

During the month of August, 1942, positions offered through Employment and Selective Service Offices in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were 25 per cent fewer than in the preceding month, but 19 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of 27 per cent when compared with July and of over 9 per cent in comparison with August, 1941. When comparing placements by industrial divisions with August of last year, the only gain of importance was in manufacturing, which was more than offset by a heavy loss in services. There was a moderate decline in construction, and smaller decreases in transportation and trade, but mining showed a small increase and the changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: Construction, 952; manufacturing, 829; services, 702; trade, 97, and transportation, 95. During the month 1,941 men and 392 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during August, were 15 per cent fewer than in July, but 231 per cent above August, 1941. There was a decrease of 17 per cent in placements, when compared with the previous month, but an increase of 105 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. With the exception of a moderate decline in services, and a small loss in agriculture, all industrial groups participated in the increase in placements over August, 1941. The most important gains were in construction, manufacturing and transportation. Industries in which employment was found for over 100 workers, included: Construction, 831; services, 487; manufacturing, 344; transportation, 239, and trade, 140. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,595 of men and 305 of women.

Quebec

There was a decrease of 30 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in the province of Quebec during August, when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 40 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 2 per cent higher than in July and over 3 per cent above August, 1941. Although placements for the province as a whole showed only a slight increase over August, 1941, there was a considerable variation in placements by industrial groups. The most noteworthy changes were a gain in manufacturing and a decline in services. There were fairly substantial increases in construction and trade and losses of similar proportions in logging and transportation. The changes in other groups were small and included gains in mining and finance, and a loss in agriculture. Placements by industrial divisions included: Manufacturing, 6,311; construction, 3,963; services, 1,194; trade, 920; transportation, 210; mining, 144, and logging, 111. There were 9,874 men and 2,522 women placed in regular employment.

Ontario

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at offices in Ontario during August was nearly 11 per cent less than in the preceding month, but 79 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of 10 per cent in placements when compared with July, but an increase of 11 per cent in comparison with August, 1941. Placements in manufacturing industries were considerably higher than during August of last year, but large decreases were reported in services, construction, logging and agriculture. All other groups showed increases, the most important of which, was in trade. Placements by industrial divisions included: Manufacturing, 7,281; services, 3,061; construction, 2,444; agriculture, 1,334, trade, 963; mining, 619; transportation, 569 and logging, 348. During the month 10,342 men and 3,946 women were placed in regular employment.

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1942

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Prince Edward Island	**80**	**3**	**216**	**106**	**85**	**2**	**185**	.....
Charlottetown	80	3	216	106	85	2	185	.....
Nova Scotia	**3,605**	**1,915**	**4,044**	**2,946**	**2,248**	**405**	**2,874**	**1,430**
Amherst	138	47	127	91	91	.....	18	.....
Halifax	927	937	1,211	630	579	51	375	847
Kentville	233	262	95	46	42	4	85	59
New Glasgow	736	433	655	650	435	162	236	303
Sydney	1,252	216	1,641	1,239	818	188	1,938	221
Truro	119	14	109	96	89	.....	37	.....
Yarmouth	200	6	206	194	194	.....	185	.....
New Brunswick	**3,434**	**1,826**	**2,948**	**2,284**	**1,900**	**204**	**1,000**	**252**
Campbellton	129	508	284	128	87	41	72	.....
Edmundston	33	9	90	36	29	.....	53	.....
Fredericton	139	547	150	124	106	.....	74	.....
Moncton	1,081	150	1,269	1,043	951	72	331	123
Newcastle	562	32	95	93	54	.....	64	.....
Saint John	1,490	580	1,060	860	673	91	406	100
Quebec	**20,325**	**16,280**	**24,629**	**16,049**	**12,396**	**545**	**15,947**	**7,732**
Acton Vale	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Chicoutimi	1,611	3,201	1,388	1,274	1,260	.....	72	345
Drummondville	383	0	402	378	369	.....	446	.....
Granby	64	100	200	130	57	.....	189	.....
Hull	196	50	508	212	180	3	401	772
Joliette	283	74	256	281	186	6	91	.....
Lachine	1,083	70	1,161	984	984	.....	168	.....
Levis	875	42	1,305	817	771	.....	288	22
Magog	8	7	16	8	1	.....	15	.....
Matane	50	2,095	302	259	253	4	52	835
Montreal	6,820	2,541	9,661	6,019	3,629	478	9,397	1,780
Pointe Aux Trembles	32	6	36	16	16	.....	4	.....
Quebec	1,628	2,094	4,048	1,789	1,349	.....	1,690	787
Riviere du Loup	2,078	2,331	53	17	17	.....	60	.....
Rouyn	185	61	208	168	163	5	49	488
St. Hyacinthe	233	88	229	181	158	.....	123	.....
St. Jean	215	37	313	217	160	.....	135	.....
St. Jerome	78	60	115	45	36	2	258	.....
Shawinigan Falls	299	41	469	431	355	.....	102	.....
Sherbrooke	400	83	803	509	308	47	521	194
Sorel	133	88	61	45	45	.....	71	.....
Thetford Mines	156	63	442	172	117	.....	232	181
Three Rivers	1,654	1,203	859	466	466	.....	473	853
Val d'Or	50	719	69	27	22	.....	79	401
Valleyfield	888	257	916	806	806	.....	240	.....
Verdun	623	937	429	513	425	.....	583	56
Victoriaville	300	32	376	285	263	.....	204	.....
Ontario	**28,397**	**25,930**	**28,543**	**18,421**	**14,288**	**2,468**	**17,596**	**9,771**
Barrie	608	626	143	83	82	1	260	168
Belleville	971	1,319	234	156	153	3	221	181
Brantford	620	536	550	435	290	31	174	128
Brockville	106	31	102	109	87	3	70	.....
Chatham	118	86	75	56	13	43	55	161
Cornwall	742	34	1,108	838	673	52	422	.....
Fergus	5	4	7	1	1	.....	6	.....
Fort Frances	12	10	130	67	60	7	111	.....
Fort William	385	519	383	220	174	41	106	727
Galt	367	556	204	215	125	3	122	156
Guelph	574	487	568	557	382	16	285	94
Hamilton	1,938	1,004	1,804	1,191	936	254	246	593
Kenora	38	60	90	17	14	3	75	50
Kingston	448	231	460	377	364	13	280	115
Kirkland Lake	904	196	1,086	937	925	2	178	.....
Kitchener	873	207	784	740	706	34	104	370
Lindsay	160	47	176	161	161	.....	79	88
London	876	588	902	647	311	169	841	275
New Toronto	357	478	269	240	158	6	143	164
Niagara Falls	946	581	618	501	411	17	207	229
North Bay	246	97	486	408	364	44	139	285
Orillia	392	437	75	81	67	1	201	.....
Oshawa	1,826	1,609	1,294	882	679	43	801	329
Ottawa	993	476	1,681	699	479	194	896	291
Owen Sound	87	121	113	85	70	15	152	57
Paris	24	11	13	16	13	.....	2	.....
Pembroke	246	93	257	145	143	2	123	390
Peterborough	1,113	252	1,078	1,020	1,018	3	62	217
Port Arthur	527	3,187	742	463	407	22	872	1,039
St. Catharines	896	980	764	761	533	30	248	296

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1942—Conc.

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Ontario—Conc.								
St. Thomas	381	110	397	378	271	47	79	137
Sarnia	327	44	430	266	235	31	455	68
Sault St. Marie	153	2,499	304	225	163	16	176	208
Simcoe	443	11	439	443	342	11	11	459
Smiths Falls	27	10	149	29	25	.....	153	.....
Stratford	654	303	519	529	220	252	400	39
Sudbury	407	968	445	409	337	41	278	172
Timmins	257	2,281	578	290	265	25	528	244
Toronto	5,260	2,647	6,507	2,352	1,547	805	6,514	1,195
Welland	267	527	332	289	231	.....	100	217
Windsor	2,500	1,498	2,002	896	556	188	1,380	421
Woodstock	323	169	245	207	207	.....	41	208
Manitoba—	**5,412**	**1,923**	**7,155**	**3,877**	**2,823**	**892**	**4,940**	**3,049**
Brandon	585	336	407	294	286	8	285	514
Dauphin	218	45	183	209	208	1	203	247
Flin Flon	440	121	208	158	150	8	75	.....
Portage la Prairie	271	91	185	132	132	.....	47	318
St. Boniface	1	1	6	0	.....	.....	6	.....
Selkirk	12	12	10	2	.....	.....	10	.....
Winnipeg	3,885	1,317	6,156	3,082	2,047	875	4,314	1,970
Saskatchewan	**4,179**	**2,363**	**3,483**	**2,445**	**1,596**	**554**	**3,154**	**2,591**
Estevan	142	98	108	94	27	67	24	63
Moose Jaw	512	150	432	410	344	35	351	701
North Battleford	139	101	96	29	18	4	487	38
Prince Albert	567	360	270	140	79	39	157	128
Regina	1,570	932	1,187	934	640	294	757	705
Saskatoon	802	384	1,118	606	308	113	880	359
Swift Current	176	120	74	69	69	.....	191	186
Weyburn	133	126	90	48	46	2	61	286
Yorkton	138	92	108	115	65	.....	246	125
Alberta	**5,877**	**1,964**	**6,499**	**4,987**	**3,593**	**534**	**2,663**	**2,851**
Calgary	2,052	553	2,543	1,611	1,131	307	923	1,270
Drumheller	107	162	61	23	23	.....	49	55
Edmonton	3,034	858	3,323	2,909	2,050	211	1,359	853
Lethbridge	422	247	353	298	256	15	161	328
Medicine Hat	211	109	170	135	122	1	144	345
Red Deer	51	35	49	11	11	.....	27	.....
British Columbia	**11,718**	**9,071**	**16,501**	**6,411**	**5,066**	**761**	**8,363**	**2,022**
Cranbrook	116	340	65	43	35	.....	62	.....
Kamloops	150	92	156	115	111	4	157	122
Kelowna	109	18	122	145	105	1	32	.....
Nanaimo	141	31	213	109	92	4	189	47
Nelson	112	120	209	187	187	.....	251	33
New Westminster	630	500	643	504	394	48	315	158
Penticton	128	60	206	100	51	49	438	76
Port Alberni	242	172	77	67	67	.....	4	.....
Prince George	669	438	245	251	228	.....	9	36
Prince Rupert	1,077	767	545	467	454	1	58	228
Trail	50	42	19	4	4	.....	15	.....
Vancouver	6,169	5,106	11,883	3,133	2,198	514	6,128	571
Vernon	643	579	432	363	347	10	193	10
Victoria	1,482	806	1,686	923	793	130	512	741
Canada	**83,027**	**61,275**	**94,018**	**57,526**	**43,995**	**6,365**	**56,722**	**29,698***
Men	59,851	48,620	66,429	40,905	34,362	2,273	40,858	24,343
Women	23,176	12,655	27,589	16,621	9,633	4,092	15,864	5,355

* 1,047 placements effected by offices now closed.

MANITOBA

Employment Offices in Manitoba were notified in August of 44 per cent more vacancies than in July, and of 20 per cent more than during August, 1941. There was an increase of 10 per cent in placements when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of 19 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements in agriculture and services were considerably below August, 1941, and there was a small decline in construction. These losses were partly offset by fairly large gains in manufacturing, trade and mining, supplemented by smaller increases in transportation and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month

were: Agriculture, 1,083; services, 954; manufacturing, 562; construction, 459; trade, 322, and mining, 144. There were 2,400 men and 423 women placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

During August, vacancies offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan were 48 per cent more numerous than in the preceding month and 23 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements, however, were over 5 per cent fewer than in July and 35 per cent below August, 1941. The decrease in placements from August of last year was due to declines in agriculture, services and construction, as except for a nominal loss in logging, all other groups showed improvement, the most important of which were in trade and manufacturing. Placement by industrial divisions included: Agriculture, 778; services, 637; trade, 234; construction, 208, and manufacturing, 153. During the month 1,313 men and 283 women were placed in regular employment.

Alberta

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during August were nearly 4 per cent better than in the preceding month and 55 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 6 per cent in placements when compared with July, but an increase of 18 per cent in comparison with August, 1941. All industrial divisions, except agriculture and logging participated in the gains in placements over August of last year, and although the largest change was a decline in agriculture, fairly large increases in construction, trade and manufacturing more than offset this loss. The largest number of placements recorded during the month occurred in the following industries: Construction, 1,254; services, 1,035; agriculture, 737; manufacturing, 472; trade, 293, and transportation, 169. Placements in regular employment numbered, 2,863 of men and 730 of women.

British Columbia

Orders listed at offices in British Columbia during August called for 11 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 206 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of over 10 per cent in placements when compared with July, but an increase of 59 per cent in comparison with August, 1941. A substantial increase in the manufacturing industries was mainly responsible for the gain in placements over August of last year, although all other industrial groups, except services, showed improvement under this comparison, the most important of which were in construction, logging and trade. Placements by industrial divisions were: Manufacturing, 2,315; services, 1,257; construction, 1,217; trade, 273; logging, 227; agriculture, 192, and transportation, 180. There were 4,034 men and 1,032 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Employment Conditions at the end of September

Placement activities, as reported by employment and Selective Service offices during the month of August, 1942, together with statistical summaries for that period, are dealt with in an earlier section of this report. Later reports received from these offices indicate that conditions at the end of September were as follows:—

Farming activities in the Maritime Provinces were confined chiefly to the harvesting of root crops with potato picking in Prince Edward Island being pushed forward to get the crop to the mainland before freeze up. Fishermen are fully employed, some being profitably engaged in gathering carageen moss. There is a heavy demand for loggers and general bush hands with a shortage of workers anticipated. Employment in coal mining was steady with minor stoppages due to machine failures. Manufacturing industries were operating at a high level and the demand continued for all types of labour. Pulp and paper production had fallen off in some centres. There was a fair demand for building tradesmen and in some cases construction work had been curtailed due either to an inadequate supply of labour or shortages of materials. Transportation continues to be heavy. There is a continued demand for hotel, restaurant and domestic workers, but persons usually engaged in this work prefer to take employment in munition plants and similar industries.

With the completion of harvest operations in Quebec, farm hands were released for other work, principally in lumber camps or on road construction. There was a heavy demand for men for bush work with comparatively few applicants available and an acute shortage of workers for pulpwood and lumber camps was reported throughout the province. The shortage of miners and skilled labourers continued in all mines except gold, where the demand had decreased. Textile plants were

working at full capacity and there was renewed activity in pulp and paper. Silk and woollen mills were running full time and the larger sawmills were similarly employed. A shortage of skilled help existed in the iron and steel industries. Building construction was very active and the demand for bricklayers, carpenters and painters was heavy in several localities. The construction of plants at Shawinigan Falls and La Tuque is nearing completion. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was good. Freight and passenger traffic were heavy but highway traffic was reduced. It was impossible to meet the many requests for domestics, waitresses and hotel employees.

In Ontario some slackening of farm activity generally was noticeable. The completion of the tobacco harvest had released workers for tomato and fruit picking in the Niagara Peninsula. The shortage of pickers had also been relieved by voluntary help and some of the provincial farm service camps had been closed. Farm owners and farm hands are now turning to bush operations and industrial employment for the winter months. The demand for all types of bush workers continues unabated and concern is being expressed by operators regarding the need for help. Mining activity has been curtailed due to a shortage of mine workers. Manufacturing plants are operating at a high level of activity with a pronounced shortage of labour in all branches. Efforts are being directed to meeting the needs of all high priority groups of industry. More female workers are being placed in the iron and steel industries on work which until recently had been considered too heavy for women. Many factories, previously engaged in the manufacture of non-essential products are now being geared to war industry. A shortage of canning help was being met by volunteer labour, such as students, women's organizations and members of the armed forces from nearby camps. Construction continues to be active throughout the province with a decided scarcity of suitable workers. In some instances the work of skilled tradesmen has been curtailed due to the lack of unskilled help. There is a steady demand for railway maintenance gangs, but few men appear willing to accept this work. There is a scarcity of store and office help with suitable applicants preferring other employment where wage rates are higher. The supply of institutional, hotel, restaurant and domestic workers is inadequate to meet the demand as an increasing number of females, previously employed in this way, is now working in munition factories or war industries.

In the Prairie Provinces heavy rains delayed threshing operations and in some areas of Saskatchewan not more than 15 to 20 per cent of the wheat crop has been threshed. The scarcity of harvest help aggravated the situation. There is little likelihood of meeting the general demand for loggers and pulp cutters and although the services of many farmers will be available for this work after harvest the available supply of experienced men for woods operations was inadequate. There was a serious shortage of miners in the Alberta coal fields and also in the lignite area of southern Saskatchewan. From central Saskatchewan a number of girls were secured for munitions plants in Ontario. Sugar factories, brick and pottery plants in southern Alberta found difficulty in securing the help they required. Construction of various defence projects throughout the three Prairie Provinces was retarded on account of a scarcity of carpenters and building labourers. To alleviate conditions in Calgary, sixty women were placed as unskilled labourers on construction work. Wholesale and retail trade showed improvement but there was no improvement in the domestic help situation as applicants were practically unobtainable.

The general shortage of farm labour continued in British Columbia. In Kelowna the apple harvest was progressing satisfactorily but about one week behind schedule with an estimated half of the McIntosh crop in. The anticipated shortage of pickers in this area was considerably alleviated by volunteer efforts. A fair crop in the Nelson area was being handled by local orchard workers. An acute shortage of practically every kind of logging camp workers was in evidence generally. Forest fires curtailed logging operations in the Nanaimo and Port Alberni areas and crews were being diverted for fire fighting. Experienced help continued scarce in coal and metal mines. A shortage of muckers hampered production in some areas. One base metal property was reopened and crews increased at another. Good catches of fish were reported and packers were in urgent need of all types of labour. Canneries generally were working at capacity but needed experienced help and few suitable applicants were forthcoming. Sawmills generally reported production curtailed by shortage of logs and by acute scarcity of all classes of labour. One sawmill had been closed in the Nanaimo area and further curtailment was anticipated. Skilled and unskilled shipyard workers were in good demand at Prince Rupert but in Vancouver and Victoria the need was less pronounced. Reorganization had caused some lay-offs in Vancouver but trained heaters and passers were required. Many of the smaller shipyards were in need of boat builders. Trained smeltermen and labourers were re-

quired by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, but there were few available. Machinists were in steady demand but qualified men were scarce. There was a plentiful supply of skilled machine operators at Vancouver but plants lacked the necessary equipment to absorb them. A steady demand for fitters and mechanics from aircraft plants and placements were facilitated by relaxed requirements in one plant where women are being increasingly employed. Factories were busy, especially at Vancouver and electricians were required at Victoria. The demand continued heavy for good carpenters and labourers for defence projects and placements were effected but many orders remained unfilled. Some projects were behind schedule due to shortage of labour and materials. There were calls for labourers for the Prince Rupert-Cedarville Highway and for cofferdam construction at Kootenay. Railways were short of labourers and women were being employed as car cleaners. Trade was brisk in all lines. Domestic and restaurant help was in much demand but applicants for this class of work were very scarce.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Industrial Situation as Indicated in Reports of Employers, Trade Unions and Value of Building Permits

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting August 1, was 13,130, the employees on their payrolls, numbering 1,780,559, compared with 1,759,197, in the preceding month.

The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for August was 2,243, having an aggregate membership of 375,907 persons, 0·9 per cent of whom were without employment on September 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

Recorded in the concluding section of this article and indicative of the employment situation in the building trades are the detailed statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics each month showing the value of building permits granted and the value of building materials.

The Employment Situation at the Beginning of August, 1942, as Reported by Employers

Continuing the steadily upward movement generally indicated since the early spring, industrial employment in the Dominion showed further expansion at the beginning of August, when the 13,130 establishments furnishing current statistics on employment and payrolls reported a personnel of 1,780,559 men and women. This was an increase of 21,362 persons, or 1·2 per cent, as compared with their working forces at July 1. The record for the last twenty-one years shows that there has usually, though not invariably, been an acceleration in industrial activity at the beginning of August. The latest increase was smaller than that reported in any of the three preceding months, and was also less than the advance indicated at August 1 in either 1940 or 1941, nevertheless, it exceeded the normal expansion from July 1 to August 1.

In the period since April 1, the co-operating establishments have enlarged their working forces by some 127,900 men and women. Like the latest increase, the gain in the period April 1-August 1 was smaller than that reported in the same months of 1941 or 1940, although it was above the average in the experience of pre-war years. The industrial distribution of the workers recently added to the reported payrolls has differed considerably from the normal. Thus, where the increase in manufacturing between April 1 and August 1 prior to the war, constituted on the average less than 40 per cent of the total, in 1942 some 68 per cent of the greater numbers added to the staffs were reported by factories.

The unadjusted index number of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from its previous maximum of 175·7 at July 1, to 177·8 at the beginning of August. As compared with August 1, 1941, figure of 160·6, there was a gain of 10·7 per cent. Although this increase is important, it is

smaller than any recently reported in the twelve months' comparison, a tapering in the rate of growth which fulfils expectations.

Since the expansion at the latest date was above normal, the seasonally-adjusted index, like the crude figure, showed a further advance, standing at 173·0 at August 1, as compared with 172·4 at July 1.

Manufacturing establishments continued active, employing an additional 15,000 persons, which brought the number in recorded employment in such plants to a new high of 1,106,282 at August 1. The latest improvement was on a smaller scale than that reported in the preceding month, being also less than at August 1 in 1940 or 1941; however, it considerably exceeds the normal mid-summer advance. As in recently preceding months, the expansion in the production of durable goods was particularly outstanding, some 11,200 persons being added to the payrolls of manufacturers in these industries; the gains in the non-durable goods division amounted to about 3,400 men and women, while central electric stations reported nearly 400 additional employees.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



The trends in the non-manufacturing industries were mixed. Logging, mining and trade showed curtailment; that in mining (which took place chiefly in the gold group) was contra-seasonal, while in the other two industries a falling-off is customary in the summer. On the other hand, communications, transportation, construction and services reported improvement, which approximated, or exceeded the average gain in these divisions at August 1 in the record of twenty-one years.

The salaries and wages disbursed at August 1 by the co-operating employers showed an increase of 1·5 per cent, accompanying that of 1·2 per cent in the number of employees. The latest reported weekly payroll aggregated $50,892,574, a gain of $770,364 over the amounts distributed by the same employers at the beginning of July. The per capita average earnings at August 1 were $28.58, and at July 1, $28.49*.

If the statistics for the finance industries are included in the general totals, the survey shows that the 1,843,766 persons in recorded employment at August 1 then received the sum of $52,810,259 for services rendered in the last week in July. This was a per capita average of $28.64. At July 1, the establishments co-operating in the nine leading industrial groups,—manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance,—reported an aggre-

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1 and July 1, 1942, and August 1, 1941, based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees reported at Aug. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Aug. 1, 1942	Per capita Weekly Earnings at Aug. 1, 1942	Index Numbers of Employment			Index Numbers of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
				Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941	Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941
		$	$						
(a) Provinces									
Maritime Provinces	**127,640**	**3,262,164**	**25·56**	**111·8**	**116·3**	**107·7**	**135·4**	**135·0**	**113·2**
Prince Edward Island	2,172	48,428	22·30	104·4	109·2	125·7	109·6	111·4	123·4
Nova Scotia	78,060	2,074,914	26·58	115·1	118·9	109·9	141·0	136·6	114·1
New Brunswick	47,408	1,138,822	24·02	107·9	113·4	104·3	127·5	133·4	111·5
Quebec	**559,733**	**15,136,470**	**27·04**	**121·7**	**118·9**	**106·5**	**141·0**	**135·6***	**108·5**
Ontario	**736,666**	**21,911,947**	**29·74**	**112·1**	**111·9**	**102·7**	**124·4**	**125·1***	**104·2**
Prairie Provinces	**194,142**	**5,522,646**	**28·45**	**111·8**	**108·7**	**105·7**	**122·4**	**119·5**	**107·3**
Manitoba	90,494	2,565,946	28·36	110·7	108·5	105·0	119·2	117·3	108·2
Saskatchewan	38,050	1,034,915	27·20	107·9	103·3	105·3	118·4	114·4	106·2
Alberta	65,598	1,921,785	29·30	116·0	112·2	106·9	129·5	125·7	108·8
British Columbia	**162,378**	**5,059,347**	**31·16**	**129·9**	**124·5**	**108·7**	**149·3**	**144·4**	**110·3**
CANADA	**1,780,559**	**50,892,574**	**28·58**	**116·3**	**114·9**	**105·0**	**131·7**	**129·7***	**106·9**
(b) Cities									
Montreal	260,890	7,338,254	28·13	121·8	119·2	105·2	138·9	134·5	107·1
Quebec City	32,648	779,035	23·86	139·6	135·0	109·3	163·5	147·1	109·2
Toronto	232,317	6,832,790	29·41	117·9	118·5	102·2	131·1	133·2*	103·1
Ottawa	21,475	546,332	25·44	108·2	106·4	104·2	120·7	118·9	106·4
Hamilton	61,426	1,946,954	31·70	116·2	116·6	102·4	134·3	134·2*	104·1
Windsor	40,245	1,519,757	37·76	128·8	124·9	99·7	128·3	130·6	100·4
Winnipeg	55,648	1,503,544	27·02	109·2	108·8	105·2	117·3	116·2	106·6
Vancouver	78,543	2,398,793	30·54	156·3	147·8	109·7	186·4	178·4	113·3
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,106,282	32,098,417	29·01	126·4	124·7	105·2	143·3	142·1	107·3
Durable Goods[1]	597,928	19,045,627	31·85	139·7	137·0	105·9	161·4	160·1*	109·5
Non-Durable Goods	488,885	12,391,051	25·35	114·4	113·5	104·8	124·1	123·0	105·2
Electric Light and Power	19,469	661,739	33·99	102·0	99·9	103·0	107·8	105·3	100·5
Logging	42,165	968,955	22·98	89·8	107·3	83·9	110·4	124·4*	89·4
Mining	80,518	2,782,149	34·55	97·2	98·3	100·5	108·3	105·1*	102·3
Communications	28,512	785,657	27·56	109·8	108·7	104·5	111·6	111·6	102·2
Transportation	139,151	4,784,308	34·38	111·3	109·0	105·8	120·9	118·4*	106·7
Construction and Maintenance	185,136	4,947,731	26·72	105·2	98·7	115·2	127·3	116·1	117·9
Services	42,197	728,511	17·26	110·8	108·1	107·7	119·8	117·0	105·4
Trade	156,598	3,796,846	24·25	97·3	97·4	100·0	104·1	104·6	101·5
Eight Leading Industries	**1,780,559**	**50,892,574**	**28·58**	**116·3**	**114·9**	**105·0**	**131·7**	**129·7***	**106·9**
Finance	63,207	1,917,685	30·34	105·4	105·4	100·2	111·1	110·2	96·7
Total—Nine Leading Industries	**1,843,766**	**52,810,259**	**28·64**	**115·8**	**114·5**	**104·8**	**130·8**	**128·8***	**106·6**

[1] This classification comprises the following:—iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products.

*Revised.

gate payroll of $52,024,883*, paid to 1,822,386 men and women. Their average earnings were $28.55*.

A comparison of the course of employment and payrolls in the last twelve months shows that the increase of 10·7 per cent in the number of persons recorded as at work in the eight leading industries has been accompanied by that of 23·2 per cent in their weekly payrolls; in the nine main industrial divisions, including finanace, the gain in employment has amounted to 10·5 per cent, and in payrolls, to 22·7 per cent in the year.

The Course of Wartime Employment

The extent of the seasonal fluctuations in many Canadian industries tends to offset the value of comparisons of employment as at different periods of the year. This seasonal factor still influences to some extent a comparison of the levels presently existing with those at the opening of the war; the present report therefore deals only briefly with the changes in the volume of employment indicated at August 1, 1942, as compared with September 1, 1939.

Employment in the first thirty-five months of the war has showed sustained and impressive expansion; the rare interruptions in the generally upward movement have been almost wholly due to seasonal contractions in the divisions peculiarly subject to such influences. Although these influences have for some months lowered employment in a number of groups in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, the general index has risen by 48·7 per cent between September 1, 1939, and August 1, 1942. The increase in these months greatly exceeds that which took place throughout the period from 1921 to 1939, when the general index rose only by some 28 per cent.

In considering the changes in the industrial pattern of the Dominion resulting from the war, it must be borne in mind that in addition to the extremely large transfers of persons into industrial employment, approximately half a million men have been enrolled in the various services. The accessions to the armed forces and to the number of wage-earners have come mainly from the following sources:—(*a*) the ranks of the unemployed (*b*) the own-account and small-employer classes (*c*) agriculture (*d*) home-makers and other women (*e*) adolescents who under normal conditions would probably continue at school for a year or two longer, or possibly for a lengthier period. At the other

* Revised.

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1927	110·5	113·2	.....	.....	.....	109·8	109·2	114·0	.....	.....	.....	110·0
Aug. 1, 1928	119·3	117·0	.....	.....	.....	114·1	118·9	132·5	.....	.....	.....	116·4
Aug. 1, 1929	127·8	127·5	.....	.....	.....	121·3	128·0	144·8	.....	.....	.....	122·7
Aug. 1, 1930	118·8	140·9	.....	.....	.....	114·7	115·7	126·2	.....	.....	.....	115·8
Aug. 1, 1931	105·2	106·8	.....	.....	.....	102·4	100·7	129·1	.....	.....	.....	98·0
Aug. 1, 1932	86·3	90·1	.....	.....	.....	84·4	86·9	90·1	.....	.....	.....	81·4
Aug. 1, 1933	87·1	93·0	.....	.....	.....	84·8	86·6	90·5	.....	.....	.....	87·3
Aug. 1, 1934	99·9	101·3	.....	.....	.....	94·9	106·0	93·0	.....	.....	.....	97·6
Aug. 1, 1935	101·1	106·7	.....	.....	.....	97·2	102·4	98·7	.....	.....	.....	106·8
Aug. 1, 1936	105·6	113·9	.....	.....	.....	101·3	107·1	103·9	.....	.....	.....	107·9
Aug. 1, 1937	120·0	134·3	82·5	131·5	140·8	120·8	122·2	105·6	99·0	118·8	107·1	116·9
Aug. 1, 1938	112·1	112·6	99·2	118·3	106·6	117·8	111·2	104·9	97·3	116·1	109·2	107·1
Aug. 1, 1939	117·5	115·6	111·0	124·2	105·4	126·4	114·2	109·4	99·4	123·5	115·6	117·0
Aug. 1, 1940	127·9	124·5	110·6	135·5	111·9	130·6	132·8	114·9	106·9	119·7	123·9	119·0
Aug. 1, 1941	160·6	164·2	134·6	184·5	140·7	167·6	166·3	135·6	130·9	134·2	143·8	146·6
Jan. 1, 1942	165·8	183·9	118·9	204·5	162·2	175·0	172·7	131·4	127·2	119·6	145·7	142·6
Feb. 1	165·4	178·8	115·1	202·4	153·4	176·7	173·3	126·8	123·3	109·9	143·2	140·5
Mar. 1	165·1	159·3	112·9	172·8	145·4	178·6	174·4	126·1	123·9	108·8	141·0	143·1
Apr. 1	165·2	155·6	92·0	175·0	135·3	176·8	174·8	127·2	125·5	112·9	139·4	149·6
May 1	167·4	156·7	94·4	179·3	132·3	177·9	175·9	130·9	129·1	118·5	141·9	158·8
June 1	171·7	166·1	107·0	185·2	145·9	182·8	178·5	137·4	133·0	132·0	147·9	161·9
July 1	175·7	177·2	117·0	199·7	153·0	187·1	181·1	139·4	135·3	131·6	150·9	167·9
Aug. 1	177·8	170·4	111·8	193·3	145·6	191·4	181·5	143·5	138·0	137·5	156·0	175·3
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at August 1, 1942.	100·0	7·2	·1	4·4	2·7	31·4	41·4	10·9	5·1	2·1	3·7	9·1

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

end of the scale, many older men and women are no doubt prolonging their period of service beyond the usual retirement age. The armed services, in addition to drawing upon most of the above reservoirs for recruits, have of course also absorbed very large numbers of persons from their former employment in industry.

For obvious reasons, manufacturing has shown a greater response to wartime demands than any other industrial division. From September 1, 1939, to August 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 84·2 per cent, while the general increase in the non-manufacturing groups was 13 per cent.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1942	July 1 1942	Aug. 1 1941
Manufacturing	**62·1**	**212·4**	**209·5**	**176·8**
Animal products—edible	2·0	183·5	179·9	192·6
Fur and products	0·2	123·0	125·2	121·7
Leather and products	1·6	137·3	136·9	140·1
Boots and shoes	1·0	128·1	127·1	133·5
Lumber and products	3·8	126·5	125·3	128·3
Rough and dressed lumber	2·3	117·9	116·1	123·5
Furniture	0·6	112·5	112·9	114·3
Other lumber products	0·9	172·1	171·3	158·8
Musical instruments	0·1	41·6	40·5	93·2
Plant products—edible	2·8	155·3	145·7	150·5
Pulp and paper products	4·7	133·8	134·5	132·7
Pulp and paper	2·2	127·4	127·7	125·8
Paper products	0·8	182·6	188·9	176·1
Printing and publishing	1·7	125·4	124·8	126·8
Rubber products	0·9	126·6	127·0	135·3
Textile products	8·1	165·8	166·3	159·9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·0	177·0	176·6	175·0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·4	128·0	128·4	131·3
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	202·5	203·0	189·4
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·6	592·7	583·3	592·5
Hosiery and knit goods	1·3	137·9	139·0	144·3
Garments and personal furnishings	2·9	167·4	169·6	155·0
Other textile products	0·9	172·0	169·2	161·5
Tobacco	0·6	123·2	123·6	109·9
Beverages	0·7	242·9	238·8	220·8
Chemicals and allied products	4·1	583·3	582·8	365·0
Clay, glass and stone products	0·9	135·1	135·2	137·5
Electric light and power	1·1	152·9	149·8	154·5
Electrical apparatus	2·0	256·4	252·7	218·0
Iron and steel products	23·7	310·9	304·3	215·3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·8	248·6	250·6	222·1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·5	256·6	254·9	212·8
Agricultural implements	0·7	139·3	139·0	106·8
Land vehicles	8·6	243·5	240·3	186·8
Automobiles and parts	2·4	293·1	288·4	245·6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2·9	1,151·5	1,074·2	472·4
Heating appliances	0·3	157·5	155·2	165·4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·1	303·4	294·9	243·4
Foundry and machine shop products	0·9	293·6	290·3	237·6
Other iron and steel products	5·9	495·3	482·9	280·0
Non-ferrous metal products	3·1	363·7	356·7	292·0
Non-metallic mineral products	0·9	202·5	199·7	189·5
Miscellaneous	0·8	351·1	350·6	220·5
Logging	**2·4**	**142·1**	**169·8**	**132·8**
Mining	**4·5**	**172·3**	**174·1**	**178·1**
Coal	1·4	92·8	93·4	89·6
Metallic ores	2·5	349·7	358·1	377·7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0·6	167·7	162·3	160·1
Communications	**1·6**	**106·7**	**105·7**	**101·6**
Telegraphs	0·4	127·3	123·9	125·7
Telephones	1·2	101·1	100·7	95·1
Transportation	**7·8**	**110·4**	**108·1**	**105·0**
Street railways and cartage	2·1	157·0	155·8	151·6
Steam railways	4·3	96·9	95·6	89·7
Shipping and stevedoring	1·4	108·7	101·0	109·1
Construction and Maintenance	**10·4**	**146·8**	**137·7**	**160·7**
Building	4·0	164·8	148·0	155·9
Highway	3·9	172·3	165·6	224·9
Railway	2·5	104·9	101·6	106·9
Services	**2·4**	**189·4**	**184·8**	**184·0**
Hotels and restaurants	1·5	186·1	178·8	182·3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·9	195·1	195·2	187·0
Trade	**8·8**	**152·5**	**152·8**	**156·8**
Retail	6·7	159·0	159·7	163·4
Wholesale	2·1	135·4	134·5	139·2
All Industries	**100·0**	**177·8**	**175·7**	**160·6**

[1] The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Revised as a result of a change in classification.

The durable goods industries have shown an especially noteworthy advance; the index number in this class has risen from 100·4 at September 1, 1939, to 257·1 at August 1, 1942, or by 156·1 per cent. The number of persons employed in the manufacture of "heavy" goods constituted 55 per cent of all those engaged in manufacturing at the date under review, the highest proportion on record; this percentage was decidedly larger than that of 40 per cent reported in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

The non-durable goods class has also shown substantial increases during the period of the war, the index rising by 40·1 per cent, from 126·6 at September 1, 1939, to 177·4 at August 1, 1942. Activity in these industries usually advances as the year progresses, the peak of employment ordinarily being reported at September 1 or October 1. Thus if the seasonal pattern in the early autumn is followed, a greater increase in the current index for the light manufacturing industries over that for September 1, 1939, will be indicated in subsequent reports.

In the non-manufacturing group as a whole, employment, as previously stated, was 13 per cent higher at August 1, 1942, than at September 1, 1939. Normally, employment in construction and certain other classes is lower at the beginning of August than at September 1, so that this percentage of increase, in the ordinary course of events, should continue to rise in succeeding weeks. The following are the percentage gains in the index numbers in the indicated industries in the first thirty-five months of the war; logging, 135·7 per cent, mining, 2·6 per cent, communications, 22·2 per cent, transportation, 22·7 per cent, services, 24·9 per cent and trade, 13 per cent. In construction as a whole, on the other hand, there was a loss of 3·5 per cent. In building, the increase of 104·7 per cent at August 1, 1942, as compared with September 1, 1939, largely resulted from wartime requirements. There was also a gain of 35·4 per cent in this comparison in the staffs of railway construction and maintenance departments, as a result of greater traffic. On the other hand, highway construction showed a considerable decline from September, 1939, the index being lower by 44·4 per cent. The loss was partly seasonal in character, but was also due to the established policy of postponing all but essential work until after the war, while in 1939 a considerable program of road work for the relief of unemployment was in progress.

Statistics of Payrolls

The present tabulation* of statistics of weekly payrolls is the seventeenth in the record, the first material of the kind in the Dominion having been collected with the returns on employment for April 1, 1941. Mainly because the information received in response to the first two inquiries was incomplete, the data for April 1 and May 1, 1941, have been disregarded, so that the record is considered as having commenced with the material for June 1, 1941. The statistics of the present report are preliminary.

The 13,130 firms furnishing information at August 1, 1942, reported the disbursement of $50,892,574 in weekly earnings to the 1,780,559 men and women for whom they provided employment. These firms belong in the following main industrial groups; manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. The August 1 payroll total was the highest in the record. The per capita average, at $28.58, was higher by nine cents than that at the beginning of July. The latest average is one cent lower than the maximum figure, recorded at May 1, 1942, when the number of employees reported was considerably less; ordinarily, an increase in the personnel tends to reduce the per capita averages, those newly employed usually being taken on at the lower rates of pay. However, the changes in the industrial composition of the workers included in the surveys have tended; even in this brief period, largely to counteract this tendency. This result is the more remarkable, because the expansion which ordinarily takes place in the summer months would under normal circumstances tend to lower the per capita averages.

In order to have a basis upon which to compare the reported earnings over a lenghtening period, index numbers of weekly payrolls are being currently prepared; these are calculated upon the amounts paid by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 per cent. This basic period is obviously not entirely satisfactory, largely because of its brevity; greater experience with the current statistics of earnings may also result in improved methods of handling. Although comparison with information compiled elsewhere in the Bureau provides evidence that the current statistics of payrolls, like those of employment, are thoroughly representative, they must nevertheless in the present stage of their development be regarded as subject to revision.

The following table shows the movements of employment and payrolls in the eight leading industries and in manufacturing as a whole in the Dominion during the period of observation. The index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

* Revised.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS

	8 Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
			$			$
1941						
June 1	100·0	100·0	25·25	100·0	100·0	25·57
July 1	102·9	103·9	25·49	102·6	103·6	25·82
Aug. 1	105·0	106·9	25·69	105·2	107·3	26·06
Sept. 1	106·4	109·8	26·04	108·0	110·8	26·22
Oct. 1	108·4	113·3	26·37	110·1	115·4	26·80
Nov. 1	109·6	117·3	27·02	111·6	120·4	27·59
Dec. 1	110·4	119·5	27·32	112·1	123·4	28·15
1942						
Jan. 1	108·4	112·3	26·13	111·4	114·6	26·32
Feb. 1	108·2	118·5	27·65	113·8	126·3	28·39
Mar. 1	108·0	119·4	27·92	116·5	130·2	28·58
April 1	108·0	121·6	28·41	118·7	134·3	28·94
May 1	109·5	124·0	28·59	120·4	137·3	29·19
June 1	112·3	125·5	28·20	122·6	137·6	28·73
July 1	114·9	129·7[1]	28·49[1]	124·7	142·0[1]	29·16[1]
Aug. 1	116·3	131·7	28·58	126·4	143·3	29·01

Thus between June 1, 1941, and August 1, 1942, an increase of 16·3 per cent in industrial employment generally has been accompanied by that of 31·7 per cent in the reported payrolls. The reasons previously given for the much greater advance in the index of earnings than in that of employment may again be stated:—(1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and in addition, there is in many cases a considerable amount of overtime work, and (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living allowance to the majority of workers; in some cases, this cost-of-living bonus has been enlarged since its institution. In certain cases, there have also been increases in the wage-rates. The dilution of labour, which has been a factor of growing importance in the situation in recent months, has tended to prevent the average per capita earnings from showing an advance which is in proportion to that shown in the index of aggregate payrolls. Thus the latter has risen by 31·7 per cent, while the index of per capita earnings has advanced by 13·2 per cent since June 1, 1941.

Manufacturing has shown advances in employment and aggregate payrolls which greatly exceed those generally indicated in industry as a whole. Thus, the number employed in factories has risen by 26·4 per cent between June 1, 1941, and August 1, 1942, while the payroll index has gained by 43·3 per cent in the same interval; the index of per capita earnings has risen by 13·5 per cent. The factors mentioned above as influencing the all-industries statistics operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

The increases in employment and payrolls in plants turning out durable goods in the last fifteen months have been particularly noteworthy; the former has risen to 139·7, and the comparable payroll figure to 161·4. In the non-durable goods class, the August 1, 1942, index number of employment stood at 114·4 per cent of the June 1, 1941, figure, and that of payrolls, at 124·1.

In considering the marked variations which are found to exist in the average earnings of those employed in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of the workers in the different classes is an important factor, being also frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also influence considerably the reported aggregates and averages.

Employment and Payrolls by Industries

Manufacturing.—The trends of employment and payrolls[1] in manufacturing continued upward at August 1, the increase being the seventh indicated in as many months. Data were received from 7,329 factories employing 1,106,282 persons, who were paid the sum of $32,098,417 in weekly earnings on or about August 1. At July 1, 1942, the co-operating manufacturers had reported a working force of 1,091,283 men and women and an aggregate weekly payroll of $31,819,216[1]. The increase in employees was 14,999, or 1·4 per cent, while that in salaries and wages amounted to $279,201, or 0·9 per cent. The disparity in the percentage gains was due partly to the fact that there were substantial advances in industries in which earnings are frequently below average, while there were also losses in

many cases as a result of holidays. In consequence of these factors, the per capita average declined slightly, falling from $29.16[1] at July 1, to $29.01 at the first of August.

The number of persons engaged in manufacturing operations reached a new all-time high at August 1, when the index stood at 212·4, as compared with 209·5 at the beginning of July, 1942, and 176·8 at August 1 of last year, previously the maximum for that date. The latest increase in employment greatly exceeded the usual seasonal gain at midsummer in the period since 1920, but was smaller than that indicated at August 1 in either 1940 or 1941. The seasonally adjusted index number showed a further advance, rising from its previous high of 205·3 at July 1, to 207·7 at the beginning of August, 1942.

Iron and steel works continued to absorb large numbers of additional workers, although the increase of 8,925 at August 1 was not so great as that noted in the preceding survey. The number of employees reported in these industries (422,155), constituted almost 24 per cent of the total personnel indicated in the eight leading industries, being some 38 per cent of all those on the staffs of the co-operating manufacturers. Employment in shipyards, aircraft and firearm factories continued greatly to increase. The food groups (animal and vegetable), also showed important gains. Non-ferrous metal, lumber, electrical apparatus, beverage and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants were busier, although the advances were on a smaller scale than in the foregoing. On the other hand, pulp and paper and textile plants were quieter; the losses in the latter were seasonal.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at August 1 in recent years: 1942, 212·4; 1941, 176·8; 1940, 134·4; 1939, 112·8; 1938, 110·0; 1937, 118·1 and 1936, 104·9. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics for August 1, 1941, had numbered 6,934, and their employees had aggregated 919,000. Since midsummer of last year, there has been an increase of 20·1 per cent in recorded employment in factories, while the rise in the reported payrolls has been 33·6 per cent.

The payroll[1] of $32,098,417 disbursed on or about August 1 for services rendered in manufacturing establishments during the week preceding, represented a pay envelope of $29.01 for the average worker. This per capita figure was lower by 15 cents than that indicated at July 1, 1942, but was higher by $2.95 than the average of $26.06 at August 1, 1941.

[1]Revised.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 per cent, the index of payrolls at August 1, 1942, stood at 143·3, as compared with 142·0[1] at July 1, 1942, and 107·3 at August 1, 1941. The increase of 33·6 per cent in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of 20·1 per cent in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers. As elsewhere given, the main reasons for this disparity, are, first, the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with a considerable amount of overtime work for such classes, and secondly, the wider application of the system of meeting the increased cost-of-living by the payment of a bonus under the terms of P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941. The importance of the first of these factors is emphasized by the fact that the August 1 index number of payrolls in the durable goods group stood at 161·4, or 47·2 per cent higher than at the same date of, 1941, while that in the non-durable goods, at 124·1, showed an incerase of not quite 18 per cent; the index of employment in the heavy industries in the same period has risen by 31 per cent as compared with the gain of just over 9 per cent in that for the light manufacturing industries.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages reported in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and equipment and beverage industries. These gains have been associated with important advances in employment; in most instances, however, the percentage rise in the latter has been proportionately less than that in the payrolls despite the continued dilution of labour, with the result that the per capita earnings in these industries are higher than they were at the beginning of August, 1941. This statement, indeed, applies to the majority of manufacturing classes.

Logging.—Employment in logging camps declined at the beginning of August; the loss was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average at midsummer in the years since 1920. The 435 reporting firms employed 42,165 workers at August 1; this was 8,222 fewer than in the preceding month. In spite of this reduction, employment was brisker than at the beginning of August in any other year of the record. The index, at 142·1, was seven per cent higher than at the same date in 1941; this increase accompanied that of 23·5 per cent in the reported weekly payrolls.

These totalled $968,955 at August 1, as compared with $1,091,680 at the beginning of July.

The per capita average earnings at the latest date were $22.98, as compared with $21.67 paid on or about July 1. In considering these figures of aggregate and average earnings, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and logging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations.

Mining.—The persons on the payrolls of the 432 co-operating mine operators at August 1 numbered 80,518; this was a decline of 842 from their forces at the first of July. There was a considerable contraction in activity at the date under review in metallic ore mining, chiefly in gold mining. Coal mining was also quieter. The extraction of other non-metallic minerals, however, afforded more employment. The index at the beginning of August stood at 172·3; as compared with 178·1 at midsummer of last year, there was a falling-off of 3·3 per cent.

The payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to $2,782,149, or $80,641 more than the weekly total indicated at July 1. This was an increase of three per cent, as compared with the reduction of one per cent in the number of employees. As a result of this difference in trends, the per capita average earnings rose from $33.20 at July 1, to $34.55 at the beginning of August. The payrolls in the preceding period of observation had been considerably lowered by the temporary suspension of operations in certain coal mines in Nova Scotia. The latest aggregate accordingly approximates more closely to the June 1 figure than to that for July 1.

Communications.—Further gains in employment were recorded in communications at August 1. The increase was seasonal, but was slightly smaller than usual for the time of year. Telegraphs and telephones both reported larger working forces. The employees of the co-operating communication companies numbered 28,512, and their weekly payrolls amounted to $785,657. In the preceding report, the number of persons engaged in the communications division was given as 28,225, earning $785,141. There was thus an increase of one per cent in employment, and of 0·1 per cent in payrolls. As a result of this difference in the proportions, the per capita average declined from $27.82 at July 1, to $27.56 at the first of August. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 106·7; this was five per cent higher than at August 1, 1941. The index number of payrolls in the twelve months has risen by 9·2 per cent.

Transportation.—Activity continued to increase in the transportation division, improvement being indicated in local and steam railway transportation and in shipping and stevedoring. On the whole, the gain was rather above normal; it also exceeded that noted at August 1, 1941. The index then stood at 105·0, as compared with that of 110·4 at the date under review. The working forces of the 562 employers and branches co-operating in the latest survey aggregated 139,151; at July 1, they had employed 136,170 men and women. The reported payrolls rose from $4,684,233* at July 1, to $4,784,308 at the first of August. This was a gain of 2·1 per cent, while that in employment was 2·2 per cent. The per capita earnings stood at $34.38 at August 1, as compared with $34.40* at the beginning of July. In the period of observation, the index of aggregate payrolls in the transportation industries has risen by 20·9 per cent, accompanying a gain of 11·3 per cent in the index number of employment in the same period.

Construction and Maintenance.—The seasonal expansion in construction and maintenance was rather greater than usual at midsummer. The largest gains were in building, but highway and railway work also afforded more employment. Information was received from 1,496 contractors with a combined staff of 185,136, as compared with 173,738 at July 1. This increase of 11,398 persons, or 6·6 per cent, accompanied that of 9·6 per cent in the reported weekly payrolls, which amounted to $4,947,731 at August 1. The per capita average earnings rose from $25.99 paid at July 1, to $26.72 at the date under review.

Activity in construction continued at a lower level than in the same period of last year; the latest index was 146·8, while that at August 1, 1941, had been 160·7. There was a decrease of 8·6 per cent in employment over the twelve months, in which period the index of payrolls rose by eight per cent.

Services.—The service industries showed a seasonal increase at the date under review which exceeded the average at August 1 in the experience of other years of the record. The index number, at 189·4, was over five points higher than at the beginning of August a year ago. Data were tabulated from 617 establishments, whose employees aggregated 42,197, as compared with 41,179 at July 1. This was a gain of 2·5 per cent; the reported payrolls rose from $711,365 at the beginning of July, to $728,511 at August 1, or by 2·4 per cent.

The payroll index was 13·7 per cent higher at the latest date than at the same date of last summer, an increase which was accom-

panied by that of 2·9 per cent in the index of employment. The per capita average earnings, at $17.26 at the beginning of August, were lower by one cent than at July 1. At August 1, 1941, the average was $15.64. In this industry, as in logging, attention must be drawn to the fact that many of those employed in hotels and restaurants receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the latter constituted some 60 per cent of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of August.

Trade.—There was a seasonal slackening in employment in trading establishments at August 1; the loss, following a contra-seasonal decline at July 1, was less than average for midsummer in the experience of the years since 1920. A personnel of 156,598 was reported by the 2,199 co-operating firms, who had employed 156,855 men and women at the beginning of July. The payrolls disbursed by these employers fell from $3,813,969 at that date, to $3,796,846 at August 1, or by 0·4 per cent. Since the number of workers had declined to a lesser extent (by 0·2 per cent), the per capita average, at $24.25 at the latest date, was rather lower than that of $24.32 at July 1.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 152·5 per cent of the 1926 base; this was lower by 2·7 per cent than that indicated at the date in 1941, but there was an increase of 2·6 per cent in the year in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.—Statistics were tabulated from 757 banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions, whose staffs aggregated 63,207, an increase of 18 as compared with July 1. The salaries and wages paid these employees amounted to $1,917,685, giving a per capita weekly average of $30.34, as compared with $30.11 in the last report.

Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas

The movement was upward in all except the Maritime Provinces, where there was a seasonal decline which exceeded the average at August 1 in the experience of other years of the record. The largest increases in personnel at the date under review were in Quebec and British Columbia, in both of which they were above normal. In Nova Scotia, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at August 1 were higher than at July 1, despite the loss in employment. In Quebec, the percentage gain in the payrolls exceeded that in the number of employees, in the Prairie Provinces the reverse was the case, while in Ontario there was a slight falling-off in the payrolls, largely as a result of holidays.

Employment and payrolls in all provinces were considerably greater at the date under review than at the beginning of August, 1941. The level of employment in all provinces except the Maritimes was also higher than in any other month of the record; in the Maritimes, the latest indexes were lower than at July 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.—The 941 employers furnishing data in the Maritime Provinces employed 127,640 men and women at the first of August, as compared with 132,723 in their last report. This decrease of 5,083 persons, or 3·8 per cent was seasonal, but greatly exceeded the average loss at midsummer in the years since 1920. The index of employment, at 170·4, was 6·8 points lower than at the beginning of July, but was higher by 3·8 per cent then at August 1, 1941. There was considerable curtailment at the date under review in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Most of the decline took place in logging and construction, and was possibly due in part to the demand for harvest help.

The weekly earnings reported at August 1 amounted to $3,262,164; this was 0·3 per cent higher than those disbursed by the same firms at July 1. The increase in payrolls, accompanying a substantial decline in employment, resulted in a considerably higher per capita weekly average, which stood at $25.50 at August 1, as compared with $24.50 paid on or about July 1. The gain took place largely in coal mining, in which a temporary suspension of certain operations had reduced the weekly payments at July 1. On the other hand, the payrolls in manufacturing were lower at August 1 then in the preceding report, when there had been a greater amount of overtime work in the iron and steel group. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 19·6 per cent, while that of employment has increased by 3·8 per cent.

Logging and construction reported considerably lowered activity at August 1, when there were smaller declines in mining, transportation and trade. Manufacturing, on the other hand, showed further improvement; there were also moderate gains in hotels and restaurants. Within the manufacturing industries, the greatest advances took place in iron and steel and lumber mills, in which they were smaller than those recently reported in the same industries. Pulp and paper factories were slacker.

For August 1, 1941, statistics were tabulated from 894 employers with 122,789 persons on

* Revised.

their payrolls, a contra-seasonal increase of 120 as compared with their employees at July 1 of last summer.

Quebec.—There was further important expansion in Quebec, the 3,329 co-operating establishments reporting a personnel of 559,733 men and women. This was an increase of 12,750 persons, or 2·3 per cent over the preceding month, greatly exceeding the average at August 1 in the earlier years of the record, although it was smaller than that indicated at midsummer of 1941. The weekly payrolls disbursed at August 1 were reported as $15,136,470, being four per cent higher than at July 1. The latter gain was due in part to the fact that the fairly widespread observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday in the latter part of June had in many cases reduced the per capita average earnings paid at July 1. The general average then reported had been $26.62; that at the beginning of August was $27.04. This is the highest in the record of 15 months. The latest index number of employment established a new maximum, at 191·4, it was 14·2 per cent above that at the same date of last summer. The increase in the reported payrolls in the 12 months was 30·3 per cent.

Construction showed the greatest advance at the date under review, the firms reporting in that industry enlarging their working forces by 7,580 persons. In manufacturing, there was a gain of 5,400 men and women, most of whom were taken on in the iron and steel and vegetable food groups. Smaller increases were indicated in leather, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants, while lumber and textile mills were quieter. Logging and mining also released employees; on the other hand, employment in transportation, services and trade increased.

At August 1, 1941, 3,150 establishments had reported a personnel of 488,670 men and women; as compared with 471,518 at July 1, this was an increase of 3·6 per cent.

Ontario.—The tendency was again upward in Ontario, although the increase was decidedly smaller than that indicated in any immediately preceding month. It was, however, contra-seasonal in character. Information was received from 5,657 firms having 736,666 employees, or 1,295 more than at the beginning of July, 1942. This increase of 0·2 per cent was, however, accompanied by a small fractional decline in the earnings of those in recorded employment; the August 1 payrolls were given as $21,911,947, compared with $22,028,714 paid at July 1. The decrease was due to holidays, together with short time work in a number of industries. The average at the latest date was $29.74, as compared with $29.96 at July 1, 1942, and $27.16 at the beginning of August, 1941. The index of employment stood at 181·5 at August 1, the highest in the record; it was fractionally above the July figure of 181·1, being 9·1 per cent above that at August 1, 1941. The index of earnings was 19·4 per cent higher than a year ago.

Additions to the working forces were reported at the beginning of August in manufacturing; iron and steel and lumber plants showed considerable gains, and animal food, beverage and non-ferrous metal factories were also busier. On the other hand, vegetable food, pulp and paper, chemical and electrical apparatus works were quieter. Logging, mining and trade also released employees, while improvement was indicated in transportation, services and construction . The gain in the last-named was largest.

At August 1, 1941, 5,439 firms had furnished data, showing a personnel of 674,433 men and women, as compared with 670,477 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta advanced at August 1, when the weekly payroll was also higher. Statistics were tabulated from 1,815 firms whose employees numbered 194,142, as compared with 188,597 at July 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of August amounted to $5,522,646, while those reported at July 1 had aggregated $5,389,799. The increase in employees was 2·9 per cent, and in payrolls, 2·5 per cent. Such a disparity in the rates of gain is commonly indicated, those newly-added to the staffs usually being taken on at the lower rates of pay. The per capita average at August 1 was $28.45, and at July 1, $28.58.

A comparison of the statistics with those for August 1, 1941, shows that there has been an increase of 5·8 per cent in the number of persons in recorded employment in the twelve months, accompanied by that of 14·1 per cent in the index of aggregate weekly earnings.

Construction, transportation, manufacturing, mining, communications and services reported considerable advances in employment, together with the distribution of higher payrolls, except in communications, in which the indicated earnings were lower. In logging, on the other hand, employment continued seasonally quiet.

The 1,773 establishments whose data were tabulated at August 1, 1941, had employed 183,498 persons, as compared with 179,410 at July 1, 1941.

British Columbia.—Further pronounced expansion in employment and payrolls was noted in British Columbia, where the 1,384 firms

furnishing information had a combined working force of 162,378 men and women at August 1; their earnings in the last week in July amounted to $5,059,347. At July 1, those employers had reported a staff of 155,523 persons, earning $4,893,416 in the week preceding. The latest index of employment, at 175·3, was the highest in the record, exceeding that of 146·6 at August 1, 1941, by 19·6 per cent. The index of payrolls in the twelve months showed an advance of 35·4 per cent.

The greatest gains at the date under review were in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel and vegetable food factories. There were also increases in employment on a smaller scale in the animal food, pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal groups, while lumber mills were quieter, partly owing to the shortage of labour. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and transportation reported considerable increases, and smaller gains took place in communications, services and trade. On the other hand, logging and mining were slacker.

At August 1, 1941, 1,319 firms had reported a combined working force of 135,457 persons, 6,771 more than in the preceding survey. The per capita weekly average earnings of such employees had been $27.49, as compared with the latest average of $31.16, which was 30 cents lower than the average of $31.46 paid at July 1, 1942.

Employment and Payrolls by Cities

Employment advanced in six of the eight main industrial centres for which statistics are currently tabulated; there were gains in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while the trend in Toronto and Hamilton was downward. The greatest increases in the personnel were reported in Montreal and Vancouver.

The amounts distributed in weekly earnings at August 1 were lower than at July 1 in Toronto and Windsor, but in the remaining six cities the reported salaries and wages were higher. In Montreal, Quebec City and Winnipeg, the advances in the payrolls were proportionately greater than those in the number of employees, so that the per capita weekly average earnings in those cities also rose; in Hamilton, the moderate decline in employment was accompanied by a slight gain in the salaries and wages disbursed, with the result that the per capita figure in that city was also higher. In Toronto and Windsor, the falling-off in payrolls was partly due to holidays. In Ottawa and Vancouver, the percentage gains in employment exceeded those in the wages paid, as is frequently the case, those newly added to the payrolls usually being paid less than more experienced workers. As a result of these factors, the average per capita earnings in the four centres last-named were lower at August 1 than at the beginning of July.

Montreal.—For the sixth consecutive month, heightened activity was indicated in Montreal. Most of the improvement was in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, and in transportation and construction. Trade also showed a minor gain, while hotels and restaurants released some employees.

The 1,935 firms furnishing data reported 260,890 employees at August 1, as compared with 255,312 at the beginning of July. This advance of 2·2 per cent greatly exceeded that noted at August 1, 1941; it was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The salaries and wages paid the men and women in recorded employment at August 1 amounted to $7,338,254; this was higher by 3·2 per cent than the payrolls disbursed by the same firms on or about July 1.

Where the index of employment has increased by 15·8 per cent since August 1, 1941, that of payrolls has risen by 29·7 per cent in the twelve months. The per capita average earnings rose from $27.84 at July 1, to $28.13 at August 1, 1942, as compared with $25.07 at August 1, 1941.

The 1,828 firms reporting at the beginning of August of last summer had employed 224,990 persons; the index was then much lower, having been 148·5, as compared with 171·9 at the date under review, the peak figure in the record.

In *Quebec City,* an increase of 1,079, or 3·4 per cent in the employees of the co-operating establishments brought them to 32,648 at August 1. There was a relatively larger advance in the payrolls distributed to these workers; the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday had lowered the earnings at the beginning of July, so that the latest gain to some extent indicates recovery from the lower than usual totals then reported. The wages and salaries paid at August 1 amounted to $779,035, as compared with $700,788 in the preceding survey. The per capita weekly average rose from $22.20 at July 1, to $23.86 at August 1, the highest to date.

The improvement in employment at the beginning of August took place largely in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel, chemical, textile and leather plants. The general changes in the non-manufacturing classes were small.

The 218 firms furnishing statistics for August 1, 1941, had reported a combined working force of 24,835. The latest index of

employment, at 228·8, (the highest in the record), was 27·7 per cent above that at August 1, 1941, while there was an increase of 49·7 per cent in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.—An aggregate working force of 232,317 men and women was reported by the 1,978 firms furnishing data in Toronto; this was a decline of 1,936 from their personnel at July 1. The reduction is the first indicated in fifteen months, with the exception of that at January 1. The slackening took place largely in manufacturing, and within that group, mainly in food, textile, chemical and iron and steel plants. Trade and services also showed contractions, that in the latter being fairly large. Non-ferrous metal factories, however, were rather busier, and there were small gains in transportation and construction.

The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating establishments on or about August 1, were reported as $6,832,790, as compared with $6,942,477 at the beginning of July, 1942. The index of employment at the latest date, at 180·8, was slightly lower than that of 181·7 in the preceding month, but was otherwise the highest in the record, exceeding the August 1, 1941, figure by 15·4 per cent. The accompanying gain in the index of payrolls was 27·2 per cent.

The latest average of per capita earnings was $29.41, as compared with an average of $29.64 at July 1, 1942, while that indicated at August 1, 1941, had been $26.75. The number of persons then employed by the 1,886 co-operating establishments was 200,750.

Ottawa.—Data received from 249 industrial establishments in Ottawa showed a combined staff of 21,475 persons, as compared with 21,122 at July 1. This was an increase of 1·7 per cent, which was accompanied by that of 1·5 per cent in the reported payrolls. These were given as $546,332 at the beginning of August, as compared with $538,183 of July 1. The gain in employment at the date under review took place mainly in manufacturing, in which there was general improvement, that in lumber mills being greatest. Construction was rather slacker, while little general change was noted in other industries.

The latest index of employment in Ottawa was 163·0, as compared with 157·0 at August 1, 1941. There was thus an increase of 3·8 per cent in this comparison, while the index of payrolls has risen by 13·4 per cent in the 12 months. The 240 establishments furnishing information at August 1, 1941, had employed 20,677 persons.

Hamilton.—There was a slackening in employment in Hamilton at the beginning of August, when the 347 firms making returns reported 61,426 employees, as compared with 61,657 at July 1. The weekly earnings paid on or about August 1 amounted to $1,946,954, while those on the staffs of the same employer at July 1 had been paid the sum of $1,944,833*. Thus a decline of 0·4 per cent in employment was accompanied by a gain of 0·1 per cent in the reported payrolls. The observance of the Dominion Day holiday had in many cases affected the wage disbursements reported in the preceding survey.

Employment in manufacturing was quieter at August 1, there being moderate curtailment in food and iron and steel factories, while electrical apparatus plants reported improvement. Rather small gains were made in construction and transportation, but trade was not quite so active.

At the first of August of last summer, 339 employers had furnished information showing a combined working force of 54,986 men and women. In the 12 months, there has been an increase of 13·4 per cent in the index of employment, accompanied by a rise of 29 per cent in the index of aggregate salaries and wages. The latest index of employment, (viz. 188·1), is the highest in the record, except for that of 188·8 at July 1, 1942.

Windsor.—Contra-seasonal expansion was again indicated in Windsor at August 1, 207 establishments reporting a personnel of 40,245, as compared with 39,028 at July 1. As a result of holidays, however, the weekly payrolls at the latest date (viz. $1,519,757) were lower than in the last report, when the total had been given as $1,547,214.* The latest per capita average was $37.76, as compared with that of $39.64 paid to the typical individual in recorded employment at July 1. The increase in employment at the beginning of August was mainly in iron and steel plants, other industries showing little general change.

The 197 firms reporting at August 1, 1941, had had a working force of 31,393 persons. The latest index, at 296·1 (the highest in the record), was 29·1 per cent above that at the beginning of August, 1941, while the index number of payrolls has advanced by 27·8 in the year. As already stated, the latest total was reduced by the observance of holidays in the period for which information was furnished, a factor which did not so greatly affect the data reported at August 1, 1941.

Winnipeg.—There was a moderate gain in industrial activity in Winnipeg, chiefly in manufacturing and construction, while transportation and trade released some employees. Within the manufacturing division, food and iron and steel reported improvement. Print-

*Revised.

ing and publishing and leather manufacturing, however, were quieter. A staff of 55,648 men and women was employed by the 560 firms furnishing data. At July 1, these establishments had employed 55,419 persons. There was an increase of 0·4 per cent in employment, while that in the weekly wage disbursements was 0·9 per cent; the sum of $1,503,544 was reported as having been paid at August 1, compared with the July 1 of $1,489,780. The per capita average rose from $26.88 at July 1, to $27.02 at the beginning of August.

The latest index number of employment was 135·5, the maximum to date; it was 3·8 above the August 1, 1941, figure of 128·6. The increase in the index of payrolls over the twelve months has amounted to ten per cent. The 553 employers whose statistics had been tabulated at August 1, 1941, had reported 53,612 men and women on their payrolls. The per capita weekly average earnings had then been given as $25.49.

Vancouver.—Further important expansion was indicated in Vancouver at August 1, 1942, this being the nineteenth consecutive increase reported in industrial employment in that city. Statistics were received from 606 establishments, with a staff of 78,543. At July 1, these firms had employed 74,250 men and women. There was accordingly an increase of 5·8 per cent. The index number, at 221·8, established a new high at the beginning of August, being 42½ per cent higher than at August 1, 1941. In this period of 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 64·5 per cent. The salaries and wages distributed at July 1 amounted to $2,398,783; this was 4·6 per cent above the figure of $2,293,495* reported by the same firms at July 1, 1942. Since the gain in the payrolls was proportionally smaller than that in employment, the per capita average earnings at August 1 were rather lower, standing at $30.54, as compared with $30.89 at July 1. The average at August 1, 1941, had been $26.56.

The greatest increase in the personnel at the beginning of August again took place in iron and steel manufacturing. Transportation and construction also afforded more employment; the gain in the last-named was considerable.

At August 1, 1941, the persons employed by the 580 co-operating firms had numbered 54,847. The index number had then stood at 155·6, many points lower than the latest figure of 221·8.

* Revised.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the close of August, 1942

Unemployment in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work outside their own trades, or who are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Reports were received at the close of August from 2,243 labour organizations having an aggregate membership of 375,907 persons, of whom 3,436, or a percentage of 0·9, were reported as unemployed in comparison with 1·8 per cent in July and 2·4 per cent in August, 1941. The substantially higher employment level in August was due principally to the re-employment of garment workers, owing to the re-opening of the season. There was a continued expansion for iron and steel union members and improvement was reflected among workers in the building and construction trades. The percentage of unemployment among trade union members at the end of August, was the lowest for any month in these records, which were placed first on a monthly basis in January, 1919, Previous to that date, the trade union report was published quarterly.

Table I shows the unemployment percentages in trade unions by provinces. It will be observed that these ranged from 0·2 per cent in British Columbia to 2·3 per cent in New Brunswick. There was less than one per cent of union members reported as unemployed in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In comparison with the preceding month, employment in Quebec attained a much higher level; this was due principally, to the seasonal revival for garment workers. Slight employment increases were noted in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. In Saskatchewan the unemployment percentage remained unchanged. On the other hand, a fair decrease in work was noted in New Brunswick, as unemployment in that province increased from 1·0 to 2·3 per cent. In comparison with the situation at the close of August, 1941, Quebec members were much better employed; the percentage of those without work declining from 3·7 to 1·4, in the month under review. Moderate employment advances were observed in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, while in Ontario and Manitoba there were minor employment increases. On the contrary, in New

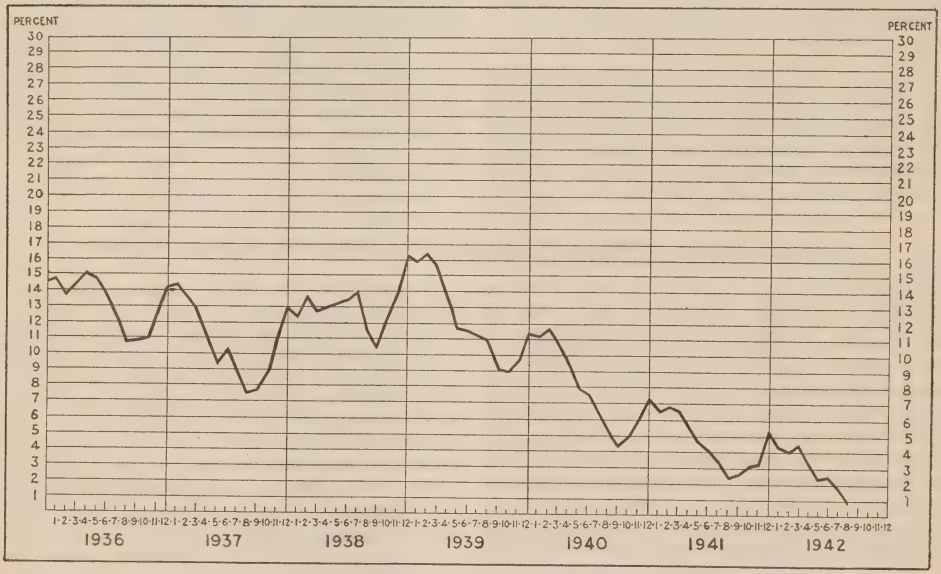
Brunswick there was a fractional employment decline; the unemployment percentage in that province increased from 1·7 to 2·3.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The percentages of those without work, ranged from 0·2 in Vancouver to 1·9 in Winnipeg. Unemployment percentages of less than one per cent were indicated in Vancouver, Halifax, Saint John, Toronto and Regina. In comparison with the preceding month union members in Montreal were much busier, the percentage of unemployment declining from 5·0 to 1·1 per cent. The re-opening of the season for garment workers was the main factor in this noteworthy improvement. A moderate employment increase took place in Halifax and there were fractional advances in work in Saint John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver. In comparison with returns received in August, 1941, Halifax unions indicated noteworthy employment expansion, the percentage of those without work declining from 4·7 to 0·5. Appreciable improvement was observed, likewise in Saint John, the percentage standing at 0·3, compared with 2·3 a year ago. In Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver there were more moderate employment increases; fractional advances only were reflected in Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton.

The accompanying chart illustrates the trend of unemployment from January, 1936 to date. The curve in August, 1942, rested at a considerably lower level than in the preceding month, thus reflecting a noteworthy employment expansion. The point of the curve was distinctly lower than in August, a year ago, thus indicating a marked employment increase.

For the manufacturing industries, 748 reports were tabulated. The total membership was 200,921 persons, of whom, 930, or a percentage of 0·5 were without work, in comparison with percentages of 2·1 in July and 1·4 in August, a year ago. In comparison with the situation in July, garment workers indicated a pronounced employment expansion, due to the reopening of the season. The percentage of unemployment among these workers declined from 10·5 to 0·1. The percentage of those without work among leather workers stood at 3·4 which was a substantial improvement over the preceding month. Fractional unemployment was observed among workers in the iron and steel trades and among fur workers; employment for both of these memberships advanced to considerably higher levels. Among printing tradesmen the unemployment percentage declined slightly from 1·6 to 1·4. Among papermakers, and metal polishers etc., there were slight employment advances; very little unemployment was reported among these members. The same fractional percentage of members without work as that shown in July, was observed among clay, glass and stone and wood-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



workers. Unions in which the members, as in the previous month, were reported as fully engaged, were soft drink, cigar, rubber, jewellery, aluminum, gas workers and butchers, meat and fish packers. On the other hand, although the unemployment percentages were less than one per cent in each case, fractional employment recessions were reflected among bakers and confectioners, electric current employees, textile and carpet and hat, cap and glove workers. The percentage of those without work among miscellaneous manufacturing workers was 110. compared with 9·6 per cent in July. In comparison with conditions in August, a year ago, noteworthy expansion was indicated for leather workers and substantially higher employment levels were attained by members in the iron and steel and printing trades. Butchers, meat and fish packers were fully employed, compared with a percentage of 2·8 without work a year ago. On the other hand, there were fractional declines among hat, cap and glove and fur workers.

For coal miners, returns were tabulated from 55 unions, having a total membership of 19,708 persons. As in July, there was no unemployment. In August, 1941, 2·4 per cent of these members were without work. British Columbia members were fully employed as compared with the 13·3 per cent out of work in August, 1941. Nova Scotia and Alberta members likewise were fully engaged as compared with 0·7 and 1·9 per cent respectively, without work, in August, a year ago. New Brunswick members were fully employed at both dates.

In the non-metallic minerals group returns were tabulated from 8 unions, having a total membership of 4,198 persons, of whom 187, or a percentage of 4·5 were unemployed, in comparison with percentages of 2·9 in July and 15·3 in August, a year ago.

Unions in the building and construction trades returned 222 reports having an aggregate membership of 32,707 persons, of whom 1,068, or a percentage of 3·3 were without work, in comparison with 4·2 per cent in July and 6·9 per cent in August, 1941. Among painters, decorators and paperhangers, electrical workers and plumbers and steamfitters, employment levels were moderately higher; fractional unemployment, only, prevailed in these trades. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and granite and stonecutters, also, with percentages of 8·4 and 6·8, respectively, reported fair employment expansion, while the unemployment percentage for hod carriers stood at 5·4, in comparison with 5·8 per cent in July. Among the smaller memberships, in which the changes did not involve very many members, steam shovel men, bridge and structural iron workers and lathers reflected noteworthy expansion. The percentage of unemployment among carpenters and joiners, which stood at 2·9, remained unchanged. In comparison with conditions in August, a year ago, a much higher employment level prevailed among carpenters and joiners. Although the membership is comparatively small and consequently not many members were involved, granite and stonecutters registered marked improvement; the percentage of those without work in these trades stood at 6·8, compared with 31·0 per cent, a year ago. Much higher employment levels prevailed, likewise, for steam shovel men, bridge and structural iron workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and plumbers and steamfitters.

In the transportation industries there were 892 returns tabulated. These organizations reported a total membership of 79,488 persons, of whom 958, or a percentage of 1·2 were without work, in comparison with percentages of 1·1 in July and 1·8 per cent in

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
Average 1939	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	**12·2**
Average 1940	3·1	3·7	11·0	6·0	7·3	6·9	9·7	7·6	**7·8**
Average 1941	2·2	2·3	6·1	3·4	4·4	3·4	6·7	4·5	**4·5**
Aug. 1931	9·3	7·7	16·9	15·2	15·7	11·8	24·4	16·4	**15·8**
Aug. 1932	8·9	13·7	25·0	23·9	18·2	13·0	24·0	19·9	**21·4**
Aug. 1933	12·6	11·1	22·6	21·7	17·9	14·3	22·0	19·9	**19·9**
Aug. 1934	7·8	6·1	18·8	17·0	16·2	9·6	18·5	20·5	**16·5**
Aug. 1935	8·3	8·1	18·3	13·3	10·7	7·9	18·4	13·1	**14·2**
Aug. 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	**10·8**
Aug. 1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	**7·6**
Aug. 1938	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	**11·6**
Aug. 1939	4·2	8·2	15·2	10·0	4·2	4·2	13·1	10·5	**10·9**
Aug. 1940	2·2	3·5	7·6	3·7	4·9	3·7	7·9	4·8	**5·2**
Aug. 1941	1·8	1·7	3·7	1·6	2·3	2·1	2·1	1·9	**2·4**
Sept. 1941	1·8	1·8	3·7	2·1	2·8	1·6	1·9	2·5	**2·7**
Oct. 1941	1·6	1·2	4·7	2·0	2·7	3·2	3·7	3·1	**3·1**
Nov. 1941	1·3	1·4	5·1	1·7	5·4	3·7	2·4	4·0	**3·3**
Dec. 1941	1·0	2·1	5·7	6·0	6·2	4·2	3·8	5·3	**5·2**
Jan. 1942	1·3	1·9	5·4	4·4	6·3	3·8	3·3	3·6	**4·3**
Feb. 1942	1·6	2·0	4·4	4·6	4·1	4·6	4·1	2·7	**4·0**
March 1942	2·1	2·2	4·5	5·7	4·0	3·8	7·0	2·5	**4·5**
April 1942	1·9	1·6	3·0	4·4	4·0	2·1	6·1	1·4	**3·3**
May 1942	1·6	1·6	2·8	2·5	2·7	1·2	4·5	1·1	**2·4**
June 1942	1·3	4·7	4·6	1·6	1·1	·9	2·6	·9	**2·5**
July 1942	·8	1·0	3·8	·9	2·2	·8	1·3	·3	**1·8**
Aug. 1942	·4	2·3	1·4	·7	1·6	·8	·9	·2	**·9**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Rubber workers	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail and wholesale clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
August, 1931	7·7	37·8	17·5	14·0	7·2	15·3	25·6	10·5	...	47·1	17·6	20·9	17·8	10·0	6·7	...	11·8	25·5	23·0	0	...	24·4	41·5	9·5	25·0	10·5	1·3	6·3	6·4	0	2·5	8·4	·1	18·9	15·8
August, 1932	5·7	45·4	11·8	22·5	11·9	15·3	15·8	15·1	0	40·2	23·1	37·5	17·9	70·6	10·1	...	26·6	21·7	38·4	...	...	51·9	61·2	12·3	41·2	13·6	1·3	10·9	11·1	0	·7	12·1	5 3	23·1	21·4
August, 1933	21·3	20·5	13·1	20·1	7·6	13·4	10·5	14·6	6·5	31·2	11·1	17·1	10·6	11·5	16·0	...	24·1	18·6	34·4	0	...	53·1	63·6	11·4	35·0	12·5	·9	10·8	11·1	0	1·1	10·6	4 8	19·7	19·9
August, 1934	66·7	37·0	14·1	13·6	6·9	10·8	11·1	10·5	0	29·2	5·2	21·9	4·3	5·6	8·7	...	18·0	3·0	36·6	0	...	53·2	57·3	9·2	44·9	8·6	·8	11·4	11·6	0	8·2	7·7	3 4	16·8	16·5
August, 1935	·0	7·2	14·3	14·0	13·0	7·1	3·1	10·4	0	19·4	13·3	25·8	13·3	8·8	13·0	...	17·9	12·6	49·3	0	...	26·1	44·1	6·9	31·9	7·4	·8	10·0	10·3	0	12·3	9·8	3·0	22·0	14·2
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·6	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	...	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	...	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	...	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	...	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	...	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	...	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	...	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
August, 1939	3·3	23·0	11·5	11·9	3·6	9·2	9·9	8·3	0	21·2	8·8	1·4	7·0	28·2	20·0	0	14·2	6·6	24·2	0	...	25·7	28·1	4·8	37·3	4·7	1·5	5·6	5·7	0	0	4·9	1·1	8·1	10·9
August, 1940	2·1	13·0	7·3	5·1	2·3	2·9	·6	6·6	...	2·6	2·5	1·0	2·9	2·6	14·0	0	6·3	·5	·9	0	...	18·3	11·1	3·2	20·5	3·2	·1	5·7	5·8	0	0	2·4	·2	3·3	5·2
August, 1941	1·5	·6	4·4	1·4	·5	1·1	·5	2·6	4·3	1·1	·4	0	·5	0	5·9	0	1·4	·2	·4	0	...	11·5	6·9	1·8	13·2	1·5	·0	3·8	3·9	0	0	1·1	·1	2·0	2·4
September, 1941	10·4	·6	4·2	1·6	·5	1·0	·5	2·3	0	1·2	·2	·1	·2	0	9·3	0	1·5	·1	·4	0	...	9·6	7·1	2·3	15·3	2·0	·1	3·7	3·7	0	·1	1·0	·5	1·5	2·7
October, 1941	6·3	6·5	4·1	2·4	·6	1·1	·6	2·1	0	·4	3·4	0	4·1	5·7	15·3	0	1·1	·0	·4	0	...	11·5	7·7	2·4	18·5	2·0	·1	3·6	3·7	0	·3	1·1	·1	1·8	3·1
November, 1941	14·5	6·9	2·1	2·7	1·5	·9	·5	1·7	0	1·6	6·2	0	8·4	5·9	14·3	0	·5	·0	·4	0	...	13·1	8·6	2·6	18·4	2·2	·1	3·5	3·6	0	·1	1·4	·1	2·4	3·3
December, 1941	17·7	30·3	2·1	4·7	·5	1·3	1·0	2·0	0	1·5	11·7	0	17·6	6·2	22·1	0	1·7	·1	·2	0	...	17·9	10·6	4·9	19·4	5·3	·0	3·4	3·5	0	·1	1·5	·5	2·3	5·2
January, 1942	13·6	11·1	2·2	3·1	·4	1·2	·7	2·1	0	1·3	2·7	0	3·1	5·6	25·8	4·9	1·7	·1	·2	0	...	20·2	14·2	3·2	13·6	3·4	·1	3·3	3·4	0	·1	1·8	1·9	1·7	4·3
February, 1942	8·4	5·6	2·5	2·3	·7	1·2	·6	2·3	0	1·9	·6	0	·9	0	14·0	0	2·1	·4	8·1	0	...	20·0	15·5	2·9	10·1	3·3	·0	3·7	3·8	0	0	1·7	2·0	1·5	4·0
March, 1942	21·6	7·4	5·3	3·1	·1	1·4	·8	2·6	0	·9	·8	0	1·3	0	12·7	0	3·6	·1	·2	0	...	23·6	16·3	2·7	13·9	3·0	·5	3·6	3·7	0	0	·8	·4	1·2	4·5
April, 1942	12·5	3·7	5·5	2·4	·1	·9	·5	1·8	0	·2	1·1	0	1·6	0	6·9	0	3·0	·3	·2	0	...	21·0	12·5	1·5	7·4	1·6	·0	2·7	2·7	0	0	·6	·1	1·1	3·3
May, 1942	6·0	3·9	3·9	1·9	·1	·9	·5	1·9	·1	·2	2·5	·0	3·6	0	7·5	0	1·5	·3	·2	0	19·4	16·2	8·4	1·3	4·5	1·5	·2	1·9	2·1	0	0	·6	·1	1·0	2·4
June, 1942	6·2	3·7	2·4	2·8	0	1·2	·8	1·9	0	·4	9·0	0	13·3	0	4·1	0	1·1	·1	1·7	0	2·9	23·1	5·8	1·4	10·4	1·3	·3	2·1	2·3	0	·1	·4	·1	·7	2·5
July, 1942	·4	0	·5	2·1	0	·8	·5	1·6	0	·4	7·6	0	10·5	0	6·7	0	·5	·1	·2	0	...	9·6	4·2	1·1	3·0	1·3	·1	2·0	2·2	0	0	·4	·0	·7	1·8
August, 1942	·4	0	·8	·5	·2	·7	·4	1·4	·1	·4	·1	·0	·1	·7	2·1	0	·1	·0	·2	0	...	11·0	3·3	1·2	8·8	1·2	·0	2·0	2·2	0	0	·4	0	·8	·9

August, a year ago. Employment for steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 79 per cent of the entire group membership, showed a fractional increase. The unemployment percentage of 1·2 for these workers remained very low, thus reflecting a very high employment level. Among street and electric railway employees conditions were fractionally better. There was little or no unemployment reported among these workers, while teamsters and chauffeurs were fully employed at both dates. An appreciable reduction in work was in evidence among navigation workers, the percentage of unemployment increasing from 3·0 to 8·8. In compari son with conditions in August, a year ago, navigation workers disclosed noteworthy employment expansion; there was 13·2 per cent of these workers unemployed in August, 1941. Among steam railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs there were slightly higher employment levels. The fractional unemployment percentage of ·0 shown among street and electric railway employees remained unchanged.

From unions in the wholesale and retail trade 9 reports were tabulated with a total membership of 2,464 persons. These were fully employed, as in the previous month and in August, a year ago.

From civic employees returns were tabulated from 102 unions with 9,752 members, all of whom were fully engaged, in comparison with percentages of ·0 in July and 0·1 in August, a year ago.

In the miscellaneous group of occupations there were 146 reports received, having a combined membership of 11,904 persons. Of these, 97, or a percentage of 0·8 were unemployed, in comparison with percentages of ·07 in July and 2·0 in August, 1941. Unclassified workers, whose membership was fully engaged in the previous month, showed 1·0 per cent of unemployment; among stationary engineers and firemen and theatre and stage employees, there were fractional employment increases; on the other hand, hotel and restaurant employees and barbers reported very slight recessions. Among hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen, the percentages of unemployment were fractional, only. In comparison with conditions in August, a year ago, hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen reflected much higher employment levels, while theatre and stage employees indicated moderate improvement. The percentage of 0·3 among barbers remained unchanged; unclassified workers recorded a fractional decline in work.

Returns from 5 unions of fishermen were tabulated. The combined membership was 2,637, of whom, 10, or a percentage of 0·4 were without work. This percentage was identical with that shown in the preceding month. The percentage of unemployment in August, 1941, was 1·5.

There were reports received from 2 unions of lumber workers, whose total membership was 2,851. As in the preceding month, there was no unemployment. In August, a year ago, the percentage of those without work stood at 0·6.

Table I shows by provinces the average percentage of union members, who were unemployed each year from 1931 to 1941, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment for August of each year from 1931 to 1940, inclusive, and for each month from August, 1941, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the months included in Table I.

Building Permits Issued in Canada During August, 1942

The August report of building permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics includes returns from 178 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 161 reported detailed operations. The remaining 17 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of August while 26 municipalities had failed to report at the close of September 12.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of August is $8,159,508. Revised values for the month of July include returns from 201 municipalities and aggregate $10,-676,743. Reports were received from 52 of the 58 original municipalities and show a value of $6,077,182 for August. The corresponding revised value for July includes 58 returns and is $7,734,966 while the August, 1941, value was $9,620,358.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the eight elapsed months of the current year is $70,072,454. The value of the 58 municipalities for the same period is $50,748,817, while their corresponding value in 1941 was $67,692,157.

During the month of August new construction of all types amounted to 73.4 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 47·1.

TABLE I.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 178 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, AUGUST, 1942

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	8,159,508	.....	137,425	53,332	2,378,391
New construction	5,975,407	.....	93,000	22,580	1,758,273
Additions, alterations, repairs	2,184,101	.....	44,425	30,752	620,118
Residential	4,598,913	.....	118,517	48,522	1,228,468
New construction	3,843,896	.....	85,550	21,180	1,065,750
Additions, alterations, repairs	755,017	.....	32,967	27,342	162,718
Institutional	207,680	.....	775	.....	88,518
New construction	84,043	.....	.....	.....	18,493
Additions, alterations, repairs	123,637	.....	775	.....	70,025
Commercial	906,796	.....	17,633	4,810	164,570
New construction	331,540	.....	7,450	1,400	97,030
Additions, alterations, repairs	575,256	.....	10,183	3,410	67,540
Industrial	1,495,062	.....	500	.....	853,240
New construction	818,405	.....	.....	.....	567,100
Additions, alterations, repairs	676,657	.....	500	.....	286,140
Other Building	951,057	.....	.....	.....	43,595
New construction	897,523	.....	.....	.....	9,900
Additions, alterations, repairs	53,534	.....	.....	.....	33,695

Classification of Permits	Provinces (*Con.*)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	3,329,461	332,180	74,094	1,280,845	573,780
New construction	2,265,643	266,670	38,585	1,177,994	352,662
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,063,818	65,510	35,509	102,851	221,118
Residential	2,262,518	276,870	55,720	282,528	325,770
New construction	1,925,478	240,660	35,425	211,014	258,839
Additions, alterations, repairs	337,040	36,210	20,295	71,514	66,931
Institutional	38,825	9,700	2,500	48,570	18,792
New construction	6,800	.....	.....	47,400	11,350
Additions, alterations, repairs	32,025	9,700	2,500	1,170	7,442
Commercial	566,230	39,050	13,689	66,054	34,760
New construction	159,015	25,500	1,475	36,445	3,225
Additions, alterations, repairs	407,215	13,550	12,214	29,609	31,535
Industrial	451,214	6,050	400	4,063	179,595
New construction	171,350	.....	400	3,505	76,050
Additions, alterations, repairs	279,864	6,050	.....	558	103,545
Other Building	10,674	510	1,785	879,630	14,863
New construction	3,000	510	1,285	879,630	3,198
Additions, alterations, repairs	7,674	.....	500	.....	11,665

TABLE II.— RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1942. (1926=100)

Year	Value of building permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials	Year	Value of building permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials
	August	First 8 months	First 8 months	First 8 months		August	First 8 months	First 8 months	First 8 months
	$	$				$	$		
1942	8,159,508	70,072,454	(1) 46·5	(2)	1933	1,910,809	14,407,111	13·2	77·0
1941	12,852,381	89,464,236	(1) 62·0	104·5	1932	3,823,251	32,576,464	29·8	77·7
1940	11,634,407	71,418,272	(1) 47·0	95·3	1931	8,201,879	78,194,996	71·6	83·0
1939	6,178,212	39,807,093	36·4	88·1	1930	14,029,564	115,268,330	105·5	93·4
1938	5,829,984	37,897,396	34·7	90·2	1929	21,582,221	168,894,072	154·6	99·2
1937	4,262,966	37,849,203	34·7	95·4	1928	17,448,542	145,247,485	133·0	96·4
1936	3,673,455	27,026,141	24·7	84·6	1927	29,478,378	126,690,292	116·0	96·2
1935	4,311,968	33,348,881	30·5	81·2	1926	11,672,599	109,211,942	100·0	100·7
1934	3,764,425	17,433,272	16·0	82·8					

(1) Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities. (2) Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN AUGUST, 1942, AND IN AUGUST, 1941

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—	
	August 1942	August 1941
	$	$
Prince Edward Island—		
Charlottetown	N.P.I.	20,250
Nova Scotia—		
*Halifax	46,921	153,065
New Glasgow	11,420	8,725
*Sydney	41,400	45,900
New Brunswick—		
Fredericton	No Report	3,300
*Moncton	28,490	2,060,290
*Saint John	23,192	30,401
Quebec—		
*Montreal (*Maisonneuve)	1,202,550	742,497
*Quebec	95,170	181,265
Shawinigan Falls	No Report	217,100
*Sherbrooke	40,800	184,100
*Trois-Rivieres	No Report	21,445
*Westmount	N.P.I.	9,400
Ontario—		
Belleville	30,250	7,800
*Brantford	28,620	23,160
Chatham	6,445	14,490
*Fort William	53,165	274,985
Galt	30,993	74,013
*Guelph	9,035	46,205
*Hamilton	340,314	424,111
*Kingston	43,396	112,031
*Kitchener	42,900	77,471
*London	81,020	62,545
Oshawa	28,325	48,085
*Ottawa	151,800	585,200
Owen Sound	25,220	55,792
*Peterborough	48,880	70,425
*Port Arthur	71,125	117,019
*St. Catharines	84,710	183,555
*St. Thomas	No Report	152,065
Ontario—Conc.		
Sarnia	23,687	10,769
Sault Ste. Marie	89,964	148,211
*Stratford	14,858	15,117
*Toronto	714,017	369,184
East York Twp.	147,210	162,811
*Windsor	145,447	283,495
Riverside	18,800	17,500
Woodstock	8,193	14,741
York Twp.	143,000	126,455
Manitoba—		
*Brandon	19,430	35,190
St. Boniface	69,950	184,945
*Winnipeg	212,050	356,450
Saskatchewan—		
*Moose Jaw	2,195	10,212
*Regina	26,960	257,495
*Saskatoon	16,835	8,905
Alberta—		
*Calgary	189,505	323,493
*Edmonton	1,054,345	209,558
Lethbridge	20,220	27,980
Medicine Hat	15,875	13,415
British Columbia—		
Nanaimo	No Report	2,665
*New Westminster	37,525	43,195
North Vancouver	61,925	42,200
Prince Rupert	No Report	9,025
*Vancouver	377,465	767,345
Vernon	6,050	4,800
*Victoria	48,749	105,558
Total 58 Municipalities	6,077,182[1]	9,620,358
Total 35 Municipalities	5,292,869[2]	8,342,331

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.
(1) 52 municipalities only, reporting.
(2) 35 municipalities only, reporting.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, August, 1942, summarizes the June-July employment situation in Great Britain as follows:

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at July 13, 1942 (exclusive of 24,071 men who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 66,116; those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 1,728; and those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 2,180. As compared with June 15 the numbers wholly unemployed showed an increase of 3,350, those temporarily suspended from work a decrease of 133, and unemployed casual workers a decrease of 822.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at July 13, were 35,320 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 1,238, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 1,536 temporarily stopped, and 125 unemployed casual workers. Of the 35,320 wholly unemployed, 1,269 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with June 15, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 1,154, those temporarily stopped showed a decrease of 273, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 133.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for July 13 was 70,342, as compared with 71,793 at June 15 and with 174,780 at July 14, 1941.

United States

Employment in the United States in non-agricultural establishments exceeded all previous levels according to the official report issued by the United States Secretary of Labour. The August total of 37,789,000 employed persons was 555,000 greater than in July of this year and 2,332,000 above the August, 1941, level.

Employment gains were reported in manufacturing, Federal, State, and local government services, building construction, and transportation and public utilities. These increases were slightly offset by employment declines in trade, mining, and finance and service.

The rise of 337,000 in factory employment continued the virtually unbroken succession of increases reported since June 1940 and brought to nearly 4,700,000 the number of workers added to factory employment since the beginning of the Defence Program. Employment in the Federal, State, and local government services increased by 205,000 over the previous month. Most of this increase occurred in the War Department. An additional 23,000 workers were hired in August on construction work. In the transportation and public utility groups, employment increased by 14,000.

The decline of 13,000 in the wholesale and retail trade group continued the series of monthly decreases which began in April. Government restrictions affecting certain lines of trade contributed to the decline. In the mining group, losses in employment in each major line of mining activity resulted in a net decline of 5,000 workers. The largest decline (1·2 per cent) was in metal mining and was attributable to reduced forces in copper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver mines. Employment in the finance, service, and miscellaneous group was 6,000 lower than in July.

The increase of 1,641,000 in factory employment over the year interval accounted for a major portion of the gain of more than 2,300,000 in non-agricultural establishments. Employment in the Federal, State, and local government services was 1,000,000 greater than in August 1941. Smaller gains were shown in the transportation and public utility, and the finance, service, and miscellaneous groups. Among the three major groups reporting fewer workers in August 1942 than in August 1941, the decline in trade employment was most outstanding (406,000). The losses in mining and contract construction amounted to 61,000 and 42,000, respectively.

The increases in the durable goods manufacturing group of 2·6 per cent in employment and 5·8 per cent in weekly pay rolls were due primarily to expansion in industries geared to the war effort, notably shipbuilding, aircraft, radios, instruments, engines, automobiles, brass, bronze, and copper products, electrical machinery, ammunition, explosives, and machine tools. The increase in employment of 3·7 per cent or 14,500 workers in the automobile industry was the fourth successive gain, indicating the accelerated production of war materials.

In the non-durable goods group the increase in employment of 1·6 per cent was due chiefly to seasonal gains in canning and preserving (18·9 per cent or 34,000 workers), women's clothing (9·8 per cent or 17,700 workers), men's clothing (3·1 per cent or 6,300 workers), millinery (32·2 per cent or 5,400 workers), and confectionery (10·1 per cent or 5,300 workers). The beverage industry showed an increase of 3·8 per cent or 3,400 workers and the rubber tire and tube industry a further gain of 4·5 per cent or 2,800 wage-earners. The increase in the latter industry is the fourth consecutive monthly rise and reflects production on Government orders.

Among industries reporting employment declines due primarily to material shortages and freeze orders were cast-iron pipe, plumber's supplies, stoves, business machines, fur-felt hats, and silk and rayon goods.

The August over-all factory employment and pay-roll indexes, 145·3 and 214·4, respectively (based on the 1923-25 average as 100) were the highest on record and were 9·2 per cent and 35·6 per cent higher, respectively, than the indexes for August 1941. As emphasized in previous reports, the gains in pay rolls over the year interval were much larger than in employment due primarily to increase in the number of hours worked, to overtime premiums, and to increases in basic wage rates.

Metal mining employment fell off 1·2 per cent due primarily to reductions in copper, lead and zinc, and gold and silver mining. Operators of iron mines increased their forces by 1·4 per cent. In the remaining four major mining industries employment declines ranged from 0·4 per cent in quarrying and non-metallic mining to 0·8 per cent in bituminous coal mining. Compared with August 1941 employment in metal mines showed an increase of less than one per cent while anthracite and bituminous coal mines reported reductions of 6·7 and 0·4 per cent, respectively, quarrying and non-metallic mines a reduction of 4·7 per cent, and crude oil producers a reduction of 8·6 per cent.

In public utilities employment gains of 0·5 per cent reported by telephone and telegraph

companies and 0·4 per cent reported by street railways and busses were offset by a decline of 1·2 per cent in the electric light and power industry, which was effected by government restrictions on the use of materials. The gains of 7·5 per cent in employment, and 19·2 per cent in pay rolls since August 1941 in the street railway and bus industry reflected an increased demand for public transportation resulting in increased hours, as well as wage-rate increases.

In the service industries larger-than-seasonal employment declines were shown, the most pronounced loss being in the dyeing and cleaning industry (2·6 per cent). Year-round hotels reported 1·3 per cent and laundries 1·4 per cent fewer employees. Brokerage firms reported an employment reduction of 2·9 per cent and insurance firms a loss of 0·5 per cent.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the Labour Gazette from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec are summarized in a separate article following this.

Mining

Ottawa, Ontario.—Algoma Ore Properties and Federal Labour Union, No. 23159 (American Federation of Labour).

Agreement negotiated following an investigation into the dispute by an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, as noted on page 1124 of this issue. This agreement comes into effect September 16, 1942 (subject to the approval of the National War Labour Board), and is to remain in effect to September 15, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

No discrimination against any employee because of union membership and the union is to be the sole bargaining agency for the employees.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week. Overtime to be paid at time and one half except for shovel operators who are paid overtime only after 10 hours' work. The wage scale in effect to form part of the agreement and to remain in force except for adjustments which may be sanctioned by the National War Labour Board, both parties agreeing to make a joint application to the Board for an increase in the cost of living bonus.

Provision is made for seniority rights, one week's vacation annually after two years' service and for the settlement of disputes. If unable to settle a dispute, the parties agree to refer it to a board under the federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and to abide by such board's award.

Manufacturing: Vegetable foods, etc.

Montreal, P.Q.—Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Ltd. and the Tobacco Workers' International Union, Local 234.

Agreement reached following strike noted on page 1133 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from September 10, 1942, to March 15, 1944, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Employees are at liberty to join or not to join the union or to resign from it until September 19, 1942, after which all who are then union members or who later join must maintain their membership.

Hours: 48 per week for day workers and firemen; 40 and 48 hours on alternate weeks for shift workers; 72 hours for watchmen, 66 hours for janitors. Overtime: for day workers (except maintenance men), time and one-half for work over 10 hours Mondays to Fridays inclusive, over 5 hours on Saturdays or over 48 hours in any week; for maintenance men, time and one-half for work over 10 hours Mondays to Fridays inclusive, over 5 hours on Saturdays or over 54 hours in any week; for shift workers, time and one-half for work over 10 hours in any day or 48 hours in any week; for watchmen and firemen, time and one-half for work over 60 hours and 56 hours respectively. Time and one-half for all work on Sundays and holidays for all except watchmen and firemen.

The wage scale existing at the time the agreement, including the cost-of-living bonus as required by law from time to time, is to be maintained, subject to such modifications ordered by the Regional War Labour Board upon an application being made to increase wage rates by 5 cents per hour. The company is to meet the wages committee of the union to discuss the setting up of a classification of jobs and wages throughout the entire plant.

Provision is also made for: seniority rights; a one week's vacation with pay after one year's service except for salaried employees who had been receiving two weeks' vacation which shall be continued; and for the settlement of disputes.

Manufacturing: Animal Foods

Correction

Moose Jaw, Sask.— Swift Canadian Co., Ltd., and United Packing House Workers of America, Local 177.

In the summary of this agreement published in the August issue, page 975, it was erroneously stated that a two weeks' vacation was granted after two years' service. This should have read a two weeks' vacation after five years' service.

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Manufacturing: Leather Products

Toronto, Ontario.—A Certain Shoe Manufacturing Company and the Shoe and Leather Workers Organizing Committee.

Agreement reached following the strike and federal government conciliation (Labour Gazette, February, page 156). Agreement to be in effect from January 2, 1942, to December 31, 1942. Either party desiring a change to give 30 days' notice before terminating date.

Only union members to be employed if available. If none available other new employees must become union members after their probation period. The company to deduct union dues from wages and pay same over to the union.

Hours: 46½ hours per week; overtime may not exceed 6 hours in any one week. The wage scale consists of piece work rates. Whatever bonus arrangement is made compulsory by the government will be paid. The company agrees to recognize seniority when laying off workers, "keeping in mind the special abilities of employees."

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

Cornwall, Ontario.—Canadian Cottons, Ltd., and the United Textile Workers' Union, Local No. 2 (Cornwall).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The terms of this agreement are similar to those of the agreement previously in effect between this same company and the Cotton Workers' Union, Federal Local No. 2, which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1941, page 1156.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

Montreal, P.Q.—RCA Victor Co., Ltd., and Their Hourly Paid Employees, Represented by the Metal Trades Council's RCA Victor Union.

This agreement which is in effect from September 11, 1942, to September 10, 1943 (or 1944 if no notice is given previous to September 10, 1943) is published in the report of the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act on page 1125 of this issue.

Manufacturing: Shipbuilding

Vancouver, B.C.—Burrard Dry Dock Co., Ltd., of North Vancouver, and the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, Shipyard Section (Shipwrights and Caulkers).

Agreement to be in effect from August 26, 1941, for the duration of the war and wartime contracts. The agreement with this company is the same as the agreement with another company, effective from October 17, 1941, which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1570. (The basic wage rate for shipwrights, joiners, boatbuilders and caulkers is 90 cents per hour plus a cost-of-living bonus of 4 cents per hour from June 1, 1941, with adjustments to be made in accordance with federal government Orders in Council.)

Vancouver, B.C.—West Coast Shipbuilders Ltd., and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 452.

Agreement in effect from May 26, 1942, for the duration of the war and wartime contracts.

No obligation on any employee to join, and no discrimination against any employee for belonging to this or any union.

Hours and overtime and holidays are to be as shall be made mandatory by the federal government or adopted by mutual agreement of the shipbuilders of British Columbia, the Departments interested and labour. Time and one-quarter for certain types of work, such as work in confined spaces where noxious fumes are present.

Hourly wage rate for shipwrights, carpenters, caulkers and joiners: 90 cents, to be adjusted from time to time in accordance with cost-of-living bonus as ordered by the Government.

Vancouver, B.C.—West Coast Shipbuilders, Ltd., and Welders' and Burners' Unit No. 4, Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada.

Agreement to be in effect from June 3, 1942, for the duration of the war and wartime contracts. This agreement is similar to the one summarized above between this company and the carpenters' union, with this exception: the hourly wage rate for electric and acetylene welders and burners is 90 cents, for helpers 67 cents, to be adjusted from time to time in accordance with cost-of-living bonus as ordered by the Government. Helpers advanced to become welders and burners to be paid their present rate for one month and 80 cents for a period not exceeding another three months, after which regular rate shall be paid.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 343.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1942, to April 30, 1943. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, May, 1941, page 591, and January, 1940, page 67, with the exception of an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, making the hourly rate for journeymen $1, and for apprentices from 35 cents to 75 cents.

Calgary, Alberta.—Calgary General Contractors' Association and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 1779.

Agreement in effect from April 1, 1942 to March 31, 1943. Negotiations for a new agreement to be entered into during January, 1943. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1941, page 1157, with this exception: To the minimum wage rate of 95 cents per hour, is added a cost-of-living bonus of 3 cents per hour, such bonus to become effective the first pay period after endorsation by the Regional War Labour Board.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act," the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages, and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A parity committee (formerly called a joint committee) must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A parity committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August, 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of five new agreements and the amendment of two other agreements, all of which are noted below. Requests for the extension of new agreements for the fur manufacturing (wholesale) industry at Montreal and for municipal employees at Sherbrooke were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* September 26. A request for the amendment of the agreement for the ornamental iron and bronze industry at Montreal was published in the September 5 issue with correction in the September 12 issue; for the amendment of the agreement for the tannery industry throughout the Province, in the issue of September 12; for retail stores at Quebec in the issue of September 19.

In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 19, amending the constitution of two parity committees.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Building Trades, Quebec City and District

Two Orders in Council both dated September 2, amending this agreement (Labour Gazette, August, 1941, page 1009, and September, 1942, page 1097) were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 5. One provides that wages be paid regularly and entirely each week. The other provides for a cost-of-living bonus in conformity with federal Order in Council 5963 of 1941. As determined by the Regional War Labour Board, this bonus is equivalent to the addition of 5 cents per hour to all rates of wages mentioned in the original agreement, such bonus to be unchanged until August 15, 1943, whatever are the variations in the federal cost-of-living index.

Building Trades, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships

An Order in Council, dated September 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 19, makes obligatory the terms of a new agreement between L'Association des constructeurs des Cantons de l'Est (The Builders'

Association of the Eastern Townships) and Le Conseil national catholique des metiers de la construction des Cantons de L'Est (The National Catholic Council of Building Trades of the Eastern Townships).

The agreement is to be in effect from September 19, 1942, to March 31, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. It does not, however, affect building contracts signed before its adoption, which are subject to the previous agreement. The territorial jurisdiction comprises the counties of Sherbrooke, Compton, Frontenac, Stanstead, Shefford, Brome, Missisquoi, Richmond, Wolfe and Drummond and the following municipalities of Arthabaska County: Victoriaville, Princeville, Warwick, Tingwick and Arthabaska. This territory is divided into five zones: zone I, Sherbrooke and within five miles of it; zone II Granby, Farnham and Cowansville and within five miles of them; zone III, Drummondville, Asbestos, Magog, Victoriaville, Megantic and Windsor and within five miles of them; zone IV, Coaticook and within five miles of it; zone V, the rest of the district.

Hours: 48 per week; overtime at time and one half; work on Sundays and holidays, double time except for pipe mechanics, tinsmith roofers and electricians who are paid time and one half for such days.

Minimum hourly wage rates in Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships

	ZONES				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Bricklayers, masons	$0.85	$0.80	$0.75	$0.70	$0.60
Plasterers	0.85	0.70	0.75	0.70	0.60
Masons, basement stones	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.50
Cement finishers	....	0.50	0.55	0.50	0.45
Carpenters-joiners	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.40
Painters and paper hangers	0.55	0.55	0.45	0.40	0.35
At Drummondville only	....	....	0.55	....	....
Painters (for work performed over 45 feet high)	....	0.75	0.75	....	....
Painters (spraying machine)	....	0.60	0.60	....	....
Letterers	....	0.55	0.55	....	....
Pipe mechanics:					
Contractors (personal services)	0.90	0.75	0.80*	0.70	0.55
Journeymen	0.60	0.45	0.50*	0.45	0.30
Junior journeymen	0.45	0.35	0.40	0.30	0.20
After the first six months	0.50	0.40	0.45	0.35	0.25
Tinsmiths—roofers	0.60	0.45	0.50*	0.45	0.30
Electricians:					
Contractors (personal services)	0.85	0.70	0.80*	0.75	0.50
Journeymen	0.60	0.60	0.55*	0.50	0.40
Enginemen—stationary or portable steam engines (or $30.00 per week in zone I)	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40
Boiler firemen	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.30
Enginemen:					
Steam mixers	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40
Gasoline or electrically driven mixers	0.45	0.35	0.40	0.35	0.30
Steam cranes	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.30
Gas or electricity driven cranes	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.30
Tractors and compressors	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40
Marble setters, terrazzo layers and tile setters	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Terrazzo polishers (dry)	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Men on terrazzo polishing machines (wet)	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Sprinkler fitters	0.60	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.50
Ornamental iron workers (erecting)	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Drillers and shot firers	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.35
Truck drivers	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.35
Carter, horse-driver	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.30
Labourers	0.45	0.35	0.40	0.35	0.30
Common workers	0.45	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.30
Night watchmen (per week of 72 hours)	16.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	13.00
Structural iron tank and other plate work erection or fabrication	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87
Installation of portable tanks and boilers under 2 tons in weight	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
Painters (structural iron)	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74
Helpers—boiler makers, erectors and steam generator mechanics	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64

*At Victoriaville and within five miles of it (except Arthabasca) the wage rates: for electricians is 65 cents for contractor (personal services) and 40 cents for journeymen; for pipe mechanics and tinsmith roofers is 60 cents for contractors (personal services) 35 cents for journeymen and 25 and 30 cents for junior journeymen.

Foremen to be paid 10 cents per hour extra.

Regulations and wage rates are established for apprentices. For maintenance men, wage rates for a 48 hour week are from $15.50 to $22 for journeymen and from $10.25 to $17.60 for labourers; overtime for maintenance men is payable at the hourly rates specified for their particular trade.

Transportation and Public Utilities

Longshoremen (Ocean Navigation), Quebec

An Order in Council, dated September 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 5, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship companies and the Quebec Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society. The agreement is in effect from September 5, 1942, to December 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. It governs all longshoremen employed in loading and discharging ocean going vessels in the port of Quebec.

Basic hourly wage rates: 70 cents per hour for day work, that is for work done between 7 a.m. to 12 noon and between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.; $1.05 for work between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m.; double time for work during nine hours and for all work on Sundays.

A war bonus of 7 cents per hour is payable in addition to the above basic rates.

Cost-of-living bonus: in addition to the rates of pay and war bonus stipulated, there is payable under the terms of federal Order in Council P.C. 5963 of 1941, a cost-of-living bonus of 7 cents per hour, this bonus to be adjusted in accordance with P.C. 5963, on the basis of one cent per hour each 1·6 point change in the cost-of-living index number.

Checkers (Ocean Navigation), Quebec

An Order in Council, dated September 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 5, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship companies and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1605 (checkers). The agreement is in effect from September 5, 1942 to December 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. It applies to hourly paid checkers employed on ocean-going vessels in the port of Quebec.

Basic wage rates: 55 cents per hour for day work, that is for work done between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.; 65 cents per hour for all work done between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m.; double time for Sunday work.

Cost-of-living bonus: Under the terms of the 1941 federal Order in Council P.C. 5963, a cost-of-living bonus of 9 cents per hour is payable, which is to be adjusted on the basis of one cent per hour change for each 1·6 point change in the cost-of-living index.

Longshoremen (Ocean Navigation), Montreal

An Order in Council, dated September 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 19, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain shipping and stevedoring companies and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 375. The agreement is in effect from September 19, 1942, to December 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, October, 1940, page 1075, and December, 1938, page 1423, with the principal change being the following:

Cost-of-living bonus: Under the terms of federal Order in Council 5963, a cost-of-living bonus of 7 cents per hour over prevailing rates is payable, and will be adjusted on the basis of one cent per hour for each 1·6 point change in the cost-of-living index. This is to be paid in addition to the basic rates and the war bonus of 8 cents per hour which came into effect September 11, 1940. (The basic hourly rates are 77 cents for day work, 87 cents for evening work and 97 cents for night work.)

Shipliners (Ocean Navigation), Montreal

An Order in Council, dated September 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 19, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship and stevedoring companies and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1552 (Shipliners). The agreement is in effect from September 19, 1942, to December 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, and covers all fitting of vessels in the harbour of Montreal for grain and cattle, also all woodwork in connection with the stevedoring gear, except where permanent gear men are employed. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1940, page 1203 and December, 1938, page 1424, with this exception.

Cost-of-living bonus of 7 cents per hour is provided under the same conditions as in the longshoremen's agreement at Montreal summarized above, the basic rates and war bonus also being the same as for longshoremen.

Ratification by Mexico of International Labour Conventions

Formal ratification by Mexico of two International Labour Conventions was registered by the Secretarial of the League of Nations during the past few months. The number of Mexican ratifications is now 30, and the total number of ratifications of the 67 Conventions is 884.

Mexican ratification of the Holidays with Pay (Sea) Convention, 1936 (No. 54) was registered on June 12, 1942. This is the third ratification of this Convention, which provides that seafarers shall have an annual paid holiday of not less than 12 days in the case of officers and 9 days for other members of the crew.

The other ratification was of the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938 (No. 63) and was registered on July 16. This Convention provides that the countries ratifying it must undertake the compilation of statistics relating to wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture, on a uniform basis. Nine ratifications had previously been registered, though some countries, in accordance with the terms of the Convention, excluded certain parts from their acceptance.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1942

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

A FURTHER slight decline in the official index number of the cost of living was recorded at the beginning of September. This index on the base period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 117·4 at September 1, 117·7 at August 1 and 117·9 at the beginning of July, the latter figure being the peak since the autumn of 1930. The decline during the month under review was due mainly to lower prices for potatoes, beef, lamb, and onions which more than offset increases in the prices of eggs, butter and oranges. All of the other principal groups were unchanged. The index at the beginning of September one year ago was 114·7; 106·4 for September, 1940 and 100·8 for August, 1939. The increase in the index since the outbreak of war, therefore, was 16·5 per cent as compared with an increase of 34·3 per cent for the comparable period during the last war, that is, from July, 1914, to August, 1917. Since the introduction of price control last October the index, after adjustment to the base August, 1939 as 100 has advanced from 114·6 to 116·5 or 1·9 points. The increase for the corresponding period during the last war was 19·2 points, after the index was similarly adjusted to the base July, 1914, as 100.

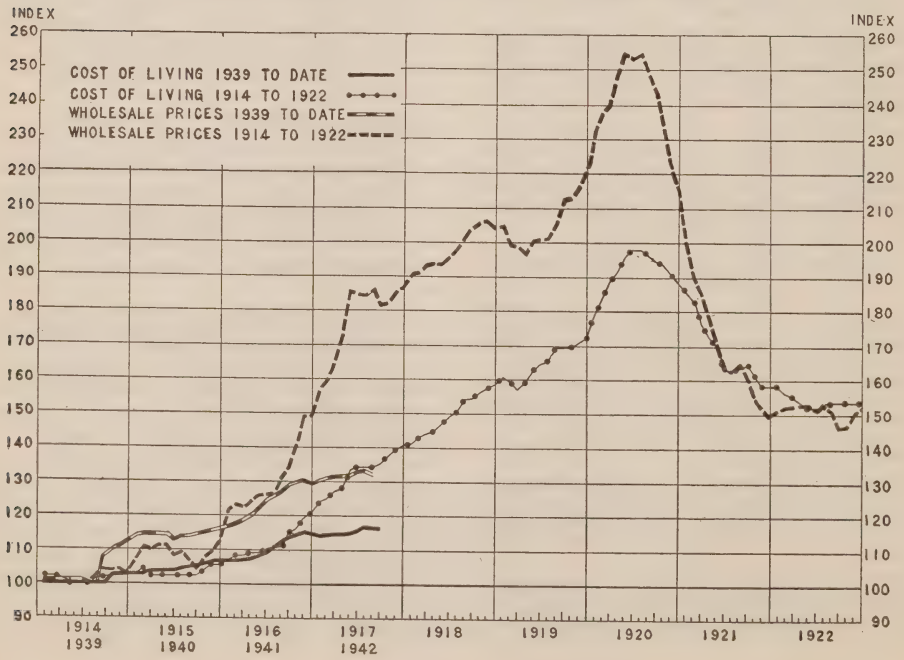
Foods advanced 29·4 per cent between August, 1939, and September, 1942; clothing, 20 per cent; home furnishings and services, 16·7 per cent; fuel and light, 13·6 per cent; rent, 7·2 per cent; and the miscellaneous group, 5·7 per cent.

In compliance with Order in Council P.C. 6219 as amended the prices of cigarettes and tobacco used in calculating the index do not include the tax imposed on June 24, 1942, under the Special War Revenue Act.

The control of prices under an Order in Council of November 1, 1941, P.C. 8527, became effective on December 1, 1941, the Order having been amended to change the effective date from November 17 to December 1. The text of P.C. 8527 which appeared in the *Labour Gazette,* for November, 1941, on page 1371 provided that no person should sell any goods or supply services at prices higher than during the period September 15 to October 11, except under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA 1914-1922 AND 1939-1942

BASE: PRICES IN JULY 1914 AND IN AUGUST 1939-100



each issue of the *Labour Gazette* the activities of the Board in the operation of the price control policy are summarized. Prices of certain fresh fruits and vegetables and certain kinds of fresh, cured and canned fish were exempted by the Board from the provisions of the maximum prices regulations. The order does not apply to sales by farmers and fishermen to dealers or processors of live stock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm-made cheese, honey, maple syrup and fish, but does apply to sales by such dealers and processors and to sales by farmers and fishermen to consumers.

The index number of the cost-of-living was constructed on the basis of a survey of expenditure of 1,439 families of wage-earners and salaried workers with earnings between $450 and $2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was $1,453.90 divided as follows: food (31·3 per cent), $443; shelter (19·1 per cent), $269.50; fuel and light (6·4 per cent), $90.50; clothing, (11·7 per cent), $165.80; home furnishings (8·9 per cent), $125.70; miscellaneous (22·6 per cent), $319.40.

The last named group includes health (4·3 per cent), $60.80; personal care (1·7 per cent), $23.90; transportation (5·6 per cent), $79.30; recreation (5·8 per cent), $82.10; life insurance (5·2 per cent), $73.30. Other expenditure not directly represented in the index was $40.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of retail prices of commodities included in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services. The figures at certain dates since August, 1939, are: August, 1939, 100·0; September, 100·0; October, 103·8; November, 104·3; December, 104·3; January, 1940, 104·2; February, 104·3; March, 105·5; April, 105·5; May, 105·3; June, 105·3; July, 106·4; August, 106·8; September, 107·9; October, 108·4; November, 109·7; December, 110·0; January, 1941, 110·4; February, 110·1; March, 110·2; April, 110·7; May, 110·9; June, 112·7; July, 114·9; August, 117·7; September, 119·4; October, 120·1; November, 121·4; December, 120·6; January, 1942, 119·9; February, 120·3; March, 120·6; April, 120·6; May, 120·9; June, 121·8; July, 123·9; August, 123·5; September, 123·0.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of the cost-of-living and wholesale prices since the beginning of the present war compared with the trend in the period of 1914-1922.

Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926 as 100 advanced from 95·6 for August to 96·0 for September. The animal products group and the non-ferrous metals group each advanced slightly more than two per cent while there were small increases in the textile products and in the wood and paper products groups. Other groups in the chief component materials classification were unchanged. Comparative figures for the general index at certain previous dates are 93·2 for September, 1941; 83·0 for September, 1940; and 72·3 for August, 1939. The advance since the outbreak of war was 32·8 per cent as compared with an increase of 85·9 per cent between July, 1914, and August, 1917, the compaarble period of the last war.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-six staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except the following, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers; milk, bread, shoulder of veal, leg roast of pork, unsliced bacon, dairy butter, evaporated apples, vinegar and coal oil. Information as to the prices of the foregoing, with the exception of milk and bread, is obtained by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette. The prices of milk, bread, fuel and the rates for rent are obtained by the Bureau of Statistics and by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

By Order in Council P.C. 8965, dated November 21, 1941 (Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1462), the price ceiling established by P.C. 8527 (Labour Gazette, November, 1941, page 1371) was extended to rentals charged for all real property, the order to be administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Under authority conferred by Order in Council P.C. 5003 (Labour Gazette, October,

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

PRICES AS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

—	Adjusted to base 100·0 for August, 1939	On base of average prices in 1935–1939 as 100*						
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
1913		79·7	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3	
1914		80·0	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3	
1915		81·6	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9	
1916		88·3	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5	
1917		104·5	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5	
1918		118·3	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4	
1919		130·0	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2	
1920		150·5	188·1	100·2	119·9	213·1	110·3	
1921		132·5	143·9	109·2	127·6	123·4	112·5	
1922		121·3	121·9	113·7	122·2	147·0	112·5	
1923		121·7	122·8	116·6	122·2	145·1	111·7	
1924		119·5	120·9	117·4	119·2	141·7	109·6	
1925		120·6	126·3	117·4	116·8	141·3	107·5	
1926		121·8	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1	
1927		119·9	130·8	114·5	114·4	135·6	105·1	
1928		120·5	131·5	117·3	113·2	135·5	104·8	
1929		121·7	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0	
1930		120·8	131·5	122·7	111·8	130·6	105·4	
1931		109·1	103·1	119·4	110·0	114·3	103·3	
1932		99·0	85·7	109·7	106·8	100·6	100·4	
1933		94·4	84·9	98·6	102·5	93·3	98·2	
1934		95·6	92·7	93·2	102·1	97·1	97·8	
1935		96·2	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7
1936		98·1	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1
1937		101·2	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1
1938		102·2	103·8	103·1	97·7	100·9	102·4	101·2
1939								
August 1	100·0	100·8	99·3	103·8	99·0	100·1	100·9	101·3
September 1	100·0	100·8	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3
October 2	102·7	103·5	106·3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7
November 1	103·0	103·8	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9
December 1	103·0	103·8	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0
Year		101·5	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4
1940								
January 2	103·0	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8
February 1	103·0	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9
March 1	103·8	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9
April 1	103·8	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8
May 1	104·1	104·9	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8
June 1	104·1	104·9	103·8	106·9	106·0	109·1	106·5	101·8
July 2	104·8	105·6	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2
August 1	105·1	105·9	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0
September 2	105·6	106·4	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·8
October 1	106·2	107·0	106·1	107·7	108·0	113·5	109·7	102·8
November 1	106·9	107·8	108·7	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·0	102·8
December 2	107·1	108·0	109·1	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·7	102·8
Year		105·6	105·6	106·3	107·1	109·2	107·2	102·3
1941								
January 2	107·4	108·3	109·7	107·7	108·6	113·7	110·8	103·1
February 1	107·3	108·2	108·8	107·7	108·7	114·1	111·5	103·1
March 1	107·3	108·2	109·0	107·7	108·9	114·2	111·6	102·9
April 1	107·7	108·6	110·1	107·7	108·9	114·3	111·7	102·9
May 1	108·5	109·4	109·7	109·7	109·2	114·5	111·8	105·1
June 2	109·6	110·5	112·5	109·7	110·2	114·9	112·1	105·6
July 2	111·0	111·9	116·6	109·7	110·5	115·1	113·0	105·6
August 1	112·8	113·7	121·3	109·7	110·5	115·7	114·3	106·1
September 2	113·8	114·7	123·3	109·7	110·9	117·4	115·8	106·4
October 1	114·6	115·5	123·2	111·2	112·1	119·6	117·3	106·5
November 1	115·4	116·3	125·4	111·2	112·7	120·0	117·9	106·7
December 1	114·9	115·8	123·8	111·2	112·7	119·9	117·9	106·7
Year		111·7	116·1	109·4	110·3	116·1	113·8	105·1
1942								
January 2	114·5	115·4	122·3	111·2	112·9	119·9	118·0	106·8
February 2	114·8	115·7	123·1	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
March 2	115·0	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
April 1	115·0	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·1	107·1
May 1	115·2	116·1	124·3	111·3	112·9	119·9	118·0	107·1
June 1	115·8	116·7	126·2	111·3	112·6	119·9	117·9	107·1
July 2	117·0	117·9	130·3	111·3	112·5	120·0	117·9	107·1
August 1	116·8	117·7	129·6	111·3	112·5	120·1	117·8	107·1
September 1	116·5	117·4	128·5	111·3	112·5	120·1	117·8	107·1

* For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.

The cost of living bonus provided for by the Wartime Wages Control Order, July 10, 1942, P.C. 5963, replacing P.C. 8253, must be based on the index shown in the left-hand column. For each rise of one point in the index the amount of the bonus or its increase shall be:—(1) twenty-five cents per week for all adult male employees, and for all other employees employed at weekly wage rates of twenty-five dollars or more, and (2) one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under twenty-one years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than twenty-five dollars per week.

1940, page 995) the Board from time to time had fixed maximum rentals for housing accommodation in certain of the cities in the list on page 1220. In these cities the maximum rentals already fixed continue unchanged, based in some cases on those in effect on January 2, 1940, and in the others on those in effect on January 2, 1941. The former are Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Thetford Mines, Kingston, Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria; the latter are Truro, Moncton, Brockville, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. In all other cases the maximum rental for any housing accommodation is the rental which was in effect on October 11, 1941. Provision is made under the orders of the Board for variation of the maximum rentals for any accommodation under certain special circumstances affecting the accommodation.

Retail Prices

Retail prices of beef continued downward at the beginning of September the decreases having been provided for under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Sirloin steak averaged 37·3 cents per pound at

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES, IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA, FOR CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS AND FUEL AT CERTAIN DATES 1914 TO 1941

Commodities	Unit	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1915	Sept. 1916	Sept. 1917	Sept. 1918	Sept. 1920	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1933	Sept. 1939	Sept. 1940	Sept. 1941	Aug. 1942	Sept. 1942
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	lb.	25·3	24·2	26·2	31·2	38·7	40·6	30·2	37·6	22·0	27·7	30·7	34·6	38·8	37·3
Beef, round steak	lb.	.....	.....	22·9	28·3	36·1	35·8	25·1	32·4	17·6	23·2	26·6	30·2	34·9	33·7
Beef, rib roast	lb.	.....	.....	20·9	25·5	33·8	31·7	22·6	29·6	16·5	20·4	23·0	20·3*a*	33·2*a*	32·3*a*
Beef, shoulder	lb.	17·5	16·6	17·5	21·7	27·7	25·6	16·2	23·3	11·5	15·3	17·5	20·9*b*	25·4*b*	24·4*b*
Beef, stewing	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·2	12·3	19·2	9·0	12·5	14·4	17·3	21·1	20·4
Veal, forequarter	lb.	18·0	17·6	19·8	23·6	27·6	28·7	18·4	24·6	11·8	15·6	17·0	21·6	23·6	23·3
Mutton, hindquarter	lb.	21·4	20·9	23·5	29·2	36·8	35·6	27·3	31·6	18·8	22·6	29·0*c*	33·4*c*	38·4*c*	35·2*c*
Pork fresh from ham	lb.	20·8	19·6	22·8	31·9	39·3	41·5	31·1	32·6	17·2	23·5	23·4	29·1	30·5	30·0
Pork, salt mess	lb.	18·7	17·9	19·6	28·6	35·0	37·0	26·6	28·5	15·6	20·9	20·5	23·5	24·4	24·5
Bacon, not sliced	lb.	26·7	26·8	29·9	41·7	51·1	58·8	42·5	41·3	21·0	29·6	29·3	39·8	39·8	39·7
Bacon, sliced	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63·3	41·4	45·6	24·1	33·1	32·6	43·1	43·8	43·9
Fish, salt cod	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·5	21·6	21·0	17·9	18·6	19·5	20·9	26·1	26·4
Fish, finnan haddie	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·8	20·5	20·7	16·2	17·5	18·2	20·1	24·5	25·1
Lard	lb.	18·7	17·9	20·5	31·5	37·0	36·9	22·5	21·9	12·8	11·2	10·6	16·2	16·0	15·8
Eggs, fresh	doz.	31·7	29·8	37·2	50·7	55·7	68·6	35·8	47·4	24·4	32·8*d*	34·4*d*	42·1*d*	39·8*d*	44·4*d*
Eggs, cooking	doz.	30·1	27·7	33·7	46·4	50·8	63·0	32·4	41·5	19·5	25·9	27·3	36·8*f*	34·1*f*	37·2*f*
Milk	qt.	8·4	8·4	8·7	10·4	12·4	15·1	11·5	12·1	9·3	10·8	11·0	11·7	11·8	11·9
Butter, dairy	lb.	29·0	29·0	34·2	42·4	47·9	62·0	36·7	41·8	21·0	22·8	23·6	38·7	35·9	35·9
Butter, creamery	lb.	33·8	33·3	38·9	47·3	52·8	68·4	42·8	46·0	24·3	26·2	26·5	41·3	38·9	39·1
Cheese, Canadian mild	lb.	20·1	21·1	23·0	30·6	31·0	38·8	26·6	33·2*h*	19·6*h*	21·5*h*	23·8*h*	28·8	34·6	34·3
Bread, white	lb.	4·4	4·6	5·2	7·3	7·8	9·7	6·9	7·9	5·9	6·5	6·7	6·8	6·8	6·8
Flour	lb.	3·8	3·6	4·3	6·8	6·8	8·3	4·8	5·4	3·3	2·9	3·6	3·6	3·6	3·6
Rolled oats, bulk	lb.	4·9	4·9	4·9	6·5	8·0	8·8	5·6	6·4	5·0	5·0	5·3	5·3	5·7	5·7
Rice	lb.	6·6	6·1	6·8	9·4	11·9	16·7	9·3	10·4	8·0	8·2	9·0	10·2	11·1	11·3
Tomatoes, canned, 2½'s	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	19·1	15·8	11·8	10·6	13·2	13·9	13·9	13·9
Peas, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	15·8	20·0	21·2	18·7	16·1	11·9	10·6	11·6	12·4	12·7	12·8
Corn, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	18·7	24·4	21·1	16·9	16·0	11·6	10·5	11·3	13·9	13·6	13·6
Beans, dry	lb.	6·7	7·4	9·9	16·5	16·9	11·8	8·9	11·9	4·4	5·1	6·9	6·4	6·6	6·6
Onions	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·8	6·8	7·0	4·6	4·1	4·6	5·2	6·3	5·4
Potatoes	75 lb.	102·0	83·0	158·3	165·8	176·7	203·0	120·6	187·4	119·4	113·4	113·9	134·1	.....	.....
Potatoes	15 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45·1	29·4	44·3	28·4	27·0	26·9	31·1	57·0	43·7
Apples, evaporated	lb.	13·7	12·0	13·4	16·2	23·2	29·5	25·0	21·5	15·5	15·3	14·8	15·2	15·5	15·8
Prunes, medium	lb.	13·2	13·1	13·1	15·9	18·3	27·2	20·1	14·2	12·0	10·9	11·5	12·2	12·9	12·9
Raisins, seedless, 16 oz.	pkg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·1	26·1	15·9	16·8	16·7	16·7	17·1	17·1	17·1
Currants, bulk	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31·8	23·3	19·4	16·3	14·9	15·6	15·2	15·2	15·2
Peaches, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42·6	34·7	26·4	20·2	16·4	16·0	15·7	16·1	16·2
Corn syrup, 5 lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75·0	51·1	43·0	41·2	42·6	44·5	56·6	59·8	59·9
Sugar, granulated	lb.	7·4	7·9	9·1	10·6	11·8	23·1	9·0	7·1	8·0	6·6	7·5	8·6	8·6	8·6
Sugar, yellow	lb.	6·8	7·2	8·5	9·7	10·9	21·9	8·5	6·8	7·8	6·4	7·4	8·4	8·4	8·4
Tea, black	lb.	39·6	38·6	39·7	48·9	60·7	60·0	54·9	70·5	42·5	58·3	68·5	77·2	84·9	.....
Coffee	lb.	40·3	39·6	39·7	40·4	45·5	62·4	53·0	60·2	40·0	34·0	45·3	47·7	47·9	48·1
Cocoa, ½ lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33·0	28·5	27·3	24·9	19·3	19·5	19·5	19·0	18·9
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Coal, anthracite, U.S.	ton	8·56	8·41	9·15	10·96	12·46	18·93	18·82	16·05	14·80	14·08	15·72	16·28	16·57	16·57
Coal, bituminous	ton	5·95	5·98	6·26	8·71	9·72	13·69	12·01	10·04	9·22	9·36	9·98	10·40	10·61	10·61
Coke	ton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·78	11·50	11·77	12·65	13·36	13·38	.....
Wood, hard, long	cord	6·85	6·62	6·90	8·73	11·54	13·30	12·58	12·17	9·65	9·50	9·71	10·80	11·25	11·67
Wood, hard, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·19	14·66	14·59	11·56	11·54	11·97	12·86	13·55	13·66
Wood, soft, long	cord	5·03	4·87	4·97	6·53	8·66	10·69	9·53	8·71	7·34	7·08	7·24	7·86	8·22	8·48
Wood, soft, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·08	11·13	10·93	8·94	8·54	8·73	9·28	9·65	9·60

a. Rolled. *b*. Blade. *c*. Lamb. *d*. Grade A. *f*. Grade B. *h*. Kind most sold.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal			Pork				Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Boneless fronts, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh loin, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast, from ham, per lb.	Fresh, shoulder, per lb.	Salt, regular mess, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Medium, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**37·3**	**33·7**	**32·3**	**24·4**	**20·4**	**26·0**	**23·3**	**35·2**	**33·9**	**30·0**	**26·4**	**24·5**	**39·7**	**43·9**
Nova Scotia (average)	**37·7**	**34·5**	**32·4**	**25·0**	**20·0**	.....	**18·0**	**36·8**	**32·8**	**33·3**	**25·9**	**23·5**	**40·3**	**43·8**
1—Sydney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	35	.....	24·4	38	43·8
2—New Glasgow	41·1	35·9	34·2	27·4	21·7	.....	15	27·5	33·9	35	28·3	23·8	42	43·8
3—Amherst	38·3	34·4	31·7	24·5	17·9	.....	.....	37	32·3	.....	23·8	22	.....	45·4
4—Halifax	39·5	32·4	29·4	23·7	21·1	.....	18	34·6	33·6	30	26·5	22·8	41	42·4
5—Windsor	.....	35·7	33·3	25	20·8	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	25	24·3	.....	44
6—Truro	40	34·3	33·5	24·5	18·7	.....	.....	38	34·2	.....	25·8	23·7	.....	43·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**38·8**	**33·8**	**31·5**	**25·4**	**21·2**	.....	**17·5**	**37·3**	**34·6**	**27·5**	.....	**24·2**	**40**	**44**
New Brunswick (average)	**40·4**	**33·1**	**31·5**	**23·6**	**19·1**	**23·7**	**25·0**	**36·9**	**32·0**	**29·0**	**25·8**	**23·9**	**37·8**	**42·9**
8—Moncton	38·5	31·6	30·6	23·5	17·5	.....	25	37·8	33·3	.....	27·9	23·6	36·5	45
9—Saint John	42·3	34·5	32·1	23·8	20·2	22·4	.....	37·3	32·7	29	26·4	23·4	39	41·5
10—Fredericton	40·3	33·3	31·7	22·7	19·2	25	.....	35·6	30	.....	23·2	24·6	.....	44·3
11—Bathurst	.....	.....	.....	24·3	19·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	40·7
Quebec (average)	**35·0**	**33·5**	**27·7**	**22·7**	**16·2**	**24·5**	**23·0**	**33·2**	**28·6**	**29·2**	**23·6**	**23·9**	**34·7**	**41·9**
12—Quebec	33·9	32·4	23·4	22·3	14·3	24·5	18	29·5	24	23	22·7	23·9	28	38·9
13—Three Rivers	35·6	32·5	27	22·1	17·4	22	23	30·3	26·6	28	23·5	22	41	45·8
14—Sherbrooke	37·4	34·5	29·6	24·5	16·9	26·7	25	34·1	30·7	32	23·3	23·6	.....	36·7
15—Sorel	35·9	36·6	29·2	21·4	16·2	24·3	.....	31·4	28·9	.....	21·5	22·9	.....	44·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	30·1	30	27	21	17·7	25·1	.....	30·8	26·4	.....	22·6	20·4	.....	44·7
17—St. Johns	39·8	34·4	30·3	24·7	15·3	26·7	.....	41·3	34·7	.....	25·5	25	.....	43
18—Thetford Mines	29·3	34·1	22·5	24·2	15·5	.....	25	.....	24·1	28	23·4	23·5	35	36·8
19—Montreal	36·8	34	29·6	21	16·4	22·4	24	33·5	30·9	35	24·3	26·5	.....	43·6
20—Hull	35·8	33·3	31	23·3	16	24·1	.....	35	31·1	.....	25·9	27·1	.....	42·9
Ontario (average)	**37·7**	**34·5**	**33·6**	**25·3**	**21·3**	**27·0**	**25·5**	**36·1**	**36·1**	**31·4**	**27·7**	**25·2**	**40·5**	**43·8**
21—Ottawa	38·8	34·7	35	26	21·2	24·5	.....	33·9	33·2	.....	26·5	26	.....	45·4
22—Brockville	39	34·4	.....	24·8	22·1	.....	.....	37·3	33·3	.....	25·3	25·7	.....	43·3
23—Kingston	37·1	33·5	31·8	24·3	17·1	22·3	25	34·5	35·5	35	25·9	26	.....	43·3
24—Belleville	34	31·5	31·3	22·8	17·3	.....	29	34·5	34	30	27·3	.....	.....	44·5
25—Peterborough	38	34·1	33·9	26·3	21·1	.....	25	37·1	36·4	30	27·1	26·3	.....	44·2
26—Oshawa	36·1	33·6	35·7	25·6	23·1	.....	25	36·5	36·8	30	28·6	23·3	.....	44·6
27—Orillia	38	34·5	34·6	25·7	24·5	25	.....	41·7	37·2	.....	30	26	.....	46
28—Toronto	38·8	34·7	37·3	26·8	23·4	28·1	18	35·5	37·1	32	25·8	27·6	43	46·6
29—Niagara Falls	38·1	35·2	34·3	26·9	19·3	.....	.....	35·4	37·2	.....	27·3	24·3	.....	43·8
30—St. Catharines	40	35·2	37·3	27·9	20·6	.....	27	36·8	37	30	27·5	.....	40	43·5
31—Hamilton	39	36·3	35·4	26·9	25	29·7	23	37·1	36·8	30	29·5	25	41	44·1
32—Brantford	37·5	35	32·9	25·8	18·9	27·3	25	35·7	36·6	29·5	28·8	.....	39	45·8
33—Galt	37·5	34·5	35·2	25·8	22·5	29·3	28	36·6	37·5	.....	28·8	.....	43	46
34—Guelph	34·3	32·4	32	23·4	22	27·8	.....	35·7	36	.....	28·2	28·5	.....	43·2
35—Kitchener	36·9	35·2	32	25	22·1	27·2	.....	36·2	36·7	.....	26·2	.....	.....	44·4
36—Woodstock	38·5	34·7	33·6	25·4	19·2	28	.....	35·9	37·7	.....	26·7	.....	.....	42·3
37—Stratford	37·4	34·5	35	25	23·7	.....	.....	36·2	36·5	.....	26·6	.....	.....	45
38—London	38·2	35	34·6	25·6	21·3	27·3	25	36·4	36·6	32	27·2	.....	40	43·6
39—St. Thomas	40	36·2	34·6	25·7	21·9	27·7	26·5	34·6	37·1	31·5	28·8	.....	40	43·6
40—Chatham	37·3	35·1	34·4	26·9	19·6	28	.....	39	36·7	.....	30·9	25·2	.....	43·7
41—Windsor	36·7	34·2	32·5	24·5	21·7	25·7	24	33·6	34·5	32	28·2	22·9	38	41
42—Sarnia	37·7	33·7	33·2	25	22·1	28	.....	36·4	34·8	.....	27·4	26	.....	43·8
43—Owen Sound	36·7	34·1	34·1	24·1	20·7	27·4	.....	36·4	34·7	.....	26	.....	.....	44·1
44—North Bay	39·4	35·4	36·8	27·1	25·7	26·3	.....	38·5	38·3	.....	30·3	25·9	.....	44·5
45—Sudbury	37·1	34·3	31·5	24·5	19·5	27·5	28	33·6	35·7	27	28·1	23·7	.....	40·7
46—Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	40	42
47—Timmins	34·5	32·5	31·5	24·5	21·7	25	25	35·8	35·5	35	27·4	25·7	39	40·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	39·9	36·6	29·4	25·6	20·3	.....	25	36·6	35·1	30	27	23·2	38	41·7
49—Port Arthur	37·5	33	31	22	21·2	.....	25	34·2	35·3	32	27·5	24·1	45	45·8
50—Fort William	38·3	35·3	30·5	22·9	19·9	27·8	28	35·9	35·9	33	27·9	24	.....	43·4
Manitoba (average)	**33·8**	**29·1**	**30·2**	**21·7**	**19·1**	**23·7**	**20·8**	**31·3**	**34·9**	**25·0**	**26·4**	**25·5**	**38·5**	**44·7**
51—Winnipeg	35·6	31	29·7	22·1	20·8	24·1	21·5	31·1	36·2	.....	28·8	25·5	39	44
52—Brandon	32	27·2	30·7	21·2	17·4	23·3	20	31·5	33·5	25	24	.....	38	45·3
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·3**	**29·7**	**29·7**	**21·1**	**17·7**	**21·9**	**19·8**	**30·2**	**30·5**	**26·3**	**25·6**	**22·2**	**37·5**	**41·4**
53—Regina	36	30·8	30·2	20·8	19	21·9	22	30·1	30·4	27	21·6	23·9	.....	43·2
54—Prince Albert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	36
55—Saskatoon	31·5	28·3	28·2	20·9	16·4	21·9	18	28·3	30·6	28	32·1	20·4	35	42·3
56—Moose Jaw	35·3	29·9	30·8	21·7	17·6	.....	20	32·3	30·5	27	23·1	.....	40	44·1
Alberta (average)	**35·0**	**30·7**	**30·3**	**22·0**	**19·1**	**22·6**	**23·7**	**32·4**	**33·1**	**26·6**	**24·9**	**23·4**	**36·1**	**44·1**
57—Medicine Hat	35	30·5	31·3	23·5	22	.....	.....	32·3	35·7	.....	24·5	23	.....	43
58—Drumheller	34·5	32·4	27·7	.....	18	.....	23	.....	33·7	28	25·5	23·3	35	42·1
59—Edmonton	32·3	28·2	30	20·5	17·1	21·2	.....	31·5	33	24	24·8	22·8	30	42·1
60—Calgary	37·7	31·5	33·9	22·2	21·3	23·9	25	34·6	33·7	29	27·2	24·4	40	45·8
61—Lethbridge	35·3	30·7	28·7	21·6	17	.....	23	31·3	29·5	25·5	22·3	.....	39·5	47·4
British Columbia (average)	**41·5**	**36·4**	**37·1**	**26·8**	**25·8**	**29·0**	**23·2**	**37·2**	**35·4**	**31·5**	**27·1**	**25·6**	**43·8**	**48·5**
62—Fernie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	.....	42·8
63—Nelson	41·6	37	40·4	28·6	27·3	28·3	28	38·4	37·3	35	28·5	25·5	43	46·1
64—Trail	41·3	36	36·3	28	25	28·3	25	43	37	35	28	25	42	46·3
65—New Westminster	37·9	34	35·2	23·8	23·9	27·5	21	33·7	33·8	29	26·1	24·7	44	48·7
66—Vancouver	40·8	35·7	35·5	24	25·3	28·9	18	34·7	33·7	29	26·7	26	42	51·3
67—Victoria	43·7	37·8	38·7	28·6	26·8	32·2	24	37·1	36·5	33	28	27·5	47	50
68—Nanaimo	43·5	37·8	36·7	28	26·7	.....	.....	36·2	34	28	25·4	26	45	52·7
69—Prince Rupert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·7	.....	50

a. Price single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1942

Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	Fish						Lard, pure, per lb. package	Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
	Cod steak, fresh, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Salmon, pink, per lb. tin			Grade A, medium or large, per doz.	Grade B, medium or large, per doz.		Dairy, prints, rolls, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
65·0	**22·8**	**33·9**	**23·3**	**26·4**	**25·1**	**22·0**	**15·8**	**19·3**	**44·4**	**37·2**	**11·9**	**35·9**	**39·1**	
64·9	**17·6**	**36·3**	.....	**26·3**	**24·3**	**23·2**	**17·1**	**19·6**	**49·3**	**44·3**	**11·5**	**39·0**	**42·7**	
68·1	15·7	32·7	.....	24·5	.....	21·9	16·6	19·1	52·1	.....	13	38	42·6	1
64·8	20	37·5	.....	26·4	.....	25·0	17·3	19·7	46·2	.....	12	40	42·9	2
61	.....	.....	.....	25·3	.....	24·7	18·2	19·9	46·9	.....	10·5b	.....	42·5	3
65·3	17·7	40·1	.....	26·2	.....	21	16·6	19·7	52·5	44·3	12·5	.....	43·1	4
.....	.....	35	.....	26·6	.....	23·6	16·4	19·3	46	.....	10	.....	42·5	5
65·4	17	.....	.....	28·7	24·3	23	17·6	19·9	52·1	.....	11	.....	42·5	6
65·3	.....	**37**	.....	**25·5**	.....	**22·8**	**16·8**	**19·1**	**40·3**	**36·4**	**10–11**	**37**	**39·6**	7
64·4	**18·9**	**34·2**	**17·3**	**26·7**	**21·4**	**23·0**	**17·2**	**19·3**	**45·2**	**40·5**	**12·0**	**40·0**	**41·2**	
62	15	34·5	.....	26·5	20·7	23·5	17·3	19·9	46·7	42·7	12	40	41·6	8
65·5	20	34·3	17·3	27·1	20·8	23·6	16·5	19·2	50	41·5	13	40	41·5	9
65·8	22·5	33·7	.....	26·6	22·7	21·7	17·6	19·6	44·1	40·7	12	.....	41·7	10
.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	17·5	18·5	40	37	11b	.....	40	11
66·7	**18·7**	**36·0**	**26·1**	**28·0**	**25·0**	**22·1**	**15·8**	**18·9**	**44·3**	**39·2**	**10·8**	**36·6**	**38·3**	
58·9	15	34·3	25	.....	23·3	21·2	15·4	19·1	44·7	35·8	12	35	38·9	12
67·6	.....	37	.....	.....	25·3	20·8	16·1	19·2	44·3	39·7	11	37	37·8	13
67·5	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	16·6	19·1	47·3	41·6	11·1a	35	37·8	14
67·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	15·4	18·9	41·1	39·2	10	.....	38·8	15
64·5	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·6	15·9	19	45·6	41·6	9	.....	38	16
69·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·4	15·7	18·9	45·1	40·1	10	.....	38·4	17
66·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	16·9	18·5	34·3	35·5	9·5	38	38·2	18
70·5	19·9	37·8	27·2	28	26·3	22·1	15	18·7	47·8	39·3	12·5a	38	38·2	19
68·7	.....	35	.....	.....	25	22·9	15·1	18·3	48·5	40·4	12	.....	38·2	20
64·8	**22·2**	**32·0**	**26·4**	**25·3**	**26·0**	**22·0**	**15·9**	**19·1**	**45·4**	**38·6**	**12·4**	**37·6**	**38·9**	
67·5	.....	35·9	.....	27·4	.....	21·9	16·1	18·9	48·9	.....	12	.....	38·8	21
64·6	.....	35	.....	25·3	28	21·1	15·8	19·5	44·2	36·3	12	.....	38·1	22
63·2	23·5	31·3	**24·2**	26	.....	23·6	15·5	19	45·3	39·3	12	37	38·2	23
64·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	16·1	18·8	42·1	37	12	.....	38·8	24
62·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	16·1	19·1	42·5	40·3	12	36	38·7	25
65·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·1	15·7	19·4	47·2	.....	12	.....	39·5	26
61·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	15·7	19·2	40·3	.....	12	.....	39·5	27
67·3	20·9	.....	29·5	.....	.....	20·5	16·1	19	47·9	40·2	13	39	39·1	28
64·3	29	.....	20	.....	.....	21·4	15·6	19	48·1	41	12·5a	.....	39·6	29
63·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·2	15·4	18·9	48·3	.....	12·5a	36·5	39·6	30
65·8	23·7	.....	31	.....	.....	22·3	15·5	19	47·2	42	12·5a	39	39·6	31
64·8	18	35	30	.....	.....	22·8	15	19·1	45·1	37·3	12	.....	38·8	32
66·6	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·6	16	19·1	43·7	39·1	12	37	39·1	33
66·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	15·2	19·2	44·2	.....	12	.....	39	34
65	.....	26·7	.....	.....	.....	22·8	15·8	19·1	41·6	36·9	12	.....	38·8	35
64·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·1	15	18·9	41·1	35·4	12	.....	38·8	36
64·5	.....	35	.....	.....	25·7	22·9	15·9	19·7	42·3	37·6	12	.....	39·2	37
65·5	18	31·5	25·3	.....	25·3	20·6	15·9	19	43·1	38·2	12	38	38·8	38
65·6	.....	34	30	.....	.....	20·1	16·6	19·3	43·3	.....	12	.....	39·7	39
65·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	15·5	19·3	40·1	.....	12	.....	38·2	40
65·3	18·7	31·8	27·7	.....	.....	19·8	15·5	18·9	46·7	37·7	13	.....	38·3	41
65·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	17·1	19·1	44	38·5	12	.....	39·4	42
61·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	16	18·9	42·5	35	12	.....	39·3	43
63·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·1	16·6	19·4	49·9	.....	13	.....	39·1	44
64·1	.....	29·5	.....	.....	.....	22·2	16·4	19·3	49·4	40·9	13	.....	38·5	45
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	22·7	16	19·3	49·7	.....	12	38	38·5	46
64·3	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	22·5	17·3	19·3	49·5	39·6	14	.....	38·4	47
62·4	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	20·2	16·1	19·2	48	.....	13	.....	38·2	48
66·4	.....	.....	22·7	25	25	22·1	15·7	18·7	47·8	.....	13	.....	38·3	49
66·5	.....	30	21·3	.....	.....	22·2	15·7	18·7	47·1	40·2	13	.....	38·2	50
65·7	**27·0**	**36·7**	**24·0**	**26·7**	**26·9**	**21·7**	**15·2**	**20·1**	**39·8**	**31·3**	**11·5**	**33·0**	**36·9**	
65·9	26	36·1	24	26·7	26·9	20·4	14·9	19·2	42·6	33·3	12	.....	37·2	51
65·4	28	37·3	.....	.....	.....	22·9	15·4	20·9	36·9	29·2	11	33	36·5	52
62·8	**28·1**	**32·8**	**17·5**	.....	**26·0**	**21·3**	**13·5**	**20·0**	**36·2**	**29·8**	**12·0**	**31·0**	**37·0**	
63·6	28·6	33·2	16·5	.....	27·2	21·8	14·2	21·3	38·7	29·5	12	.....	36·8	53
61·7	.....	30	16	.....	.....	19·4	13·6	18·9	34·7	29·2	12	30	37·9	54
60·6	26·7	33·2	.....	.....	24·7	21·7	13	19·5	35·5	30·8	12	32	36·1	55
65·4	29	34·7	20	.....	.....	22·4	13·3	20·4	36	29·5	12	31	37·1	56
62·7	**27·4**	**35·3**	**16·9**	**29·5**	**28·0**	**20·9**	**14·4**	**19·7**	**37·5**	**29·9**	**11·8**	**29·1**	**37·3**	
61	28·7	37·7	.....	.....	.....	•19·2	14·7	19·5	35·9	27·7	12	.....	37·1	57
63·7	26	35	.....	.....	.....	21·9	13·7	20·1	37	30	11	30	38·2	58
61	26·7	33·1	21·1	.....	28·5	21·1	14·2	19·2	36·7	30·7	12	28	36·7	59
63·1	27·4	35·5	14·7	29·5	27·5	21·7	14·5	19·6	40·3	31·3	12	30	37·4	60
64·7	28	35	15	.....	.....	20·4	14·7	19·9	.....	.....	12	28·5	37	61
66·6	**24·3**	**32·6**	.....	.....	.....	**20·9**	**16·1**	**19·9**	**46·0**	**39·0**	**12·2**	**38·2**	**40·1**	
65·8	28·3	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·8	20·7	43·7	32	11b	.....	38·7	62
67	26·2	36·4	.....	.....	.....	22·4	14·9	21·1	45·4	.....	12·5a	40	40·9	63
67·5	30	36	.....	.....	.....	22·3	16·4	21·7	46·4	.....	12·5a	35	38·7	64
65·6	19·9	28	.....	.....	.....	19·5	15·7	18·5	45·4	42·3	11	39	39·8	65
67·6	21·1	30·9	.....	.....	.....	19·2	15·6	18·3	45·8	42·7	11	39	39·4	66
66·8	20·2	33·3	.....	.....	.....	21·3	16·5	18·8	47	.....	13	38	39·7	67
68·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·1	19·9	46·3	.....	12	.....	42·1	68
63·3	.....	27·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·1	20·3	47·9	.....	14·3a	.....	41·3	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese, Canadian, mild, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, bulk, per lb.	Cornflakes, 8 oz. package	Rice, first grade, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin	Canned Vegetables: Peas, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Corn, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Beans, baked, per 16 oz. tin	Beans, common, dry, white, per lb.	Onions, cooking, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**34·3**	**6·8a**	**18·9**	**3·6**	**5·7**	**9·3**	**11·3**	**13·9**	**12·8**	**13·6**	**11·1**	**6·6**	**5·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**34·5**	**7·1**	**19·8**	**3·7**	**5·9**	**9·9**	**10·2**	**15·1**	**13·0**	**14·7**	**12·2**	**6·5**	**5·3**
1—Sydney	33·9	6·7-7·3	19·9	3·6	5·7	9·9	9·3	14·7	13	14·9	12·1	6	5·3
2—New Glasgow	35·2	6·7-7·3	20·1	3·7	6	10	10·5	14·9	12·4	14·5	12·1	6·3	5·4
3—Amherst	34·7	7·3c	20	3·8	5·8	9·9	10	15	12·8	15	12·1	6·2	5·7
4—Halifax	34·4	6·7-8	20·1	3·7	5·9	9·7	10·8	15·1	13	14·7	12	7·1	5·2
5—Windsor	34·3	7·3c	18·9	3·8	6	9·5	10	15·2	13·9	14·5	12·5	6·9	5
6—Truro	34·7	6·7	19·9	3·8	5·9	10·1	11	15·4	13·1	14·6	12·3	6·6	5·2
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**31·3**	**7·3**	**20**	**3·7**	**6·1**	**10**	**10·4**	**14·7**	**13·8**	**14·5**	**11·1**	**6·5**	**5·7**
New Brunswick (average)	**34·6**	**7·8**	**19·6**	**3·6**	**5·9**	**9·7**	**10·6**	**14·8**	**13·1**	**14·2**	**11·5**	**6·6**	**5·2**
8—Moncton	33·9	8·0	20·3	3·7	5·8	10	10·6	14·9	13·6	15	11·8	6·8	5
9—Saint John	36	6-7·3	19·2	3·3	5·9	9·8	11·1	14·6	12·6	13·5	11·8	6·9	5·4
10—Fredericton	33·6	7·3	19·2	3·7	6·2	9·5	11·4	14·5	12·7	14·5	11	6·5	5·3
11—Bathurst	35	8c	19·7	3·6	5·6	9·4	9·2	15	13·3	13·6	11·3	6	5·1
Quebec (average)	**32·7**	**5·4**	**15·8**	**3·7**	**5·5**	**9·7**	**11·1**	**12·7**	**13·5**	**15·0**	**11·2**	**6·1**	**6·6**
12—Quebec	33·7	5-8	18	3·6	5·7	9·7	11·9	13·1	13·1	15	11·8	6·4	6·4
13—Three Rivers	31·9	5·3-6	14·5	3·9	5·4	9·7	11	13·3	13·3	15·1	10·8	5·6	6·8
14—Sherbrooke	33·3	5·3	14·9	3·7	5·9	9·7	11·2	12·9	14·2	15·4	10·9	5·8	5·9
15—Sorel	31·4	4·7-5·3c	14·7	3·4	5·2	9·9	10·9	12·4	12·8	15·6	10·7	6·6	7·6
16—St. Hyacinthe	31·6	4	16·1	3·7	6	9·9	11	12·2	13·3	14·4	11·5	6	7
17—St. Johns	33·5	5·3c	17·2	3·8	5·6	9·7	12·6	12·4	15·7	15·3	11·7	5·7	7·9
18—Thetford Mines	31·7	4·7	14·9	3·9	5·1	9·7	9·1	12·6	13·1	14·4	11·7	5·6	6·1
19—Montreal	34·4	5·3-6·7	17·1	4	5·4	9·5	11·2	12·3	12·2	14·5	10·9	5·9	5·8
20—Hull	32·9	5·3-6c	15·1	3·7	5·5	9·5	10·8	12·8	13·3	14·9	10·7	7·2	6·3
Ontario (average)	**34·7**	**6·3**	**17·3**	**3·5**	**5·6**	**9·1**	**11·4**	**13·4**	**12·3**	**13·0**	**10·8**	**6·2**	**5·2**
21—Ottawa	34·4	6·7	16·7	3·8	5·6	9·1	12·1	13·2	12·5	14·9	11·1	6·6	5·8
22—Brockville	32·8	6·3	14·3	3·7	5·5	8·9	11·1	13·5	13·4	13·9	10·7	6·5	6·3
23—Kingston	33·6	5·3-6·7	15·6	3·7	5·2	9·7	11·5	13	12·5	13·7	10·7	6·8	5·8
24—Belleville	33·8	5·3-6·7	16·4	3·5	5·3	8·9	10·9	13·2	12·8	12·8	11·6	5·7	5·5
25—Peterborough	34·1	5·3-6·7	17·4	3·4	5·4	8·7	10·9	12·9	11·9	.....	10·6	6	5·3
26—Oshawa	34·8	5·3-6·7	17·9	3·2	6	9	10·9	13·3	12·5	13·5	10·5	6·8	5
27—Orillia	34	6·7	16·7	3·4	5·1	8·9	11·3	13·9	11·9	13·5	12·3	5·8	4·9
28—Toronto	39·2	6·7	18·1	3·6	5·3	8·8	11·3	13	11·6	12·3	11	6·2	4·9
29—Niagara Falls	35·4	6	18·2	3·6	5·4	9·1	11·3	12·7	11·7	12·5	10·7	6·9	4·7
30—St. Catharines	35·4	6·7	17·5	3·5	5·6	9·1	11·1	12·7	12·5	12·7	10·6	7·1	5
31—Hamilton	37·3	6-6·7	17·5	3·4	5·4	8·8	11·4	12·9	12	12·4	10·6	6	5·4
32—Brantford	35·8	6-6·7	17·7	3·4	5·4	9·1	12·6	13·7	12·3	12·6	10·1	5·8	4·8
33—Galt	36·7	6·7	18·2	3·4	5·4	8·7	11·6	13·8	12·6	12·5	10·4	5·7	5·2
34—Guelph	37·1	6	18·1	3·2	5·7	9	11·1	13·5	12·1	12·7	9·6	5·7	4·8
35—Kitchener	37·5	6·7	17·4	3·4	5·7	8·9	12	13·9	12·6	13·3	10·4	6·5	4·9
36—Woodstock	33·4	6	16·6	3	5·5	8·9	12·1	13·7	12	12·3	9·8	6·3	4·4
37—Stratford	35·8	5·3	17·2	3·2	5·7	9·2	11·8	13·2	12·1	12·8	10·4	6·5	5·7
38—London	32·1	6·7	18·9	3·4	5·6	8·9	11·5	13·2	12·2	12·6	10·2	5·9	4·8
39—St. Thomas	35·8	5·3-6·7	20·4	3·7	5·8	9·4	12	13·3	12·2	12·6	11	6	4·8
40—Chatham	33·1	5·3	19	3·5	5·1	8·9	11·7	13·4	11·7	12·1	9	5	4·3
41—Windsor	35·3	5·3-6·7	17·1	3·5	5·1	8·9	10·9	12·6	11·5	12·1	10·6	5·5	4·6
42—Sarnia	36·1	6	18·4	3·3	5·9	9·4	10·5	13·8	12·8	14·1	11·7	6·6	4·5
43—Owen Sound	33·8	6c	16·5	3·3	5·6	9·5	10·4	13·3	12·8	13	10·7	6·2	5·3
44—North Bay	36	6-6·7	16·5	3·9	6·3	9·9	12·5	14·4	13·1	14	11·6	6·6	5·7
45—Sudbury	32·4	6·7	16·6	3·8	6·2	9·1	10·3	13·3	12·4	13·5	10·7	6	5·4
46—Cobalt	32	6·7	16·3	3·9	5·7	9·3	13	15	12·4	.....	11·7	5·7	5·7
47—Timmins	32·7	6·7	18·1	3·7	.....	9·7	11·3	14·1	12·7	13·3	12	6	5·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	33·2	6·7	16	3·5	6	9·4	11·8	14·1	12	13·9	12·2	7·5	5·6
49—Port Arthur	34·3	6-6·7	.....	3·6	5·6	9·4	10·5	12·8	11·5	11·6	9·9	6·2	5·2
50—Fort William	34·1	6-6·7	15·5	3·6	5·5	9	11·3	12·9	11·8	12·1	11·4	6·1	5
Manitoba (average)	**33·1**	**7·0**	**17·9**	**3·5**	**5·9**	**9·0**	**11·5**	**14·9**	**12·8**	**12·9**	**10·6**	**7·0**	**4·1**
51—Winnipeg	33·3	6·4-8	16·9	3·4	5·8	8·9	11·5	14·5	12·5	12·8	10·8	6·9	3·9
52—Brandon	32·9	6·4-7·1	18·8	3·5	5·9	9·1	11·5	15·2	13·1	12·9	10·3	7	4·2
Saskatchewan (average)	**33·2**	**6·9**	**22·0**	**3·5**	**5·9**	**8·9**	**11·6**	**15·0**	**13·3**	**13·3**	**10·6**	**6·6**	**5·3**
53—Regina	33·6	6·4-7·2	20·7	3·5	6·5	8·8	11·7	14·8	13	13·1	11·4	6·6	5
54—Prince Albert	33·1	6·4	22·3	3·6	5·8	8·9	11·3	15·1	13·4	13·7	10·5	7·1	5·5
55—Saskatoon	32·4	7·2	22·7	3·6	5·4	8·9	12·5	15·1	13·9	13·5	11	6·7	5·5
56—Moose Jaw	33·5	7·2	22·2	3·4	5·9	9·1	10·9	15	12·8	12·7	9·6	6·1	5·3
Alberta (average)	**35·1**	**7·8**	**22·6**	**3·5**	**5·7**	**8·9**	**12·4**	**14·5**	**12·6**	**13·1**	**10·9**	**6·9**	**5·0**
57—Medicine Hat	36·7	8	23·6	3·5	5·3	8·9	12·7	14·7	12·6	13·1	10	6·6	4·9
58—Drumheller	34·9	7·1-8	22·5	3·6	6·3	9·2	12·5	14·7	12·9	13·7	10·8	7·2	4·9
59—Edmonton	33·4	7·2-8	21·6	3·5	5·7	8·7	12†1	14·4	12·6	12·7	11·3	7·1	5·2
60—Calgary	34·8	8	21·9	3·4	5·3	8·9	12·2	14·3	12·4	13·2	12·7	7	4·5
61—Lethbridge	35·8	8	23·3	3·6	.....	8·9	12·4	14·6	12·7	12·7	9·8	6·7	5·5
British Columbia (average)	**35·5**	**9·0**	**23·7**	**3·8**	**6·1**	**9·2**	**11·5**	**14·4**	**13·1**	**13·4**	**11·2**	**8·0**	**5·3**
62—Fernie	34·8	8c	23·7	3·7	.....	9	12	14·2	13	13·3	12·4	8·3	5·3
63—Nelson	33·8	9	24·2	3·7	.....	8·8	12·3	14·7	13·9	14·0	9·3	9·1	5·2
64—Trail	34·8	9	23·5	3·7	6	9·3	11·9	14·1	13·3	14·3	11·9	8·3	5
65—New Westminster	33·8	9-9·6	23·2	3·8	6	8·9	10·9	13·9	12·9	12·7	11·4	7	5·3
66—Vancouver	34·5	9-9·6	22·5	3·7	5·9	9·1	10·5	13·6	12·5	12·8	11	6·9	4·9
67—Victoria	35·3	9	23·3	3·9	6·5	9·2	11·7	14·1	12·2	12·9	11·3	8	5
68—Nanaimo	40·1	9	24·1	3·8	6	9·5	11·8	14·4	13·2	13·3	10·6	7·9	5·5
69—Prince Rupert	37·1	9-10	25	4	.....	10	10·7	16	13·8	14·2	12	8·8	6

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in many cities.
c. Grocers' quotations. d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags, 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.
† Ontario and east, 32 oz. jar; Manitoba and west, 4 pound tin.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1942

Potatoes, per 15 lbs. (d)	Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seedless, per 16 oz. package	Currants, in bulk, per lb.	Bananas, medium size, per lb.	Oranges, medium size, per dozen	Lemons, medium size, per dozen	Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar†	Peaches, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar†	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
	Fresh, cooking per gal.	Evaporated per lb.											
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
43·7	**21·9**	**15·8**	**12·9**	**17·1**	**15·2**	**16·5**	**38·8**	**37·2**	†	**16·2**	†	**59·9**	
40·8	**25·0**	**15·7**	**13·9**	**16·8**	**15·0**	.....	**43·9**	**44·2**	**37·0**	**16·4**	**34·6**	**66·5**	
45	.....	17	12·7	14·9	.....	.....	44·5	49·8	36·2	16·1	34·9	64·4	1
41·9	.....	15	15·9	16·8	15	.....	44	42	37·8	16·5	34·3	63·4	2
38·8	.....	.....	14·5	17·7	.....	.....	43·5	45·8	36·5	15·8	34·7	69·1	3
40·5	25	15	13·3	18·1	.....	.....	44·4	39·2	36·4	16·8	34·6	68·3	4
35	.....	.....	13·3	16·6	.....	.....	43·5	46·3	37·8	15·5	34·3	66·5	5
43·5	25	.....	13·6	16·8	.....	.....	43·3	42·2	37·4	17·9	35	67·2	6
33·7	**16·3**	.....	**14·1**	**17·6**	**15·2**	.....	**45·7**	**55·4**	**37·6**	**17·4**	**33·9**	**63·5**	7
37·1	**23·3**	**15·5**	**13·0**	**16·3**	**14·5**	.....	**43·1**	**41·5**	**37·4**	**15·9**	**35·3**	**64·3**	
36·7	23·3	13	13·3	16·9	15	.....	41·6	41·7	38·2	16·7	36·5	63·7	8
35·8	27·4	18	12·6	15·5	13·8	.....	42·5	40·9	37·8	15·4	34	63	9
40·7	19·3	.....	12·8	16·1	14·7	.....	44·2	43·5	37	15·9	35·2	63·6	10
35·3	.....	.....	13·3	16·6	.....	.....	44·2	39·8	36·5	15·7	35·6	66·8	11
38·1	**21·7**	**17·0**	**13·3**	**17·8**	**15·1**	.....	**39·0**	**35·8**	**36·0**	**16·0**	**34·0**	**59·6**	
37·7	20	.....	13·8	18·8	15·4	.....	40·4	37·8	35	16·7	34·1	60·9	12
37·3	25·3	16	12·9	16·8	15	.....	38·3	36·2	36·7	16·9	32·9	61·1	13
37·6	.....	18	13·4	16·2	15	.....	37·6	35·7	35·9	16·1	34·5	59·3	14
38	.....	.....	12·7	17·6	13·9	.....	42·5	39·5	37·3	15·4	36·2	59·5	15
35·2	.....	.....	14·3	19·5	15·5	.....	41·8	36·3	35·9	15·1	33·6	58·9	16
39·8	18	.....	13·3	18·3	15	.....	40·9	36·4	36·1	16·1	32·6	61·2	17
39·2	.....	.....	13	19	14·7	.....	37·5	38·4	34·8	16·3	36·4	60·5	18
38·1	23·7	17	12·8	17·4	14·2	.....	37·8	30·4	34·5	15·3	32·6	57·3	19
40·1	21·4	.....	13·1	16·6	17·1	.....	34·2	31·2	37·5	15·9	33·5	57·9	20
45·7	**21·7**	**15·9**	**12·8**	**17·1**	**15·4**	.....	**38·6**	**35·8**	**36·1**	**15·6**	**31·9**	**58·1**	
44·5	26	.....	12·3	16·9	16·3	.....	35·9	32·7	36·6	15·7	32·6	59·1	21
50·5	25	.....	11·9	.....	14·4	.....	38·2	37·8	37·6	15·3	31·9	60·1	22
50·8	23·9	18	13·2	**16·7**	14·6	.....	37·5	34·1	36·1	15·6	30·9	**58·2**	23
46·5	21·7	.....	12·7	.....	14·7	.....	38·4	36·2	35·3	15·1	31·2	57·3	24
41·8	20·9	.....	12·5	.....	14·7	.....	37·1	37·3	36·3	16·3	31·2	57·4	25
44·7	.....	.....	13	.....	15	.....	39·1	36·7	35·8	15·2	30·4	58·4	26
42·1	17·9	.....	11·9	.....	14·9	.....	37·8	37·3	36·6	15·3	32·2	57·4	27
46·2	.....	.....	11·5	17	14·7	.....	37	32·3	34	14·8	29·7	**55·7**	28
46·5	.....	.....	11·8	.....	15·6	.....	39·6	35·7	35·8	15·2	32·7	**54·7**	29
49·5	18·2	.....	14·2	.....	15	.....	36·6	34·1	35·1	14·8	31·5	56·7	30
49·8	25·2	.....	12·9	16·7	14·5	.....	38·4	34·9	34·2	14·9	30·4	56·1	31
46·6	22·5	.....	13·3	18	14·7	.....	41·6	34·9	34·5	15·1	31	57·6	32
46·8	22·5	.....	14·3	.....	15	.....	39·7	38·6	34·1	14·8	30·6	56·6	33
41·6	23	.....	13·3	.....	15·1	.....	36·5	33·8	35·4	15	30·3	56·7	34
44·8	21·5	.....	13·5	16·5	15·3	.....	37·1	35	34·1	15·2	31·3	57·5	35
38·8	24	.....	12·6	16	15	.....	37·3	35·9	38	15·4	30	57	36
42·4	23·3	.....	12·7	.....	14·7	.....	41·2	34·5	36·3	15·9	32	57·9	37
40	21·5	.....	12·3	16·5	14·7	.....	39·1	33·3	35·1	15·5	31·1	57·7	38
43·1	18·1	.....	13·9	17·6	15·3	.....	42·4	37·9	34·9	16	32·1	58·2	39
38·3	20·4	.....	12·7	.....	15	.....	38·4	32·9	34·9	15·3	31·2	56·7	40
40·6	21·9	.....	12·3	.....	15·9	.....	33·8	29·7	34·4	15·5	30·7	57·8	41
37·3	18·3	.....	12·5	.....	15·7	.....	39·2	34·1	37·2	15·7	33	59	42
52·2	19·5	.....	12·4	.....	15·3	.....	37·2	36·8	35·2	16·1	32·2	58·5	43
51·9	.....	.....	13·7	17·7	17	.....	39·3	39·6	38·4	17·1	35	61·7	44
47·9	.....	.....	12·3	16·4	17·4	.....	37·5	38·2	37·8	15·5	33·5	61·2	45
62·5	.....	.....	14	17·7	16·3	.....	44	38·7	37·7	19	35·3	61	46
49·9	.....	15	12·3	17·7	17·7	.....	39·7	36·5	37·5	16·6	34·7	62	47
49	21·5	18	13·3	.....	15·5	.....	37	37·1	36·9	15·3	30·3	59·6	48
42·9	.....	12·5	12·2	18·2	17·5	.....	41·6	39·5	39·5	14·9	34·5	55·3	49
42·1	.....	.....	11·9	17·5	15·7	.....	41·1	37·9	37·9	15·2	33·8	58·9	50
27·1	.....	.....	**13·1**	**17·1**	**15·7**	**15·6**	**38·4**	**36·9**	**71·6**	**16·5**	**56·9**	**57·9**	
26·9	.....	.....	12·6	18·5	15·2	15·4	38·5	36·4	71·7	15·6	55·7	56·8	51
27·3	.....	.....	13·5	15·7	16·1	15·8	38·3	37·3	71·5	17·4	58	58·9	52
33·6	.....	**14·6**	**13·2**	**15·8**	**15·7**	**16·7**	**34·5**	**34·9**	**71·0**	**17·4**	**57·3**	**62·3**	
35·5	.....	.....	13·6	17·2	15	17·1	35·9	32	**71·5**	16·7	58·3	62·7	53
30·8	.....	.....	12·9	16·4	16·8	16·8	33·1	37·2	72·4	18·7	59·1	64·6	54
30·6	.....	14·6	13·9	15·3	15·5	15·1	34·3	34·7	70·1	17·1	56·1	62·7	55
37·4	.....	.....	12·4	14·4	15·4	17·6	34·7	35·8	70	17	55·8	59	56
45·3	.....	**15·0**	**12·5**	**17·3**	**15·1**	**16·9**	**35·6**	**34·4**	**68·1**	**17·6**	**55·5**	**60·4**	
51·3	.....	.....	12·4	15·3	15·5	16	36·2	34·4	67·4	17·1	56·8	59·4	57
50·5	.....	.....	12·9	17·6	15	17·9	35·5	36·5	69·6	18·3	58	63·8	58
34·7	.....	15	12·6	17	15·2	17·1	36·6	32·9	66·9	17·3	53·1	58·7	59
47·3	.....	.....	12·1	19·3	14·6	16·6	39·2	37·6	68·3	16·9	54·1	59·5	60
42·6	.....	15	.....	.....	15	.....	30·7	30·8	.....	18·3	.....	.....	61
57·7	.....	**15·0**	**12·3**	**17·6**	**14·4**	**16·4**	**36·4**	**37·2**	**67·8**	**16·7**	**53·5**	**58·3**	
43·8	.....	.....	13·7	.....	15·6	18	36·3	36·3	70	17·5	.....	63·3	62
63	.....	.....	13	15·6	15	17·5	39·4	39·2	68·7	18·3	57	64	63
54·5	.....	.....	12·9	19	14·8	17	36·1	37·9	69·4	18·9	59	59	64
59	.....	.....	12·1	17·5	13·7	15	34·6	34·4	65	15·3	50·6	55·9	65
57·9	.....	.....	11	16·9	13·6	15·1	33	35·6	64·1	15·5	49	52·5	66
68·7	.....	.....	11·8	18	13·4	15·7	38·6	36·1	65·2	15·7	52·2	55·2	67
58·3	.....	15	12·7	.....	14·2	.....	36·4	37·2	68·3	16	51·9	.....	68
56·7	.....	.....	11·5	18·7	15	.....	36·7	41	71·3	.....	55	.....	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per lb.	Cocoa, pure unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, in bulk, per qt.	Salt, fine, table, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, per ¼ lb. bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton	Bituminous coal, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	$
Dominion (average)	**8·6**	**8·4**	**48·1**	**43·6**	**18·9**	**16·7**	**4·3**	**12·9**	**5·5**	**16·575b**	**10·608**
Nova Scotia (average)	**8·4**	**8·2**	**56·8**	**43·0**	**19·1**	**12·3**	**4·6**	**13·1**	**5·9**	.....	**9·200**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·4	54·4	42·8	19·5	10	3·8	12·9	5·7	.....	7·37– 7·72s
2—New Glasgow	8·2	8·2	56·5	43	20·4	10	4·5	13·5	6	.....	7·05– 7·30s
3—Amherst	8·3	8·1	57·6	43	16·7	.....	5	13	5·9	.....	10·50
4—Halifax	8·6	8·3	57·4	43	21·1	17	4·9	13·8	5·7	.....	9·22–11·42
5—Windsor	8·3	8·1	58·3	43	17·3	.....	4	12·3	6	.....	.....
6—Truro	8·5	8·1	56·7	43	19·6	.....	5·5	13·1	5·8	.....	10·22–10·70
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**8·7**	**8·3**	**60·6**	**43·0**	**18·5**	**15·0**	**4·1**	**13·2**	**5·9**	**17·900**	**9·90–10·40**
New Brunswick (average)	**8·6**	**8·4**	**56·6**	**43·0**	**18·7**	**10·0**	**4·2**	**12·6**	**5·7**	**18·500**	**11·145**
8—Moncton	9	8·7	59·7	43	19·8	10	4·5	13·3	5·9	.....	10·47–10·97g
9—Saint John	8·4	8·2	50·3	43	17·6	10	4·5	12·5	5·5	18·50	12·25–13·25
10—Fredericton	8·4	8·3	57·4	43	17·9	.....	4·1	12·7	5·8	.....	10·72–11·50
11—Bathurst	8·6	8·5	59	43	19·6	.....	3·8	12	5·4	.....	10·00
Quebec (average)	**8·1**	**7·8**	**47·3**	**44·4**	**20·1**	**15·5**	**4·3**	**11·9**	**5·6**	***16·397**	***9·944**
*12—Quebec	8·1	7·9	47·1	44·7	20·3	15	4·1	12·8	5·7	16·00	10·50
*13—Three Rivers	8·5	8	47·8	45·2	21·3	15	4·4	12·3	6	16·00	8·50– 8·75
*14—Sherbrooke	8	8	43·5	44	19·5	15	4·7	11·7	5·7	17·00	11·00
*15—Sorel	7·9	7·7	49·2	44·9	18·6	.....	3·9	11	5·3	16·00	9·05
*16—St. Hyacinthe	8	7·8	45·4	44·5	20·1	.....	4·5	11·4	5·3	15·75	9·50–11·75
*17—St. Johns	7·9	7·7	45·6	43·1	19·3	.....	4·6	12·7	5·7	15·50	10·50
*18—Thetford Mines	8	7·5	52·1	44·3	20·8	.....	4·3	12·4	5·9	18·50	.....
*19—Montreal	7·9	7·7	46·9	44·8	18·9	17	3·9	11·4	5·3	16·25	8·00– 8·50
*20—Hull	8·3	8	48·4	43·8	22·4	.....	4·1	11·6	5·5	16·40–16·75	11·00
Ontario (average)	**8·5**	**8·4**	**47·0**	**43·9**	**18·7**	**14·4**	**4·3**	**12·5**	**5·5**	**16·400**	**12·022**
21—Ottawa	8·3	8·1	47·3	43·8	17·9	.....	4·2	11·9	5·7	16·75	10·50–11·00
22—Brockville	8·2	8·2	44·3	42·9	20·7	.....	4·3	11·3	5·4	16·00	9·00
23—Kingston	8·1	7·9	48·3	43·5	18	.....	4·7	12·6	5·5	16·00	9·50
24—Belleville	8·6	8·3	48·6	43·5	17·6	12	4·7	12·2	5·7	16·00	10·00–13·00
25—Peterborough	8·5	8·5	48·5	43·5	18·4	15	4·8	12·3	5·5	16·75	11·50–14·75d
26—Oshawa	8·7	8·4	52·9	43·6	19·4	12·5	4·4	12·5	5·8	16·00	9·50–14·00d
27—Orillia	8·3	8·2	47·5	43·8	19·6	.....	3·9	11·5	5·4	16·50	.....
28—Toronto	8·2	8	50	43·2	18·1	12	4·1	11·7	5·2	14·75	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	8·7	8·7	45·5	43·5	19·3	.....	4·1	12·7	5·4	14·50–14·75g	9·00–10·00g
30—St. Catharines	8·6	8·4	46·3	43·8	19·4	.....	4·3	12·1	5·6	15·75	9·50–13·75d
31—Hamilton	8·2	8·1	45·2	44·8	18·7	10	4·4	11·9	5·4	15·50	10·00–13·00d
32—Brantford	8·4	8·3	50·7	44·6	18·6	13	4·3	11·9	5·5	16·00g	10·50–13·25d
33—Galt	8·7	8·5	48·7	44·3	19·7	.....	4·1	12·3	5·4	16·00g	11·50–13·00d
34—Guelph	8·4	8·4	43·4	46·2	18·1	.....	4·2	12·7	5·4	16·00	11·00–13·75d
35—Kitchener	8·6	8·4	44·3	43·1	18·9	.....	3·8	12·4	5·3	16·00–16·50	11·00–13·50d
36—Woodstock	8·6	8·4	48·5	44·1	18·1	.....	4·3	12·7	5·4	16·00	10·50–14·00d
37—Stratford	8·7	8·7	48·4	44	18·6	.....	4·2	13·2	5·8	16·00	11·50–13·00d
38—London	8·5	8·3	47·5	43·9	16·8	.....	4·1	12	5·5	16·50g	10·50–14·50d
39—St. Thomas	8·6	8·6	48·3	44·2	18·2	.....	4·2	12·6	6	16·00g	10·00–13·50d
40—Chatham	8·6	8·4	46·1	43·4	16·3	.....	4	12·5	5·1	16·00g	10·00–12·50
41—Windsor	8·3	8	42·5	43·6	19	15	4	11·7	5·5	16·00	10·50–13·00d
42—Sarnia	8·8	8·7	43·9	46·5	18·1	.....	4·7	12·9	5·9	16·50	10·75–13·50d
43—Owen Sound	8·4	8·2	53·3	43·7	19·4	.....	4·7	12·6	5·5	16·50	10·00–12·00
44—North Bay	9	8·9	54·4	44	19·6	.....	4·6	14	5·8	17·25	12·50–15·00d
45—Sudbury	8·7	8·4	44	43·7	19·7	15	4	13·9	5·8	17·75	11·50–15·75d
46—Cobalt	8·9	8·9	45·6	43·3	16·7	.....	5	13·3	5·7	19·00	13·50
47—Timmins	8·8	8·7	43·1	44	20·9	18	4·8	13·6	5·5	19·50	13·00–16·75d
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·6	8·5	44·2	43·5	20·6	.....	4·2	13	5·2	17·00	10·50–13·00d
49—Port Arthur	8·4	8·2	44·3	42·6	18·6	18	4·5	13·1	5·2	16·50	11·75–14·75d
50—Fort William	8·5	8·4	43·3	43·1	19·4	18	4·6	12·2	5·2	16·80	11·75–14·75d
Manitoba (average)	**9·1**	**9·0**	**45·0**	**42·8**	**18·8**	**15·0**	**4·0**	**13·2**	**5·5**	**20·000**	**9·250**
51—Winnipeg	9·1	8·9	42·2	43·1	18·5	15	4·3	12·4	5·7	20·00	6·25–14·25
52—Brandon	9·1	9	47·8	42·4	19·1	15	3·7	13·9	5·3	.....	5·50–11·00
Saskatchewan (average)	**9·4**	**9·5**	**45·3**	**43·2**	**19·5**	**18·5**	**4·0**	**14·0**	**5·3**	.....	**8·675**
53—Regina	9·2	9·6	46·1	42·7	19·2	15	3·3	13·7	5·5	.....	5·50–13·00
54—Prince Albert	9·7	9·6	42·2	43·3	20·5	.....	4·4	14·2	5·6	.....	9·00–10·00
55—Saskatoon	9·4	9·5	47·5	42·8	19·7	20·6	3·9	13·6	5·1	.....	7·25– 9·60
56—Moose Jaw	9·3	9·3	45·5	43·9	18·4	20	4·4	14·5	5	.....	5·40– 9·65
Alberta (average)	**9·2**	**9·2**	**44·8**	**43·2**	**17·2**	**19·3**	**4·0**	**14·2**	**5·2**	.....	**5·313**
57—Medicine Hat	9·3	9·2	41·7	42·8	15·6	.....	3·3	14	5·1	g	g
58—Drumheller	9·2	9·1	44·5	43·3	17·5	23	4·5	15	5·5	.....	4·50– 5·50
59—Edmonton	9·1	9	46·4	42·7	18	15	4·1	13·7	5·1	g	3·25– 5·00
60—Calgary	9	9·1	45·1	44·9	17·3	20	4·2	13·6	5·1	g	6·75– 7·75
61—Lethbridge	9·5	9·8	46·2	42·3	17·5	.....	3·9	14·8	5·4	g	4·75– 5·00
British Columbia (average)	**8·6**	**8·5**	**44·7**	**43·3**	**19·0**	**23·4**	**4·8**	**13·7**	**5·6**	.....	**10·793**
62—Fernie	9	9·3	47·7	43·7	17·5	.....	4·6	14·5	5	.....	.....
63—Nelson	8·9	8·9	47·3	44·4	18·3	25	5·2	14·6	5·5	.....	9·75–11·50
64—Trail	8·7	8·8	43·1	43·1	19·3	25	5·8	14·3	5·3	.....	9·25–10·25
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·7	40	42·7	18·1	23	4·2	12·7	5·5	.....	10·50–12·00
66—Vancouver	8	8	41·9	42·1	19·1	18	4·6	12·1	5·3	.....	10·50–12·00
67—Victoria	8·9	8·3	46·2	43·5	20·2	25	4·2	12·7	5·7	.....	9·75–12·25
68—Nanaimo	8·6	8·1	46·3	42·8	19·4	28	5	13·7	5·5	.....	9·80
69—Prince Rupert	8·6	8·6	45	44·2	19·8	20	5	15	6·7	.....	10·75–13·00f

(b) For prices of Welsh coal see text. (c) Calculated price per cord from price quoted. (d) Including semi-bitu-
tensively occupied by workingmen but some at $30-$45. (r) Few six-roomed houses occupied by workingmen; rent for 4
houses are mostly of four and five rooms; modern, $24-$28, semi-modern, $20-$24. * Sales taxes, 4% in Montreal and

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1942

Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	cents	cents	$	$	
13·274	**11·686**	**13·660**	**8·476**	**9·602**	**8·416**	**28·7**	**9·8**	**25·607**	**18·835**	
10·800	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·500**	**6·333**	**6·167**	**30·0**	**10·0**	**21·417**	**15·417**	
8·50- 9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30	10·2	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	1
9·70	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00	30	10·3	15·00-25·00	10·00-15·00	2
11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	15·00-20·00	10·00-17·00	3
12·50	8·00- 9·00	9·00-10·00	6·00- 8·00	7·00- 9·00	5·00- 6·00	30	10	20·00-32·00	15·00-22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	5
11·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00-25·00	15·00-17·00	6
12·700	**9·500**	**11·000**	**7·000**	**8·000**	**7·500c**	.....	**9·8**	**19·00-25·00**	**12·00-16·00**	7
13·183	**9·000**	**11·750**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**8·500**	**28·8**	**9·8**	**24·125**	**17·375**	
12·05g	9·00g	10·00-11·00g	7·00g	8·00g	8·00g	31	9·8	20·00-32·00	15·00-20·00	8
13·50	9·00	13·00	6·00	7·00	8·00-10·00	26·5	9·7	18·00-27·00	16·00-20·00	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	25·00	18·00	10
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	23·00	16·00	11
13·688*	**13·443***	**15·050***	**9·250***	**10·371***	**10·320***	**27·0**	**9·4**	**24·714**	**18·250**	
12·00	13·33c	13·33c	12·00c	12·00c	8·25c	26	9·5	23·00-33·00	.....	12
14·25	10·00	16·00c	8·00	12·00c	10·00c	.....	9·6	23·00-31·00	17·00-23·00	13
14·75	14·00	16·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	28	9·6	23·00-30·00	18·00-25·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·3	.....	.....	15
13·00-13·50	14·00	15·35	10·00	11·35	11·35	.....	9	18·00-25·00	14·00-20·00	16
13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·5	.....	.....	17
15·50	.....	12·00c	.....	9·00c	.....	.....	9·4	16·00-22·00	12·00-15·00	18
12·50-13·00	17·33c	18·67c	10·00	11·00	11·00-13·00c	27	9·3	24·00-34·00	20·00-23·00	19
14·00	11·00-13·00	12·00-16·00	6·50	7·00- 7·50	.....	.....	9·3	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	20
14·120	**12·615**	**14·451**	**9·688**	**10·993**	**10·188**	**26·8**	**9·6**	**27·306**	**20·269**	
14·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	7·00- 8·00	.....	9·8	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	21
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	18·00-26·00	15·00-18·00	22
.....	12·00	16·00	11·00	12·00c	13·00c	25	9·5	25·00-30·00	18·00-25·00	23
13·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	11·00	25	9·3	18·00-28·00	14·00-20·00	24
15·00-15·50	11·00	12·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	22	9·5	22·00-30·00	16·00-20·00	25
.....	16·00	17·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	20	9·5	25·00-32·50	15·00-22·50	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	20·00-28·00	16·00-22·00	27
13·75	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	9·2	30·00-40·00	20·00-30·00	28
g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00-32·00	16·00-24·00	29
13·50	g	g	g	g	g	25	9·7	25·00-37·00	20·00-27·00	30
13·00	16·50-18·50	17·00-19·00	13·00	13·50	.....	25	9·4	28·00-36·00	17·00-28·00	31
14·00g	g	13·00-15·00	g	9·00-10·00	g	28	9·4	23·00-33·00	18·00-25·00	32
g	17·00-18·00	g	13·00-14·00	g	g	25	9·5	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	33
14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·2	24·00-30·00	18·00-24·00	34
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·4	22·00-35·00	18·00-24·00	35
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·6	20·00-28·00	16·00-20·00	36
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	21·00-27·00	15·00-21·00	37
13·50g	g	18·00g	g	16·00g	g	25	9·6	27·00-37·00	22·00-27·00	38
15·00g	g	16·00-18·00	g	11·00-14·00g	8·00-12·00g	27	9·7	24·00-32·00	20·00-24·00	39
14·00g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	40
12·75	.....	18·00c	.....	14·00c	.....	25	9·4	25·00-37·00	20·00-27·00	41
14·50g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	42
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·3	21·00-27·00	15·00-22·00	43
15·00	10·00-11·00	12·50-13·50	6·50- 7·50	8·50	.....	.....	9·9	.....	.....	44
15·50-16·50	.....	15·75-16·50	.....	10·50	.....	30	9·9	30·00-40·00	25·00-30·00	45
.....	.....	10·50	.....	9·00- 9·75	.....	30	10	.....	.....	46
.....	11·00	12·00	8·75	9·75	.....	39	9·7	p	p	47
12·00	9·00	12·75	.....	.....	11·00c	26	9·6	22·00-32·00	16·00-22·00	48
15·50	10·50	11·75	8·00	9·25	.....	30	9·9	23·00-33·00	17·00-23·00	49
15·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30	9·8	23·00-33·00	17·00-23·00	50
13·500	.....	.....	**8·275**	**9·125**	**8·313**	**31·5**	**9·9**	**26·750**	**19·500**	
14·00-15·00	.....	.....	7·00-10·50	8·00-11·50	8·50- 9·75	35	9·9	26·00-37·00	18·00-26·00	51
12·50	.....	.....	7·80	8·50	7·50	28	9·9	18·00-26·00	14·00-20·00	52
.....	.....	.....	**7·250**	**9·125**	**10·000**	**28·5**	**10·0**	**27·875**	**20·000**	
.....	.....	.....	8·00- 9·50	9·00-10·50	10·00	27	10	28·00-37·00	20·00-28·00	53
.....	.....	.....	5·00- 5·50	6·50- 7·00	.....	30	10	20·00-29·00	15·00-21·00	54
.....	.....	.....	6·50- 9·00	7·00-11·00	.....	29	10·1	22·00-32·00	17·00-22·00	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	11·00-12·00	.....	28	9·9	25·00-30·00	17·00-20·00	56
.....	.....	.....	**5·000**	**6·000**	**4·000**	**27·8**	**10·3**	**26·125**	**18·625**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	10·3	22·00-27·00	15·00-22·00	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10·6	r	r	58
g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30	10·1	22·00-32·00	15·00-22·00	59
g	g	g	g	g	g	26	10·2	22·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	60
g	g	g	g	g	4·00g	25	10·1	22·00-32·00	15·00-22·00	61
10·750	.....	.....	**9·156**	**8·607**	**5·125**	**34·2**	**10·6**	**23·313**	**17·688**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·9	16·00	14·00	62
10·50	.....	.....	8·00- 9·00	9·50-10·25	.....	40	10·7	20·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	63
.....	.....	.....	8·50- 9·75	9·50-11·25	.....	40	10·6	27·00-32·00v	22·00-25·00v	64
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·00	30	9·9	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	65
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·00	30	10·1	22·00-27·00	16·00-22·00	66
11·00	.....	.....	7·50	9·00	7·50	30	10·7	20·00-25·00	15·00-18·00	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	5·00	.....	10·6	20·00-25·00	12·00-20·00	68
.....	.....	.....	10·00-11·00	12·00-13·00	.....	35	10·9	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	69

minous. (f) Higher price is for coal in sacks. (g) Natural gas used extensively. (P) Six roomed houses not ex- and 5 roomed houses, modern $25-$35 per month, semi-modern, $10-$15. (s) Delivered from mines. (v) Workingmen's Quebec, and 2% in the other cities are not included in the fuel prices.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1933	Sept. 1937	Sept. 1939	Sept. 1940	Sept. 1941	Aug. 1942	Sept. 1942
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	98·5	97·8	82·1	68·9	85·0	78·4	83·0	93·2	95·6	96·0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	96·2	98·9	69·8	62·5	86·5	68·7	69·8	79·0	85·1	85·1
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	98·9	108·9	93·4	60·6	81·8	77·6	78·7	100·1	99·5	101·6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	99·5	91·2	79·2	71·7	71·8	72·9	83·8	96·7	91·9	92·0
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·2	93·7	86·2	63·8	77·2	82·4	91·4	98·3	101·5	101·7
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·4	93·8	90·4	85·5	105·3	99·4	106·1	111·6	115·3	115·3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	99·8	98·2	73·7	67·5	83·4	74·6	77·3	78·2	78·4	80·3
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·2	93·2	90·8	85·0	87·4	84·6	90·7	98·3	100·0	100·0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·3	95·5	92·0	81·5	81·7	81·5	90·4	102·0	102·3	102·2
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	98·5	96·0	86·1	72·7	80·3	77·5	84·0	95·2	95·3	96·0
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90 2	97·2	103·7	86·7	65·7	82·1	77·1	78·8	94·7	97·2	98·5
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	99·4	90·8	85·7	77·3	79·1	77·7	87·5	95·6	94·1	94·3
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·3	98·8	99·4	98·9	76·7	65·6	85·9	74·5	78·3	85·6	88·7	89·1
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·1	94·7	91·2	85·6	94·5	95·7	102·2	108·4	110·5	110·4
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	98·7	99·4	75·1	63·4	84·9	72·1	75·6	83·1	86·3	86·7
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·0	99·6	86·8	80·8	94·3	91·3	97·6	111·3	113·8	114·1
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	98·4	99·3	72·5	60·4	83·3	68·8	71·9	78·3	81·6	82·1
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	96·5	96·1	69·3	62·7	81·5	66·4	68·4	78·6	81·8	81·8
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·2	105·2	90·0	62·7	81·5	77·9	80·2	97·8	96·4	99·3
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	96·7	107·7	71·2	54·6	86·3	64·3	63·8	73·3	81·2	84·3
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·7	105·5	91·3	66·5	76·4	76·3	82·3	98·3	109·7	115·0
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·1	93·5	86·0	64·0	77·0	81·9	91·1	98·0	101·0	101·2
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·7	92·7	87·2	81·6	89·9	85·6	92·1	97·1	98·7	99·0
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	97·3	101·8	74·0	59·9	83·7	70·9	74·3	84·6	89·7	91·4
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	98·6	94·1	84·8	71·5	81·3	77·8	81·6	92·4	91·8	92·0

† The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

September 1, as compared with 38·8 cents one month earlier; 39·6 cents at July 1; and 28 cents at August 1, 1939. During the last war the advance during the comparable period was from 24·7 cents for July, 1914, to 31·8 cents for August, 1917. The price of fresh loin of pork has changed little in recent months the September average being 33·9 cents per pound as compared with 34 cents for July. Bacon was little changed at 39·7 cents per pound. The increase since the outbreak of war was about 10 cents per pound as compared with an advance from 25·5 cents for July, 1914, to 39·8 cents for August, 1917. A seasonal increase was recorded in the price of eggs from 39·8 cents per dozen at the beginning of August to 44·4 cents at September 1. Under an order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board maximum wholesale prices were set in each of 11 zones as well as the retail "mark up." The price of creamery butter averaged 39·1 cents per pound at September 1 and was little changed from the previous months. Production during the first eight months of the year was three per cent lower than for the corresponding period of 1941. Stocks in storage at September 1 were reported to be about 20 per cent lower than at September 1, 1941. The production of cheese during the eight months period of 1942 was 42 per cent greater than for the equal period in 1941. The price at September 1, 34·3 cents compares with 34·6 cents in August, 1942, and 21·5 cents in August, 1939. The advance for the comparable period in the last war was from 19·4 cents for July, 1914, to 30·3 cents for August, 1917. Onions declined from 6·3 cents per pound in August to 5·4 cents for July. A substantial seasonal fall in the price of potatoes was recorded for September 1, when the price averaged 43·7 cents for 15 pounds as compared with 57 cents at August 1. At September 1, 1939, the price was 27 cents.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "Cobbles" and "French Nut" at the beginning of September, 1941; Halifax, $18.50; Charlottetown, $17.90; Saint John, $18.50; Quebec, $16.50; Three Rivers, $17.25; Sherbrooke, $18.75; St. Hyacinthe, $17.50; Montreal, $17.75.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Great Britain		Newfoundland	Eire	Germany	South Africa	Sweden	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	Foods, 69 cities Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Cost of Living, Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Foods	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living Bombay	Cost of Living Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	1935–1939	1935–1939	1935–1939	1935–1939	1923	July 1914	July 1914	October 1938	July 1914	1913–1914	1938=1000	July 1914	July 1933 –June 1934	July 1914	1923–1927=1000	1926–1930=1000
1913	88·3	79·7	(c) 79·9	(c) 70·7		(b)	(b)		(c)					(c)		
1914—July	(a) 91·9	(a) 80·0	(h) 83·9	(h) 72·6	61·3	100	100		100		(a) 814	100	100			628
1915—July	(a) 92·7	(a) 81·6	(h) 83·9	(h) 74·0	61·0	132	125				(a) 855					(a) 676
1916—July	(a) 103·3	(a) 88·3	(h) 100·6	(h) 82·4	65·4	161	148				(a) 908					(a) 724
1917—July	(a) 133·3	(a) 104·5	(h) 125·4	(h) 97·8	77·6	204	180				(a) 996					(a) 786
1918—July	(a) 152·8	(a) 118·3	(h) 149·6	(h) 118·0	(e) 90·5	210	203				(a) 1064	219				(a) 850
1919—July	(a) 163·3	(a) 130·0	(e) 148·5	(e) 121·0	102·4	209	208				(a) 1177	257				(a) 912
1920—July	(a) 188·1	(a) 150·5	(e) 185·0	(e) 149·4	122·6	258	252				(a) 1458	270				(a) 1019
1921—July	(a) 143·9	(a) 132·5	(i) 129·2	(i) 125·3	101·3	220	219				(a) 1320	236			(a) 977	(a) 1034
1922—July	(a) 121·9	(a) 121·3	(e) 121·0	(e) 119·5	97·2	180	184				(a) 1101	190		(a) 236		(a) 952
1926—July	(a) 133·3	(a) 121 8	(e) 137·8	(e) 126·4	103·4	161	170		182	142·4	(a) 1063	172		(a) 199	(a) 1015	(a) 1010
1928—July	(a) 131·5	(a) 120·5	(e) 129·7	(e) 122·1	100·3	157	165		173	152·6	(a) 1069	173		(a) 184	(a) 1004	(a) 1006
1929—July	(a) 134·7	(a) 121·7	(e) 131·3	(e) 122·1	100·3	149	161		174	154·4	(a) 1066	169		(a) 181	(a) 1044	(f) 1003
1930—July	(a) 131·5	(a) 120·8	(e) 128·1	(e) 120·3	95·8	141	155		168	149·3	(a) 1041	164		(a) 155	(g) 963	(f) 980
1933—July	(a) 84·9	(a) 94·4	(e) 82·2	(e) 90·8	75·7	118	138		(f) 149	118·7	(a) 932	153		143	(g) 771	(f) 796
1937—July	103·7	101·5	106·3	(e) 102·8	88·9	140	155		(f) 170	126·2	(a) 965	162	107	172	(g) 872	(f) 927
1938—July	104·7	102·6	98·5	(e) 100·9	86·5	146	159	(k) 100·0	(f) 173	126·8	997	166	106	199	(g) 914	950
1939—July	99·0	100·8	94·3	(e) 98·6	84·9	139	156	(k) 104·4	(f) 173	127·3	996	169	105	221	(g) 932	987
1940—July	105·3	105·6	97·4	(e) 100·5	87·5	168	187			132	1036	193	113	267	(g) 944	1027
1941—January	109·7	108·3	97·8	100·7	86·0	172	196			132	1050	204	117	260	(g) 958	1050
April	110·1	108·6	100·6	102·2	86·9	170	198			132	1072	219	121	(j) 263	(g) 947	1061
July	116·6	111·9	106·7	105·3	88·9	167	199	121·9		136	1095	(j) 219	126	(j) 263	(g) 945	1069
August	121·3	113·7	108·0	108·2	89·4	167	199	123·6	228	136	1089		131	(j) 263		1073
September	123·3	114·7	110·7	108·1	90·8	166	199	126·2		133	1091		129	(j) 261		1080
October	123·2	115·5	111·6	109·3	92·0	165	199	128·2		132	1096	(j) 221	125	(j) 261		1080
November	125·4	116·3	113·1	110·2	92·9	165	200	129·9	237	133	1105		126	(j) 263		1094
December	123·8	115·8	113·1	110·5	93·4	165	201	131·6		133	1106		129	(j) 268		1100
1942—January	122·3	115·4	116·2	112·0	94·5	163	200	131·4		134	1135	(j) 228	137	(j) 268		1095
February	123·1	115·7	116·8	112·9	95·1	163	200	133·8	237	136	1143		135	(j) 268		1080
March	123·7	115·9	118·6	114·3	96·1	162	200	135·6		136	1150		137	(j) 268		1078
April	123·7	115·9	119·6	115·1	97·1	160	199	136·8		137	1156	(j) 236	138	(j) 268		1084
May	124·3	116·1	121·6	116·0	97·3	160	200	136·3	240	138	1167		142	(j) 268		1096
June	126·2	116·7	123·2	116·4	97·3	159	199	136·7			1180		152	(j) 270		
July	130·3	117·9	124·6	116·9	97·8	160	200	141·0			1182	(j) 236		(j) 270		
August	129·6	117·7	126·1	117·4	98·1	160	201	143·7								
September	128·5	117·4						142·7								

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month
(h) December. (i) September. (j) Calculated from percentage change shown by Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of League of Nations. (k) October.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States	Great Britain		Germany	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Board of Trade	Statistics	Federal Statistical Bureau	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	200	45	400	78	188	43			180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	1930	1867-1877	1913	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	October, 1900	1928-1929=1000	1936-1930=1000
		(c)			(d)		(b)	(b)				
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	.....	85·0	100	.....	1125	.....	132	.....	.....
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	.....	82·4	.....	100	(a) 1090	100	(a) 126	.....	(a) 748
1915—July	70·3	.....	69·3	.....	106·4	.....	.....	(a) 1204	.....	(a) 128	.....	.....
1916—July	81·4	.....	83·4	.....	130·5	.....	.....	(a) 1379	.....	(a) 155	.....	.....
1917—July	118·6	.....	123·0	.....	176·9	.....	.....	(a) 1583	.....	(a) 196	.....	.....
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	.....	193·1	.....	.....	(a) 1723	(a) 237	(a) 259	.....	.....
1919—July	129·8	136·15	141·1	.....	206·4	.....	.....	1810	(a) 222	(a) 312	.....	.....
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	.....	254·6	.....	.....	2613	221	(a) 343	.....	.....
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	.....	158·2	.....	178·6	1688	200	(a) 265	.....	.....
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	.....	134·0	.....	161·3	1423	190	(a) 289	.....	.....
1926—July	(e) 100·1	98·09	99·5	.....	126·0	133·1	145·0	1368	149	(a) 237	.....	.....
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	.....	120·8	141·6	144·1	1335	147	(a) 227	.....	(a) 994
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	.....	115·2	137·8	142·8	1289	145	(a) 220	(i) 1000	(a) 988
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	99·7	94·4	125·1	125·8	1121	124	(a) 181	.....	(a) 963
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	86·8	81·7	93·9	91·7	1072	100	(a) 180	(i) 815	(a) 904
1937—July	87·6	91·86	87·9	111·5	105·6	106·4	112·4	1141	106	(a) 238	941	(a) 1021
1938—July	78·6	79·04	78·8	100·6	91·1	105·6	106·4	1160	100	254	936	1035
1939—July	72·6	69·89	75·4	98·1	88·7	107·0	106·5	1123	100	270	895	1065
1940—July	82·6	77·87	77·7	139·7	129·5	111	141	1269	115	306	1012	1205
1941—January	84·6	78·96	80·8	149·5	134·9	111	167	1333	117	313	1034	1275
April	86·6	81·10	83·2	150·9	141·1	112	175	1361	122	324	1018	1293
July	91·1	86·83	88·8	153·2	145·3	112	188	1398	140	329	1044	1332
August	91·8	88·62	90·3	153·2	145·1	113	189	1419	144	330	1070	1328
September	93·2	89·53	91·8	154·3	145·5	113	191	1433	145	330	1089	1332
October	93·8	89·77	92·4	154·6	143·7	112	193	1466	152	337	.....	1345
November	94·0	89·82	92·5	155·2	145·5	112	198	1483	162	340	.....	1357
December	93·6	89·27	93·6	155·9	146·5	113	199	1475	180	347	.....	1377
1942—January	94·3	91·00	96·0	156·4	148·6	114	202	1488	184	351	.....	1361
February	94·6	91·61	96·7	158·5	153·4	113	205	1494	194	352	.....	1352
March	95·1	91·79	97·6	158·8	153·5	114	207	1496	197	.....	.....	1357
April	95·0	91·82	98·7	159·6	154·5	114	208	1503	196	.....	.....	1358
May	95·2	92·13	98·8	160·7	156·6	114	209	1529	204	.....	.....	1413
June	95·8	92·52	98·6	159·8	154·4	.....	.....	1560	222	.....	.....	.....
July	96·1	94·04	98·7	159·8	150·0	.....	.....	1570	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	95·6	92·01	99·2	158·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (g) Until end of 1927 "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1926, the number of commodities was 236; from January 1926, to December, 1933, 502; and since January, 1934, the number is 567. (i) Average for twelve months ending June.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables which appear quarterly give the official and certain other index numbers of the cost-of-living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries.

Since these tables are compiled from British and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the Labour Gazette. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930 = 100, was 158·6 for August, a decrease of 0·7 per cent for the month, due to a substantial decline in the price of malting barley and to a seasonal fall in the price of potatoes. "The fact that the whole index can be moved in this way by one or two quotations emphasizes the extent to which most prices have been stabilized, and this is also shown by the small rise during the third year of war—3·5 per cent, as against 42·8 per cent and 9·4 per cent in the first and second years respectively."

Cost of Living.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 201 at August 1, an increase of ½ of one per cent for the month, due to an increase in the fuel and light group as a result of a 6 per cent advance in prices of coal. All other groups were unchanged from the July level.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926 = 100, was 99·2 for August, an increase of 0·5 per cent for the month. Increases in farm products, foods and textile products were partly offset by decreases in housefurnishing goods, chemicals and allied products and in miscellaneous commodities.

Cost of Living.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1935-1939 = 100, was 117·4 at August 15, an increase of 0·4 per cent for the month; food prices rose 1·2 per cent and miscellaneous commodities 0·1 per cent, while clothing, rent, the fuel, electricity or ice group and housefurnishings were slightly lower than the July level.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923 = 100, was 98·1 for August, a rise of 0·3 per cent for the month, due to slight advances in food and clothing prices, the other groups remaining unchanged.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Supreme Court of Canada Restores Judgment Granting Damages to Labourer Injured by Saw Machine

THE Supreme Court of Canada unanimously overruled a decision of the Ontario Court of Appeal and restored the judgment of the trial judge granting $4,000 damages to a workman who had lost a leg as the result of an injury suffered during the course of his employment when the flywheel of a sawing machine flew loose and struck him (Labour Gazette, January, 1942, p. 123). Costs were granted throughout.

The sawing machine was not owned by the respondent (defendant) but by one Laidlaw who was employed by the respondent at an hourly rate to supply and operate the machine. The finding of the Appeal Court was that Laidlaw was an independent contractor, and that the defendant was not responsible for machinery of which he was not the owner and over which he had no control.

The Supreme Court rejected this reasoning. It held that it is always the personal duty of an employer to supply proper equipment and to select properly skilled persons to superintend it. "The employer can no more escape the consequences of non-performance of his personal obligation to his employee merely by employing an independent contractor than he could by placing the responsibility on the shoulders of another employee." In the present case it was established that the accident had resulted from a defect in the equipment and that Laidlaw was not competent to take charge of the machinery. Therefore, the respondent, who was ultimately responsible for these matters, was liable for damages. *Marshment v. Borgstrom,* Supreme Court of Canada, October 6, 1942.

Alberta Union Officials Enjoined from Interfering with Former Members' Employment

Mr. Justice Shepherd in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, granted certain ex-members of a trade union an injunction restraining the officials of their former union from interfering with their contractual rights with the publishers of a Calgary newspaper and causing their dismissal from employment. The defendants, who were the president and secretary of Calgary Printing Trades Union Local No. 1, Canadian National Printing Trades Union, were sued personally and as representing the union. A temporary injunction had been obtained earlier.

Local No. 1, whose members consisted of printers employed by the two Calgary daily newspapers, the *Albertan* and the *Herald,* had concluded separate agreements with the two papers in 1938, and had entered into new agreements in 1941. The 1938 agreement with the *Herald* had been more favourable than that with the *Albertan,* and in 1941 the disparity in the terms was even greater. The members of the union who were employed by the *Albertan* had expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the 1938 agreement and had shown a disposition to join another union, the International Typographical Union. At the union meeting when the proposed 1941 agreement was under consideration, several men employed by the *Albertan* "wanted to protest but got no opportunity to do so," according to the evidence. The President ruled that as the motion to accept the *Albertan's* offer did not call for a change in the wage-scale, a three-fourths majority was not required. The motion was carried by a straight majority.

Before the agreement was signed, certain of the *Albertan* employees notified the management that they were no longer members of the union and they would not recognize any agreement concluded by it. They were then expelled from the union and the president notified the management that they had no standing under the new agreement and would be replaced as union members became available. Two replacements were made and a temporary injunction was then obtained restraining further replacements.

The defendants relied on the principle enunciated by the House of Lords in *Sorrell v. Smith* (1925) A.C. 700, that "if the real purpose of the combination is not to injure another, but to forward or defend the trade of those who enter into it, then no wrong is committed and no action will lie, although damage to another ensues. . . ." The Court pointed out the difficulty of drawing "a definite line between acts whose real purpose is to advance the defendant's interests and acts whose real purpose is to injure the plaintiff in his trade." In the present case the agreement with the *Herald* would not have been affected even if the agreement with the *Alberton* had not been entered into and therefore the purpose of the defendants was not to advance the interests of their trade. The Court held that the opinion of the Law Lords in *Larkin v. Long* (1915) A.C. at p. 829 was pertinent:

> The liberty of a man's mind and will, to say how he should bestow himself and his means, his talents, and his industry was as much a subject of the law's protection as was that of his body. And, every person has a right under the law, as between himself and his fellow subjects, to full freedom in disposing of his own labour or his own capital, according to his own will. It follows that every person is subject to the correlative duty arising therefrom, and is prohibited from any obstruction to the fullest exercise of this right which can be made compatible with the exercise of similar rights by others.

Corbett et al. v. Canadian National Printing Trades Union et al., Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, May 6, 1942.

Appeal Allowed of Theatre Proprietor from Conviction under Alberta Minimum Wage Order

An appeal by the proprietor of a Calgary theatre from a conviction made in Magistrate's Court for alleged violation of an Alberta Minimum Wage Order was allowed by His Honour Judge J. W. McDonald in the District Court of Southern Alberta. The appellant had employed a female worker for four hours a day six days per week. Order 5, under the Minimum Wage Act, provides that "no employer shall employ in his theatre any female employee at a rate of wages which is less than $14 for a week of six days," and that in the case of employment for less than six days per week at least 50 cents an hour must be paid.

The Court held that the appellant has a common law right to employ a person for four hours a day six days a week and that there is nothing in Order 5 to deprive him of this right. At the same time, when he employs a person in this manner he is not required to pay her $14 per week, but merely "at the rate of $14 per week." The minimum rate of 50 cents per hour applies only to persons employed irregularly. When only four hours are worked in a day, a wage of $7 is at the rate of $14 per week. "Apparently the Regulations of the Board in Order No. 5, do not contemplate employment of the kind in question in the case at the bar, to be specially

dealt with; and I cannot see that Mr. Barron is defying the law or the Regulations in acting as he has done." *The King ex rel. F. G. Cope v. J. B. Barron,* District Court of the District of Southern Alberta, July 31, 1942.

Municipal Authorities in Britain Subject to Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940

On September 8, the House of Lords held that municipal authorities are bound as much as other employers by the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940, under which the Minister of Labour may refer a labour dispute to the National Arbitration Tribunal whose award is binding on both parties (Labour Gazette, 1940, p. 760). The question arose out of negotiations between the Borough of Bolton and a trade union, the National Association of Local Government Officers, in which the latter claimed that it should be made a condition of the contract of service of the Borough's officers that their pay would be made up if they undertook war service. This claim was rejected by the Borough authorities and the case was referred by the Minister of Labour to the National Arbitration Tribunal. The Corporation thereupon applied successfully to the Divisional Court for an order prohibiting the tribunal from adjudicating in the matter. The Association successfully appealed the decision of the Divisional Court, but the decision was restored by the Court of Appeal.

The Borough authorities contended (1) that a dispute involving a municipal corporation is not a trade dispute within the meaning of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919 (in the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order the expression "trade dispute" has the same meaning as in the Act); (2) that in any case the term "trade dispute" could not be applied to a dispute as to the payments to be made to officers after they had ceased to serve the Corporation, and (3) that the Corporation has no power to determine the issue in advance for all its employees.

The Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment, rejected all three contentions. With regard to the first, he pointed out that in the Industrial Courts Act a "trade dispute" means a dispute between employers and workmen or workmen and workmen "connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of the employment or with the conditions of labour of any person," and that a workman is "any person who has entered into or works under a contract with an employer, whether the contract be by way of manual labour, clerical labour or otherwise." The definition of "workman" was held by His Lordship to be broad enough to include all persons employed under a contract of service, and therefore the term "trade" did not impose any limitation on the term "dispute."

The second point turned on the interpretation of the Local Government Staffs (War Service) Act, 1939, which provides a local authority with power to make up the remuneration of its officers who undertake war service. His Lordship held that while the Borough could not make such payments except during an ex-officer's war service, it could nevertheless agree beforehand with an officer to make the payments if he undertook war services, and that this would thereupon become a contractual term of his employment. It was a fallacy to regard the payments authorized by the Act as mere gratuities which could in no circumstances be the subject of contract.

Finally, there was nothing irregular or in excess of the powers of the Corporation if it bound itself or was required by an award of the tribunal to bind itself to make the payments. *National Association of Local Government Officers v. Bolton Corporation,* House of Lords, September 8, 1942.

CONFEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS OF CANADA

Summary of Proceedings of Twenty-first Annual Convention

OVER 226 delegates attended the twenty-first annual convention of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada in Montreal, September 18-24. In addition to the annual reports of the President and the Confederal Bureau, special reports on the employment of women and compulsory school attendance were considered and nearly a hundred resolutions were adopted. The Convention was opened with a Mass celebrated by the General Chaplain of the Confederation followed by a banquet at which the Dominion Minister of Labour was represented by Mr. L. Trottier, Chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

The Confederal Bureau reported that membership in the Confederation had increased from 46,032 in 1941 to 46,447 by May 31, 1942, although the number of syndicates affiliated had declined from 187 to 186. Study circles increased from 40 to 75. Twenty new affiliations were reported, 8 syndicates joining through one of the eleven affiliated federations covering: building, asbestos, barbers, printing,

commerce, clothing, textiles, leather and shoes, gloves, furniture and pulp and paper.

The officers elected for 1942-43 were president, A. Charpentier, Montreal; vice-presidents, E. Tellier, Three Rivers; O. Filion, Montreal; A. Roberge, Quebec; L. P. Boily, Jonquiere; secretary, Gerard Picard, Quebec; treasurer, A. Bourdon, Montreal; directors, P. Girard, Montreal; R. Gosselin, Quebec; J. Vallieres, Three Rivers; M. E. Cadieux, Sherbrooke; M. Lavigne, Hull; R. Hermini, Chicoutimi; O. Bell, St. Hyacinthe; federation representatives, O. Cyr, Asbestos; J. Dorion, Quebec; P. E. Cabana, Montreal; J. A. Anzalone, Quebec; E. St. Amand, Montreal; W. Cloutier, Victoriaville; P. Lessard, Port Alfred; I. Rousseau, Victoriaville; and L. Morency, Quebec. Representatives from the federations for printing, textiles and gloves have not yet been chosen.

President's Address

In his seventh presidential address, Mr. Charpentier referred, among other matters, to the Confederation's collaboration with the Dominion Government in problems arising out of the war. In particular, he spoke of its representation on boards and committees connected with the Dominion's policies concerning wages stabilization, selective service and unemployment insurance and the inclusion of a Confederation representative in the Canadian delegation to the New York meeting of the International Labour Conference last fall. He also pointed to the Confederation's support of the Victory Loan and other war finance measures, its stand against raising the ban on the Communist party and the rarity of strikes involving its members as other evidences of its aid to the war effort.

Dominion Wages Policy

On the question of the Wages Control Orders, Mr. Charpentier declared that the Confederation, recognizing the dangers of inflation, had supported the Government from the beginning in its wages stabilization policy. However, the Confederation believed that the policy should have been applied in Quebec, to industries to which the Collective Agreement Act applied, through the machinery of that Act. Failure to do so had made it almost impossible for the Act to function in such industries. The President pointed out that the provisions in the Collective Agreement Act for extending the terms of an agreement to non-parties created a situation different from that in any other province.

As regards the Dominion Order in Council setting minimum wages for persons employed on Dominion Government contracts for supplies and equipment, Mr. Charpentier considered that conditions had been improved by entrusting the enforcement of the Order to the inspectors of the provincial Minimum Wage Commission and the joint committees set up under the Collective Agreement Act but the Order was still difficult to apply, partly because the rates set were too far above the prevailing rates in Quebec. In his opinion it should be amended so that employers who refused Government contracts should not be better off than those who took them, and the status of employers only partially engaged on war contracts ought to be clarified. The Confederation believed that the best way to fix uniform rates and to adjust cost-of-living bonuses was to call a national conference to consider each industry. He also asked that the disparity in the cost of living between different sections of the country be considered in computing cost-of-living bonuses and setting national minimum wages for each industry. He suggested that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics should revise its machinery for determining the cost-of-living index so that in co-operation with provincial authorities it could make a separate index for each province. The creation of a provincial office to determine the cost-of-living index was also advocated.

Industrial Relations

The President regretted that strikes had been resorted to in Quebec during the past year but attributed most of them to the refusal of employers to negotiate with employees' associations and to irritation caused by the slowness of the machinery of the Regional War Labour Board.

Considerable alarm was expressed by Mr. Charpentier at the anti-union activities of employers and the threat to the Catholic syndicates from rival unions. He recognized that the hostility of some employers arose from their opposition to being subjected to a collective agreement through the operation of the Collective Agreement Act instead of by individual negotiation with their employees, and declared the Confederation must overcome this hostility. He reported that several employers have been trying to destroy the syndicates by substituting shop committees for them, dragging out negotiations, fostering divisions, and favouring the organizing activities of rival unions. He charged that certain officials of the Federal Department of Labour were conniving in this "conspiracy" against the syndicates.

In regard to organizing activities in war industries, he protested against what he considered the arbitrary way in which Federal Government officials determined the procedure for taking votes to decide between rival unions, and questioned their right to take such votes if no strike threatened. He suggested that it would be more democratic to let employees in Government-owned plants belong to the union of their choice and to give all unions proportionate representation on negotiating committees.

Unemployment Insurance

In his opinion employers and workers were gradually adjusting themselves to the Unemployment Insurance Act but he stated that some workers had difficulty in recovering their cards from employers on dismissal. He expressed the hope that there would be co-operation between the Employment and Selective Service officers and trade unions in the matter of placement and that trade unions would not be deprived of their function in that respect.

Provincial Government

Mr. Charpentier mentioned with satisfaction amendments to various enactments of the Quebec Legislature in the past year and the creation of Superior Councils of Labour and Technical Education. He urged the Provincial Government to take full advantage of the new Dominion Vocational Training Act.

A strong plea was made for the restoration of provincial jurisdiction after the war in the field of labour regulation particularly in regard to the contract of employment and trade union law:—

> In order that national Catholic syndicalism may survive and attain its full development, and that a corporate and co-operative organization may be realized in our province along the lines preached by the Church, it is fundamental that the present government after the war recover its sovereign power on these two points of social legislation.

Corporatism

Mr. Charpentier discussed at length the Confederation's theories regarding the corporate organization of society. "Only corporatism and co-operation will be able to save the country from state socialism or the dictatorship of monopolies," he declared. The existence of 65 collective agreements operating under the Collective Agreement Act and the establishment of 20 consumers' co-operatives in the last three years were indications of progress. A unique co-operative venture was the construction of 16 workers' houses by members of the asbestos workers' syndicate. He urged the organization of more co-operatives, syndicates and corporations and stressed the importance of freedom of association. The President expressed his pleasure with their progress in securing recognition, union shops and collective agreements and praised the activities of the youth and other societies of workers which were educating their members in Catholic trade unionism. He referred to the Confederation's affiliation with the League of Nations Society and its endorsement of the Atlantic Charter.

Report of the Confederal Bureau

In its report the Confederal Bureau urged that organized labour be given a larger share in administration and suggested the establishment in each industry of a council equally representative of labour and management to advise the responsible Minister regarding the wartime regulation of the industry. The Bureau asserted that the Order in Council fixing minimum wages for Dominion Government contract work was not enforced and suggested that it should be extended to all plants whether on war work or not, after appropriate adjustments had been made in regard to collective agreements. Careful consideration was urged of the proposal that employers should be compelled to bargain with the representatives of organized labour as it was believed that such a step might open the door to a Canadian Wagner Act.

In regard to the Wages Stabilization Orders, the Bureau outlined the difficulties of industries seeking to reconcile the Wages Order with collective agreements under the Collective Agreement Act. It reported that the shoe industry had worked out a satisfactory arrangement with the Regional War Labour Board and conditions in other industries were being considered by the Regional Board.

The report on the membership emphasized that the decrease during the year in the number of syndicates was due to a number having been struck off the lists since the last meeting. In spite of this, there had been a gain of over 400 in the total number of members. The federations showing increases were construction, boots and shoes, asbestos, commercial employees and clothing. In addition, local unions not linked with any federation increased from 36 to 44.

Compulsory School Attendance

The 1941 convention of the Confederation referred the question of compulsory school attendance to the Confederal Bureau. Its

report to the 1942 convention, which was approved, stressed the need for a compulsory school attendance law particularly in urban areas but recommended that in all centres of over 10,000 population, school boards should be permitted to adapt the law to local conditions. The report also suggested certain reforms which would facilitate the adoption of the law. It urged that the primary course should be cut from seven to six years, the curriculum simplified, and text-books, where possible, should be made uniform to reduce their cost and should be provided free. It proposed the repeal of the law which had been passed when there was a shortage of school accommodation, forbidding children under seven entering school. The report recommended further that children should be required to remain at school until they completed the primary course or were 15 years of age. At present, the Bureau stated, 80 per cent leave school before they are 15. The introduction of vocational guidance for all pupils past the third grade and an increased number of trade schools were also urged.

The argument that a compulsory school attendance law would not be necessary when a full program of social security was developed was rejected by the Bureau even though it recognized that poverty and unemployment had caused much of the decline in school attendance. The report stated that a compulsory attendance law—

> seems justified to us by the alarming decline in attendance in the primary course, a new phenomenon due either to the poverty of the family or to the child's desire for gain, or to his insubordination or to the apathy or lack of authority of his parents. We consider a desire for education should be developed among a greater number of our children who would be subject to this law to the age of adolescence. The need for compulsory school attendance seems apparent from the unpreparedness of our children who leave school at 13, 14 and 15 years to take courses at technical and trade schools. Compulsory education is necessary because of the alarming increase in the proportion of wage-earners in the population and of their greater need for education so that they may be better fitted, morally, economically and socially, for life and modern society.

Employment of Women

The report to the Convention on the employment of women was prepared by the Confederal Bureau after the Dominion Minister of Labour last March had asked for its views on employment of women at night.

A study made by the Confederation in May revealed that at that time over 25,000 women were employed in Quebec industries. Many were working up to 11½ and 12 hours a day in plants operating on one- and two-shift systems. Since the beginning of the war nearly 100 plants had been authorized by the provincial Department of Labour to employ women at night. It was found that there were plants where the accident rate for women was high as a result of fatigue, where women were exposed to industrial diseases, and where they were lifting unduly heavy weights.

The Bureau recognized that the employment of women was necessary to the war effort but urged that the Federal and Provincial Governments act to protect these workers. The Dominion Government was asked to stipulate the conditions under which women might be employed on Federal contracts in the same way as it set minimum wages, and to press the Provincial Governments to enforce similar conditions elsewhere. The conditions recommended included the limiting of hours, a three-shift system of eight hours each wherever possible, rest pauses and light nourishment in mid-spell, and restrictions on weight-lifting. The report also advocated prohibiting the employment of mothers of young children, especially at night, in the interests of their health and the welfare of their families. Night work for others should be tolerated only if absolutely necessary, should not exceed eight hours, and there should be safeguards against physical and moral dangers. In plants where accidents to women on night shifts were frequent, men too old or unfit for military service should be employed.

This report of the Confederal Bureau led to the adoption by the Confederation of several resolutions. Motions were approved urging that women be employed only when all available male labour was exhausted, condemning night work for women and expressing the opinion that the employment of mothers of young children was a threat to the family. For this reason the principle of establishing nurseries for the children of working mothers was disapproved. Inquiries into the conditions of work for women in war industries and in the clothing trades were requested, and the Government was urged to define what jobs women might do after considering their physical strength, age and actual and future role in society.

Resolutions

In addition to the resolutions mentioned above regarding the employment of women and school attendance, the delegates adopted motions concerning the administration of

the National Selective Service Regulations, the cost-of-living index, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, collective agreements and other matters.

Selective Service

One resolution requested that the National Selective Service Regulations be amended to prohibit any Selective Service Office supplying workers to a plant where the employees were on strike. Another urged that trade unions be authorized to issue to their members permits to seek employment, and that an employer be required to give the necessary written notice of separation to a worker on the first day after he gives him notice of dismissal. In the same motion, it was recommended that the construction industry should be exempt from the regulations requiring seven days' notice, and that permits to seek employment should be issued by the unions in the construction industry which would report to Selective Service within three days.

Cost of Living

As suggested in the President's address, resolutions were adopted urging the setting up of a provincial office of statistics to determine the cost of living and suggesting that the Dominion method of calculating the cost-of-living index should be revised and more account taken of local variations. A Royal Commission to inquire into the accuracy of the data on which the cost-of-living index was based was also suggested.

Another resolution advocated the extension of the cost-of-living bonus to all wage-earners and its exemption from taxation.

Unemployment Insurance

Several resolutions proposed changes in the Unemployment Insurance Act or its administration, and the Confederal Bureau was requested to study the machinery of the Act. It was suggested that special consideration in determining benefits be given to workers with families or other dependents and that benefits continue to be paid to beneficiaries who fall ill. Extension of the Act to lumber workers and the appointment of a woman to the Unemployment Insurance Commission were also requested. Complaints were made by building workmen that they lost more days' work waiting to get their insurance books from their employers than through lack of jobs. Motions were passed asking that employers who, through negligence, make their employees lose days of work should be penalized and that workers in the building trades should be given custody of their own books and receive insurance stamps from their employers in their pay-envelopes. Protests were also made that the worker had no way of assuring himself that the required number of stamps had been affixed and that he had been credited in the Commission's records with the exact number of days worked. It was requested, therefore, that the Commission or the employer should give the workman a receipt whenever he surrendered his insurance book and also at the end of each year when the books are turned in to the Commission for renewal. As an alternative to the latter receipt, the old book could be returned to the worker with a stamp on it to indicate that the Commission had recorded the information in it.

War Labour Boards

Resolutions requesting a simplification of procedure and an enlargement of the facilities of the National and Regional War Labour Boards were passed after complaints had been voiced regarding the slowness of the Boards in rendering decisions.

Workmen's Compensation

The extension of the Workmen's Compensation Act to all enterprises in the province was requested in one motion, and another asked that all diseases contracted in industry be compensatable. The asbestos workers' syndicate asked that asbestosis whether complicated with tuberculosis or not should be regarded as an industrial disease. Higher benefits were also demanded, and it was proposed that steps be taken to protect workers who fail to qualify for compensation because their employers neglect to report accidents. The painters' union of Three Rivers urged provincial action to ensure hygienic conditions for painters.

Collective Agreements

Two resolutions asked for the establishment of a labour tribunal to hear cases arising out of the Collective Agreement Act and other labour laws. Other motions requested that municipalities be subjected to the Collective Agreement Act as in the past and that overtime payments be computed on the basis of the worker's actual wage and not on the minimum rates fixed under the Act. Higher penalties were requested for employers hiring workers who do not hold a certificate of competency in industries where the joint committee for the industry has made the holding of such a certificate obligatory on all workers. The Building Federation asked that employers be obliged to pay their workers

immediately after suspension at the end of the work instead of making them wait until the following pay-day. In order to offset the objections of grocers not licensed under the Liquor Act who are opposing collective agreements in the grocery trade, a request was made that cities and towns be authorized to regulate the hours of licensed groceries.

Professional Syndicates Act

To eliminate the incorporating of company unions under the Professional Syndicates Act, a resolution demanded that all applications for incorporation be first submitted to the Minister of Labour before being approved by the Provincial Secretary. Another resolution asked that a confederation made up of several trade union federations in different industries have the same powers under the Act as a federation of unions in the same industry. It was also requested that trade unions be authorized to issue certificates of competency to their members after examination.

Conditions of Work

Sunday work was condemned in one resolution which declared that it did not further the war effort. Amendments in the Commercial and Industrial Establishments Act were asked to prohibit night work in bakeries, to forbid one man working alone at night in printing shops because of the danger of accidents, and to require retail stores to place the name of the proprietor on all signs and advertisements to prevent merchants falsely claiming that they are French-Canadian.

Wages and Taxes

It was requested that wages below $25 a week be allowed to increase up to that level without the permission of the Regional War Labour Board. A resolution demanding a minimum wage of $27 a week was referred to the Confederal Bureau for study. The payment of family allowances was urged and protests made that the Dominion Budget of 1942 was not more favourable to fathers of large families. Requests were made that trade union contributions and sickness insurance premiums should be deducted from the compulsory savings or refundable portion of the new income tax; that the amount deducted from a worker's wages for compulsory savings should be indicated on the pay envelope, and that a receipt should be given each year showing the amount of compulsory savings thus deducted and credited to the worker. A curb on instalment buying was demanded "to put an end to this kind of odious exploitation of the working-class." Complaints were made that the price ceiling was being violated.

Other Resolutions

The Convention advocated that the ban on the Communist Party and its propaganda should be continued. Reduction of the pensionable age under the Old Age Pensions Act from 70 to 65 was recommended. One resolution suggested that all building contractors should be required to satisfy the competent authorities as to their financial status. Strict application of the liquor law was demanded. The printing of the National Electrical Code in French was requested. Two resolutions urged that all municipalities with a population of at least 3,000 be brought under the Pipe Mechanics Act as the first stage in a progressive extension of the Act. The collaboration of the College of Physicians was considered desirable to secure a stricter application of provincial and municipal regulations regarding sanitation. An amendment in the Stationary Enginemen's Act was requested to forbid stationary engineers installing new heating or plumbing equipment.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

Minister—Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL

Deputy Minister—BRYCE M. STEWART Associate Deputy Minister—A. MACNAMARA

VOLUME XLII] NOVEMBER, 1942 [NUMBER 11

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Industrial Employment—Prices and Cost of Living—Business Statistics—Report of Employment and Selective Service Offices—Unemployment in Trade Unions—Strikes and Lockouts

INDUSTRIAL employment showed a further important decrease at the beginning of September, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 13,142 firms, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing practically all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business operations. The co-operating establishments employed 1,795,411 persons, or 14,707 more than in the preceding month; this gain of 0·8 per cent was rather smaller than the average at the beginning of September in earlier years of the record, being also smaller than at September 1 in any immediately preceding autumn.

The index number of employment (based on the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), stood at 179·3, as compared with 162·7 at September 1, 1941. At the same date in recent years the index was as follows: 1940, 131·6; 1939, 119·6; 1938, 115·1; 1937, 123·2 and 1936, 107·1.

Reflecting the slightly less-than-average increase in industrial employment at the beginning of September, the seasonally-adjusted index declined fractionally, falling from 173·0 at August 1, to 172·3 at the date under review.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments aggregated $52,361,441; this exceeded by 2·7 per cent the sum of $50,970,885 paid on or about August 1 to the 1,780,704 persons then employed by the same firms. The per capita average rose from $28.62 in the preceding enquiry, to $29.16 at September 1. These two are the highest in the period during which the current statistics of payrolls have been collected.

Prices and the Cost of Living.—The official index of the cost of living calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices during the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 117·8 at the beginning of October; 117·4 for September 1; 117·9 for July 2; 115·5 for October 1, 1941; 107·0 for October 1, 1940; and 100·8 for August, 1939, the last pre-war month.

The increase in the index since August, 1939, down to October, 1942, was 16·9 per cent as compared with an increase of 35·3 per cent for the comparable period during the last war, July, 1914, to September, 1917. Since the introduction of price control the index, after adjustment to the base August, 1939, as 100 has advanced from 114·6 for October 1, 1941, to 116·9 for October 1, 1942, or 2·3 points. The increase for the corresponding period during the last war October, 1916, to October, 1917, 21·1 points after the index was similarly adjusted to the base July, 1914.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number on the base of 1926 as 100 was 96·8 for October as compared with 96·0 for September; 93·8 for October, 1941; 83·3 for October, 1940; and 72·3 for August, 1939. The increase between August, 1939, and October, 1942, was 33·9 per cent and between July, 1914, and September, 1917, was 80·9 per cent.

Business Statistics.—The latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given on page 1234. The index of the physical volume of business which reflects activity in the production and distribution of goods has been revised to give increased representation to factors indicating the trend of war production. For September this index indicated little change from the previous month but was about 12 per cent higher than for September, 1941. In the former comparison substantial increases in the indexes of mineral production and of construction were offset by declines in electric power production and in the distribution of goods. Little change

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was indicated in manufacturing. This group however recorded an increase of about 24 per cent in September as compared with one year earlier while much smaller increases were recorded in electric power production and in distribution. Substantial declines were recorded for mineral production and for construction in this comparison.

The index of employment was 10·2 per cent higher at September 1 than one year earlier and 49·9 per cent higher than at September 1, 1939, thus indicating a high level of productive activity.

Comparing the first nine months of 1942 with the corresponding period in 1941, the index of the physical volume of business was 23·6 per cent higher in the former period than in the latter. Industrial production averaged 29 per cent higher; manufacturing production 37 per cent higher and mineral production 17·9 per cent higher. Production of cheese increased from about 118 million pounds to 166 million while the production of creamery butter declined 2·6 per cent. The number of cigarettes released increased 11·5 per cent, steel ingot production 33·1 per cent;

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1942			1941		
	October	September	August	October	September	August
Employment Index (1)		179·3	177·8	165·8	162·7	160·6
Unemployment percentage (trade union members) (2)	0·8	0·9	1·8	2·7	2·4	3·5
Prices, wholesale, Index (1)	96·8	96·0	95·6	93·8	93·2	91·8
Cost of living index (2)	117·8	117·4	117·7	115·5	114·7	113·7
Retail sales unadjusted index (2)		153·2	147·4	152·4	137·3	134·1
Retail sales adjusted index (6) (2)		152·0	162·9	138·0	136·4	146·5
Wholesale sales (2)		177·7	157·4	170·5	171·2	156·6
Common stocks index (2)	†64·8	62·6	61·6	69·1	71·0	67·8
Preferred stocks index (2)		95·6	95·8	102·2	103·2	100·0
Bond yields, Dominion index (2)	†99·6	99·4	99·0	100·2	100·3	101·2
(a)**Physical Volume of Business Index** (6) (2)		198·4	198·5	178·7	177·6	172·4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (2)		223·8	221·7	198·6	196·9	183·0
Mineral production (2)		225·8	216·6	299·6	284·1	258·4
Manufacturing (2)		236·6	236·1	192·3	190·7	179·0
Construction (2)		128·4	115·8	144·4	165·4	143·9
Electric power (2)		140·0	142·8	137·4	136·2	126·1
DISTRIBUTION (2)		145·8	150·4	137·5	137·6	150·3
Tons carried, freight (2)		132·3	163·0	124.1	127.5	128·0
Bank debits to individual accounts $		3,516,107,197	3,479,744,886	3,627,176,887	3,300,731,342	3,149,790,606
Bank notes in circulation (8) $		563,700,000	546,300,000	419,999,648	422,014,387	393,207,827
Bank deposits in savings $		1,748,248,134	1,699,553,037	1,135,522,582	1,555,152,222	1,522,186,431
Bank loans, commercial, etc. $		978,147,745	978,147,745	1,146,857,168	1,143,203,420	1,152,996,270
Railway—			988,336,320			
Car loadings, revenue freight cars (9)	288,077	266,139	259,822	279,363	271,494	257,598
Canadian National Railways, revenues $		33,860,000	34,419,000	28,760,510	27,133,000	25,809,000
Operating expenses $			23,595,427	19,727,676	18,205,628	18,196,786
Canadian Pacific Railway, traffic earnings $	22,799,000	22,113,749	22,053,767	21,577,000	19,268,000	19,989,510
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $		18,544,572	18,833,737	15,638,764	15,801,590	16,843,505
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles			4,593,277,000	4,795,930,000	4,447,201,000	4,323,275,000
Building permits $		10,540,657	8,340,878	12,901,757	12,579,488	12,852,381
Contracts awarded (10) $	21,412,800	29,675,100	31,771,200	29,082,000	39,363,800	36,123,900
Mineral production—						
Pig iron tons		155,900	162,578	137,114	125,168	118,490
Steel ingots and castings tons		244,922	248,868	222,853	224,626	227,075
Ferro-alloys tons		18,548	15,961	16,809	18,941	18,201
Gold ounces			402,867	461,168	445,085	467,224
Coal tons		1,463,187	1,457,712	1,869,666	1,599,014	1,404,335
Timber scaled in British Columbia bd. ft.		245,564,067	228,144,123	292,205,314	290,661,049	322,543,027
Flour production bbls.		1,737,472	1,820,199	1,595,931	1,647,910	1,852,139
Footwear production pairs.		2,807,754	2,773,334	3,141,512	3,027,252	2,955,637
Output of central electric stations k.w.h.		2,946,611,000	2,989,675,000	3,140,317,000	2,866,647,000	2,640,084,000
Sales of insurance $		55,065,000	39,347,000	41,305,000	33,546,000	29,135,000
Newsprint production tons		257,618	253,240	318,800	298,300	293,100

* Many of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† Week ended October 29, 1942.

(1) Base, 1926=100. (2) Base, 1935–1939=100. (3) Figures are for the end of the preceding month.

(6) Adjusted, where necessary for seasonal variation. (8) Notes in the hands of the public.

(9) Figures for four weeks ended October 31, 1942, and corresponding previous periods.

(10) MacLean's Building Review. (a) Revised—For explanation see page 1235.

pig iron production 55 per cent; electric power production 15·1 per cent. The index of grain marketings declined 51·4 per cent in the same comparison and livestock marketings 5·2 per cent. Newsprint production was 3·8 per cent lower and the value of contracts awarded 24·1 per cent lower.

Revision of Index of the Physical Volume of Business.—The following statement as to the revision of the index was published in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics, October, 1942, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:—

The revision of the index of the physical volume of business consisted mainly in the application of a new set of weights. The components were weighted according to the value added during the current period by productive enterprises in mining, manufacturing, construction, electric power and distribution. The object was to weight the factors according to their present relative importance. The weights established on the basis of "value added" during the base period of 1935-39 resulted in an over-emphasis of production for civilian purposes during the war period. It was consequently decided to recompute the weights giving greater representation to factors indicating the operations of firms engaged on war production. A number of changes were also made in the factors included in the compilation. The result of the alterations is a much higher level for the index during the last two years or more.

Report of the Employment and Selective Service Offices.—Reports received by the Director of Employment and Unemployment Insurance from Employment and Selective Service Offices during the month of September, 1942, showed an outstanding gain in business transacted, both when compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of last year, this computation being based on the average number of placements recorded daily. The increase was due to National Selective Service Regulations under which employers seeking workers and persons desiring employment must obtain permits from Employment and Selective Service Offices. Manufacturing, services, trade and logging were mainly responsible for the increase registered under the first comparison and manufacturing, trade and construction under the second, all industrial divisions except agriculture showing increased placements over the previous month, and all apart from agriculture and services reporting a gain over September, 1941. The increase in manufacturing was exceptionally large under both comparisons. Vacancies in September, 1942, numbered 241,038, applications 221,352, and placements in regular and casual employment 102,827.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of October, 1942, the percentage of unemployment among trade union members stood at 0·8 in contrast with percentages of 0·9 in September and 2·7 in October, 1941. The percentage for October was based on returns compiled from 2,272 local labour organizations with a total membership of 380,304 persons.

Strikes and Lockouts.—For the month of October, 1942, the number of strikes and lockouts recorded, the number of workers involved and the time loss in man working days again showed substantial decreases from the previous month but were slightly higher than for October, 1941. During the month under review there were 26 strikes recorded, involving 6,107 workers and causing a time loss of 26,926 man working days, as compared with 43 strikes in September, 1942, involving 13,316 workers, with a time loss of 37,838 days, and 23 strikes in October, 1941, involving 5,511 workers, with a time loss of 19,693 days. The more important strikes during the month were: steel plant workers at Windsor, Ont., textile factory workers at Beauharnois, P.Q., and coal miners at Nanaimo and Cumberland, B.C., and at Glace Bay, N.S.

Of the 26 strikes during October of this year 24 were terminated during the month. Three resulted in favour of the workers, seven in favour of the employer, one was a compromise settlement and 13 were indefinite in result. Two disputes involving 321 workers were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month.

Labour Unity in Ecuador

Labour organizations in Ecuador have settled their differences and have united to form a single body, according to a recent Allied Labour News despatch. The new organization is to be known as the Confederation of Ecuadorian Workers (C.T.E.). It has voted to affiliate with the Confederation of Latin American Workers (C.T.A.L.), being the twelfth Latin American labour body to do so. The C.T.A.L., whose first general conference was held in Mexico City in November, 1941, claims a membership of over four million.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Visit of Canada's Minister of Labour to Great Britain

The Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, accompanied by the Deputy Minister, Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, and Mr. George Greene, the Minister's secretary, have been in Great Britain during the past month. This mission was undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining information on the functioning of British industry and labour under the exigencies of war production.

With this objective in view, the Minister made a close personal study of methods and techniques, and the application and allocation of man-power thereto. The Minister visited shipyards, airplane, gun and tank factories, and munitions plants, and observed at first hand the great contribution of British labour to victory. He also conferred with the British Minister of Labour, Hon. E. Bevin, on problems of war production.

Where practicable, the benefit of British experience will be applied in the Canadian program.

British Minister of Labour praises Canada's war production

In a press conference at the British Ministry of Information, on October 26, 1942, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Minister of Labour, made the following remarks concerning the relationship between Canada and Great Britain on the industrial-labour front.

"I would like to say that the British Government are very anxious that the Press should do proper justice to Canada for the effort she is making in the war. She came in on the first day of the war and threw in her all and I can tell you, from the man power side and from the production side, what is very gratifying is that Canada moves very quickly on the basis of the rationalisation of arms production; that is to say, we get a quick and co-operative response whether it is in shipbuilding, aircraft, or anything else, to fit in with the problems we have in this country.

"In the discussion that goes on between the Minister of Labour in Canada and myself, and between Captain Oliver Lyttelton and his opposite number, Mr. Howe, in Canada, we are all four of us working very closely together, and now that we are in a tight corner for manpower in England it is a great advantage to us to be able to make the necessary adaptations so that Canada in the design of her war output fits in and dovetails in so well with the strategy of the war that we can get a good deal of relief by the use of manpower on the other side.

"I do not think there has ever been a case in which the labour force, the productive effort, of two countries has been more complementary and more helpful. Our relationships are so good; it is not a question of our telling them or they telling us, but immediately we have to make changes and to go in for this type or that type of production we are able to marry the Canadian effort with our own in such a practical way that it is a tremendous help to the total war effort. It is not only volume, but it is types, and the quick adaptation of types and as the strategy of the war changes and fresh demands are made upon us, the facility with which Canada co-operates with us is a tremendous asset in this war. I do not want it to be measured merely in terms of volume. You may get a lot of things you cannot use. The essential thing in this business is to get the things you can use and use quickly and to supplement and build up the output of your own arsenal at home.

"In the contacts we have had with Canadian Ministers, through Mr. Vincent Massey, who has been a tower of strength to this country in the war effort, we have met with ready co-operation and I am very anxious that the proper place should be given to Canada and her contribution to this tremendous struggle. In that critical period when we did not have very many friends, at least active friends, from 1940 onwards, the weight of the Canadian output and their resilience and turnover to production during that period played a very big part in enabling us to equip the Middle East Army and equip the Forces in this country at a speed much greater than would have been possible if we had not had, not merely the volume, but willing adaptation to the kind of weapons and materials we wanted. Now, with the loss of a great many of our raw materials, particularly certain types of metals, Canada means salvation to us.

"The way she has moved her men about in order to increase the output of, say, nickel and raw materials of that character has been a great gain not only to us but to the whole of the United Nations and in that spirit I would like Mr. Mitchell to convey to Mr. Mackenzie King and his colleagues what I know is the feeling of everybody not merely in the Government but those who have to design and make and deliver the equipment, appreciation of those two factors, volume, and, what has been so vital, I repeat, adaptability, which has fitted in so well with our war strategy. If you will take that message back I shall be very grateful, a message as coming from all the British people."

Employers may give Christmas bonuses

An employer may without an authorization or direction of a War Labour Board, even although no such gift was previously given by him, give a monetary Christmas gift to each of his employees, in an amount not in excess of $25.

The National War Labour Board has been advised by the Commissioner of Income Tax, that the position relative to taxation is as follows:—

(*a*) so long as any "voluntary bonus" does not exceed the amount paid in 1940, either to that employee or, in the case of a new employee, to another employee in the same occupational classification, the "voluntary bonus" so paid may be regarded for taxation purposes as an allowable expense of the employer. Where any "voluntary bonus" so paid exceeds this amount the excess will be disallowed to the employer as an expense of the business for tax purposes;

(*b*) under the Income War Tax Act, as amended by Chapter 28 of the Statutes of 1942, a tax deduction is required to be made at the source from all payments made to employees in respect of bonuses (including cost of living bonuses) for pay periods commencing after the 1st of September, 1942;

(*c*) where not charged by an employer to expense a monetary Christmas gift to an employee of an amount not exceeding $25 is not regarded as income of the employee for tax purposes.

Cost-of-living bonus stays at present level

The cost-of-living index at October 1 was 117·8, a decrease of only one-tenth of a point from the July index, and as a result the cost-of-living bonuses paid to employees in Canada will remain at their present level for the next three months from November 15, 1942, to February 15, 1943.

In a statement issued on November 4, the National War Labour Board made the following announcement:

"The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has found that the cost of living index number for October 1, 1942, is 117·8 (adjusted index 116·9) as compared with the cost-of-living index number for July 2, 1942, of 117·9 (adjusted index 117).

The Wartime Wages Control Order, P.C. 5963, provides in Section 48 (iv):

> "The amount of the bonus shall not be changed unless the cost of living index number has changed one whole point or more since the last general order of the Board requiring an increase or decrease in the amount thereof."

The index number not having changed by one whole point or more since July 2, 1942, pursuant to the provisions of P.C. 5963 as stated the National War Labour Board orders that the terms of its General Order dated August 4, 1942, shall continue to apply for the period November 15, 1942, to February 15, 1943, subject to the right of employers or employees to apply to a War Labour Board for authorization of payment of such an amount of cost-of-living bonus as a Board may determine to be 'fair and reasonable', under the provisions of the Order."

Decisions of National War Labour Board

Of the 422 cases in which Findings and Directions have been delivered to October 31, 1942, 235 had to do with wage increases, 43 with cost of living bonuses, and 144 were miscellaneous. Of the wage cases 215 were granted in full or in part and 20 were refused. Of the cost of living bonus cases 41 were granted and 2 were refused. Of the miscellaneous cases 130 were granted and 14 were refused.

Applications received up to October 31, 1942	522
Decisions pending	55
Closed as not requiring a decision.	37
Sent to Regional Boards	8
Applications dealt with	422
	522
Received from	
Employers	315
Employees	56
Jointly	51
	422
Granted in full or in part	386
Refused	36
	422

One year of price control in Canada

One year has passed since the Prime Minister announced the price ceiling, and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was given the responsibility for its administration.

The Economic Branch of the Research section of the Board has prepared a survey on "A Year of the Price Ceiling in Canada." The survey, which outlines in general terms the development of the price ceiling, is divided into two parts. The first discusses the price ceiling in relation to the broad problems of

wartime organization and control, for the price ceiling is an essential and integral part of the national economic policy. Reference is made to policies outside of the administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board with a view to indicating how the price ceiling fits into the broader canvass. All such references are based on official statements by the Prime Minister or by the Ministers concerned. The second part of the survey deals specifically with the organization and techniques which the Board adopted from time to time in carrying out the price ceiling policy.

Government expropriates aircraft plant

Ownership and management of the National Steel Car Aircraft plant at Malton, Ont., one of Canada's most important aircraft producers, has been taken over by a specially formed Crown company, the Department of Munitions and Supply announced recently. The company is primarily engaged in making Lancaster bombers.

In explanation of the expropriation action, a departmental statement said: "The government is taking over the plant in order to expedite operations and to maintain a community of interest and co-operation between the plant management, the Munitions and Supply Department, and the designers and builders of the Lancaster bomber in Britain."

In a number of previous instances the government has taken over direct management of important war plants by placing government appointed controllers in charge without any interference in the ownership. This course was followed at the Hamilton plant of National Steel Car following a labour dispute and has also been adopted in plants where production has not been considered satisfactory.

Compensation to be paid the National Steel Car Corporation Ltd. will be determined either by agreement or under statutory expropriation procedure.

Mr. J. P. Bickell of Toronto, prominent mining executive, has been named president of the government-owned company, named Victory Aircraft Ltd.

Establishment of new Program of "Job Relations Training"

"Job Relations Training" is the title of a new supervision training program being instituted by the Training Branch of the Department of Labour, and designed to develop team spirit between labour and management in war production.

In announcing the new course of training the Department of Labour had particularly in view the training of foremen and supervisors in war industries. The objective of the new program is definitely to achieve better relations between the management and the workers and a better co-ordination of effort in maximum production of a high quality.

To this end, typical units of the series will include such subjects as: "How to Start the New Employee Right"; "How to Prevent Accidents"; "How to Prevent Grievances."

This new program is to follow the installation of Job Instructor Training which was introduced by the Department in May as the first and basic unit in supervision training because with the thousands of new workers entering war industries the most pressing problem confronting supervision was to instruct these new workers by the best known methods in the shortest possible time.

Now that this program has been largely adopted by a large proportion of firms in war industries, the time for tackling other and no less important problems has arrived.

It is expected the new series will be ready and in operation early in November.

Training in plant schools

The success of plant schools —a new development in training for industrial occupations established on April 1 under the Training Branch of the Department of Labour—has been demonstrated by the results achieved, according to a statement issued, on October 28, from the office of the Minister of Labour.

Since the beginning of this program, 2,735 male and 1,629 female trainees have been enrolled in 48 plant schools. The purpose of these schools is to give instruction to company employees, both old and new, in modern industrial practice. These Government-aided schools are established in plants which comply with certain requirements as to working conditions, curricula, etc.

Instruction is being given in a wide variety of manufacturing operations including aircraft production, shipbuilding, machine shop and bench work practice, welding, power sewing, and fine instrument work.

Training is on a short-term basis, ranging between 2 and 12 weeks and, therefore, the potential output of these schools is considerable over a year, and it is considered they are filling a definite need that cannot be met adequately from other sources.

Part-time classes are also being conducted in industry with Government assistance for the purpose of up-grading workers to higher skills within the organization. Enrolment of men and women since April in part-time classes totals 14,419.

Expansion of War Emergency Training Program

Indicative of the rapid expansion of the War Emergency Training Program under the Department of Labour, is the increase of 1,000 trainees in September, as compared with August, in the training classes throughout Canada.

In a recent statement issued by the Department of Labour, it was announced that approximately 17,000 persons were attending war emergency training classes either full-time or part-time. During the six months since April 1, approximately 68,000 persons have received specialized training in some phase of war industry. Members of the Armed Forces being trained, in a wide variety of trades, numbered 8,628. A number of men honourably discharged from the Armed Forces were being trained under the rehabilitation plan in co-operation with the Department of Pensions and National Health.

It is interesting to note that parallel with a steadily decreasing supply of eligible male trainees the training of women for war industries is increasing. During the month of September one-half of the new trainees admitted to full-time pre-employment industrial classes were women. A similar proportion of women was enrolled in part-time industrial classes, and the percentage of women in both full-time and part-time classes is rapidly increasing.

A complementary feature of the War Emergency Training Program is the Job Instructor Training Plan which was announced by the Minister in May and which is designed to increase the instructing ability of foremen and supervisors. To date, some 6,000 foremen and supervisors have received the Department's certificate as War Production Job Instructors and from reports being received by the Department some 5,000 additional supervisors are to receive the course over the next few months.

Army course established at University of Toronto

The Department of National Defence in consultation with the University of Toronto has established a special one-year course in the elements of certain scientific subjects for 160 selected candidates possessing the requisite educational qualifications. The University of Toronto is conducting the course and providing accommodation and meals.

This special one-year course in the fundamentals of mathematics, physics and engineering, known as No. 1 Canadian Army Course, commenced on October 10, 1942, at the University of Toronto. Initial application by candidates was made to the University and the names of those possessing satisfactory academic qualifications were submitted to National Defence Headquarters. Applicants were requested to report for enlistment in the normal manner, it being understood that the final decision as to acceptability rested with the military authorities and no candidate was enlisted unless he satisfied the requirements set by the military authorities.

Enlistments were only permitted between the ages of 17-19 years inclusive. In the case of boys under 18 years the written consent of parents had to be given.

Until a boy reaches the age of 18 he receives boys' pay which is 70 cents per diem, after which he receives the standard rate of $1.30 per diem. Boys 18 years of age and over received standard rates of pay upon enlistment.

Personnel presently serving in the Canadian Army were eligible to attend the course provided they possessed the necessary academic qualifications and were selected by the proper military authorities.

Candidates who were accepted and properly enlisted are housed in University of Toronto residences and subject to military supervision and discipline. Each student receives free tuition and text books, board, lodgings, medical and dental attention in addition to his pay.

All candidates while in attendance at the University undergo Basic Training under the direction of the Department of National Defence. On successful completion of the course, candidates proceed to Advanced Training Centres to complete training in the arm for which they have shown special aptitude.

During the period of the course candidates who are found to be below the desired standard or who are found to be otherwise unsatisfactory may be removed and sent to Basic Training Centres to proceed through the normal training channels as enlisted soldiers.

Successful candidates, on proceeding to Advanced Training Centres, will be regarded as potential officers, it being clearly understood, however, that no undertaking exists that all or any candidate will be granted vacancies on quotas proceeding to Officers' Training Centres.

The University of Toronto has undertaken to give due academic credit to successful candidates who may desire to complete a course at that University at some future date.

Bulletin No. 3 of National War Labour Board

The National War Labour Board has issued a pamphlet known as Bulletin No. 3 containing explanatory notes on the Wartime Wages Control Order, P.C. 5963, of July 10, which supersedes P.C. 8253.

Bulletin No. 3 is in five parts; Parts I and II are a reprint of the Order in Council; Part III is devoted to Explanatory Notes; Part IV contains an explanation of the National War Labour Board's policy in regard to the payment of wages to men, youths, and less capable and experienced men engaged to do work formerly done by experienced men; and Part V contains instructions to employers and employees in regard to submissions to a War Labour Board. In addition, there is an Appendix which includes the National War Labour Board's general Order of August 4, on the cost-of-living bonus.

The publication has been widely distributed, and additional copies may be obtained from the offices of the Regional War Labour Boards.

Supplement on Wages and Hours of Labour

Report No. 25 in the series on "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada" has been issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1942, and contains data for the years 1929, 1940 and 1941.

In the report will be found a table of index numbers of rates of wages which shows changes in wages for some of the principal occupational and industrial groups from 1901 to 1941, and for certain other groups from 1911, 1913 and 1920 to 1941.

Included also in the report are tables showing the wages and working hours of the principal classes of labour in most industries throughout Canada. Appendices give information as to minimum wage rates, and maximum hours of work under provincial legislation, wages and hours of labour under collective agreements, etc. Information is also supplied as to federal government fair wage policy. Tables are included in the appendices showing wages in agriculture, and average earnings of steam railway employees and coal miners with numbers employed.

Result of Wage and Price Control in Canada

The advantages of the Maximum Prices Regulations, administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, to the public of Canada, and particularly to labour, is becoming increasingly apparent.

During the last war the cost-of-living index rose from 100 in July, 1914, to 137·2 in October, 1917. During the corresponding period in the present war the index rose from 100 in August, 1939, to 116·9 in October, 1942.

During the last war the index rose from 116·1 in October, 1916, to 137·2 in October, 1917. In the corresponding period of the present war the index rose only from 114·6 in October, 1941, to 116·9 in October, 1942.

It is apparent, therefore, that during the period of a little more than three years in the last war the cost-of-living index rose more than twice as much as during the corresponding period in the present war, but that in the last eleven months, during which period the Price Control Regulations have been in effect, the cost-of-living index has risen only one-tenth as much as it did during the corresponding eleven months period of the last war.

Even now the cost-of-living index number is at a slightly lower level than it was during 1918.

Undoubtedly, wage rates and earnings are now at a materially higher level than they were in 1918, and the cost-of-living index figures quoted make it evident that the purchasing power of the wage dollar has not during the present war been nearly as seriously affected to the disadvantage of wage earners as it was during the last war, and this is quite apart from the advantages enjoyed by workers in industry generally in the payment to them of cost-of-living bonuses under the application of the provisions of the War-time Wages Control Order.

It is likewise apparent that there will be continuing and increasing advantages to labour under the Price Control Regulations if the cost-of-living index can be held at approximately its present level of 116·9. During the last war the cost-of-living index rose from 137·2 at October 1, 1917, to 141·3 at January, 1918, and 160·5 at January, 1919, and to 178·8 at January, 1920, reaching its peak of 198·0 at June, 1920.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Eighteen applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month of October. Three boards were established in October, and the constitution of six boards was completed. Six boards submitted their reports. Three applications were rejected. Thirteen disputes were referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners for investigation and seven reports were received from Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners. Three disputes were recorded as settled.

Full particulars with regard to recent proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be found in the section beginning on page 1247.

New Zealand establishes Emergency Labour Disputes Board

A National Emergency Disputes Board to settle disputes likely to interfere with the production of supplies or the maintenance of essential services has been provided for in New Zealand by the Industrial Disputes Emergency Regulations, September 4, 1942. The Board is to consist of two representatives of employers, two of workers and a chairman all appointed by the Minister of Labour. When a dispute arises, the Board may act on its own motion or at the request of the Minister. It has power to conduct hearings, render decisions and issue orders for their execution. When a Disputes Committee provided for in an award or agreement fails to act in connection with a dispute, the Board may compel it to do so, but if the Committee does not succeed in effecting a settlement, the Board may decide the matter. The Board may also inquire into any question connected with a dispute and for this purpose is endowed with full powers under the Commissions of Inquiry Act.

Workers and employers who interfere with production of supplies or the maintenance of essential services or who fail to comply with a decision of the Board are liable to prosecution. If by reason of a dispute, employees cease work, break their contracts of service, reduce their normal output, refuse to accept any work usually connected with their job or attend a stop-work meeting not authorized by award or agreement or by their employer, they are guilty of an offence. Employers who suspend operations, dismiss a worker, break contracts with their employees or fail to engage necessary workers, also violate the regulations.

British Trades Union Congress

The Seventy-fourth Convention of Britian's Trades Union Congress was held at Blackpool, September 7 to 11, 1942, with slightly more than seven hundred delegates representing a membership of approximately 5,443,000.

Mr. F. Wolstencroft in his presidential address expressed the earnest hope that when the war is over—and perhaps before it ends—arrangements can be made between the Trade Union Movement of Australia, Canada, the South African Union, and India, for periodical conferences with the British T.U.C. Negotiations have already begun with American and Soviet trade unions for an international trade union committee.

The place of workers in the struggle for victory was set forth in a resolution which was adopted and which expressed the unalterable resolve of British workers to see the war through to the end in complete and final victory and to spare no effort to establish the conditions of a just and lasting peace. It called upon workers of all grades and categories to give increased production of all weapons and munitions of war, and pledged the fullest support of the British trade union movement so soon as the competent authorities decide that the time has come to launch an effective offensive action in Europe. After a discussion on international affairs another resolution was adopted, welcoming the Anglo-Soviet Treaty and urging the General Council to continue to develop relations between the trade unions of the United Nations.

On the question of war production a resolution was passed which expressed dissatisfaction with the composition and function of the Ministry of Supply and Controls and demanded that trade unions be represented and participate in all discussions and decisions of the Control Advisory Councils.

A resolution demanding that the Government take over control of industries and staff vital to the war effort was carried. Mr. Jack Tanner, supporting this resolution, said that lack of co-ordination at the top was having a bad effect on production and affecting managements as well as workers.

A resolution demanding the setting up of a Central Planning Board was adopted. A resolution recording dissatisfaction with the National Arbitration Tribunal and instructing the General Council to press for its immediate reconstitution was carried. The General Council was instructed to urge the amendment of the Essential Work Orders by making compulsory the setting up of Joint Production Committees and widening their scope and power.

A number of resolutions dealt with laying down policy on various social issues. A resolution was passed demanding for women, equal pay for equal work both now and after the war, the same training facilities in post-war industry and the same rights of reinstatement as men. On the question of compulsory enrolment of women for fire-guard duty the Congress supported the Government's view that women must be put in the same position as men, but "if men and women were fighting a common peril they should be compensated equally for injury."

A memorandum by the General Council on Education after the War, set out proposals for a revision of the educational system for children aged 11 years and upwards, was dis-

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cussed and approved. (Reference to the proposals for educational reform appear on page 1287.).

War-time employment of women in shipbuilding and allied industries in Great Britain

The Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain recently issued a leaflet calling attention to the urgent need for the increased war-time employment of women in the shipbuilding and allied industries, and giving general indications regarding particular aspects of the recruitment of women for suitable occupations in those industries. The use of womenpower for such work in Great Britain is similar to recent developments in Canada where women have been introduced for the first time into mining operations for surface work. (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1942, page 1137).

The British Ministry of Labour Gazette in a review of the leaflet states that the extensive and expanding demands of most munitions industries, including such heavy industries as the iron and steel and chemical industries, have been met to a large extent by the introduction of women. In the shipbuilding industry, however, little use has, so far, been made of female labour, although many of the unskilled and semi-skilled operations offer considerable scope for the employment of women, and employers who have experience of the employment of women in their yards report favourably on them. The need for labour in the shipbuilding and allied industries is urgent and imperative, and men are not available from outside these industries. Accordingly, existing male labour must be used to the best effect, women replacing men on the lighter jobs, thus releasing them for heavier work on other jobs in which their experience can be used to the best advantage. In some yards a start has already been made, and examples are quoted in the leaflet of occupations in shipbuilding and ship-repairing, marine engineering and boatbuilding in which women have successfully replaced men.

Employers are, therefore, earnestly urged to continue their endeavours to substitute women for men and to experiment in the employment of women in new types of jobs for which men have been considered essential in the past. District Shipyard Controllers and Shipyard Labour Supply Officers have been asked to give all possible help, and employers are recommended to seek their advice and assistance.

As regards particular aspects of the employment of women on men's work in these industries, the leaflet refers to the need for consultation with trade union officials on the subject and contains some observations on the unsuitability of certain work for women, the provision of welfare facilities, and the existing administrative regulation of hours of work and overtime. The leaflet also contains, as an Appendix, the text of an Agreement concluded on the 17th July, 1941, between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, regulating the wages and conditions of employment of women employed in shipbuilding and ship-repairing establishments for the period of the war on work normally done by male labour.

Wage adjustments recommended for British coal-mining industry

The Board of Investigation appointed on June 5, 1942 by the Minister of Labour and National Service and the President of the Board of Trade to inquire into wages and conditions of employment in the coal-mining industry in Britain presented its report on June 18. The Mineworkers' Federation had asked for a wage increase and a guaranteed minimum; the Mining Association took the view that any increase should be in the form of a bonus for attendance and output. The Board recommended for all workers over 21 a flat increase of 2s. 6d. per shift and national minimum wages of 83s. a week for underground workers and 78s. for surface workers. No minimum wage was suggested for workers under 21. Underground workers between 18 and 21 should receive, it was considered the same wage increase as those over 21, but surface workers under 21 and underground employees under 18 should receive smaller increases which would vary with their age and the nature of their employment. In addition a sliding scale of output bonuses was recommended for all production over a standard fixed for each pit.

The Mineworkers' Federation had asked for somewhat higher rates and had not suggested that and distinction be made between underground and surface workers. However the Board felt that differentiation was justified by the special conditions of underground work. The proposals of the Board apply to male workers actually engaged in "winning, raising and handling coal" and will apply to other male workers and women workers only in so far as such application would be in accordnace with existing practices. The Board estimated that the cost of its proposals exclusive of the output bonus would amount to about £23,500,000 a year, and that only about 3 per cent of the workers, mostly on the surface, were now receiving wages below the proposed minima.

The Board pointed out that miners' wages consist of a basic rate, certain first-rate additions such as war bonuses, and "percentage additions" which depend on the proceeds from the sale of the coal produced, percentage rates have, in many cases, been declining due to such factors largely beyond the workers' control as wartime labour shortage, a rise in costs, and controlled prices. To protect workers against further reductions in percentage rates, to ensure that they would receive a stable increase over existing wages the Board suggested that the ruling percentage rates in effect on June 1, 1942, should be taken as the minimum rates to which the wage increase recommended by the Board would be added, or that the increase should vary with the variations in percentage rates so that wages would remain the same.

In regard to the output bonus, the Board suggested that a standard tonnage be fixed for each pit, and for any four-weeks period in which output exceeds the standard tonnage earnings should be increased by a special payment dependent on the amount by which the standard is exceeded. The standard should be adjusted when the productivity of the pit changes for more than a fortnight due to changes in man-power or other reasons beyond the control of the workers or management.

The Government and both sides of the industry have accepted the Board's recommendations, and a 3s. per ton increase in the price of coal was authorized to meet the rise in wages and other increased costs. Subsequently, at the request of employers and workers the Board worked out a scheme for determining output bonuses on the basis of district rather than individual pit output. The scheme was put into effect September 6 for a three-month trial period.

Recruitment of Juveniles in British Coal-Mining Industry

In Great Britain the first report of a Committee of Enquiry into the recruitment of boys and youths for the coal-mining industry indicates that the number of young entrants to the mining industry has fallen from an annual total of 30,000 to a present figure of slightly over 14,000 in the year. This rate of recruitment falls far short of the gross wastage rate arising from deaths or retirements through age or incapacity.

As the main operative causes of the reluctance of boys to enter the coal-mining industry the Committee enumerate various factors, particularly the past record of the indusry as regards unemployment, the wage level, the widespread feeling that the type of employment provided by the industry is uncongenial because of conditions peculiar to the industry, and the widened choice of occupations open to boys in mining districts as the result of the development of facilities for local transport. These causes, the Committee state, are not likely to be removed by short-term remedies. If boys are to be attracted in adequate numbers to the industry, it will be necessary to provide a greater sense of economic security and a firmer assurance of a progressive career.

To this end, the Committee put forward a number of recommendations designed to serve as the basis of a long-term recruitment policy. These recommendations are governed by a single general principle, viz., that every effort should be made to increase the sense of economic security for persons who enter the coal-mining industry, that adequate provision should be made for the systematic training of new entrants for the work which they will be called upon to perform, and that, as far as possible, the new entrant will be assured of a regular progress up to the stage when he qualified as an adult workman in his occupation.

As regards training, the principal recommendations of the Committee propose that all new juvenile entrants to the coal-mining industry should undergo a period of training during ordinary working hours and be paid the appropriate rate of wages, according to the prevailing scale for juveniles. The initial training period should be not less than sixteen weeks. The first eight weeks should be devoted to general instruction at a suitable centre (at the headquarters of a colliery or group of collieries, or at a convenient mining school or institute), together with practical demonstration at a non-productive underground gallery specially prepared for the purpose. The second eight weeks should be devoted to practical work in an actual production unit to be reserved and worked for training purpose at the pit or group of pits at which the trainee is employed.

At the age at which youths are eligible for work at the coal-face, they should undergo further training, extending over not less than six months, on all relevant coal-face operations, the training being given at the actual production unit reserved and worked for training purposes at the pit or group of pits at which the youth is employed.

Other recommendations of the Committee on the long-term aspects of the problem of

the recruitment of boys for coal-mining advocate the continuance into the post-war period of the guaranteed week, as embodied in the Essential Work Orders and the compulsory medical examination of the boys, as part of the proposed Mines Medical Service.

With regard to the immediate need to recruit additional juveniles for the industry, the principal recommendation of the Committee proposes that the Minister of Labour and National Service should allow youths in other industries, on reaching the age of 18½ years, for coal-mining employment as against military service.

Transfer of mine workers in U.S.

The War Man-power Commission in the U.S. issued a directive on October 7 designed to divert to the non-ferrous metal industry the production and maintenance workers released as a result of the War Production Board's recent order closing all large gold mines. One estimate indicates that about 3,250 men were released by this order.

The directive of the War Man-power Commission prohibits employers from taking former gold-miner workers for work in any state west of the Mississippi except upon referral of such workers to the employers by the United States Employment Service. It also directs the Employment Service to refer all ex-gold-miner workers to jobs in the non-ferrous metal industry unless such a referral would entail undue hardship upon the workers or would not be in the best interests of the war effort.

Provision for appeal is also included for employers and employees who are not satisfied with an act or failure to act under this directive.

Reference to the transfer of gold-mine workers in Canada was made on page 1137 of the October LABOUR GAZETTE.

Survey in United States intended to facilitate employment of women

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Man-power Commission in the United States, has requested employers to make an immediate survey of all jobs in their organizations to determine which can be filled by women. He asked that preparations be made to employ the largest number of women possible. He also asked management and labour organizations to remove all bars to the employment of women in occupations to which they are or can be fitted.

The United States Employment Service has listed over 460 industrial jobs as suitable for women, though 40 per cent of these would be suitable only with some break-down of the job or rearrangement of the industrial process to enable women to perform them. At the time this list was compiled women worked in only a small proportion of these occupations.

The United States Department of Labor, noting the rapid increase in the employment of women workers, anticipates that nearly two million women will have been taken on by industry during the last six months of 1942. This will bring total woman-employment to a peak of over fifteen million, of whom about three and a half million will be engaged in war work.

United States policy on employment of mothers of young children

The United States War Man-power Commission has recently issued a statement recommending that the employment of mothers of young children be deferred until all other sources of labour are exhausted and proposing conditions of employment for this class of worker which will secure the minimum disruption of normal home life. Employers should not refuse to hire women of this class but should let each woman decide whether her home responsibilities permit her to accept employment. If women with young children are employed, their hours and shifts should be arranged so as to interfere as little as possible with their home duties. The Commission recommended that community projects be developed to provide day-time care for the children of working mothers who are unable to make other arrangements for them. The provision of such facilities is to be promoted by the Office of Defence Health and Welfare Services which has been authorized to co-ordinate the activities of all government departments concerned with this problem.

The Federal Government has announced that it will make grants-in-aid to States unable to finance programs of day-care for the children of working mothers by other means. The State departments of Welfare or Education are to administer such programs which must be approved by the Federal Children's Bureau or the Commissioner of Education. The Day-Care Unit of the Children's Bureau is preparing statements of policy to guide State authorities and will provide child-welfare field consultants to assist the States in developing their programs.

Consultation service on accident prevention in the United States

The services of experts on accident prevention are made available free of charge for consultation purposes to plants in the United States engaged in war production. This is the result of a plan put into effect by the National Committee for Conservation of Man-power in War Industries which was set up in 1940 by the Secretary of Labour to help in reducing casualties on the production front (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1940, p. 1105). The members of the Committee serve on a voluntary basis and include safety experts from private industry, representatives of organized labour and State officials administering safety and health laws.

According to a bulletin it issued recently, the Committee now has 450 special agents at work throughout the country in strategic war production centres. These agents are practical industrial safety experts who are employed by some of the country's leading firms. Their companies permit them to spend part of their time in helping other plants to cut down accidents and in addition they devote much of their spare time to this work. They make available to management the information they have accumulated from personal experience or from other safety experts and agencies on methods whereby specific accident and health hazards can be corrected and plant safety programs developed. The Division of Labor Standards of the U.S. Department of Labor serves as a co-ordinating office and clearing house for the National Committee.

The Committee also offers free safety training courses to foremen and supervisors. These courses are conducted by local engineering colleges in war-production centres. Finally, the Committee issues popular and technical bulletins on safely as well as posters.

Accident prevention in Sweden

A joint committee consisting of representatives of the Employers' Federation and the Federation of Trade Unions, which was set up in Sweden to study industrial safety problems, has recently presented its report, which is summarized in the latest *Industrial Safety Survey* of the International Labour Office. The report stresses the necessity of combating accident risks not merely by technical measures such as protective devices, good lighting, suitable tools, etc., but also by psychological means. Among the latter are included education by lectures, posters, works instructions, etc., and also occupational selection according to the principle of "the right man in the right place". With regard to occupational selection the conclusions of the Committee are similar to those of the Industrial Health Research Board in Great Britain (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1942, p. 1176). It is pointed out that only about 25 per cent of industrial accidents occur in connection with machinery and that 15 to 25 per cent of workers account for about 50 per cent of all industrial accidents. This seems to indicate that certain persons are particularly "accident-prone" and that good results can be obtained by influencing the human factor.

One of the most important points dealt with in the report concerns the workers' safety delegates who are to be found in many plants. The Committee states that such delegates should "enjoy complete immunity as to their person, position and remuneration," and that they should be allowed to devote much more time than at present to safety. Moreover, in workplaces with more than 100 workers safety committees should be appointed consisting of the workers' safety delegates and of plant engineers, foremen and others representing the management.

Food in war and post-war

"Will Food Win the War?" and "Canada in a Hungry World" by Andrew Stewart, are two pamphlets in the series "Behind the Headlines" recently published jointly by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Canadian Association for Adult Education. They make a contribution to present-day discussions on the relation of food to victory and the place of farm products in the post-war world.

In order to appraise the part which food may play in winning (or losing) the war, Mr. Stewart points out the necessity of considering the manner in which food may contribute to military victory (or defeat), and the manner in which it may contribute to political stability (or disintegration) at home. Of the many factors that may contribute to the breakdown of political unity and of civilian war effort, it is emphasized that indirectly, food may be a factor because marked inequalities in the food available to persons within any nation, or between allied countries may destroy the united effort. Directly, food is important in supporting the capacity of workers to produce, and in maintaining civilian morale.

In combating inefficient production the importance of food is discussed. During wartime, the imperative need for essential war materials requires unusual effort on the part of men and women in industry. But to provide energy and effort in production the

human machine must be adequately supplied with fuel; and to persist in production it must be repaired and maintained. This is the direct function of food. The capacity of the workers to sustain their productive effort depends, to a large extent, on the provision of adequate diets.

With Great Britain, and now Russia, occupying essential positions in the war strategy of the United Nations but deficient in domestic food production, the position of the United Nations is always precarious. If we can assume that great food-producing countries like Canada will be willing to make every sacrifice to provide the food for Britons and Russians, then the food problem of the United Nations is a problem of shipping. The problem can be met, and these two countries adequately supplied with food, only by the utmost economy in the use of shipping for the movement of food, by a shipbuilding effort sufficient to make good the tonnage lost at sea, and by destruction of Axis submarines at sea, in their bases, or in construction yards.

"Canada in a Hungry World" is a brief consideration of some of the conditions on which the reorganization of post-war society depends. The assistance to needy countries for the first few years and more permanent arrangements of production, distribution and consumption of farm products in the post-war world are topics of discussion. The author expresses the hope that the post-war world will see the development of ways in which the risks of farm production may be spread more widely with provision for a larger measure of security for farm producers than they have experienced in the past.

Welfare Conditions Among British Women in the Armed Services

The Committee on Amenities and Welfare Conditions in the three Women's Services, appointed in Britain last February as a result of rumours and complaints regarding conditions in the Services, presented its report to Parliament in August. The Committee considered problems of organization and staffing, employment and conditions of work, health and morals, clothing, housing, feeding, educational and recreational services and other welfare conditions among women in the Army, Navy and Air Force. It found in general, that the charges levelled against the Services were unwarranted and pointed out that the rapid expansion of the Services from almost non-existent foundations would inevitably cause temporary conditions of hardship which were being gradually remedied.

The Committee made a number of recommendations regarding organization in the Services. It stressed the need for more recruits to replace men for combat work; and recommended also that women in the Services doing work which could be done by part-time civilian workers should be transferred to more active duties. It also suggested that the exemption from service of the childless wives of service men be reconsidered.

In regard to employment, the report urged that hours of work should be limited to eight a day and forty-eight a week and that rest-pauses, preferably in the open air, be granted. It pointed out that "irregular rhythm of working hours is injurious to health" and suggested that shift systems be arranged so that hours are regular, and that women on continuous shift work do the same watch regularly for a fortnight before changing over.

The importance of providing adequate educational opportunities for members of the Services was stressed and the appointment of education officers proposed. It was suggested that voluntary local welfare officers who link the Services with the civilian community should hold periodical meetings to exchange ideas.

Other recommendations urged improvement in accommodation and more careful inspection of billets, the provision of better recreational services particularly on remote sites, the use of intelligence tests for selecting recruits, improvements in medical supervision especially in regard to the treatment of minor ailments, and the arrangement of entertainment and comforts for members travelling or on leave.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

REPORTS were received during the past month from four Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the following disputes.

1. Between the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting, and Power Company, Limited, the Princeton Tulameen Coal Company, Limited, and Tulameen Collieries, Limited, all of Princeton, B.C., and their respective employees, members of Local 7875, United Mine Workers of America;

2. Between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, and employees in its Longue Pointe Works, Montreal, P.Q., members of Local 2525, United Steelworkers of America;

3. Between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, and employees in its Turcot Works, Montreal, P.Q., and employees, members of Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists (supplementary report);

4. Between Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, Chatham, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 127, United Automobile Workers of America.

The texts of these reports will be found at the end of this statement.

Applications Received

During the month of October, eighteen applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour as follows:—

1. From employees of the Manitoba Rolling Mill Company, Limited, Selkirk, Man., members of the Selkirk Rolling Mill Employees' Federal Union No. 120. The dispute, which arose out of a request for union recognition and the negotiation of an agreement providing for increased wages and improved working conditions, was said to directly affect about 474 employees. On October 15, Mr. H. S. Johnstone, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of Labour, Regina, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute.

2. From employees of Border Cities, Limited, Windsor, Ont., members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America. Nine hundred employees were said to be directly affected in the dispute which developed out of a request for union recognition and the negotiation of a collective agreement. On October 26, Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer, Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, was authorized to investigate the dispute.

3. From employees of Canadian Copper Refineries, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., members of Local 23184, Copper Refiners' International Union affiliated with the A.F. of L. The dispute, which concerns the negotiation of a collective agreement, is said to affect 300 employees directly. On October 23, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute. At the end of the month, the Commissioner advised that the inquiry had been adjourned in order to give the employees an opportunity of submitting a request for increased wage rates to the Regional War Labour Board for Quebec.

4. From employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B.C., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. Sixteen employees are said to be directly affected by the dispute which arose out of the employees' request for the negotiation of a collective agreement. Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Dominion Department of Labour is investigating the dispute.

5. From employees of Vulcan Iron Works, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., members of Local 126, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America, Local 565, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; Local 174, International Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America; and Lodge 646, International Association of Machinists. About 563 employees are said to be directly affected by the dispute, which concerns union recognition and the negotiation of a collective agreement. On October 17, Mr. H. S. Johnstone, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of Labour, Regina, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute.

6. From certain employees of Dowty Equipment, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. The dispute, which was said to affect 70 employees, directly concerned the dismissal of three employees allegedly because of their efforts to have employees' grievances brought before their employer. Prior to the receipt of the application, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, had been authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate

the dispute, and during his investigation the application for the establishment of a Board was received. Mr. Rose was able to effect a settlement of the dispute, the dismissed employees being reinstated, it being agreed by the parties that the question of the establishment of a shop committee would be considered. The application for the establishment of a board was withdraw October 15.

7. From employees of Belding-Corticelli, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., members of the International Union of Silk Hosiery Employees. The dispute, which concerns union recognition and the negotiation of a collective agreement, is said to concern 400 employees directly. On October 13, two hundred and seventy-six employees gave notices of separation which were accepted by the employer. It is reported by the company that seventy-eight of these employees subsequently returned to work. On October 26, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute. A further reference to this dispute will be found in the table in this issue dealing with strikes and lockouts in Canada.

8. From employees of Gotfredson, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America. The dispute, which is said to affect 900 employees directly concerns union recognition and the negotiation of a collective agreement. Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer, Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, was authorized to investigate the dispute.

9. From employees of Riverside Iron Works, Limited, Calgary, Alta., members of Local 360, International Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America. A strike occurred on September 24. The dispute, which concerns union recognition and the negotiation of a collective agreement is said to affect about 86 employees directly. A strike took place at the end of September previous to the receipt of the application for a board. After work was resumed, Mr. H. S. Johnstone, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of Labour, Regina, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute. He reported that he was unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement and the employees then submitted their application for a board. The personnel of the board which was established November 2 is as follows: His Honour Judge J. W. McDonald, District Court Judge, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. Gordon G. Cushing, appointed on the nomination of the employees; Mr. C. S. Blanchard, K.C., appointed on the nomination of the employer. All three reside in Calgary.

10. From certain employees of Montreal Tramways Company, Montreal, P.Q., members of Local 790, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, and the National Catholic Union of Street Railway Employees (Bus Drivers' Section). On October 29, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

11. From employees of Shawinigan Chemicals, Limited, Shawinigan Falls, P.Q., members of Local 357, International Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America. The dispute concerns union recognition and the negotiation of a collective agreement, it being said that approximately 175 employees are directly affected and 2,000 indirectly. On October 26, this dispute was referred to Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, who, as an Industrial Disputes, Inquiry Commissioner, was authorized to make an investigation.

12. From employees of Hull Iron and Steel Foundries, Limited, Hull, P.Q., members of Local 318, International Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America. The dispute, which is said to affect 750 employees directly and 800 indirectly, arose out of a request for the recognition of the union as the employees' bargaining agent.

13. From employees of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, members of Local 234 of the International Union of Tobacco Workers. Some 3,100 employees are said to be directly affected in the dispute. On October 22 ,Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

14. From employees of W. C. MacDonald, Incorporated, Montreal, P.Q., members of Local 235, International Union of Tobacco Workers. Sixteen hundred employees are said to be directly affected by the dispute. On October 22, this dispute was also referred to Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., as an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, for investigation.

15. From employees of Leeder's Limited, Winnipeg, Man., members of Lodge 646, International Association of Machinists. The dispute, which arose out of the employees' request for a collective agreement negotiated through their own representatives, is said to affect 85 employees directly. Subsequent to the receipt of the application the Department was informed that certain employees had been dismissed following the application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Company stated that these employees were dismissed for cause. On October 22, Mr. T. W. Laidlaw, K.C., Winnipeg, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate these dismissals.

16. From employees of Montreal Stock Yards, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. This dispute arose out of the employees' request for the negotiation of an agreement.

17. From employees of Searle Terminal, Limited, Fort William, Ont., members of Lodge 650, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. This dispute, which is said to affect 50 employees directly and 700 indirectly, arose out of the request for the negotiation of an agreement.

18. From employees of Robert Mitchell Company, Limited, Ville St. Laurent, P.Q., members of the United Steelworkers of America. The dispute, which is said to affect 450 employees directly, arose out of the employees' request for the negotiation of a working agreement and reclassification of occupations and wages.

Other Boards Established

On October 23, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between Ontario Steel Products Company, Limited, Chatham, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 127, United Automobile Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1942, p. 1121). On September 25, Mr. J. S. McCullagh, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of Labour, Ottawa, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute. The Commissioner's report, received on October 22, recommended the establishment of a board but the constitution of the Board was not proceeded with pending the outcome of further negotiations to bring about a settlement.

Change in Personnel of Boards

In the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, p. 1121, it was reported that Senator Elie Beauregard, K.C., Montreal, P.Q., had been appointed on the nomination of the employer to a Board established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, P.Q., and its employees, members of the Montreal Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union. On October 2, Senator Beauregard resigned from the board and, in the absence of another nomination from the employer, the Acting Minister of Labour appointed Mr. Walter Merrill, K.C., Montreal, to replace Senator Beauregard.

On October 21, pursuant to Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Acting Minister of Labour established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with the dispute between Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, Beauharnois, P.Q., and its employees. A strike, involving 475 employees directly, had occurred on October 1. At the end of the month two members of the board had been appointed. Mr. Maximilien Caron, Montreal, P.Q., nominated by the employees; Mr. Paul Bourget had been appointed to the board on the nomination of the employer, however he subsequently was unable to act and Mr. C. N. Moisan, Montreal, P.Q., was appointed in his stead.

Other Boards Fully Constituted

The constitution of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in September to deal with the dispute between the Allison Logging Company, Limited, the Kelley Logging Company, Limited, J. R. Morgan, Limited, and Pacific Mills, Limited, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., and their respective employees, members of Local 1-71, International Woodworkers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1942, p. 1122) was completed during the month of October. The personnel of the board is as follows: His Honour Judge A. M. Harper, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. R. H. Tupper, appointed on the nomination of the employer; and Mr. Arthur J. Turner, M.L.A., appointed on the nomination of the employees. All three reside in Vancouver, B.C.

The constitution of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in September to deal with the dispute between the Canada Paper Company, Windsor Mills, P.Q., and its employees, members of the National Catholic Union of Canada Paper Company Employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1942, p. 1122), was completed during the month of October. The personnel of the board is as follows: The Honourable Justice Alfred Savard of the Superior Court of Quebec, Quebec City, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. John E. Crankshaw, K.C., Montreal, P.Q., appointed on the nomination of the employer; and Mr. Gerard Picard, Quebec City, appointed on the nomination of the employees.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in September to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Engineering Works, Limited, Longueuil, P.Q., and its employees, members of the Metal Trades Council of Montreal and vicinity (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1942, page 1122), was fully constituted during October. The personnel of the board is as follows: Mr. F. W. Edge,

chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members; Mr. William C. Nicholson, K.C., appointed on the nomination of the employer; and Mr. James Somerville, appointed on the nomination of the employees. All three reside in Montreal.

Applications Rejected

In connection with the dispute between Bruck Silk Mills, Limited, Cowansville, P.Q., and its employees, members of the National Union of Silk Workers of Cowansville, Canadian Congress of Labour, (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 1004), it was found that, as the plant concerned was not engaged in war work, the dispute did not fall within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as extended by Order in Council P.C. 3495 as amended. The parties to the dispute were advised that in these circumstances, the Minister of Labour could establish a Board of Conciliation and Investigation only on the joint application or with the joint consent of the parties concerned. As this joint consent was not given, the application for the establishment of a board was rejected on October 10.

On October 9, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, who had been authorized as an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between the Philip Carey Company, Limited, Lennoxville, P.Q., and its employees, reported that since a substantial majority of the employees had voted in favour of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers as their bargaining agent and as the Company had entered into an agreement with this union on August 25, he recommended that the application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation be not granted. The application was therefore rejected and the interested parties were notified.

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in a dispute between the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., Fort Frances, Ont., and its employees, members of Lodge 760, International Association of Machinists, Local 731, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 92, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local 306, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and Local 146, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, was ruled as not coming under the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, it being a matter for decision by the Ontario Regional War Labour Board since the dispute concerned the extension of the existing provisions for vacations with pay.

Other Reports of Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

In the dispute between William Kennedy and Sons, Owen Sound, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 2469, United Steelworkers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1942, page 1121), a report was received from Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, who had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute. At the end of the month Mr. Ainsborough reported that as a result of the taking of two ballots in the plant, the United Steelworkers of America had been chosen as the bargaining agency in both sections of the plant. The company had previously agreed to enter into a collective agreement with the party or parties chosen by the employees.

A report was made September 21 by the Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission appointed to inquire into the facts and circumstances pertaining to an application by District 18, United Mine Workers of America, for an order of the National War Labour Board requiring Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, to increase wage rates generally by 30 per cent at the Company's Nanaimo and Cumberland Mines on Vancouver Island, B.C. (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1942, page 1123). The Commission found that the Company was not in a position financially to grant any increase in wages. Subsequently the National War Labour Board directed that the Company "maintain and continue in effect the existing agreed schedule of basic wage rates for the occupational classifications covered by the application in conformity with the terms of the Supplementary Agreement of April 26, 1940, and payment of cost-of-living bonus in conformity with the provisions of the Wartime Wages Control Order P.C. 5963, subject to adjustment as required by any General Order of the National War Labour Board in accordance with the provisions of P.C. 5963."

On October 31, Mr. Louis Trottier, who had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute which had developed in the plant of Dominion Textiles Limited, Montmorency Falls, P.Q., reported an improvement in the situation.

Other Settlements

During October a settlement was reported in the dispute between McCord Radiator and Manufacturing Co., Walkerville, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, page 890). The parties concerned have entered into a collec-

tive agreement. The agreement between the company and the union is summarized in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

On October 17, Mr. H. R. Pettigrove, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of Labour, Fredericton, forwarded to the Department copies of an agreement signed by the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited, Saint John, N.B., and its employees, members of Local 20, Sugar Refineries' Workers' Union (Labour Gazette, October, 1942, page 1123). The employer also agreed to join in submitting an application to the National War Labour Board for New Brunswick requesting approval of certain clauses dealing with the payment of increased wages and overtime. A summary of the agreement will be found in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

Reports of Boards in Disputes between Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, the Princeton Tulameen Coal Company, Limited, and Tulameen Collieries, Limited, all of Princeton, B.C., and Their Respective Employees

Reports were received during the month of October from three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes involving the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, the Princeton Tulameen Coal Company, Limited, and Tulameen Collieries, Limited, all of Princeton, B.C., and their respective employees, members of Local 7875, United Mine Workers of America (Labour Gazette, February, 1942, page 133).

The personnel of the three boards was identical and was as follows: His Honour Judge H. H. Shandley, Victoria, B.C., appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members; Mr. Clarence E. Smith, K.C., Calgary, Alta., appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. F. W. Guernsey, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the nomination of the employers.

The reports of the boards are signed by the chairman and the employers' nominee, Mr. Guernsey, and the minority reports were submitted by Mr. Smith, the employees' nominee.

The texts of these reports follow.

Reports of Boards

Victoria, B.C.
26th September, 1942.

Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re Dispute Between the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, Princeton, B.C., and Employees, Members of Local 7875, United Mine Workers of America.

I have the honour to report that the Board sat at Princeton, B.C., on the 31st day of March last and before hearing any evidence, Mr. Morrison representing the Employees stated that in pursuance of Section 24 of the Act an endeavour should be made to bring about a settlement and suggested both parties enter into a conference and this the Company's representatives readily agreed to, and at their suggestion the Board adjourned to be reconvened after the conference. The conference lasted many hours and then the Board was asked to reconvene and on so doing both parties thought an amicable agreement could be arrived at and at their request the Board was adjourned *sine die;* the Company undertaking that it would attempt to negotiate a contract with representatives from their own employees. In the interval, proposed contracts were submitted but finally the men's committee declined to negotiate further, they having come to the conclusion that any agreement to be made must be made with the Union and not with a committee of the men.

An official of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, was present at all the conferences in an advisory capacity to the representatives of the employees, and although each party to the dispute blamed the other for the failure of the negotiations I am convinced that the real cause was that the Union strenuously objects to any agreement being made between the Company and a committee representing the employees and not with the Union because of statements made by Mr. Livett that such an agreement would jeopardize the principles of the trade union movement.

On being advised that no agreement had been arrived at the Board reconvened at Vancouver and evidence was taken on the 24th and 25th of August.

The Board having come to the conclusion that it had no jurisdiction to decide any dispute as to the rate of wages, the only matter left in dispute was as to whether there should be Union recognition.

The Company produces copper for sale—not coal—the colliery being operated to make power to operate the copper mine. The Company contended that for the past forty years it had satisfactorily negotiated with their employees and that no matter of dispute existed until the Union Officials entered into the Princeton area and therefore the policy the Company had adopted in the past should not be disturbed. In this case and for the time being I agree with this contention.

I am satisfied that the officials of the United Mine Workers of America District No. 18 think that this is an opportune time to enter into this area in the interests of the trade union movement and insist upon all the companies operating in the area entering into agreements with the Union and not a Committee of the men as heretofore, and that these agreements provide for a closed shop and check-off.

It was a statement made to the Board by Mr. Livett, that convinced me that at this time when there is a shortage of copper and fuel of all kinds it would not be in the interests of the nation that the Company be compelled to enter into an agreement with this Union. Mr. Livett's statement was that his Union considered that if a coal company could not pay the rate of wages paid in other parts of the Province then that Company should shut down. Now the coal in the Princeton area is of a low grade and cannot compete with Vancouver Island coal; consequently the operators cannot operate and pay the rate of wages paid to men working a higher grade of coal.

After giving the matter very careful consideration I am convinced that if the Company were compelled to enter into an agreement with the Union then a demand would be made to pay the same rate of wages as paid in other parts of the Province and when this demand could not be met the mine would be compelled to close down as that is the policy of the Union according to the statement made by Mr. Livett, and this, according to a public announcement made by the Minister of Mines in this Province, at a time when the production of copper is steadily falling and the situation becoming serious, producing less than in peacetime.

As I have already said, I am of the opinion that no contract should be made between the Company and the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18.

I have the honour to enclose the report of Mr. F. W. Guernsey, concurring in my opinion, and also the report of Mr. C. E. Smith, K.C., which is to be submitted to you as a minority report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Sgd.) H. H. Shandley.
Chairman.

VICTORIA, B.C.,
26th September, 1942.

Honourable HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re Dispute Between the Princeton Tulameen Coal Company, Limited, Princeton, B.C., and Employees, Members of Local 7875, United Mine Workers of America.

SIR.—This Company has operated since July, 1937, employing from twenty to eighty-five men, according to the seasonal demand for coal. It is working in a low grade of coal and has never paid a dividend; in fact it borrowed from one of its members a large sum of money for working capital and has never been able to repay any part of it, about $70,000 being owing at this time.

The Company contended that it had always satisfactorily negotiated with its employees and that no matter of dispute existed until the officials of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, entered the area and therefore the policy of the Company in the past should not be disturbed.

I find the same facts in this dispute as I did in the Granby dispute and am therefore of the same opinion, namely, that no contract should be made between the Company and United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18.

I enclose the report of Mr. F. W. Guernsey, concurring in my opinion, and the report of Mr. C. E. Smith, K.C., which is submitted to you as a minority report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Sgd.) H. H. Shandley,
Chairman.

VICTORIA, B.C.,
26th September, 1942.

Honourable HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re Dispute Between the Tulameen Collieries, Ltd., Princeton, B.C., and Employees, Members of Local 7875, United Mine Workers of America.

SIR.—I find the same facts in this dispute as I did in the Granby dispute. The only

matter of dispute that came before the Board was union recognition with a closed shop and check-off. For the reasons I gave in the Granby dispute, I am of the opinion that no contract should be made between the Company and the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18.

I enclose the report of Mr. F. W. Guernsey, concurring in my opinion, and the report of Mr. C. E. Smith, K.C., which is to be submitted to you as a minority report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Sgd.) H. H. Shandley,
Chairman.

Vancouver, September 21, 1942.

The Honourable The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re disputes involving the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited; the Princeton Tulameen Coal Company, Limited; and Tulameen Collieries, Limited, Princeton, B.C., and their respective employees, members of Local Union No. 7875, United Mine Workers of America.

Sir,—The Board of Conciliation in the above consisting of His Honour Judge H. H. Shandley of Victoria, Mr. C. E. Smith, K.C., of Calgary and myself, met at Princeton, B.C., on March 31st, 1942. This meeting was adjourned and, at the request of the Chairman, met again in Vancouver on August 24th and 25th, 1942. Evidence was given by both sides of the dispute at these meetings.

In the application of the employees to the Government the following demands were made:—

(1) Union recognition.
(2) Right of employees to bargain collectively.
(3) Deduction of union dues by check-off order.
(4) In the case of the Granby Company,—
  (*a*) Wages of miners' helpers.
  (*b*) Wages of hoistmen and rope riders.
(5) In the case of the Tulameen Collieries Limited,—
  (*a*) Equalization of wages with the rates paid by Princeton Tulameen Coal Company, Limited.

The demands (4) and (5) and all reference to rates of wages were not considered by the Board, in accordance with instructions given in a letter dated March 6th, 1942, from Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, to the Chairman of the Board, His Honour Judge H. H. Shandley.

As there were no points raised regarding working conditions at the different mines, this left for consideration the demands (1), (2) and (3).

In reference to Demand No. (3), Deduction of Union Dues by Check-off Order. The evidence of the managers of the coal companies was that this demand had never been refused if a proper order by an individual employee was presented. This evidence was not refuted by any representative of the Union.

In reference to demand No. (2), Right to Bargain Collectively has never been refused, according to the management of the several coal companies. They have always been willing to meet representatives of their employees or individual employees and discuss any question which might come up. No evidence was submitted to disprove this statement.

The only question, therefore, left in dispute was demand No. (1), Recognition of the Union.

The representatives of the Union argued that the Union should be recognized on a closed-shop basis as it is the inalienable right of employees to belong to a union, also with the exception of Merritt, all other coal districts in British Columbia have recognized the United Mine Workers of America. Furthermore the majority of the employees of the coal mines demand it.

The employers state they have never denied the right of employees to belong to a union and have never discriminated against any man on account of his Union affiliations. That prior to the advent of the Union into the camp there had been harmony and good understanding between employer and employees. Since that time there has been distrust and antagonism.

That for a number of years past, direct negotiations have taken place between the employees and employers with satisfactory results to both parties. There was a mutual understanding of local conditions and it was contended that the injection of an outside organization into any negotiations would hamper the arrival at, and possibly disrupt, any agreement.

That it is the avowed policy of the Union to raise the scale of wages now paid at the Princeton mines to the basis paid at the coal mines on Vancouver Island and as the coal produced in the Princeton area is classed as a low-grade fuel and has to be sold at a lower price than the coal produced on the island, if the cost of production is raised, the

two coal mines, viz., the Princeton Tulameen Coal Company, Limited and Tulameen Collieries, Limited, will have to close down, to the disadvantage of the employees and the community at Princeton.

From the evidence submitted, I find there has been no objection on the part of the companies to the establishment of a Local of the Union in Princeton and no discrimination has ever been exercised against any member belonging to the Union. The companies have never refused to honour a proper order for the collection of any sums which may be due.

"Recognition of the union" therefore means that all regular Union dues, fines which may be assessed against any Union member and any other sums which may be considered necessary by the Union—be collected by the company and paid to an official of the Union.

This collective method of having the dues paid, I am satisfied, is the main cause of the dispute in the Princeton camp and I consider the employers are quite within their rights and justified in refusing to grant recognition to the United Mine Workers of America.

I would suggest that at each mine a regular Employees' Association be formed to facilitate the appointment of a representative Committee with power to consult with the management on questions which may arise from time to time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) F. W. Guernsey.

Minority Reports

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re *the matter of the dispute between Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, employer, and its coal miners and coal mine labourers, members of Local 7875, United Mine Workers of America, employees.*

This Board sat at Princeton on March 31 and after some preliminary remarks by the representatives of the parties, the Board adjourned in order that these representatives might meet in informal conference. Late that afternoon, after continuous conference and brief references to the Board, it was decided to adjourn the sitting *sine die*. This was done because the parties concerned advised the Board that there appeared to be a good chance of reaching an agreement, but that further time for negotiating would be necessary (Sec. 24). Incidentally, a preliminary objection to Mr. Locke appearing as a representative of the Granby Company, based on Section 42 of the Act, was dismissed by a majority decision of the Board. The question of his right to appear as a director was very properly brought to the attention of the Board by Mr. Locke himself.

A great deal of time elapsed without any settlement being reached. At the resumed sitting in Vancouver on August 24, both parties made statements and led evidence with respect to what had transpired since we had met in Princeton. Notwithstanding the attempt of each party to blame the other for the failure of the negotiations, it seems apparent that the real stumbling blocks to agreement between the parties are the very items which form this dispute, namely "Union Recognition", "Union Shop" and recognition of the "Check-Off" Order, which in view of the evidence and argument before the Board might be more extensively described as:

1. The refusal of the Granby Company to enter into an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, or even carry on negotiations with District Officers of that Union or with its own employees if the said employees purported to be acting as members of the Local Union of the United Mine Workers of America, and
2. The demand by the employees of the Company who were members of the United Mine Workers of America for a "closed shop" or probably more properly described as a "union shop" and the collection of union dues, etc., by what is known as the "check-off" order.

As indicated above, a large portion of the evidence and information put before the Board dealt with the negotiations carried on during the adjournment, the reasons for the failure or collapse of these negotiations. Whatever the reason, and each party blamed the other, the question of failure to reach an agreement is probably fairly summed up in the evidence of Mr. Beatty, at p. 89 of the transcript where he says:

"I think the negotiations broke because of the very principle which we could not agree on, which is union recognition and the closed shop."

Notwithstanding the fact, which is not only of public notoriety but also admitted and proven, that the great majority of coal mine operators in British Columbia and Alberta recognize and have written agreements with the United Mine Workers of America, which agreements provide for a "closed" or "union shop", nevertheless the Granby Company says it will not enter into any agreement with this Union nor even negotiate with it.

The Company says that it is primarily a copper organization, that the coal mine is only a department, the output from which being entirely used, with very slight exception, for its own power plant and that to enter into an agreement or even negotiate with the United Mine Workers of America would

"divorce" the two departments. It is difficult to understand in what way the two departments would be "divorced" if the Company dealt with the United Mine Workers of America any more than they would be divorced if the negotiations or agreements were with a committee of the coal miners themselves. In either case the Company would be dealing with coal miners as distinct from copper miners or other employees.

Granby also suggests that "union recognition" and "union shop" interferes with management functions. However, the agreement proposed, as the agreements in force with other coal operators, contains the following clause, which effectively answers this contention:

> "The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine and the direction of the working forces are vested exclusively with the Company, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right. However, the Company agrees not to discharge employees or refuse work to applicants on account of, or because of their affiliation with the United Mine Workers of America."

The Company further says that agreements with the United Mine Workers of America would be unsatisfactory because it would necessitate dealing with officials who were not familiar with local conditions. This argument could apply to the great number of mines who now have an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, but in any event it is clear that purely local matters are dealt with by the local union itself or by the Pit Committee. It is not without significance also, that this Company, which purports to be so concerned about negotiating with people who reside outside the district and therefore are probably not sufficiently familiar with local conditions, is itself governed and in this dispute was governed by the decision of a Board of Directors who apparently reside and certainly meet in the City of New York.

The Granby Company also says that the interests of the coal miners themselves can be better served if the Company deals with them directly without the intervention of the United Mine Workers of America. This contention necessarily presupposes the ability of the men to look after themselves. If, in doing so, they unanimously or almost unanimously decide to have the United Mine Workers of America act as their bargaining agent, and this without threats or coercion of any kind, surely the Company can't be justified in saying that such action is not in the interests of these men.

It is a notorious fact that small local labour organizations never have a chance of success against powerful and wealthy corporations if in endeavouring to secure what they believe to be their just demands, they use the method approved by the Privy Council in Young v. Canadian National Railways, (1931) 1 W.W.R. 49, at p. 54, namely, the calling of a strike. They are usually "starved out." This is not the case, however, if they are members of and therefore have the protection and support of a powerful and wealthy Union. It is public knowledge and was so indicated by the Company that the United Mine Workers of America is just such a union. Why shouldn't the Granby coal miners be entitled to the backing of this strong organization and why shouldn't the Granby Company, like practically every other coal company, recognize this right by recognizing the union?

Since Mr. Locke has pointed out that the Board is entitled to consider matters which are of public notoriety it might not be amiss to remind ourselves that last year a similar dispute over union recognition came before a Board at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, which Board was headed by a Judge of the High Court of Ontario, and that the said Board unanimously recommended that the mine operators should bargain with union representatives It is, of course, of wide notoriety also that the strike which resulted from the operator's refusal to follow this recommendation was "starved out." Such an ending to a strike backed by the United Mine Workers of America, however, appears to be very unlikely.

The Granby Company also led evidence from which, it was intended that this Board should infer that officials of the United Mine Workers of America were troublemakers. In reply the men indicated, one of them rather heatedly, that Mr. Locke, the Canadian Counsel of the Company, as well as a director, was the person who caused the trouble. It seemed to me, after a consideration of all the evidence, that there was very little trouble except that caused by the demand for "union recognition" and "union shop" and the Company's refusal of both. There appears to be no more reason to call the union officials troublemakers because of these demands, than there is to call the Company officials troublemakers because of their refusals.

Because of their notoriety, Mr. Locke, in his written submissions, at pp. 14 and 15, refers to three occasions which he suggests prove bad or weak leadership on the part of the United Mine Workers of America. By reason of this alleged poor leadership, he submits that this Board should not recommend that the Granby Company be required to contract with this Union. In view of this submission,

it might be well to keep in mind that although the Board had before it copies of agreements made between the United Mine Workers of America and some coal operators in British Columbia and Alberta, not a tittle of evidence was produced, either by calling the operators or otherwise, to show that these operators were dissatisfied with their agreements because of bad or weak leadership, because of breach of agreement or at all. I think that this Board, which is not a court of law, is entitled to infer exactly the opposite.

And now reference to the specific matters mentioned by Mr. Locke. In connection with what is called the "slow down" at Glace Bay, it seems to me that to the statements made by Mr. Locke there should be added the notorious fact that if it had not been for the United Mine Workers of America, there would have been no production of coal at all. Further, if there was weak leadership on the part of the United Mine Workers of America, it is even more notorious that leadership in other quarters wasn't exactly brilliant.

With respect to the "holiday" on Vancouver Island. It may be notorious that some men stopped work, but it is equally notorious that they soon went back to work when they were advised by union officials of District 18. What happened on Vancouver Island surely shows the strength rather than the weakness of the United Mine Workers of America leadership.

In the third place, reference was made to the captive coal mines strike in the United States. I agree that this is a matter of public notoriety, but the reasons for and the result of the strike is of equal if not greater notoriety. The same questions were in issue as are in issue before this Board, namely, "union recognition" and a "union shop." The men went on strike because the steel companies which owned these mines refused to recognize the union by refusing to enter into agreements with it and, of course, refused a "union shop." An arbitration board was appointed by the President, which consisted of the President of the United Mine Workers of America as the nominee of the men, the President of the U.S. Steel Company as nominee of the operators, and a high official of the Department of Labor as Chairman of the board. That board effectively approved the contention of the men by directing that the captive mine operators and the United Mine Workers of America enter into an agreement the same as the Appalachian agreement, which covered about 90 per cent of the coal industry and which contained a "union shop" clause. It would appear therefore that the proper inference to be drawn from the whole story of the captive mine strike is one of justification of the United Mine Workers of America and condemnation of the steel companies owning the captive mines. Outside of the number of men and operators involved, the captive mine dispute and the dispute before this Board is almost identical. In my opinion, the decision of that Board is a good precedent to follow.

In conclusion, with respect to this item of dispute, may I say that I can see no sufficient reason why the Granby Company should not follow the acknowledged custom of practically every other coal operator, namely, the making of agreements with the United Mine Workers of America, and thereby assist in carrying out the spirit as well as the letter of the principles enunciated by the Dominion Government in Order in Council P.C. 2685.

"Union Shop"

It is apparent that what is asked for is a "union shop" and not a "closed shop." Reference to the clause dealing with this matter as contained in the proposed agreement, as well as to the clauses in the agreements with other British Columbia and Alberta operators proves that the clause becomes effective and operative only after an individual has been employed and starts to work. The operator's labour market is not restricted, controlled or limited.

If the principle of recognition of the Union is accepted, the "union shop" must follow as a natural complement since union recognition would be practically meaningless without the "union shop." The benefit to the men of membership in a strong, powerful union can only be maintained and safeguarded by the "union shop" clause. Of course, since about 99 per cent of the men are already members of the United Mine Workers of America a "union shop" is already in existence, in one sense, and the United Mine Workers of America cannot be charged with seeking a "union shop" clause as an organizing weapon. It is entitled to seek it, however, to confirm and consolidate the position already achieved.

"Check-off"

The Granby Company have never disputed the right of the men to assign monies owing to them to anybody but do dispute the legality of the assignment form (commonly called the "check-off order"). Its legal advisers are of the opinion that these assignments are not valid. I am fully aware of the very high opinion which is held of the legal advice of Mr. Locke and his associates both by members of his own profession and the general public. Nevertheless it appears from the evidence of Mr. Seamen, given on the Prince-

ton Tulameen hearing that he received advice from three different solicitors that this assignment was valid and, as a consequence, his Company recognizes it. I would refer to Tailby v. Official Receiver, 13 App. Cas. 523; In Re B.C. Empire Canners and Ching Dot, 1943 B.C.R. 89; Skipper v. Tucker & Holloway (1910) 2 K.B. 630; Lee v. Friedman, 20 O.L.R. 49; Lynberg v. Tarbox, 9 W.L.R. 347, and Sterling Collieries v. Jones (1924) 3 W.W.R. 955, as a few cases which lend support to the contention that the assignment in question is a valid one. In any event, the question of its legal validity may not be of serious consequence if the Granby Company recognizes it, as Mr. Baily, the Company's General Manager, admitted he knew it to be recognized by the great majority of coal mine operators in British Columbia.

Jurisdiction of the Board

At the outset the Board agreed that the dispute as to wages would not be considered except in so far as evidence directly pertaining to wages might be thought to be indirectly of value with respect to other items of dispute. The Board was unanimous in its decision to follow the directions of the Minister with respect to this, although without this direction I think it quite possible that the Board had jurisdiction to consider and report on this question in any event if it was requested so to do by the Minister.

It was contended by the Granby Company that "union recognition," "union shop" and the "check-off" were not matters of dispute which could be considered by the Board, since they did not fall within the definition of "dispute" contained in the Act. It seems to me that this contention is primarily one to be advanced to the Minister for his consideration when deciding to grant or refuse the Board (Sec. 7 (2)). The Board was granted with a direction that the wage dispute be not an item to be dealt with but nothing was directed with respect to the other items. The Minister undoubtedly had in his mind the precedent referred to above of a Board headed by a high court judge of Ontario considering and making a recommendation on this very question of union recognition.

In addition it was not only admitted by Mr. Baily (pp. 81 and 82), proven by the copies of agreements accepted by the Board when tendered by Mr. Livett, but also of public notoriety that acceptance by Coal Operators of these three things is an established custom and usage not only in British Columbia, but throughout the American continent. This brings the matters squarely within Sec. 2 (d) (vi) of the Act. I am also of the opinion that these matters are included in the terms of the general definition contained in Sec. 2 (d) and would refer particularly to the words "rights" and "privileges."

I would therefore recommend that:

1. The Granby Company enter into an agreement with United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, to continue for one year or until the cessation of hostilities by Canada, whichever shall be the longest time.

2. The said agreement should contain a clause providing for a "union shop" and recognition of the "check-off" order.

3. The said agreement, subject to any peculiarly local conditions, should be the same or similar to the agreements presently in effect between the United Mine Workers of America and other British Columbia and Alberta Coal Operators.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Clarence E. Smith,
Member of the Board.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re *the matter of the dispute between Princeton Tulameen Coal Company, Limited, employer, and its employees, members of Local 7875, United Mine Workers of America, employees.*

My report in connection with the Granby dispute is attached hereto and, having regard to the brief comments to follow, constitutes my report in this matter.

"Union recognition" is the only item of dispute left in the application after the question of wages has been eliminated as being outside the Board's jurisdiction. However, since the question of "union shop" is in fact an acute matter of dispute as is shown by the history of the negotiations and since it was discussed in both the oral and written argument of the parties, my remarks on this question as contained in the Granby report will apply here.

If consideration of this question is thought to be beyond the Board's jurisdiction, I would respectfully suggest that the Minister even now refer the question of "union shop" to the Board under the power granted in Section 23 (2) of the Act. Since the question has been thoroughly discussed and argued before the Board, such a reference might be made retroactive.

The Company already recognizes the "check off" order, having received the advice of three solicitors that it was a valid assignment. Any remarks in the Granby report dealing with this order as such may be considered as surplusage here.

The representative of the Company laid particular stress on the fact that his Company was financially weak and therefore unable to provide admittedly proper equipment for the production of its coal. It appeared that with this proper equipment the output would be increased, roughly, ten times.

It also appeared that this Company, which is indebted to one or more of its principal shareholders for a loan of $70,000 is just able to keep its head above water but no more. The Company's representative suggested that the union recognition with the resultant union shop and possible other matters usually dealt with in United Mine Workers of America agreements might result in the eventual closing down of his mine. This, he argues, would not be in the interest of the Company, the employees or the public.

I cannot see why such a result would follow, but if it would, then I think that the sooner this Company turns over this mine to an operator able to operate it at something like full production the better for everyone concerned, even the shareholders, and particularly for Canada's war effort. It came out in evidence that the Granby Company, an apparently wealthy organization, although owning its own mine, had to buy coal. It might not be amiss to suggest that the strong company and the weak company might make an arrangement not only for their mutual benefit but also for the benefit of the public.

In the result, my recommendations in this case, with the exception of those referring to the check-off order and itself, are the same as in the Granby case.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Clarence E. Smith,
Member of the Board.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re *the matter of the dispute between Tulameen Collieries, Limited, employer, and its employees, members of Local 7875, United Mine Workers of America, employees.*

Attached hereto and forming part of this report is my report submitted in the Granby dispute. Having held here, as in the Granby case, that the item of wages was not within the jurisdiction of the Board, the only matter of dispute actually raised by the application is "union recognition." However, since by negotiation, evidence and argument the question of a "union shop" was in fact a matter of dispute, I think the remarks concerning this in the Granby report are applicable. In any event, as stated therein, "union recognition" almost necessarily involves "closed" or "union shop."

My recommendations in this dispute are the same as those in the Granby case, with the exception of the recommendation *re* "check-off" order. The "check-off" is already recognized by the Tulameen Collieries, Limited.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Clarence E. Smith,
Member of the Board.

Report of Board in Dispute between Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited (Longue Pointe Works), Montreal, P.Q., and Its Employees

A unanimous report was received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with a dispute between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, and employees in its Longue Pointe Works, Montreal, P.Q., members of Local 2525, United Steelworkers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, page 883).

The personnel of the board was as follows: Professor J. C. Cameron, Kingston, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members; Mr. R. H. Calder, K.C., appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. D. A. Paterson, appointed on the nomination of the employer, both of Montreal.

Subsequent to the receipt of the unanimous report of the board the chairman forwarded to the Department a supplementary report signed by Mr. R. H. Calder, K.C., the employees' nominee. In submitting Mr. Calder's supplementary report, the chairman of the board stated that Mr. Calder had signed the main report without qualification.

The texts of the report of the board and Mr. Calder's supplementary report follow.

Report of Board

To the Honourable HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, employer, and employees in its Longue Pointe Works, Montreal, P.Q., members of Local 2525, United Steelworkers of America, Employees.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation composed of Mr. D. A. Paterson, nominated by the employer, Mr. R. L. Calder, K.C., nominated by the employees, and Professor

J. C. Cameron, Chairman, appointed by you, has completed its investigation and has the honour to report as follows:—

A. Matters in Dispute Refferred to the Board

The Union claimed to represent the majority of the employees and wished to be recognized by the Company as the sole bargaining agency for the employees.

The Company refused to recognize and deal with the Union as the exclusive agency of the employees for the purpose of collective bargaining.

B. Sittings of the Board

The Board held sittings as follows: At Montreal, September 8, 14, 15 and 22, 1942.

The Company was represented by Mr. G. Walsh, Mr. C. F. Pascoe and Mr. E. F. Viberg; the Union by Mr. R. J. Lamoureux, Mr. I. J. Campbell and Mr. George Sewed.

Spoken and written arguments were delivered by both parties. Verbal and documentary evidence was submitted.

Mr. H. Mockeridge, president of the Association of Employees, Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Longue Pointe, was sworn and gave evidence respecting the formation, activities and membership of the Association and the attitude of the management towards it. William Harold Pretty, machinist, 435 William David Street, Montreal, and George Edward Sewed, labourer, 1874 St. James Street West, Montreal, former employees of the company, also gave evidence on oath respecting the Company's actions in promoting and assisting the Association of Employees.

.....

The following is a history of the events leading up to and following the establishment of this Board as taken from uncontradicted statements presented to the Board.

(1) The United Steelworkers of America, formerly known as the Steelworkers' Organizing Committee, claims that it started to organize the employees of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company at Longue Pointe plant in November, 1941. The Company, however, states that it had no knowledge that the Union was attempting to organize its employees until early in July, 1942.

(2) About the first of June, 1942, the open hearth employees at the Longue Pointe plant went on strike for higher wages.

> "It was pointed out by the management that an increase in the basic wage rate for one department was an impossibility but that if anything along that line were to be done it would require to be done on behalf of the plant as a whole and would require to be sponsored by a responsible labour organization or some such agency. The employees thereupon decided to form an Employee Association, which was done without delay, and on the 8th of June negotiations were opened with the Company designed to lead to an Agreement." (Extract from the Brief presented by the Company, Pages 1 and 2. Neither the date of the strike nor the date on which the employees decided to form an Employee Association was given.)

(3) On July 3, 1942, Mr. R. J. Lamoureux, representative of the United Steelworkers of America, District No. 6, Room 114, 1405 Bishop Street, Montreal, Quebec, advised Mr. C. F. Pascoe works manager of the Longue Pointe plant that the Union had secured a majority of the employees as members and advanced a claim to be regarded as the sole bargaining agency.

(4) On July 9, 1942, Mr. Walsh, director of personnel for the Company, acknowledged Mr. Lamoureux's letter of July 3 to Mr. C. F. Pascoe, stated that the Company had received a similar communication from the Association of Employees of Longue Pointe, and had started negotiations with the Association with the intention of negotiating a collective labour agreement. He stated further that he would be pleased to discuss the matter with Mr. Lamoureux and suggested that Mr. Lamoureux call him by telephone so that a definite appointment could be made.

(5) On July 10, 1942, Mr. Lamoureux telephoned to Mr. Walsh, not to make an appointment, but to advise that he had heard of intimidation within the Longue Pointe plant. Mr. Walsh asked for complete details; Mr. Lamoureux promised to provide them. According to Mr. Walsh, however, no details were ever communicated to him.

(6) On July 13, 1942, Mr. Lamoureux wired the Minister of Labour requesting a government-conducted vote in the plant to decide which organization (i.e. the United Steelworkers of America or the Association of Employees referred to in (4) above) should be regarded as the sole bargaining agency. Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, replied that this could not be done without the consent of the Company since a copy of the payroll would be required as the basis for a voters' list.

(7) On July 14, 1942, the Union made application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Board was not granted immediately but Mr. Bernard Rose, an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, was instructed by the Department of Labour to make a preliminary investigation into the dispute.

Following the inquiry by Mr. Rose, and at his suggestion, on July 27, 1942, Department

of Labour officials (Messrs. J. S. McCullough and Bernard Wilson) conducted a vote.

The questions submitted to the employees were as follows:—

"Do you wish to be represented in negotiations with the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. Ltd., Longue Pointe plant by:—

The Association of Employees of Longue Pointe	Yes	
	No	
United Steelworkers of America Local 2525	Yes	
	No	

(8) The results of the ballot were as follows:

Number of employees eligible to vote	1,922
Number of employees who voted for the Association of Employees at Longue Pointe	756
Number of employees who voted for United Steelworkers of America, Local 2525	979
Number of spoiled ballots	19

(9) Following the announcement of the result of the plebiscite, the Company, in view of the small majority vote in favour of the United Steelworkers of America, refused to discuss an agreement in which the United Steelworkers of America would be recognized as the sole collective bargaining agency. At a meeting held in Mr. Bernard Rose's office, the Company, through Mr. Walsh, insisted that since the Association of Employees had the support of a relatively large number of employees, it had also a right to an agreement. Mr. Walsh proposed a dual agreement covering the whole plant and expressed the belief that, if the Company dealt exclusively with the Union, the members of the Employees' Association would go on strike. Mr. Walsh's proposal was rejected by the Union representatives who suggested that the matter be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and that the parties involved agree in advance to accept the recommendation of the Board as final and binding.

The Union's suggestion was rejected both by the Company and by the Association of Employees, through its president, Mr. H. Mockeridge.

(10) A Board of Conciliation and investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was established by the Minister of Labour on August 6, 1942, but the personnel of the Board was not completed until August 28, 1942.

(11) Mr. Lamoureux reported the attitude of the Company and of the Association towards an agreement at a general meeting of the Union on August 6, 1942 The members immediately declared a strike, although they were warned by Mr. Lamoureux that such a strike would be illegal and that they could not expect to draw strike pay.

(12) On August 7, 1942, approximately 835 employees refused to enter the plant, in protest against the action of the Company and the Association of Employees.

(13) The Company waited for a period of seven days to find out whether the strikers were prepared to return to work, during which time negotiations were opened by the Company with Union leaders in an endeavour to end the strike. During the seven-day period some 300 of the 835 strikers did return to work. The remaining 535 were in due course paid off by the Company and their employment with the Company terminated. Some of these men have since been re-hired but a total of 413 have not re-entered the Company's service.

The Company was able to replace all the men who left very quickly and the production of the plant at no time dropped more than a few points below capacity.

(14) On August 27, 1942, the Company entered into a written agreement respecting wages, hours of labour and other working conditions with the Association of Employees, Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Longue Pointe plant. This agreement, which is retroactive to June 13, 1942, was made under The Professional Syndicates Act, R.S.Q., 1941, chapter 162, and has been approved by the Regional War Labour Board for the Province of Quebec.

The agreement among other things provided for a general wage increase and certain changes in hours of labour.

(15) On September 15, 1942, the Company informed the Board of Conciliation and Investigation that it was no longer prepared to sign an agreement with the United Steelworkers of America.

> "It has concluded an agreement with the Employees' Association and it had no reason to believe that one agreement is not sufficient and should not amply take care of all labour problems within the plant. . . In point of fact, at the present time it does not consider that Local 2525 of U.S. of A. has sufficient authority to intercede with the Company on behalf of certain workmen within the plant. . . The Company considered that it did everything that was humanly possible to accommodate the wishes of the U.S. of A., but its proposals were rejected, and having been rejected it does not think that at the present time any good purpose can be achieved by re-submitting such proposals for acceptance of a U.S. of A." (Extract from the Brief presented by the Company, Page 5).

(16) On the morning of September 22, 1942, Mr. H. Mockeridge, President of the Associa-

tion of Employees, Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Longue Pointe, gave evidence respecting the formation of the Association, its membership, and the part played by the Company in its formation.

The witness stated that the Company, at the request of the employees themselves, has, on several occasions, given information and advice respecting the formation of an Employees' Association but had not suggested to the employees that such an organization be formed. He further testified that the Company had not exerted pressure on the employees to join the Association; that membership in the Association had been voluntary and was not at any time a condition of employment; that the officials of the Company had not tried to induce or persuade new employees to become members.

Mr. Mockeridge also gave the following testimony:

(a) The Association petitioned the provincial secretary of the Province of Quebec for incorporation under The Professional Syndicates Act on July 13, 1942. The Association was legally incorporated on August 24, 1942.

(b) On September 15, 1942, the last date for which figures were available, the Association had a membership of 1,850 and had collected fees from approximately 1,000 members;

(c) The total number of employees at Longue Pointe plant is approximately 2,200.

(17) On the afternoon of September 22, 1942, Messrs. W. H. Pretty and G. E. Sewed were examined at length by the members of this Board respecting the attitude of the Company towards the Association of Employees.

The evidence given by both these men was to the effect:

(1) that the Company had fostered and encouraged the formation of the Association of Employees from its beginning;

(2) that the Company had given four representatives of the Association financial assistance, either in the form of a loan or as a direct gift, to enable them to go to Quebec City to make arrangements for the incorporation of the Association;

(3) that but for the Company's interest and active support the Association would not have prospered, since the majority of the employees had begun to feel that it could never become an effective agency for collective bargaining.

On the other hand, the witnesses testified that the Company had not encouraged the employees to join the Union. No conclusive evidence was presented to the Board, however, by either witness, respecting discrimination by the Company against Union members.

Mr. R. J. Lamoureux charged that the Company had discriminated against a number of employees, either because they were not members of the Association or because of their Union activities. Mr. Lamoureux's testimony, however, was unsupported by evidence other than that shown in Appendix B.

Before stating its recommendations the Board would like to make certain observations:

(1) The strike which occurred at the Longue Pointe plant of Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, on August 7 appears to have been illegal under Sections 57 and 58 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which read as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board under the provisions of this Act . . ." —Section 57 (1).

"Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended or desired change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in the event of such intended or desired change resulting in a dispute, it shall be unlawful for the employer to make effective a proposed change in wages or hours or for the employees to go on strike, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a Board, and a copy of its report has been delivered, through the Registrar to both the parties affected."—Section 58 (1).

(2) The action of the employer in entering into an agreement with the Association of Employees is of questionable legality. Section 58 (2) of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act reads as follows:

"The application for the appointment of a Board shall be made by the employers or employees proposing the change in wages or in hours; neither of those parties shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute."

See also Section 58 (1) quoted above.

(3) The Association of Employees is properly constituted under the provisions of The Professional Syndicates Act, R.S.Q., 1941, chapter 162. The Association has authority under the statute cited to enter into a collective labour agreement on behalf of its members with the employer. In view of the provisions of Section 58 (2) of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, however, the action of the Association in entering into an

agreement with the employer on August 27, 1942, is of questionable legality.

(4) The Quebec Regional War Labour Board has accepted the collective agreement entered into between the Association of Employees and The Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited. In accepting this agreement the Regional War Labour Board allowed a general increase in wages and changes in hours—matters with which it is legally competent to deal under Order in Council P.C. 5963.

(5) The Board is convinced that the Association of Employees, Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Longue Pointe, now represents the majority of the employees and that the United Steelworkers of America, Local 2525, is no longer able to support its contention that it speaks for the majority. In other words, the result of the plebiscite conducted on July 27, 1942, does not indicate the present wishes of the employees with respect to a collective bargaining agency.

Moreover, the members of the Association of Employees are legally bound under the provisions of The Professional Syndicates Act by the existing agreement until its expiry on June 13, 1943 (Section 22).

C. THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARD

The Board is faced with the following facts:

1. The Association of Employees has a membership of approximately 90 per cent of the employee group.
2. The Association of Employees is a legally constituted body and has entered into an agreement with the employer.
3. The Regional War Labour Board has approved certain changes in wages and hours which are incorporated in the collective labour agreement.

The question whether the course of events which has led to the present situation is the result of legal or illegal actions is now irrelevant to the existing situation. The Board has to deal with the situation as it now stands. The union is no longer able to claim that the majority of the employees wish to be represented by it in negotiations with the Company.

The Board considers that it would be impractical for the Company to enter into an agreement with the United Steelworkers of America, Local 2525, on behalf of those union adherents who are not members of the Association of Employees and recommends that the existing collective labour agreement be regarded as final and binding until June 13, 1943, the date of expiry.

(Sgt.) JAMES C. CAMERON,
(Chairman of the Board)
Kingston, Ontario,
September 29, 1942.

(Sgd.) D. A. PATERSON,
(Member of the Board)
Montreal, P.Q.,
October 13, 1942.

(Sgt.) R. L. CALDER,
(Member of the Board)
Montreal, P.Q.,
October 13, 1942.

Supplementary Report of The Employees' Representative

To the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, employer, and employees in its Longue Pointe Works, Montreal, P.Q., members of Local 2525, United Steelworkers of America, employees.

I concur in the recommendation of the Board, contained in the report drafted by the chairman at the request of the other members. This concurrence is predicated upon the proposition that the Board's decision must be governed by the circumstances existing at the time of the hearing instead of the circumstances at the time conciliation proceedings were prayed for. This proposition was questioned by the Union at the hearing, and would not hold if mooted before an ordinary Court. In the situation of the parties at the time of the hearing no other conclusion could be reached than the one set forth in the report.

But the Board is also charged with investigation. Surely this must include a discovery of the acts of the parties by which the situation was created. I believe it my duty, therefore, to lay more stress than the Board has upon some of these acts.

1. The United Steelworkers of America began to organize the plant in November 1941 (Brief for the Union). This is not contradicted, though Mr. Walsh, the Company's Director of Personnel, avers that the Company was not aware of it.

2. By July, 1942, organization had progressed sufficiently to justify a request to have the Union recognized as the sole bargaining agency for the employees of the plant, especially as no other organization appeared to

have entered the field. On July 3rd, the United Steelworkers of America advised the Company in writing, advancing that claim. On July 9th Mr. Walsh replied that the Company had received a similar communication from the "Association of Employees of Longue Pointe Plant", and was already negotiating with that body. (Brief for the Union.)

3. This is how the Association of Employees of Longue Pointe Plant came to be formed:

(*a*) Trouble having arisen in one of the departments of the plant, the employees in that department struck for higher wages. Thereupon the management suggested that an increase of wages in one department only was an impossibility, that anything along this line would have to be done on behalf of the whole plant, and that the request would have to be sponsored by a responsible labour organization. (Brief for the Company.)

(*b*) A meeting was called, according to the testimony of Mockeridge, Pretty and Sewed, taken together, in this fashion. The foreman in each department chose two delegates, on an undisclosed principle of selection, who were told to attend a meeting, the purpose of which was not revealed to them. At that meeting, Mr. Walsh advised the delegates chosen to organize for the purposes indicated. He made the further suggestion that they might well be guided in organizing by a gentleman who had helped to set up an Association of Employees in the Turcot plant of the Company. (Verbal statement of Mr. Walsh.) That organization was evidently agreeable to the Company.

(*c*) On their return to their respective departments some of the delegates refused to act further, because they had been selected and not elected by their fellow employees. (Sewed, Pretty.) Elections were held to replace them, and a committee was thus set up.

(*d*) Apparently the process of organizing the Association dragged. To hasten it along a delegation of four was sent to Quebec, bearing the memorandum of association, and for the purpose of personally interviewing the competent provincial officer. Upon the undersigned pointing out that all such incorporations were made by correspondence, a representative of the Company stated that where haste was essential a personal intervention was useful. (Sewed, Pretty.)

(*e*) Though it was not actually stated who suggested the delegation to Quebec, the conclusion that it was the Company is irresistible. Pretty and Sewed say that they were told to go to the pay-wicket where they drew ten dollars each for undenominate expenses, transportation and meals on the steamer having been arranged by Mr. Walsh, who went to Quebec with the delegation and introduced it to the proper official. Both these witnesses assert that the ten dollars was handed to them without their having asked for it.

4. In all negotiations prior to and during the Maverick strike which United Steelworkers of America Local 2525 subsequently declared, the Company played off the Association against the Union, for the stated reason that it would be undemocratic to do otherwise. In most of the conferences which should have been held between the Company and the Union, the Association sat in and all objections were made by it. It was the refusal of the Association to abide the result of a vote that led to the first break. The existence of the Association was put forward as an obstacle to the creation of an exclusive bargaining agency. The proposition that a dual bargaining agency should be set up was made by the Company because of that existence. In the circumstances an acceptable offer would have been to recognize the Union and the Association as the exclusive bargaining agency in those departments in which they had respectively scored a majority.

5. The expenses of the delegation, Mr. Walsh stated, were chargeable to, and reimbursable by the Association of Employees, but though the Association professes to be in funds these had not been reimbursed up to the time the board sat, because they had not been billed by the Company to the Association. (Mockeridge.)

6. The witness Sewed states that, when the question of dues to be paid to the Association came up during the organizing period, many of the prospective members demurred, and were told "To forget it." It is sworn however by Mockeridge that dues up to approximately $1,000 have been collected, on a basis of a dollar a year per member. How many members in good standing this represents is uncertain, owing to duplications, (Mockeridge.)

7. When the strike collapsed, the strikers willing to return to work were told that they would have to take the status of new applicants. When they decided to apply they were directed to the Security Office of the plant where they each filled in an application blank. In that office, on that occasion, there were three members of the Association, who, in working hours and by tolerance of the Company pressed upon the applicants for work an application form for enrolment in the Association (Mockeridge). Nothing was said, Mockeridge avers, about membership in the Association being a condition of employment. But anyone who believes that it was not an

implied condition is too credulous for this world.

8. Finally, at a time when a conciliation Board has been granted and was in process of formation, the Company entered into an agreement with the Association and had it sanctioned by the Regional Board. This was in violation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as the Company must have been well aware. In the conflict of legislation the agreement must probably stand; and this act of the Company renders the Conciliation absolutely impossible.

9. The Maverick strike ordered by Local 2525 is the only act of the Union contributing to the creation of the situation that paralyzes the Board.

CONCLUSION

From all these facts, I for one conclude that the pious hope of Order in Council 2685 has not been fulfilled. The bargaining agency must be one of the employees' choice. In this case the bargaining agency recognized by the Company and contracted with, was one of the Company's own choice and creation. It was the right hand bargaining with the left—a pattern that leads to the defeat of organized labour, and, by contrecoup, increases the bitterness of employer-worker relationship.

(Sgd.) R. L. Calder.

Montreal, October 10th, 1942.

Supplementary Report of Board in Dispute between Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited (Turcot Works), Montreal, P.Q., and Its Employees

A supplementary report was received during the month from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, Turcot Works, Montreal, P.Q., and its employees, members of Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists (LABOUR GAZETTE, October 1941, page 1186).

The personnel of the board was as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice Paul Mercier, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. James Somerville, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. D. A. Paterson, appointed on the nomination of the employer. All three reside in Montreal.

It will be recalled that late in June the board submitted its first report signed by the chairman and Mr. Paterson, which recommended against recognition of the union as the collective bargaining agency of the employees concerned. At the same time, Mr. Somerville presented a minority report in which he recommended that the union be recognized (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, pages 886 to 890).

In August the employees furnished the Minister of Labour with a brief in which they contended that the majority report of the board had not taken into consideration important facts. The Minister therefore decided to reconvene the board for the purpose of giving further consideration to these matters and making a supplementary report (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 1005).

The supplementary report of the board and the supplementary minority report submitted by Mr. Somerville are printed below.

Supplementary Report of Board

The Honourable HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ont.

Re: Dispute between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company Limited and employees in its Turcot Works, Montreal, P.Q., members of Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists.

SIR,—By directions contained in a letter dated 21st August, 1942, from the Director of Industrial Relations and Registrar of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (Mr. M. M. Maclean), the Board of Conciliation appointed by you herein was reconvened and hearings were resumed "to deal further with the above mentioned dispute and particularly to give consideration to the points raised in the aforementioned brief submitted by the employees concerned." The quotation is from the letter referred to.

The brief mentioned was submitted to the Minister of Labour and it sets forth a number of points in regard to which the employees disagreed with the findings contained in the majority report of the Board dated 29th June, 1942—hence the decision that the Board be reconvened for the purpose of giving consideration thereto.

The members of the Board were all re-sworn and numerous sessions of the reconvened Board were held, every opportunity being freely given to each party to the dispute to produce witnesses, evidence of every relevant nature and all statistical documents considered to have a bearing upon the case, the Board instructing in certain instances that specific information be produced in written form.

Mr. E. R. Viberg and Mr. Geo. Walsh again represented the Company and Messrs. A. Villeneuve, Valois and Roussin conducted the proceedings for Lodge 712 of the American Federation of Labour.

The greater part of the brief presented by the Lodge to the Minister of Labour consists of argument against the findings and conclusions and, therefore, against the recommendations of the majority report of the Board of 29th June, 1942, above mentioned. The Board considers, however, that the purpose of the rehearings was to consider new aspects of the situation, new evidence, and information of a pertinent nature not previously presented to the Board, rather than to debate with the Board the merits—or demerits as the Lodge views the situation—of the majority report already referred to.

At the opening session, the Board instructed, at the request of the representatives of the Lodge, the Company to prepare and submit a statement disclosing the number of workmen alternately engaged on car production and on aircraft parts production, and their respective earnings. The statement took the Company ten days to compile, due to the extent of the information called for. Its contents proved, however, that the statement of the Company referred to in the majority report, namely that many workmen were intermittently and alternately employed on car and aircraft parts, was substantially correct. The statement disclosed that 128 men were so engaged, thereby disclosing the difficulty mentioned by the Company, of segregating the hours of employment of such workmen and their earnings. It also established, irrefutably, that a separate agreement with the Lodge would render such workmen subject to *dual* control, they being already subject to the collective labour agreement made law by provincial Order in Council No. 490 mentioned in the majority report—an extremely difficult or impossible situation from the Company's point of view.

The representatives of the Lodge, on Page 3 of their brief, claimed that the strike ballot taken in the Anson Wings Department on 23rd July, 1942, under the supervision of the Department of Labour, had resulted in a vote of 456 in favour of the Lodge as compared with 101 against.

The Company's representatives demanded that proof be submitted by the Lodge that the vote of 456 claimed by it represented a corresponding number of members of the Lodge in good standing and operating in the Anson Wings Department.

The representatives of the Lodge demurred and resisted the demand of the Company, arguing that the information was not usual, not necessary and not important.

The Company's representatives, however, contended that the purpose of the demand was to establish that the Lodge actually possessed organization and membership within the Anson Wings Department.

Complying with the demand of the Company's representatives, the Board directed that the requested proof be made forthcoming in authenticated form.

In due course the Lodge submitted a statement to the effect that it had a certain number of memberships "in the books". The statement, however, failed to supply the information ordered by the Board, and failed to state whether or not such memberships were in good standing or were lapsed.

The Chairman reprimanded the Lodge representatives for refusal to divulge the information instructed to be filed, and pointed out that their attitude on this matter greatly weakened their case. In the opinion of the Board the conclusion is irresistible that the Lodge does not possess more than a handful of memberships in the Anson Wings Department, and that it was therefore acting without authority or justification in invoking the result of the vote mentioned as "establishing beyond all question that Lodge 712 alone is entitled to be recognized as the bargaining agency of the employees"—to quote from the brief petitioning for the reconvening of the Board.

The Lodge presented several witnesses to establish that grievances with conditions did exist. Such witnesses did so testify but not in a manner to indicate resentment on the part of the workmen. The main trouble concerned the existence or non-existence of a Grievance Committee in the Department. On being informed by the Company's representatives that such a Committee did actually exist the witnesses confessed that they had not troubled to find out who the members of the Committee were, and the inference would appear to be that grievances were not of a serious nature. The fact, however, that the members of such Committee were representatives of the Employees' Association undoubtedly is the reason why the witnesses made no endeavour to discover it. It was further established that the witnesses were employees, for the most part, of a few months' standing only, and unsympathetic or opposed to existing arrangements.

The main argument for the Lodge, however, centred on the alleged absence of proper classification within the department, and prolonged debate developed on this aspect of the situation.

The Company submitted and filed with the Board a certified copy of an agreement entered into between it and the "Association of Employees"—Canadian Car and Foundry Company Limited *Aircraft Division*—Montreal, dated 8th August, 1942. This agreement concerns employment in the Company's *complete aircraft Plant* situated within the geographical area known as Turcot, Montreal. Its terms respecting wages and labour conditions are identical to those appearing in the Collective Labour Agreement presently in effect between Lodge 712 and the various other Montreal Aircraft Companies, namely, Vickers, Noorduyn and Fairchild. Among other matters it is complete as to classification, and it has been approved and ratified by the Quebec War Regional Labour Board.

In addition the Company furnished sworn evidence, completely satisfactory to the members of the Board, that it has now established in the Anson Wings Department a similar classification of labour and similar rates of pay (copy whereof is hereto attached for reference purposes if necessary) thereby removing any basis of complaint in that regard.

CONCLUSIONS

The Board is of the opinion that the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the majority report previously referred to should be re-affirmed. The Board considers that, if deemed necessary or desirable the Collective Labour Agreement in the Aircraft Division might be extended to the Anson Wings Department.

Alternatively the Board considers that with the establishment of a similar Classification of Labour and Wage Rates in the Anson Wings Department, the presently existing machinery of enforcement provided by Quebec Order in Council No. 492 should suffice for all practical purposes.

The Board considers that a multiplicity of Agreements within the same Plant governing like operations is undesirable. The Board considers that the Lodge, by its declinature to furnish information specified by the Board, failed to establish its right to apply for a Board of Conciliation as the authorized agency of the Employees.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Board accordingly recommends that the majority report be reaffirmed and that existing relationships between the Employer Company and its employees be maintained.

We have the honour to be Sir,
Your Obedient Servants,

(Sgd.) Paul Mercier, Chairman,
(Sgd.) D. A. Paterson, Member.

Supplementary Minority Report

Re: Dispute between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company Limited and Employees in its Turcot Works, Montreal, P.Q., members of Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists.

The Honourable HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Honourable Sir.—This supplementary report is not filed with any wish or thought of inciting strike action on the part of Canadian Car employees, the only recourse left them for establishing rights of free citizens to collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing, free and independent of Company domination or influence as enunciated in Order in Council P.C. 2685, Section 7; but rather for the purpose of emphasizing the necessity for further action by the Government, affording trade unions an opportunity to function orderly, peaceably, yet effectively under wartime conditions and restrictions.

I am in agreement with other members of the Board, that developments taking place during re-convened sittings of the Board, practically clear up all matters in dispute but that of union recognition, regarded by the men as of paramount importance, and vital to any possible settlement.

I cannot, however, agree with conclusions arrived at by majority members of the Board, or in justice follow the line of reasoning advanced in the majority supplementary report, for denying demands of the union for immediate recognition.

Developments throughout the re-hearing may be summarized as follows:—

(1) Statement in letter filed with the Board at its opening session May 19, 1942, over the signature of Mr. E. R. Viberg, Assistant Vice-president of the Company, and re-asserted during the hearings, quote:—

"as previously stated, however, the company *is paying*, and will pay the appropriate rates of wages established by agreement in the district of Montreal for such work on aircraft parts as is done in the Anson Wing Department."

This claim on the part of the Company is utterly refuted by comparing list of employees engaged on aircraft, furnished the Board by the Company upon request, containing name, age, length of service and rating as of June, 1942, Exhibit No. 7, comparing it with similar list compiled as of September, 1942, Exhibit No. 5, in conformity with classifications drawn up by the Department of Labour for the protection of workmen, and incorporated in all aircraft contracts.

Comparison clearly shows that action was only taken to properly classify and rate workmen in conformity therewith, after the men voted in the month of July to strike, and the Board reconvening.

(2) The Company's claim and argument, that many workmen in the Anson Wing Department, being intermittently employed elsewhere in the plant where an existing collective agreement governs operations, made it therefore impractical if not impossible to have a separate agreement for the Anson Wing Department, containing rules and regulations governing operations as in other aircraft plants, was fully exploded by the Company itself, voluntarily offering at the closing session of the Board, to do just that thing by agreement, Exhibit No. 8, not with Lodge 712 however, but with its company controlled employee association, which made no move during the past two years to correct abuses complained of, and finally caused aircraft workers in the plant to seek membership and protection in Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists.

(3) Company's demand for list of good standing members employed in the Anson Department:

The records show that prior to the Board being established, Mr. Viberg filed the following statement in writing with the Department of Labour, quote:—

"If it is the determination of your Department to accede to the request of Lodge 712, in spite of the protest of the Company as herein set forth, it is suggested that a Board of Conciliation be appointed without delay, and *that the vote be dispensed with.*"

A clear admission by the Company that the Lodge was qualified to act for the men.

Official representatives of the Lodge, supported by myself, protested the legality of challenging the standing of the Lodge before the Board at this late stage in proceedings. Objection, however, was overruled by the Chairman, whereupon the Committee spokesman voiced acquiescence under protest.

At the following session, however, the Lodge secretary reported his inability to comply owing to opposition from the members themselves who, after many months of discrimination and indignities inflicted upon them because of their allegiance to the Union, they preferred the risk of prejudicing their case in the eyes of the Chairman, rather than be subjected to further indignities if names were handed in. In lieu thereof, the secretary filed a sworn affidavit certifying to a membership of 321 which was well over a majority in the plant in June when the Board closed its first hearing.

In further corroboration of the Lodge's claim to rightfully represent and act for the men, attention was called to the wording on the ballot voted upon in July under the supervision of an official of the Department of Labour resulting in 456 YES votes and 101 NO.

The question voted upon by secret ballot reads as follows:—

"Do you intend to go on strike unless your employer, the Canadian Car and Foundry Company Limited recognizes Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists, as your bargaining agency for the purpose of executing a collective agreement?"

(4) Intimidation and discrimination: One incident occurring while the Board was actually in session will suffice without stretch of imagination to indicate the length a company will go in its efforts to destroy organization before it becomes well enough established to protect itself and its membership. A man, up in years, who gave testimony as a witness at one hearing, appeared at the following session requesting that he be placed under the protection of the Board. He testified that upon returning to work in the shop he was immediately accosted by the plant superintendent in a threatening manner and told to get out right away if he was not satisfied with the job.

To sum up, workmen cannot defend themselves tied to their jobs as they now are; neither can they go on strike in defence of their rights without suffering general condemnation; therefore, by respecting and accepting these restrictions for the general good in these terrible days, wage earners have claims upon the Government which has the power to guarantee the liberty of workers in organizing free and independent unions, and compelling recognition on the part of some employers who show less concern in co-operating to win the war, than they do in maintaining the old order that brought it about.

Respectfully submitted.

(signed) James Somerville,
Employee Board Member.

Montreal, P.Q.
October 19, 1942.

Report of Board in Dispute between Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, Chatham, Ont., and Its Employees

A unanimous report has been received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, Chatham, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 127, United Automobile Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, page 884).

The personnel of the board was as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice J. G. Gillanders, of

the Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the other two members; Mr. Drummond Wren, also of Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employees, and Mr. J. A. McNevin, K.C., Chatham, Ont., appointed on the nomination of the employer.

The text of the board's report follows.

Report of Board

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, employer, and its employees (Chatham Plant) being members of Local 127, United Automobile Workers of America, employees.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you in this matter held meetings in Toronto and Chatham. At the sittings in Chatham, written submissions were filed by both the applicant Union and the Company, oral representations made and argument heard.

The applicant Union was represented by George Burt, Regional Director of the U.A.W.A.; C. Prince, International representative of the U.A.W.A. and James Bassett, the President of Local 127 U.A.W.A. and an employee of the Company.

The Company was represented by J. B. Aylesworth, K.C., counsel for the Company, A. F. Fuerth, Personnel Manager, R. S. Bridge, Vice President and J. H. Hickey, General Parts and Service Manager.

In view of the provisions of section 42 of the Act it should be noted that Union representatives and the Board consented to and were pleased to have Mr. Aylesworth appear as counsel for the Company.

The dispute in this matter, so far as this Board is concerned, is whether or not the applicant Union should be recognized as the bargaining agency through which the Company should negotiate a collective agreement on behalf of all or some of its employees at its Chatham plant. In the application for the constitution of the Board some question of wage rates is raised, but it was conceded by both parties that any question of wages is not a matter for this Board. The only real question in dispute is one of Union recognition.

The Company's plant where the dispute arises is situated at Chatham, Ontario. It is said to be utilized mainly as a warehouse and the business carried on there consists of receiving, packing and shipping automotive parts. There are some 371 hourly rated employees in the plant. It is said approximately 90 per cent of its employees are members of the applicant Union. Union representatives were prepared to file with the Board union cards of the employee members. There is no rival organization claiming or seeking to represent the employees in the plant as a collective bargaining agent. The Union suggests that if there is any doubt as to it being entitled to represent a substantial majority of the employees concerned, that a vote be taken. The Board thinks this is unnecessary and is satisfied that the Union represents a substantial majority of the employees concerned.

In the course of the hearing several matters were discussed on which brief comment should be made.

(1) That a dispute as to Union recognition is not a dispute within the meaning of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. This may be dealt with shortly by saying that in so far as this Board is concerned—the Board being constituted upon the Honourable the Minister of Labour being satisfied that the dispute is one to which the provisions of the Act applies—the question must be dealt with as such.

(2) That there were some irregularities in connection with the organization of employees in the plant which the Union should have controlled, and that this should be considered as a reason for refusing to recognize the applicant Union as a proper bargaining agency. Without expressing any opinion as to what effect might be given to such a contention under other circumstances, the Board did not consider these of sufficient importance to warrant further detailed investigation.

Under all the circumstances the Board respectfully recommends that negotiations be entered into between the Company and the hourly rated employees of its Chatham plant who are members of Local 127 U.A.W.A. with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement in accordance with the provisions of P.C. 2685, section 7.

The Board appreciates the clear, concise and helpful manner in which both parties presented their submissions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. G. Gillanders,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. A. McNevin,
Member.

(Sgd.) Drummond Wren,
Member.

Dated at Toronto this 22nd day of October, 1942.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1942

FOR the month of October the number of strikes and lockouts recorded, the number of workers involved and the time loss in man working days again showed substantial decreases from the previous month but were slightly higher than for October, 1941. There were 26 strikes on record during October, involving 6,107 workers and causing a time loss of 26,926 days, as compared with 43 strikes in September, 1942, involving 13,316 workers, with a time loss of 37,838 days, and 23 strikes in October, 1941, involving 5,511 workers, with a time loss of 19,693 days. The more important strikes during the month were: steel plant workers at Windsor, Ont., textile factory workers at Beauharnois, P.Q., and coal miners at Nanaimo and Cumberland, B.C., and at Glace Bay, N.S.

One strike involving 45 workers was carried over from September and 25 commenced during October. Of these 26 strikes, 24 were terminated during the month. Three resulted in favour of the workers, seven in favour of the employer, one was a compromise settlement and 13 were indefinite in result.

At the end of the month two strikes were reported as unterminated, namely, laundry workers at Saskatoon, Sask., and textile factory workers in Montreal, P.Q.

The record does not include minor strikes such as are defined in another paragraph nor does it include strikes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Such strikes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes.

The following comparative table gives information for September and October, 1942, and October, 1941.

Date	Number of strikes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*October, 1942.....	26	6,107	26,926
*September, 1942.....	43	13,316	37,838
October, 1941.....	23	5,511	19,693

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1942*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to October, 1942				
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Laundry workers, Saskatoon, Sask.	2	45	600	Commenced September 19, 1942; for union recognition; unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during October, 1942				
MINING—				
Coal miners, Princeton, B.C.	3	120	120	Commenced October 1; for increased wages and union recognition; terminated October 1; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to an I.D.I. Board; indefinite.
Coal miners, Aerial, Alta...	1	(a) 70	70	Commenced October 3; *re* working conditions; terminated October 3; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Princeton, B.C.	3	120	360	Commenced October 6; for increased wages and union recognition; terminated October 8; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to an I.D.I. Board; indefinite.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1942*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during October, 1942—*Continued*				
MINING—*Con.*				
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	1,150	1,500	Commenced October 7; for payment for time lost by a miner; terminated October 9; negotiations; return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
Coal miners, Nanaimo, B.C.	1	640	5,000	Commenced October 21; for increased wages; terminated October 29; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending application to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Coal miners, Cumberland, B.C.	1	650	4,500	Commenced October 22; in sympathy with miners on strike at Nanaimo, October 21; terminated October 29; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending application to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	300	600	Commenced October 27; against increased length of coal cutting bars; terminated October 28; return of workers pending further negotiations; compromise.
MANUFACTURING—				
Fur, Leather, etc.—				
Tannery workers, Quebec, P.Q.	1	65	65	Commenced October 15; *re* promotion and seniority; terminated October 15; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers (closed shop agreement secured).
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Textile factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	276	4,000	Commenced October 13; for union recognition and agreement; unterminated.
Pulp and Paper—				
Paper mill workers, Beauharnois, P.Q.	1	475	7,600	Commenced October 1; for increased wages; terminated October 20; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to I.D.I. Board; indefinite.
Pulp mill workers, Merritton, Ont.	1	*(b)* 70	140	Commenced October 25; for time and one-half for work on Sundays (plant to operate on Sundays and shut down on Tuesdays to conserve power); terminated October 26; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Metal Products—				
Steel mill workers, Sydney, N.S.	1	*(c)* 57	85	Commenced October 5; against appointment of foreman; terminated October 6; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Metal factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	70	35	Commenced October 7; against dismissal of worker; terminated October 7; return of workers pending arbitration; indefinite.
Steel mill workers, Trenton, N.S.	1	35	35	Commenced October 19; *re* seniority; terminated October 19; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Machinists, Ville LaSalle, P.Q.	1	58	25	Commenced October 21; against delay in securing union agreement; terminated October 21; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Steel plant workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	776	926	Commenced October 27; against suspension of two workers; terminated October 28; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to an arbitration committee; indefinite.
SHIPBUILDING—				
Passer boys, Vancouver, B.C.	1	*(d)* 122	50	Commenced October 10; for increased wages; terminated October 10; return of workers; in favour of employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER,, 1942*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during October, 1942—*Concluded*				
SHIPBUILDING—*Con.*				
Pipe fitters and helpers, Lauzon, P.Q.	1	136	408	Commenced October 20; for increased wages; terminated October 22; conciliation (federal); in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Building and Structures—				
Building trades workers, Pictou, N.S.	1	200	100	Commenced October 1; *re* cost of living bonus; terminated October 1; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Building trades workers, Bouchard, P.Q.	1	428	428	Commenced October 5; *re* cost of living bonus; terminated October 5; conciliation; (provincial); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Labourers, Deep Brook, N.S.	1	78	39	Commenced October 15; for increased wages; terminated October 15; conciliation (federal); in favour of employer.
Labourers, Ste. Therese de Blainville, P.Q.	1	23	50	Commenced October 23; for increased wages; terminated October 27; replacement; in favour of employer.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Water—				
Longshoremen, Victoria, B.C.	1	*(e)* 12	45	Commenced October 14; *re* wages; terminated October 17; negotiations; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Longshoremen, Sarnia, Ont.	1	31	45	Commenced October 27; for increased wages; and fixed hours of work; terminated October 28; conciliation (federal); in favour of employer.
SERVICE—				
Public Administration—				
Garbage collectors, Montreal, P.Q.	1	100	100	Commenced October 14; for increased wages and overtime pay; terminated October 14; negotiations; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.

* Preliminary data, based where possible on direct reports from parties involved, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

† In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(a) 75 indirectly. *(b)* 200 indirectly. *(c)* 64 indirectly. *(d)* 240 indirectly. *(e)* 25 indirectly.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the May issue, in the review of "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1941". The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July 25, 1940, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 760.

The number of disputes beginning in August was 118, and 6 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of

124 disputes in progress during the month; 21,600 workers were involved in the disputes in progress during the month and the time loss was 37,000 working days.

Of the 118 disputes beginning in August, 32 arose out of demands for increased wages and 37 over other wage questions; 6 over working hours; 15 over questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons; 24 over other questions as to working arrangements; and 4 on questions of trade union principle. Final settlements were reached in 96 disputes, of which 17 were settled in favour of workers, 54 in favour of employers and 25 resulted in compromises; in 19 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

British India

The number of disputes reported for the third quarter of 1941, was 78, involving 108,820 workers, with a time loss of 1,184,919 working days.

New Zealand

The number of disputes reported for the first six months of 1942 was 47, involving 10,641 workers with a time loss of 29,832 working days; the approximate loss in wages was £32,491.

United States

The number of strikes beginning in September was 290, involving 80,000 workers in these new strikes. The time loss for all disputes in progress during the month was 450,000 man-working days.

ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

Stabilization of Man-power in Base Metal and Coal Mines—Farm Labour Assistance—Labour Exit Permits—Discouragement of Racial and Religious Discrimination

IN the first step towards maintaining labour complement in vital industries, a directive was released on October 21, 1942, which stated that arrangements had been made with the Department of National War Services that military deferment requests from all men in base metal, basic iron and steel, and coal mining and certain allied industries would be given special consideration. In return, no permits were to be issued by selective service officers allowing men to leave these industries for other employment except under special circumstances, such as health, and about which a full report must be made to selective service headquarters. The directive instructed their officers to notify local union officials of organizations affected by the order, explaining the reasons for the order.

Farm Labour Assistance

During recent weeks, Labour Department officials and selective service offices took action in several areas to meet farm labour needs. To cope with scarcity of labour in Eastern Canada's fruit and vegetable harvest and canning operations, school students were organized into squads. To provide extra help in the Western Canadian harvest, upwards of 5,000 farm workers and university students were sent by special trains to Saskatchewan and Alberta. (LABOUR GAZETTE, October 19, 1942, p. 138). But in both instances the action taken was on an emergency basis, with little time for advance planning.

Newspaper editorials in the affected areas and messages received by the Minister of Labour and selective service officials, indicate that the results were satisfactory. Editorially, the Regina *Leader-Post* said: "The plan has accomplished what it set out to do. It has tided the farmer over a tough spot, which he could not have got through otherwise." Hon. R. J. M. Parker, Acting Minister of Labour in Saskatchewan, said, that reports from all sections of the province indicated that the scheme had been a "decided success." In a letter to the Dominion Minister of Labour, the Alberta Minister of Agriculture, Hon. D. Bruce MacMillan declared that the supplying of men from the East had been a success and had "materially assisted" in getting the crop threshed.

Labour Exit Permits

One of the most important man-power controls recently effected was the establishment of a labour exit permit system to control the movement of persons from Canada to take employment outside of Canada. Under Order in Council P.C. 9011, of October 1, 1942, which became effective on October 20, machinery was set up for the control of labour emigration, in an effort to retain in Canada skilled workers and other particularly essential labour.

This Labour Exit Permit Order provides, with certain exceptions, that no person may leave Canada with the intention of taking employment outside the country without first obtaining a labour exit permit from a National Selective Service Office. In this way National Selective Service has a means of conserving Canadian man-power needed in war industries and essential civilian industries.

During the first week of the operation of this new Order, one hundred and fifty-one applications for permits asking permission to work in the United States were received, indicating the extent of the movement of labour from Canada. At the top of the occupations seeking such permits was the nursing profession, which already has been creating concern because of the scarcity of nurses in Canada. Permits were not issued to applicants whose services are needed in the Canadian war effort.

There are certain exemptions from the Labour Exit Permit Order. These include: persons going to take up employment in the service of the Government of Canada, the Government of any Province, or the Government of any other country; citizens of a country other than Canada, who are proceeding to the country of which they are nationals; persons in transit through Canada; members of dramatic, artistic, athletic, or spectacular organizations departing from Canada temporarily for the purpose of giving public performances or exhibitions of an entertaining or instructive character; actors, artists, lecturers, journalists, priests and ministers of religion, authors, lawyers, physicians, professors of colleges, accredited representatives of international trade unions, commercial travellers and undertakers, departing from Canada for the temporary exercise of their respective callings; officers and members of crew of any vessels leaving Canada, and officers or seamen proceeding to join vessels at United States ports, provided that they hold authorization issued by or on behalf of the Director of Merchant Seamen; a wife who is accompanying her husband provided that the husband has either obtained a valid Labour Exit Permit or is exempted from obtaining a Labour Exit Permit; farm labourers going to the United States for seasonal work under special arrangements between the Governments of Canada and the United States.

Those persons desiring to obtain a Labour Exit Permit make application at a Selective Service Office. In the application for the permit, the applicant must give the name and address of the foreign employer. If a permit is issued it must contain complete details of the possessor's appearance, including thumb print. The permit may be valid either for a limited period of absence from Canada at the expiration of which the permit must be renewed, or for an indefinite period. The permit states the period during which departure from Canada may take place and is not valid for departure after the expiration of that period. This provides for changes which may occur in the essentiality of the occupation of the holder, inasmuch as a scarcity may have developed in that occupation following the granting of a permit.

A Labour Exit Permit may be specially endorsed with the words "The right to cancel this permit is reserved," and any permit so endorsed may be cancelled at any time by the Director of National Selective Service. If a permit is cancelled, the holder is subject to recall to Canada within such period as the Director may prescribe.

Permit may be renewed by applying on a special form provided for this purpose. Such an application must indicate whether the holders of permits have changed their employment and must bear the attestation of the employer that the facts as decribed by the applicant are true and accurate.

The Labour Exit Permit Order provides penalties for any person found guilty of an offence under the Order. Penalties may not exceed either twelve months imprisonment or $500 fine, or both fine and imprisonment.

Discouragement of Racial and Religious Discrimination

Employers who continue to discriminate against Canadian workers on grounds of race, religion, creed or colour may find all sources of workers closed to them by refusal of National Selective Service to issue permits for workers to seek employment with them.

Instructions have gone forward to all National Selective Service officials calling their attention to sections of previous instructions on this problem and supplementing those instructions. Pointing out that war contractors, for security reasons, are prohibited from employing certain classes of aliens, Selective Service officers are instructed by the directive to learn from the security officers of such contractors the exact regulations applying to their plants and conform to those regulations. Except for this, the instructions continue: "Some employers continue to discriminate against certain classes of persons on grounds of citizenship, nationality, race, language, name, creed or colour. Such discrimination impairs the war effort by preventing the most effective use of our total labour supply, and tends by developing well-founded resentment and suspicion, to defeat the democratic objectives for which we are fighting.

"No official of Selective Service shall do anything to encourage or facilitate any such discrimination, and no such official shall make any remark to, or ask any question of, any applicant or employer that could be interpreted as condoning or suggesting discrimination in employment against any class of person, and no official in selecting applicants for referral shall take into consideration any factor other than the applicant's ability satisfactorily to fill the vacancy.

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INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE AND MEDICAL SERVICES IN INDUSTRY

Variety of Factors Upon Which Health of Workers Depends—Precautionary Measures for the Prevention of Illness and the Maintenance of Production

A pamphlet recently prepared by Dr. C. F. Blackler, Acting Chief of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Pensions and National Health, deals with the problem of industrial fatigue as it affects war production. Dr. Blackler emphasizes the need for medical services in factories to maintain the health of workers. The text of the article is as follows:—

Chiefly because it is consistent with the war effort, public health workers are not infrequently questioned regarding fatigue and its relationship to production. A cautious reply is usually given because of the many factors that complicate and enter the picture from every angle. If an inquiry into the situation could be confined to the plant and the conditions found there a solution might be closer at hand. Such an inquiry would be invariably directed to and would include an investigation of working conditions generally, hours of labour, monotonous tasks, rest periods, lighting, heating, ventilation, excessive noise, overcrowding and those fundamentals of comfort under which the working day is spent.

But all this pre-supposes that we are dealing with an individual who has been proven to be in good health by means of a complete physical examination—a pre-employment examination—and who receives a check-up from time to time. These periodical examinations, with appropriate laboratory tests as required, will bring out incipient or potential disease, which being detected early, places the individual in a position to take the necessary precautions before a physical breakdown becomes imminent. Throughout the incipiency of most diseases there is a period of chronic fatigue. If then, precautionary measures have been taken, we are in a position to say that insofar as is humanly possible to determine and within the limits of diagnostic skill, the worker is not at a disadvantage as far as his health is concerned and that the job is not beyond his physical or mental capacity. In the determination of psychological factors, aptitude tests are useful.

Thus, the first question that should be asked in any consideration of fatigue is:—"Has the worker had a pre-employment examination to determine his physical and temperamental fitness for the job?" In the neglect of medical examinations plants are placed in the unenviable position of hiring men who might have been rejected by another plant for physical or psychological reasons. Indeed, men suffering from a disability or disease are often attracted to plants which do not require examination before employment. In this connection there is the case of the large industry in which two deaths recently occurred from natural causes, although in each case the question of a hazard arose to the embarrassment of the employer and dissatisfaction among the men.

Symptoms of Industrial Fatigue

Apart from actually slumping over the machine or bench, lessened or defective output, an increase in the number of accidents, lost time and inefficiency, what are the evidences of fatigue? Here the plant physician comes into the picture. From a study conducted by Dr. R. V. Ward* and based upon an analysis of the medical records of a large number of factory workers, two-thirds of whom were young women, strangely similar complaints were given. These complaints conceivably fit into many types of organic disease but no organic disease could be found in the group. In the main they consisted of symptoms which so frequently accompany tuberculosis, loss of appetite, loss of weight and tiredness, to which were added irritability, pallor, inability to sleep and tremor of the outstretched hands. It is only too obvious that in such suitable individuals tuberculosis finds its most likely victims.

The mortality from this disease is still much higher in industrial workers than it is in other population groups. It is well known that on an average one or two cases of tuberculosis are found among every two hundred workers. A recent survey revealed seven cases in 754 food handlers. One ventures to hope that if an employer with two thousand employees knew he was harbouring upwards of twenty cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in his plant, he would de something about it. Yet, that is precisely the situation as it exists to-day. Already there are very definite signs that the disease is on the increase and a further increase is onticipated especially in the larger areas. Workers in the younger age groups coming from rural areas to work in factories will, in many cases, meet their first exposure to tuberculosis. It is therefore, of the utmost importance that existing cases of the disease be discovered and receive the necessary treatment before they act as sources of infection to others.

*Ward, R. Vance—Chronic Fatigue Symptoms Among Industrial Workers; Canadian Public Health Journal, 1941; 32:464.

Another factor causing fatigue is malnutrition and recent studies have shown that manual workers require one of the vitamins in good measure to compensate for its loss through sweating.

Last year's compensation records in Canada give a total of 314,544 accidents of which 1,217 were fatal. How many of the deaths were due to fatigue, directly or indirectly, is anybody's guess, although a figure as high as 25 per cent has been given.

Urgently as men and women are needed in an industry, we should not countenance their employment if their inefficiency through illness or fatigue contributes to the inefficiency of others and if the disease from which they may be suffering is communicable to their fellow workers.

From the point of view of fatigue alone, of the many problems in industry, it would appear that a medical service is justifiable.

Standards for Medical Service Program

What are the needs or standards of such a service? There are no hard and fast rules although it goes without saying that the medical staff should be in proportion numerically to the number of workers, the nature of the work and extent of the hazard involved. It is desirable that all plants, irrespective of size and number of employees, keep adequate health records. Health records, a first-aid room with all facilities, stations with protective equipment, adequate nursing assistance, safety personnel, the latter especially where hazards are great, are basic requirements.

In general, one full-time physician is required for every 2,500 workers, with a nurse for every 1,000 employees. Two physicians in part-time attendance might replace a single full-time physician. In some industries where the work is hazardous, a higher proportion of medical attendants may be necesary; while fewer may be required in light industries, or in firms where the employees are mainly office workers. Several small plants might conceivably share a medical man though it would be better that each maintain a separate nurse. Both plants and physicians would do well to seek advice and weigh carefully all angles of the situation before establishing a service which on the one hand might prove totally inadequate for the welfare of the worker and on the other hand prejudicial to the physician. No plant with two or three thousand employees can expect one part-time physician to give of his best to the plant and, at the same time, attend to the demands of a private practice.

The needs of small industries are not less great proportionately. Twenty plants employing fifty men or ten plants with one hundred men require medical supervision just as much as one plant with one thousand employees. More often than not the smaller plant lacks many features of the larger, such as adequate washing and toilet facilities, rest rooms, proper lighting and ventilation and the opportunity of obtaining a cheap, hot nourishing meal in canteen or cafeteria.

Relation of Home Environment to Health of Workers

To add to the effectiveness of the service, one or two nurses, as the need arises, should be detailed for home visits so that psychological and environmental factors in the home might be given their proper perspective. Emphasis will be laid upon the study of the home environment embracing as it does, the health and welfare of the family unit, financial worries and insecurity, for the business of living is a complex problem not always discernible in the casual contact in plant or workshop. It is in the home or beyond the factory gates that the astute nurse not infrequently discovers a clue to the illness of the worker as shown by instability and maladjustment. This does not mean that antagonisms may not occur at the plant for cases are on record of an illness being precipitated or entirely the result of a workman entertaining feelings of animosity toward a foreman or fellow worker. Other influences may be at work, such as late hours and insufficient sleep. There is even a danger of overdoing one's play for all recreation is not restful and much energy is poured away wastefully.

Beginning with healthy workmen the objective in any industrial medical service is prevention—prevention of disease and disability, of fatigue and accident by the provision and maintenance of good environmental conditions with education of the worker into an appreciation of the value of good food, adequate rest and judicious use of leisure hours.

Long working hours and driving days in the factory and shop, it is to be hoped are over and no longer is the last hour of the day considered to be the "profit hour", with its fatigue and high accident rate. The slogan now is "Spare the worker and speed the work" and this is no idle paradox for abundant evidence is available showing the good effect of medical supervision and shortened hours on production as well as on the health and welfare of the worker. Accidents are fewer and the average annual loss of time through illness considerably reduced. It has been shown that safety in all its phases pays great dividends; pays in better relationships between management and men; pays in lowered compensation rates and increased morale and lessens the burden of the tax paying public.

PRICE CONTROL IN SOUTH AFRICA

Inflationary Tendencies and Early Efforts at Control—Appointment of a Price Controller—Freezing of Prices—Results of Control Measures

THE Union of South Africa Government has been faced with the ever-present danger of inflation since the outbreak of war. J. C. Macgillivray, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Cape Town in a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce discusses South Africa's problem and the steps that have been taken thus far to curb these inflationary tendencies. The incomes of wage-earners have moved upwards, since the outbreak of hostilities, making more money available to be spent; also some branches of commerce and industry have, because of war conditions, increased their earning power. Taxation has removed a large proportion of this extra profit, but notwithstanding this, some sections of the community have more money at their disposal than before. Military disbursements and the presence of large numbers of visiting troops and refugees have also assisted in increasing the demands and consequently the open competition for goods and services.

Concurrently, many factories have been turned over to war production, while the importation of goods from abroad has become slower and more difficult and, in instances, impossible, so that despite abnormal demands, there are fewer goods available for sale. Measures have been taken which, while they could not prevent a sharp rise in prices and increasing scarcity of goods, have so far been successful in keeping the movement under a reasonable degree of control and preventing an unchecked inflation spiral which would otherwise have been unavoidable. The outlook for the future is not, however, particularly reassuring, unless the existing regulations are extended.

At the end of June, 1942, the official cost-of-living index, averaged for the nine principal urban centres, showed an increase of 20·7 per cent in comparison with the month preceding the outbreak of war. Concurrently, the index figure for imported goods, on which this country is so dependent, has gone up by 50 per cent. The upward swings have been most marked during the current year.

As regards anti-inflationary measures, there has been an enforced diversion of wealth from the individual to the State by heavily increased income taxes and excess profits levies, maximum prices have been fixed in cases where such action is feasible, compulsory saving was introduced in the 1942 budget and, in addition, there has been the inducement to invest surplus capital in war loans.

Concerning price control, the efforts of the Government have been devoted, in the main, to the supervision of the profits of traders and manufacturers. In effect, these are profit control regulations, and there is no attempt, as is the case in Canada, to regulate the very important cost factors in price. The result is that the South African cost-of-living index has risen much more steeply than its Canadian counterpart although this does not imply that the local control has not been fulfilling its purpose. It is due, rather, to an increase in the prices paid to the primary producers of certain agricultural products, to the sharp rise in the landed cost of imported goods, and to the increase in industrial wages. All these items of cost are outside the scope of South African price control.

Initial steps leading up to the control of prices were taken up by the Union Government shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, when a body known as the National Supplies Control Board was constituted on September 14, 1939, one of the principal functions of which was defined as the control of prices in the Union. The regulations dealing with price control were in two parts: the first empowered the Minister of Commerce and Industries, on the recommendation of the Board, to fix maximum prices; the second was a regulation under which profits on all commodities whose prices were not actually fixed, were controlled by means of a general formula. This formula specified that the seller of any goods should not make a larger percentage of profit than the percentage earned on like goods at August, 1939, the month preceding the outbreak of war.

Appointment of Price Controller

During the period August, 1939, to August, 1941, wholesale prices rose in the Union by about 25 per cent and retail prices by less than 9 per cent. After the first increase in prices, which took place in the opening months of the war, the price-level table remained relatively stable for nearly two years, until towards the middle of 1941, when it began to rise. This increase was due to unfavourable weather conditions which adversely affected local agriculture, and also to

the intensification of the war and the consequent difficulties in obtaining shipping to convoy imports. The attendant increase in prices led to more comprehensive control measures, and the appointment of a Price Controller. The Controller's powers included the fixing of a maximum price of goods in any transaction between person and person, the fixing of maximum charges for any service; and the freezing of prices or charges to the current level during a specified period.

The first major task which the Price Controller undertook was the revision of all the regulations governing price control. New regulations were evolved, which enabled traders to take a gross margin on costs determined in accordance with a factor which the Controller published. This factor, which was less than unity, varied in the inverse ratio as the cost of the goods increased, and when multiplied by the percentage of gross profit taken on like goods in the pre-war period, gave the percentage of gross profits that any merchant or manufacturer was entitled to make on any particular goods. The objective was to make sure that the trader or manufacturer would earn the same profit as he did before the war and that this profit was not increased as costs rose. To allow for a possible fall in the volume of sales and for increased costs of distribution, the factor was so computed that the gross margin taken on the sale of any goods was approximately 10 per cent higher than the gross margin taken on like goods prior to the war. The factor was also so determined that as costs rose this margin of 10 per cent increased slightly. This basis of profit control reduced permissible profits very materially when compared with those allowed under the original regulations. The new system also provided that the controlled profit margins would be added to the actual cost of the goods and not to the average of the costs and replacement values as decided by the National Supplies Control Board.

Freezing of Prices

In order to put this new regulation into effect some further difficulties had to be overcome, such as the necessity of merchants repricing all stocks on hand. To overcome this the Controller issued a notice in October, 1941, freezing the prices of goods on hand so that the operation of a new price formula, based on the factor, applied only to goods received into stock after that date. This arrangement, under which two bases for the determination of prices were in operation, lasted until July 1, 1942, after which the freezing notice was withdrawn and all prices not specifically fixed were to be determined in accordance with the new factor published on the same date.

This new factor is, in principle, the same as the one already explained, with the exception that it makes provision for an additional 5 per cent profit margin, which increase is intended to compensate for the anticipated substantial fall in turnover which it is considered may take place as the year advances owing to the expected contraction in the arrival of goods from overseas. To aid traders in determining new prices, a special ready-reckoner was provided in accordance with the provisions of the regulations.

The foregoing is a summary of the steps taken by the Controller to regulate prices in general. In addition, however, he also retained the power to fix maximum prices specifically and, since his appointment, the list of commodities whose prices have been so fixed has been very materially increased. These include not only retail prices, but also a wide range of wholesalers' and manufacturers' prices. In actual fact, specific price fixation, either by stated figures or fixed percentage margins allowable on costs have now been applied to nearly all household commodities ordinarily obtained from grocers. Apart from the fixation and control of prices of goods, the authority was extended to the Controller to enable him to regulate the charges for a number of services, such as laundering, the servicing of motor vehicles, dry cleaning, boot repairing, and haircutting. In addition, the control of hotel and boarding-house charges was placed under his administration. By a special war measure (Proclamation dated September, 1941) these latter were fixed at a level approximately 7½ per cent above that prevailing on September 1, 1939. Other new regulations included provisions against the increasing of costs as a result of inter-merchant sales. If the first trader sells at the maximum permissible profit, no subsequent dealer is able to make a profit on further sales.

Results of Control Measures

Despite the tightening up of the price control regulations, the price level in the Union has continued to rise since the appointment of the Controller, and the rate of increase has been particularly rapid during the past six months. This increase has, however, been largely due to outside causes and the cost-of-living figures have been influenced by a number of factors which are beyond the control of the regulations.

An analysis of the cost-of-living index indicates that one contributory reason has

been the higher prices of certain agricultural products. The Price Controllers' powers as regards price fixation extend to certain agricultural products in the hands of traders but do not take in the price paid to producers. His authority has been mainly confined to regulating the profits of traders and manufacturers, and while these have been curbed the prices paid to primary producers have been increased.

While profits are an important factor in living costs there are other equally essential components. These are wages, profit, and interest charges, and any fluctuations in these can have a marked effect on prices. Interest rates in South Africa have, since the commencement of the war, been remarkably steady, with a downward rather than an upward tendency. Wage levels, on the other hand, have moved in the opposite direction and have influenced price levels. Increases granted on a wide basis without much discrimination, coupled with relatively generous military allowances and the enhanced profits of entrepreneurs, have all had their inevitable effect.

The third important component, profits, is only partially controlled, owing to there being no peg on agricultural profits. Similarly, under the present system nothing can be done to influence the price level of imported goods and materials. A system of subsidization, such as tried in Canada, has not been seriously considered.

In defending the control measures which have been taken, it is contended that but for these, and bearing in mind the scarcity of certain commodities, prices could have got completely out of hand. It is also claimed that the profit element in the price structure is one of the most sensitive to fluctuation and that its control in times of shortage is a vital factor in keeping living costs within reasonable confines.

It is asserted that in most businesses turnovers are now dropping very materially as a result of the shortage of commodities. Some merchants hold the view that as turnovers drop a larger margin of profit should be given as compensation, although organized commerce does not subscribe to this theory.

Concurrently with recent price increases there is certain evidence of an increase in so-called "black-market" transactions, particularly in the larger urban centres, and the Controller of Prices has made appeals to the public for assistance in stopping this practice. These operations are said to be conducted by traders who have accumulated large stocks of commodities in short supply. Sales are made secretly at exhorbitant prices, no invoices are given, only cash is accepted and no book entries are made. Penalties are provided for merchants selling under such conditions, and it is now proposed to make the purchaser equally liable. Anti-hoarding legislation has also recently been passed.

It has also been announced that important new developments in price control are pending. A list will be published of flat percentages of profit which may be added to current cost to arrive at permissible prices. This will cover about 400 commodities and, while it will continue to be effective on merchant profiteering, it cannot, as such, be expected to do much to slow down the still mounting cost-of-living curve, something which can be accomplished effectively only by increased supply or diminished spending. All that can be done is to distribute with some degrees of equalization the burden of increased cost.

Prime Minister on Industrial Accidents

A recent statement by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, stresses the cost of accidents to the war effort: "As Canada moves steadily towards a total war effort, we are bound to observe that needless casualties in industry are as much of a drain on our national man-power as needless casualties in the army.

"When close to 12,000 industrial accidents are reported in the Province of Ontario alone in a single month, we cannot but reflect that this is the equivalent of having an entire division of our armed forces suffer wounds at the hands of the enemy.

"Even though, fortunately, many of these accidents may not have long-lasting effects, just as not all wounds are severe, nevertheless they handicap us in our war effort. Each and every accident in industry delays the day when we shall win final victory over our foes."

The Prime Minister praised the work of Industrial Accident Prevention Associations towards the reduction of the frequency of industrial accidents.

The total number of accidents reported to The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario in October was 11,815 which included 57 death cases, as compared with the September figure of 11,965, including 27 fatalities. In October, the total compensation and medical aid awarded by the Board amounted to $925,055.22 of which $179,278.26 was for medical aid.

PRICE CONTROL IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1942

The "Freezing" of Business—Distribution of Goods in Short Supply—Conservation Activities—Measures to Ensure Effective Use of Housing—Consumer Rationing—Price Adjustments

WITH a view to conserving materials and man-power and ensuring an equitable distribution of consumer goods of which there is a short supply, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board during October established more direct control over civilian trade and industry.

A summary of these various new controls as well as a review of certain price adjustments is given in the following article.

The "Freezing" of Business

An Order was passed during October severely restricting the establishment of any new business. In general, the new regulations prohibit, except under special permit, the undertaking of a new class of business, the manufacture or distribution of any new line of goods, or the use of any larger premises by an operator. Persons intending to go into business also require a permit. The purpose of the Order is to conserve materials and manpower, and to maintain a greater degree of stability for persons now engaged in trade or industry under the conditions of wartime requirements.

In its Policy Statement accompanying the Order, the Board stated that permits will be granted only in exceptional circumstances. The regulations are strengthened by the provision that manufacturers and wholesalers are not to supply goods to businesses to whom they have not previously supplied such goods unless satisfied that the buyer holds a valid licence issued by the Board and is entitled to deal in such goods under the provisions of the Order or under a permit obtained from the Director of Licensing. (Board Order No. 194, effective November 2, 1942).

Distribution of Goods in Short Supply

In reiterating and amplifying its Statement of Policy issued last November, the Board called upon manufacturers and wholesalers, who through shortages of various civilian goods find themselves unable to meet the full requirements of retailers, to allocate available supplies equitably among the customers to whom they sold in 1941. In cases where shortages exist, suppliers are not to take on any new accounts unless requested to do so by an Administrator of the Board. Special directives will be issued by Administrators to implement in particular cases the policy set forth. Administrators have authority to direct any supplier to make deliveries of goods, such as goods in short supply, to any designated person, should such action be required to ensure equitable distribution.

Conservation and Allocation

Newsprint and Magazine Paper. Commencing with November output, the production of newsprint and magazine paper has been limited to the average of the operating rates for April to September of this year (A454 and A455, October 28). The limitation applies to paper produced for sale within Canada or the United States. The immediate "freeze" of production, paralleling action taken by the War Production Board in the United States, is the first step towards a balanced program of further reduction and concentration of the industry on an international basis.

Another Order was passed with respect to the issue of permits to newsprint manufacturers. (A451, October 26). On or after November 2, 1942, manufacturers are not to produce, sell, deal in, or undertake transactions in any newsprint until and unless authorized to do so under written permit by the Administrator. Manufacturers were to register with the Administrator within 10 days from the date of the Order. The Order was designed with a view to facilitate transfers of tonnage and applies equally to exports and domestic requirements.

Farm Machinery and Equipment. Supplementing a Board regulation passed in September reducing the manufacture and importation of new farm machinery, another Order was issued in October which provided for the rationing of all new farm machinery and equipment (Board Order No. 192, October 1). Briefly, the new ration plan, which became effective October 6, calls for the filing of essentiality applications prepared by the farmers, countersigned by the local dealers, reported on by the branch managers of the various implement companies and finally approved by the Board through its regional offices. Applications and permits are required for all deliveries, notwithstanding prior contracts.

The only types of new machinery and equipment exempted from the rationing Order are attachments, repair and spare parts, track laying type tractors, irrigation or drainage equipment, hand tools and milk cooler refrigeration units. With respect to spare parts or repair parts, the Order provides that they

are only to be sold or acquired if necessary at the time of sale to put machinery and equipment in good working condition.

Residential Lighting Fixtures. In an Order instituting extensive simplification in the production of residential lighting fixtures, provisions were made for distributing supplies on the basis of essentiality. (A423, Oct. 5). Persons requiring new electric lighting fixtures or parts for their homes will have to sign a statement that the articles will be used only for essential maintenance and repair to fixtures already installed. If a person wishes to replace existing residential lighting fixtures with a new installation, he must obtain the written permission of the Administrator of Electrical Equipment and Supplies.

Honey. Industrial users of honey were notified by the Foods Administration that they must dispose of any quantity of honey in their possession over and above the amount they are permitted to use between the end of October and the end of next June. There was evidence that there had been excessive accumulation of honey, probably in anticipation that larger quotas for industrial use would be authorized, but the Foods Administration pointed out that an increase could not be granted in view of the short production of honey this year in many parts of Canada and because of the need to provide as much honey as possible for domestic use.

In order to protect the supply of beeswax, essential for comb foundation, an order of the Oils and Fats Administration prohibited, except with written permission, the use of any beeswax propagated in Canada for any purpose other than in the manufacture of comb foundation. (A428, Oct. 5). It was pointed out that domestic wax possesses the physical and chemical requirements suitable to honey production in Canada, and is preferred to imported wax. Such quantities of the latter as are required for miscellaneous industrial purposes (e.g. candles) will be imported by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation.

Butter. In order to distribute more evenly the present stocks of butter in Canada, the Foods Administration of the Board issued an order limiting all holdings of butter in storage warehouses and creameries at November 30, 1942, to 75 per cent of the amount held at the same date last year. The Order also required that beginning with November and until further notice all holders of butter carrying stocks in excess of 5,000 pounds, must report their actual holdings to the Foods Administrator at the close of each month. (A457, October 31.)

Simplification and Conservation

Metal Containers. With a view to further conserving steel and tin, regulations covering the manufacture and use of metal containers intended for packaging goods for sale have been consolidated and considerably extended (A425, October 23). The latest Order was issued by the recently formed Metal Containers Administration. The new regulations permit the use of tinplate only for essential food products which cannot be preserved in any other manner and eliminate the use of metal containers for any product that can be packed in composite or non-metal containers such as glass or fibre. The schedule attached to the Order lists the commodities for which metal containers will be provided, the size of the containers permitted, the type of metal from which the container may be made (such as tinplate, terneplate and blackplate) and the quantity or quota applicable to the packaging of each product.

Glass Containers. To enable the glass industry in Canada to meet the substantial new demands placed on it, the Board issued an order for the simplification of glass containers used in commercial canning for jams, jellies, marmalade, pickles and certain other food products. After the end of 1942, glass manufacturers are to make new containers for the listed food products only in the form of plain, round jars approved as to style, quality and shape by the Administrator of Glass and Glass Products. Standard sizes by fluid ounces are established for each product, and the Order stipulates that the size must be blown in the glass. The simplified glass containers are to be so designed as to use standard size caps. (A441, Oct. 14.)

Other Products.—The Board's program of simplification and conservation was also extended to a wide variety of consumer products,—from ordinary writing inks to medical garments. With respect to *writing inks* colours are limited to 6 in number, and sizes of bottles are restricted. Sale in any size or colour prohibited in the Order is forbidden after December 31, 1942. (A417, October 1). The use of elastic material in the manufacture of *medical garments,* in the 12-month period ending August 31, 1943 or succeeding periods is limited to the amount so used by the manufacturer in 1941. The Order provides for the standardization of various types of medical garments and specifies the reduced amounts of rubber or elastic materials to be used in their manufacture. (A430, October 8).

To conserve materials and reduce costs, a simplification Order was applied to the manu-

facture of *men's washable cotton apparel:* aprons (for waiters, butchers, etc.) coats, vests (for barbers, waiters, etc.), frocks (for dentists, laboratory workers, machinery, etc.), pants, overalls, and combination overalls. For each type of garment, specifications and restrictions are made with respect to finished length, depth of hem, number of pockets, buttons, etc.; and certain features—such as triple stitching, yoke or pleated backs, and contrast cloth trim—are eliminated. Manufacturers are forbidden to set one label over another, or to affix any other labels than those specified (A438, October 16).

For the purpose of conserving brass, copper, steel and also rubber, an Order was passed restricting the number and sizes of metal and rubber parts which may be used in *portable lamps and lamp shades,* (e.g. one socket per lamp; length of electric cord limited to 5 feet in floor lamps and 6 feet in other portable lamps.) Metal can be used only for certain specified parts. The output of lamps is also restricted: the Order provides that during the period July 1, 1942 to December 31, 1942 the number of units of the several classes of lamps specified in the Order must not exceed 25 per cent of the number of units of that class made during 1941. (A413, October 1). With a similar purpose in view, an Order was issued restricting the kinds of metals and their use in the manufacture of residential lighting fixtures (types and kinds designed to be permanently affixed to wiring outlets). (A423, October 5).

Certain minor amendments were issued with respect to previous simplification orders covering commercial mixed feeds, (A414, October 1); paper board for folding cartons (A436, October 13); storage batteries (A435, October 13); power and distribution transformers (A434, October 13); closet seats (A442, October 14); and rayon print goods (A439, October 16).

Restriction and Conservation

(Note: Although the other types of orders, viz., allocation and simplification, restrict the manufacture and sale of products to which they apply, the restriction orders reviewed under the present heading differ from the others mainly in that they do not specifically provide for any system of allocation or introduce any measure of simplification. They will, however, result directly or indirectly in conserving materials, manpower, power and transportation facilities for war purposes).

The manufacture of *stranded steel clothes line wire* is now prohibited entirely and no manufacturer may sell, for use as clothes line, any single strand steel or plated wire. (A424, October 5, amending A272). A further restriction with respect to *metal hair pins and bob pins* reduces production for the period October 1, 1942, to September 30, 1943, and subsequent periods to 30 per cent of the tonnage manufactured in the calendar year 1941. Manufacturers are not allowed to accumulate raw material inventories greater than necessary to maintain production for 90 days at the rate permitted in the Order. (A444, October 16, replacing A340).

In the production of *beer* an Order provided that on and after November 1, 1942, the use of malt is restricted to not more than the quantity used for such purpose in the corresponding quarter of 1942 (quarters to end on the last day of January, April, July and October). In addition to limiting production, the restriction is expected to have the effect of saving manpower in distribution and sales promotion operations. (A450, October 22).

The Order regarding *operation of private commercial vehicles* originally provided a wide exemption for vehicles while engaged in the transportation of pulpwood and other wood, logs and poles. An amendment limited the exemption to vehicles which are engaged in the transportation of logs and poles from the locus of lumbering operations to a sawmill or a railway (A440, October 15). Another amendment postponed by 30 days (until November 30) the effective date of the order prohibiting the operation of private commercial vehicles more than 35 miles from the registered address of the operator. The purpose of the amendment is to enable the heavy movement of goods which normally takes place during the fall to proceed without interruption.

The use of *carnauba wax* in the manufacture of wax polish is restricted after November to a maximum of 5 per cent by weight of the finished product, and in the manufacture of shoe polish it is restricted to a maximum of 4 per cent. (A448, October 22).

In an order covering *tung oil and oiticica oil* certain restrictions which had been placed on the distribution and use of *perilla oil* have been removed because substitute materials are now available for use. The restrictions formerly placed on tung and oiticica oil have not been changed substantially except with regard to grade 2 B. oiticica oil. This grade of oil may now be used for the manufacture of any protective coatings other than those entering the channels of retail trade. (A437, October 13, replacing A75).

Rental Regulations

Housing Accommodation.—Since wartime demands for materials and labour have severely

restricted new housing construction, the Board was directed by the Government to take measures to ensure that the most effective use is made of existing housing accommodation in congested areas. To provide the Board with the necessary legal powers to carry on with this work, the Wartime Leasehold Regulations, under which maximum rentals are fixed, were suitably amended. (P.C. 8973, October 1, 1942, amending P.C. 9029, November 21, 1941). Early in October, a Real Property Administrator was appointed. It was announced that through the Real Property Administration, the Board would proceed as quickly as possible to organize voluntary local campaigns.

To facilitate further the carrying out of these measures, the Board issued an Order (Board Order No. 200, October 20) empowering the Real Property Administration to undertake surveys of housing accommodation in any area in Canada and, in conducting such surveys, to require householders to furnish the information requested. The Order is also designed to suspend with respect to "congested areas" any barrier to the sub-letting of housing accommodation, whether set up by municipal restrictions or by owners.

Room Rentals.—Special regulations were passed during the month with respect to the renting of rooms in certain centres in Nova Scotia. Landlords who had rooms for which a lease was in effect during the period September 14-September 28, 1942, were required to file application forms by October 10 with the Regional Rentals Committee, after which they received a rate card showing the maximum rate that may be charged or paid, either in respect to each person occupying the room or for the room as a unit. Rate cards must be posted in a conspicuous place in the room. Certain other regulations apply to cases where the number of persons occupying a room has increased.

Provision is made for a Room Rates Committee to fix or vary maximum rates and, for its information, to enter and inspect premises. Detailed regulations cover the collecting of rent for rooms, the making of receipts, etc. The order applies to: The City of Halifax, Dartmouth, and the districts of Armdale, Fairview, Woodwide, and Imperoyal—all in Nova Scotia.

Consumer Rationing

Apart from the rationing of certain durable goods (farm machinery and residental lighting fixtures) developments in the field of consumer rationing were of a minor character. Steady progress has been made in the setting up of local ration boards throughout Canada, more than 500 of which are being established. A large number of mayors and reeves have indicated their acceptance to the proposal to serve as chairman of the boards, and many have submitted panels of representative citizens for board membership.

Several rulings were issued during the month clarifying the coupon regulations or covering special circumstances.

Because of the delay in harvesting, the arrangement whereby farmers feeding harvest gangs could obtain extra sugar from retailers by signing invoices was extended from October 31 to November 15. Another announcement was made that coupons from last summer's temporary ration cards were to become void November 1, for purchases of sugar, tea and coffee, and after December 1, they cannot be used by retailers, wholesalers and other suppliers for replacement of stocks.

The Board's Rationing Division established a system of "sugar credit slips" or deposit receipts for the sugar purchase vouchers which up to October 1 were honoured for sales of sugar to be used in home preserving, etc. With the preserving and harvest seasons virtually over, the sugar obtained as replacements for the vouchers under the rationing orders (Board Orders No. 176 and 198) would not have been absorved by consumer demand until preserving, etc., started again next spring and summer. The diversion of this sugar into storage for some months would have also meant an undesirable pressure upon Canada's bulk supply of sugar for ordinary purposes. To obviate this, the ration division arranged to have retailers and wholesalers send their accumulation of sugar purchase vouchers to ration offices and in return to obtain a receipt slip which in effect will establish a sugar credit on which they can draw at a later date whenever they need extra stock. When the preserving season starts next year, or in event of any "abnormal situation", such as a store or warehouse burning down, the merchant can turn in his receipt slip and get a replacement certificate which he can use to purchase "buffer stocks".

Price Adjustments

During the month important price adjustments were made with respect to a variety of food products, mainly with a view to maintaining or ensuring an even distribution of supplies across the country. In addition, several fuelwood orders were issued covering certain centres, a few squeeze adjustments made, and price regulations specified with respect to various kinds of scrap metal.

Beef. Early in October the Board issued a comprehensive statement on matters affect-

ing the control of the supply and prices of *cattle and beef*. In rejecting the claim that "Canadian cattle prices or the prices of any other commodities should be allowed to rise as high as United States prices", the statement pointed out that "unless prices are controlled at Canadian levels the whole effort at price and wage control would be destroyed". In the face of conflicting views, however, it was necessary for the Board to provide finality in its decision. The decision arrived at "will result in beef prices somewhat higher than consumer interest would like, and in cattle prices somewhat lower than producers had recommended".

The Statement announced an upward revision of wholesale ceiling prices which was later formalized in a Board Order (Board Order No. 194, Oct. 6, consolidating and amplifying the provisions of Order No. 149). For the period October 13 to December 23, maximum wholesale carcass prices for good commercial beef were increased by $1.50 per cwt. Thereafter, seasonal increases of 50 cents per cwt. will be made on December 24, February 11, March 25 and April 29, and one of 25 cents on May 27. The level of next June is then to constitute the ceiling, with prices free to fluctuate seasonally under that ceiling in accordance with actual market conditions.

The Order defined six grades of beef; special quality, commercial, plain, cutter, cow and bull beef, and boner beef. "Special quality" must carry the government "Red Brand", and for this grade the maximum price in all zones in Canada is 50 cents per cwt. higher than for "good commercial". Maximum carcass prices for the four lower grades were set at specified discounts below the maximum price for good commercial beef. Concurrently, an order by the Food Administrator contained a revised schedule or maximum prices at which wholesalers and processors are to sell beef in cuts. (A433, Oct. 10). The Order covers the period from October 13, to December 23, which means that further orders affecting the price of cuts will be issued periodically.

With respect to retail prices, the provisions of the new Board Order are similar to those in pervious orders, with the exception of a new section providing for a maximum markup of seven cents per pound. The 15 zones already set up across Canada are unchanged with two minor exceptions. In order to ensure a more strict control of retail prices, the new Order provides that prices and markups of all persons selling beef at retail "shall be subject to periodic examination by any authorized representative of the Board, and any such representative may apply such tests and require any person to submit such beef cutting or other tests as may be authorized by the Board."

Cattle prices, as distinct from beef prices, are not subject to actual ceilings. "However", the Board's statement pointed out, "recurrent beef shortages may be experienced, and if in such circumstances black market operations force cattle prices to unduly high levels, it will be necessary to impose livestock price ceilings". The Board also announced that the Wartime Food Corporation will be prepared to buy cattle if there is at any time a surplus supply which threatens to depress cattle prices unduly.

Lamb. Seasonal maximum prices were established for carcasses, sides and cuts of lamb in order to ensure supplies (Board Order No. 196, Oct. 6). The new Order amplified the provisions of a former Order (No. 90) which had permitted specific seasonal increases, during the period January to August 15, in maximum prices of lamb carcasses and cuts over the basic period prices established by each seller. The top wholesale prices of carcasses and sides are specified in each of the 15 zones across Canada (the same zones as those established for beef) for, respectively, fresh and frozen lamb in the September-December period; frozen lamb from January to August inclusive, and fresh lamb from winter-fed lambs when the meat is sold in the period January to June, inclusive. Exempted from the ceiling are sales during the period January to August inclusive, of carcasses or sides of fresh lamb obtained from lambs born in the same year the sale is made or in the December immediately preceding.

Retailers selling lamb are not to pay more than the maximum established by the Order which is on the basis of delivery to the buyer's place of business or to his nearest railway station. Retailers are required to regulate their selling prices for the various cuts so that the aggregate price received for all cuts or portions of a carcass, side or cut will not exceed (a) lawful delivered costs, plus (b) normal basic period markup (percentage on cost), the markup not to exceed 9 cents per pound. When and if necessary, markups may be altered by the Foods Administrator.

Poultry. In order to permit the free movement of *poultry* from areas where production is heavy to areas of relatively heavier consumption, maximum wholesale and retail prices were set for all classes and grades of dressed poultry in all parts of Canada (Board Order No. 197, Oct. 6, revoking Board Order No. 70). Recognizing the seasonal nature of poultry production, the new Order

designates a "packing period" and a "deficiency period" for each kind of poultry. During the packing period, when marketing of fresh poultry exceeds current demands, the surplus is placed in cold storage. The Order sets out in schedule form, by provinces, the maximum wholesale price per pound for each class and grade of box-packed, graded poultry during the packing period. From this basis, specified variations are permitted for storage charges in the "deficiency period", for the sale of loose packed poultry, for ungraded poultry, for eviscerated chickens or turkeys and for kosher poultry. The retailer's selling price is to be computed as the sum of his cost from processor or wholesaler, plus his normal markup—the markup not to exceed, however, 9 cents per pound.

Dried Apples. An Order with respect to dehydrated apples and evaporated apples established maximum prices for processors, wholesalers and retailers (A 445, Oct. 19). The Order set maximum prices per pound, f.o.b. processor's plant for sale in 50 pound and 25 pound containers. The prices vary according to plant location and to quality. Maximum percentage markups are fixed in the case of wholesalers' and retailers' prices.

OTHER PRODUCTS

A new Order on *seeds* provides for a definite basis of maximum prices for fractional unit quantities. Maximum retail prices, all of which, unless otherwise stated, are set forth as f.o.b. retailers' place of business, have been reduced for a number of items. Without written consent, special strains and novelty kinds of seed can not be sold at prices above those allowed for the regular strains (A 446, Oct. 20, replacing A 3).

An Order on *crushed oyster shell,* coinciding with the removal of the import duty and the war exchange tax, specifies maximum amounts, depending on merchandising services performed and quantity of sale, which importers and dealers may add to original costs and actual transportation charges. (A 429, Oct. 7). For *clamshell* produced in *British Columbia,* the maximum prices which producers and wholesale distributors may charge are specified for distribution in and outside the province. Sales at retail in the Fraser Valley area are subject to specific maximums but elsewhere they are subject to base period maximum prices. (A 427, Oct. 6).

Various classifications and grades were defined for *non-ferrous metal scrap*—copper, zinc, etc., and maximum prices in cents per pound were set for producers and collectors and for small licensed dealers, from whom "Consumers" must purchase their scrap (A 415, Oct. 2).

Dealers' maximum prices for *fuelwood* were set in certain additional areas—the Province of Manitoba, Banff and Edmonton in Alberta, Kenora and Smith's Falls in Ontario, and Riviere du Loup in Quebec. (The Orders, respectively, are F 48, Oct. 20; F 46, Oct. 8; F 49, Oct. 26; F 47, Oct. 20; F 43, Oct. 1 amending F 25; and F 45, Oct. 1). Amending Orders regarding Quebec City, fifteen Quebec counties and the city of Levis, and certain municipalities in the counties of Quebec, Levis and Montmorency (the number covered was increased from 3 to 44) gave a more detailed listing of lengths and made certain price adjustments. (F 42, replacing A 104; F 44 replacing A 110; and F 41 replacing A 105; all passed Oct. 1).

A number of *squeeze adjustments* were made during the month. Manufacturers of furniture in British Columbia were allowed to increase their prices subject to definite limitations and to the written approval of the Administrator (A 432, Oct. 13). In a number of cases, the Timber Administrator authorized upward adjustments at the intermediate level over maximum prices specified in certain previous orders while maintaining individual retail prices at established levels—for white cedar shingles in Eastern Canada (A 411, Sept. 1), pine lumber of various kinds (A 419, Oct. 5, replacing A 72, and A 468, Sept. 14, replacing A 162), and timber produced from hard maple, basswood, elm and birch (A 422, Oct. 6, replacing A 26, A 28 A 45 and A 92). A squeeze adjustment was also effected in the case of birch and maple flooring. (A 467, Oct. 7).

Volunteer War Plant in Great Britain

A recent Canadian Press report tells how Great Britain's first volunteer war factory where no wages are paid, is in full swing. In a small town in Sussex fathers, mothers, school boys, grandparents, anyone over or under the draft age are working side by side turning out munitions.

The factory was started by a local Rotary Club last March. In ten weeks it was completely equipped and did not cost a cent. The leading automobile firm gave its big showroom, while engineering firms produced drilling machines, tools, benches, jigs and fixtures. The transportation and lighting are supplied by local firms.

The factory started to work in June with 150 volunteers working two shifts—in the afternoon from 2 to 6; and evenings from 7 to 10. Already they have turned out more than 100,000 bomb parts. There is a waiting list of volunteers who will start working when the factory is able to enlarge its premises.

SANTIAGO CONFERENCE RECOMMENDS LEGISLATION ON SOCIAL SECURITY

THE first Inter-American Conference on Social Security was held at Santiago de Chile on September 10-16 on the invitation of the Chilean Government and under the auspices of the Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security (Labour Gazette, September, 1942, p. 1001). It was attended by delegates from 21 countries of the American Continents and also by delegations from the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, including M. Paul van Zeeland, and from the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau. Canada was represented by Hon. W. H. A. Turgeon, Canadian Minister at Buenos Aires, and Mr. M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner for Chile.

The Conference issued a "Declaration of Santiago de Chile" regarding social and economic security and adopted a number of resolutions on social insurance. It also decided to establish a permanent organization with the title of "Inter-American Conference on Social Security" and drew up a constitution for this organization.

Declaration of Santiago

The Declaration states that,

> To be able to enjoy fully the basic freedoms of thought, expression and activity, every man and woman must be afforded physical and economic protection against social and economic risks through properly organized social action,

and that,

> Society must find a new inspiration in a movement of solidarity of all men and nations to abolish poverty and secure the means of living in health and decency.

Economic and technical resources must be used to create the greatest possible material welfare on the basis of an equitable distribution of the fruits of production. Social security is a "genuine and rational economy of human resources and values" whereby the vigour of the present generation is conserved and built up, the way is prepared for future generations and the older generation is supported.

Social insurance, as an expression of social security, must eliminate the various risks to the earning capacity of the workers, must restore earning capacity lost or reduced and must supply the means of subsistence when gainful activity has been stopped or interrupted. Moreover, a social security program must be on a continental scale because the health and capacity of the workers of one American nation is the concern of them all. "A continental agreement entered into by the social security institutions will forge new links of solidarity" and it is declared that "the decisions of the Americas with a view to a new structure of social security represent a contribution to world solidarity in seeking the well-being of peoples."

Resolutions Adopted

The Governments of the American nations are recommended to promote legislation to establish as comprehensive a system of social security as possible. This system should include compulsory insurance at the sole cost of the employer against industrial accidents and occupational diseases, compulsory sickness insurance, provision for invalidity, old-age and death, aid for the involuntarily unemployed and services for the protection of maternity, childhood and adolescence. It should be extended to cover agricultural workers, domestic servants, the self-employed and intellectual workers.

Moreover, the various schemes which are in course of development in each country should be integrated on a national basis and social assistance should be co-ordinated with social insurance. Representatives of employers and workers designated by their respective organizations should participate in a consultative and advisory capacity in the administration of social security. The permanent Committee described below should study the best methods of assuring the technical and functional co-ordination of the bodies administering social policies.

Other resolutions deal with the financial organization of social insurance, the question of pharmaceutical benefits, the unification of biostatistical data on an international basis and the maintenance of the insurance rights of mobilized persons.

Constitution of Conference

Under the Statute which places it on a permanent basis, the Conference is to be an agency of co-operation with membership open to representatives of Governments, social security and insurance institutions and central advisory and technical councils concerned with social security and insurance. Provision is also made for a Permanent Committee whose duties are to give effect to the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference, to prepare the sessions of the Conference and in general to contribute to the attainment of the purposes of the Conference. The Committee consists of one regular member and at least one substitute member appointed by each Government represented in the Conference. In addition, the following may join the Com-

mittee at their own request: a tripartite delegation appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, the Director of the Office, the Director-General of the Pan-American Union, and the Director of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau. The Director of the International Labour Office will keep the Conference and Committee informed of international developments in the field and will inform the Governing Body of the Office, from time to time, of the work of the Conference and Committee.

WAGE AND SALARY CONTROL IN THE UNITED STATES

ACTING under the authority of President Roosevelt's executive order stabilizing the cost of living in the United States (LABOUR GAZETTE, October 1942, p. 1140) James F. Byrnes, recently appointed Director of Economic Stabilization, has issued regulations dealing with the control of wages and salaries. Mr. Byrnes has authority to issue directives to any Federal department or agency in order to develop an over all economic policy to control inflation in the United States.

According to the new regulations, no wage or salary increases may be granted in the United States without the approval of the War Labour Board or the Treasury Department except in certain specified cases. Increases may be granted automatically in cases of individual promotions or reclassifications; individual merit increases within established salary rate ranges; operation of an established system of salary increases based on length of service; increased productivity under an incentive plan; and in the operation of an apprentice or trainee system.

Generally speaking, wages and salaries under $5,000 come under the authority of the War Labour Board, while salaries over $5,000 are to be administered by the Treasury.

After January 1, 1943, no private or public salary exceeding $25,000 a year, after deduction of federal taxes and certain other allowances, may be paid unless such salary is fixed by law. It is noted that income from sources other than salaries is not affected by the order, since control of such income could be effected only by taxation, which requires an act of Congress.

U.S. Treasury officials estimated that a person would have to make more than $67,000 a year to have $25,000 left after tax deductions. In Canada it is estimated that an unmarried man would have to earn over $156,000 to receive a net income of $25,000. Unearned income would have to reach a total of almost $470,000 to leave a net of $25,000.

"Little Steel" Formula Applied to Wages

In regard to wage stabilization, President Roosevelt's executive order of October 3 had declared that wages should not rise above the levels existing on September 15, except "to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war." Following a conference with the newly appointed Director of Economic Stabilization, the chairman of the War Labor Board announced that the President's order was being interpreted as an endorsement of the policies of the Board, including application of the "Little Steel" formula in wage cases.

The "Little Steel" formula arose from a decision of the Board in regard to a dispute between certain steel companies and their employees over the union's demand for wage increases. The Board granted to the 157,000 workers involved an increase proportionate to the rise in the cost of living between January 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942. Included in the decision was the declaration of a set of guiding principles to be used in evaluating future claims for wage increases, reading in part as follows:

> For the period from January 1, 1941, to May, 1942, which followed a long period of relative stability, the cost of living increased by about 15 per cent. If any group of workers averaged less than a 15 per cent increase in hourly wage rates during or immediately preceding or following this period, their established peace-time standards have been broken. If any group of workers averaged a 15 per cent wage increase or more, their established peacetime standards have been preserved . . . .
>
> Those groups whose peacetime standards have been broken are entitled to have these standards re-established as a stabilization factor.

The "Little Steel" decision was made on July 16, 1942, and the formula set down therein was applied in a number of subsequent cases, in some of which increases were granted, while in others, where previous adjustments had already brought wages to a level 15 per cent above January's rates, no changes were ordered. It is now announced by the chairman of the War Labor Board that this formula will continue to be applied under the "maladjustments" clause of President Roosevelt's order.

A certain resemblance in principle may be seen between Canada's policy of giving a bonus to compensate for increases in the cost of living and the American "Little Steel" formula for allowing increases proportionate to the rise in the cost of living. However, in the

United States wage adjustments are made only on the basis of individual applications to the War Labor Board, no machinery having been established linking wage changes automatically with fluctuations in the cost of living index.

Pirating of Workers Forbidden

An order designed "to stop the pirating of workers with promises of exorbitant wages" has been issued by the U.S. War Labor Board, acting under authority of President Roosevelt's executive order.

The new order states that the hiring of an individual at a wage rate "in excess of the rate previously established in the plant for employees of similar skill and productive ability within the classification in which the individual is employed" is a "wage increase" within the meaning of the President's stabilization order.

The order continues: "If a wage rate for a job classification has not theretofore been established by the employer for the plant involved, the rate shall be fixed at a level not exceeding that which prevails for similar classifications within the area, unless a higher rate is approved by the National War Labor Board."

The Board explained that the second clause of the order was designed especially to prevent wholesale raiding of existing war plants when a new war plant, such as a shipyard or aircraft factory, gets ready to start production.

PROPOSALS OF BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS FOR EDUCATIONAL REFORM

THE Memorandum on Education containing the proposals for post-war educational reform drawn up by the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress was approved at the annual meeting of the Congress in September.

The Memorandum is a comprehensive document considering such questions as the relation of education to industry, adult education, health supervision, teacher training, administrative machinery and private and denominational schools. It gave most attention to post-primary education but declared that the Board of Education should be responsible for all stages of the educative process from nursery school to adult classes.

In this Memorandum the Trades Union Congress recommended that all types of secondary education should be governed by "a single code" with a common school-leaving age of 15, to be raised later to 16. It urged the development of schools offering several kinds of secondary education to replace the present single-type schools. It made proposals for extending technical education, providing half-time schooling in day-continuation schools for 16- to 18-year-olds and establishing residential colleges for adult education. To ensure equality of educational opportunity, the T.U.C. suggested that all fees for secondary education should be abolished and maintenance allowances provided for students. It asked that the system of granting university scholarships be revised and extended "until the principle of free and universal provision is applied to the universities themselves". Arrangements should be made to enable selected students to study abroad particularly in the Dominions and the United States. It approved of direct grants to technical colleges, art schools and other special schools, and to voluntary play centres and nursery schools.

Technical Education and Apprenticeship

In advocating a wide extension of technical education and its organization on a regional rather than local basis, the T.U.C. Memorandum declared:

> Industrial questions should not be allowed to determine educational policy. Let the greatest possible educational advance be secured; then let industrial practices be adapted to the new educational situation.

It proposed that industry be given a voice in determining technical education policies and recommended the appointment of local and national advisory councils representing management, labour and educational authorities. These three groups should also plan industrial training schemes. It was suggested that apprentices and trainees should be bound not to their employer but to the body responsible for the training scheme so that they could move from one employer to another for different types of training. The present position of employers allowing apprentices to go to school would be reversed and the schools would allow apprentices to go to work. The Memorandum asserted that vocational guidance, whether carried out by local education authorities or the Ministry of Labour, must be regarded as a specialized and full-time job and be co-ordinated with placement services. Special attention should be given to technical education in rural areas and better provision made for art teaching which must not be entirely directed towards industrial use. The student should be free to choose between cultural and industrial art.

Continuation Schools

The scheme of day-continuation schools for employed young people under 18, established by the Education Acts of 1918 and 1921 but now largely inoperative, should be extended, the Memorandum declared. The present minimum attendance of two half-days a week should be gradually increased to ensure at least half-time education for all from 16 to 18 years of age. The tendency to over-emphasize technical education in continuation schools "where young people train for work instead of for life" was condemned. The function of the continuation school was to provide general education which would prepare workers to take their place as citizens in a democracy and to make intelligent use of their leisure time. Day-continuation schools should become community centres, combining educational and recreational activities.

The development of an adequate youth service with full utilization of existing voluntary organizations was recommended. The activities of voluntary organizations in the field of adult education should also be fostered and regional consultative machinery set up to co-ordinate their work with the activities of local education authorities and universities. In addition to formal academic education for adults, a wide variety of activities on the borderline between education and intelligent recreation should be provided. More residential colleges like Ruskin College should be established for adults and short-term courses ranging from three to six months arranged. The Government was asked to give a lead to employers in granting leave of absence to workers wishing to attend these courses.

Other recommendations had to do with health services, special schools for handicapped children organized on a regional rather than a local basis, the revision of the teacher training system and the scale of teachers' salaries and the questions of private and denominational schools and religious education.

FACTORY CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories

THE importance of the work of the British Factory Inspection Service to the war effort was stressed by the Chief Inspector of Factories in his annual report for 1941. He declared:—

> We are still convinced from our experience in this and the last war that, if the maximum production is to be obtained, the general requirements of the Factories Act must be observed and that the prevention of accidents, proper ventilation, heating and other physical conditions and reasonable hours of work are essential to a continued war effort.

The report gives a clear picture of working conditions in Britain during the second full year of war. It indicates the steps taken to meet the new problems created by longer working hours, more night work, the extended employment of women and such emergency measures as rationing, the black-out and the dispersal of factories. Special reference is made to the extension of personnel and welfare work and the provision of factory canteens, and it is reported that more employers are realizing the close connection between these matters and production figures.

War conditions necessitated an increase of 47 in the inspection staff in 1941 and the appointment of thirteen Canteen Advisers. The Chief Inspector expressed satisfaction with the co-operation between the medical, electrical and engineering inspectors and the ordinary district inspectors.

Accident Prevention

The increase over 1940 of 20 per cent in fatal accidents and 17 per cent in non-fatal accidents was considered due to the greater number of workers, particularly women and other inexperienced workers, and longer working hours. The report stated that:—

> the main increase is in accidents to adult women—a sign that during this year not only did women take up a great share in the work of the making of munitions, but they also took up their share of the dangerous processes in these industries.

Accidents to women between 1938 and 1941 increased by 192 per cent compared to 42 for men and about 20 for young persons. Almost two-thirds of the increase for women occurred in the engineering and light metal trades including aircraft and machinery. Nevertheless, the report states, "there is no evidence that in general women are more prone to accidents." In fact the Inspectors reported that women, being tidier and more cautious, are usually safer workers. About 180 women suffered accidents caused by their hair catching in machinery. The Chief Inspector believed that adequate fencing of machinery was the solution to this problem and that compulsory wearing of caps was only a secondary precaution and very difficult to enforce.

Since factory accidents cause from 20,000 to 30,000 workers to be constantly off duty and mean a loss of over 50 million man-hours a month, the Chief Inspector made a strong plea for accident prevention measures. He urged that managements enlist employee co-operation by forming safety committees and suggested that the new production committees concern themselves with accident prevention. Works Safety Officers should take advantage of the training courses available for them and employers should give them a status with sufficient power to put safety measures into effect. Foremen must be made aware of their responsibility under the Factories Act to train and supervise young persons on dangerous machines. A warning was issued against short-sighted policies which might prevent the expenditure of labour and materials on guards for machinery.

Welfare Work

Employers have had to give greater attention to personnel management and welfare supervision both inside and outside the factory but many employers still needed to be convinced of their value in terms of production.

Although the Government has power under the Emergency Regulations to compel employers to appoint welfare officers, the Chief Inspector declared that "good personnel management is not simply a matter of appointing special officers . . . but the spirit underlying it is the all-important factor." The Government had arranged three-month training courses for welfare officers to replace the peace-time two-year course. The value of welfare work in reducing absenteeism was stressed. "The best method of dealing with absenteeism," he declared, "is the prompt interviewing of the absentee by an officer of the personnel management department and, where necessary, his subsequent appearance before a committee of fellow-workers."

Ventilation and Heating

Special ventilation problems have arisen from black-out measures, extended night work, the construction of bomb-proof rooms and the dispersal of factories to buildings not designed for industrial purposes. At first the problem was to convince those responsible of the necessity for special ventilation measures, but later the limited supply of equipment added to the difficulties. Stress was laid on the great importance of the best possible ventilation particularly for processes producing excessively high temperatures or glare. Strong condemnation of the practice of relying on air changes per hour to neutralize the ill-effects of toxic dust and gases was voiced:—

> While this method has, in the past, been accepted by this Department in a few cases, notably in some cases of the doping of aeroplanes, where the provision of localized exhaust draught could not be adopted, the general principle has never been accepted. I am quite convinced that the success of the industries of this country in combating lead poisoning and other diseases due to dust or fumes, has been, in a large measure, due to the insistence of this Department that the dangerous substances should be removed by localized exhaust draught applied at the point of origin and so designed that the dangerous substance is not allowed to enter the air of the room.

In regard to the campaign for fuel economy, the Chief Inspector warned that

> reduction in the heating of shops where persons are employed on fine or sedentary work would only result in a loss of output that will far outbalance the saving on fuel, quite apart from the lowering in vitality that will result in the workers concerned.

Lighting

Good lighting is, in the words of the report,

> an important aid to production both indirectly —in preventing eyestrain, reducing accidents and as a general amenity of working conditions, and also directly—in speeding up the processes and avoiding spoiled work.

The Chief Inspector reported that as a result of the enforcement of the Factories (Standards of Lighting) Regulations since February 1, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, p. 678), "both management and workers are now becoming much more alive to the handicaps of bad lighting conditions and less willing to accept them."

Already the new wartime factories and a majority of the larger factories have reached the required lighting standards despite the shortage of labour, delays in obtaining equipment and the need for maintaining production during alterations. Factories where lighting is really bad and the work is of national importance have received first consideration in the application of available resources.

Economy in the use of labour, materials and fuel should be secured by making the best use of existing equipment and by planning installations to avoid re-wiring. Re-arrangement of lighting points and the use of suitable modern reflectors can improve lighting without increasing fuel consumption. Fluorescent tube lighting was commended for its fuel economy and reduction of glare and shadows; but the cost in labour and materials of installing it must be considered. The beneficial results on production of light-coloured surroundings and of maintaining lamps and fittings in a clean and good condition were stressed.

Health

The Chief Medical Inspector reported:—

> Despite all the wartime influences which would be expected to affect adversely the health of the worker I cannot say, speaking generally, that there is any reason to think that it has been so affected . . . it would be idle to think that workers in the heavy industries would be likely to retain their normal health if long hours are worked continuously.

The maintenance of the workers' health was largely due, he considered, to the provision of nutritious and reasonably priced meals for them in factory canteens.

To overcome boredom which is a potent factor in causing mental and physical fatigue, the Inspector suggested short holidays, more canteens, music in the workroom, and stimulation of the workers' interest by showing them where their jobs fitted into the whole scheme. In regard to women the Inspector declared that there was no indication that their health was being injured by war work. The number of women suffering injury to their female organs was not sufficient to justify a compulsory physical examination before employment. Employers were exercising commendable care in the types of work to which they assigned women. On the question of employment before childbirth, the Inspector considered that no hard and fast line could be drawn as to how long before confinement a woman should leave her employment. The nature of her work, the distance she has to travel, her general health and her personal approach to the problem must be considered. The four weeks' leave after childbirth required by law must be observed however, and women who have had children should not be employed on work that puts undue strain on the abdominal muscles.

The Inspector reported that there was no direct evidence that the health of young persons was being injured by the extended hours many were working. However, if adequate educational and recreational opportunities were provided for them it would be desirable to limit their hours to 44 a week.

Increases were reported in the number of cases of gassing, dermatitis and aniline poisoning from the handling of T.N.T., and other explosives, but the lead poisoning figures were the lowest since notification became obligatory, and anthrax cases were fewer, probably due to a reduction in the import of infected material. Twenty-nine women and twelve men contracted jaundice from handling T.N.T.

> The greater number of cases among the females cannot be attributed altogether to increased susceptibility, though there is reason to think that such exists, but rather to the greater number of women exposed to risk.

The view was expressed that the control of dermatitis depended on the co-operation of the worker and supervision of washing. Because of the detrimental effects of tuberculosis on the worker's earning capacity, a scheme for making a comprehensive survey to discover the disease in its early stages should be devised.

Progress was reported in medical supervision in factories despite the shortage of doctors and the conservatism of employers, and both workers and management had benefited. The advantages of the part-time works medical officer who can keep in touch with the clinical and social side of medicine were pointed out. It was suggested that senior medical students might be used in factories to meet the shortage of medical officers and to link medical education more closely with industry. The Inspector reported with satisfaction that it had been unnecessary to dispense with any statutory medical examinations required for certain classes of workers.

Hours

> By the beginning of 1941, the control of hours of employment of women and young persons, weakened for a brief period in the preceding year after the withdrawal from France, was again well established.

About 11,000 factories had emergency permissions to employ women and young persons over 16 at night or for more than 48 hours a week. This was an increase of about 5,000 over the previous year and indicated the extension of war industry and the gradual substitution of women and young persons for men whose hours are not regulated. The permitted hours were between 55 and 60 in less than half of these cases and the trend is towards a reduction of hours. It was pointed out that many employers secure permission for longer hours than are actually worked in order to be able to meet emergencies. Only about one-tenth of the permissions authorized shift systems which limit the hours to less than 48 although these hours, the report declared, may "in the conditions necessitated by war be regarded as the most favourable for the work-people." Unfortunately, public opinion and those who give contracts still associate reasonable hours with slackness or waste of man-power and as a result women in some factories are working nearly 60 hours and men considerably longer although the employers recognize that such hours are unremunerative and increase absenteeism. Several examples were cited of factories where a reduction of hours had increased or at least maintained production and reduced absenteeism.

Part-time work for women with domestic responsibilities was highly commended. The most popular system was one of morning and

afternoon shifts but some factories divided the day into three or four short shifts of four or five hours each. The alternate-day system was not so popular but was used if long journeys to the factory were necessary. Some part-time workers did the overtime hours after the regular workers left or assisted at canteens during the noon-hour rush.

A tendency to shorten lunch-periods and rest-breaks and to curtail the working day correspondingly was reported as a result of the establishment of canteens where the workers could get refreshments quickly and easily.

Canteens

Over 6,500 factories had canteens by the end of 1941, although only 2,800 were established in plants with over 250 employees subject to the Canteens Order passed in 1940. About 2,500 were in smaller factories and nearly 1,000 were established at docks and building sites. Their value in terms of production and employee morale is now being recognized by more employers and workers and very little compulsion has been necessary to secure their establishment. This change in attitude can be explained by such factors as "the tightening of rationing, the increased employment of women, and especially of married women, the operation of shift-systems, the adoption of shorter meal times to enable the worker to get home earlier, and the big scale transfer of workers to towns away from home."

Small plants, unable to establish canteens have met the problem by setting up joint canteens for several plants or securing admission to the canteen in a large factory nearby, or by using British Restaurants. The latter are useful only for day-shift workers and must be located close to the factory. Some small plants and building sites received food in insulated containers from British Restaurants.

The preliminary problems of establishing canteens such as obtaining food priorities, buildings, staff and equipment are now giving place to problems of management. Many firms appoint full-time canteen managers or leave the operation of the canteen to a firm of catering contractors. A few permit workers' committees to run them. The establishment of Works Canteen Committees was recommended to handle complaints and suggestions. It was suggested that canteen wardens be appointed to ensure smooth running and that training courses for managers be arranged.

Other sections of the report dealt with air-raid precautions and fire prevention, the provision of amenities for construction workers on remote sites and the payment of wages in the textile industry.

Compulsory Arbitration of Disputes in War Industries in South Africa

Special provision has been made in South Africa for the settlement of labour disputes in war industries. The wartime regulations, which were gazetted on January 28, 1942, provide that if a dispute interfering with war production or essential services develops in any industry, the Minister of Labour may appoint an arbitrator, whose award shall be binding for a specified period. The arbitrator may be appointed from among the officers of the public services or members of the wage board, and may rule on any subject covered by the Industrial Conciliation Act or Wage Act, after consultation with representatives of employees and management. The Minister may, however, suspend provisions of an award in favour of the provisions of a collective agreement.

Any person who initiates or takes part in a strike or lockout during the period between the appointment of the arbitrator and the expiration of the award is subject to penalty, and so also is a person who contravenes the provisions of an award or in any way interferes with the work of an arbitrator or inspector. If an employer pays a worker less than the wage required by an award, he will be required to pay to the proper authority the differences between the wage paid and that which should have been paid. The whole of this sum will be forwarded to the worker if he did not agree to accept less than the minimum remuneration or so agreed without knowing his rights.

Pre-war legislation relating to working conditions and the settlement of disputes was embodied mainly in two statutes of 1937, the Industrial Conciliation Act and the Wage Act, which replaced earlier statutes on the same subjects. In industries in which employers and workers were organized, encouragement was given to the parties concerned to determine working conditions by collective agreements and to settle disputes through joint industrial councils. In unorganized industries, wages and other conditions could be regulated by orders under the Wage Act and conciliation boards could be established to settle disputes. Arbitration could be resorted to at the request of the parties concerned but was not compulsory except in connection with disputes in certain public utilities (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 755).

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

Statistical Summary for October, 1942

AT the end of October, 1942, War Emergency Training had completed two and a half years of operation. Since April 1, 1940, the gross enrolment in the program has been over 110,000 industrial workers; 29,616 tradesmen for the R.C.A.F.; 26,799 tradesmen for the Army and Navy. During the year 1942 the facilities of the program have been utilized by the Air Force to a greatly increased extent.

The character of the training given for industry has materially altered since October of 1941. At that time the enrolment in full-time pre-employment classes was 3,727 men and about 400 women. On October 31, 1942, the enrolment in these classes was 2,723 men and 1,672 women. The available supply of male trainees has been very much reduced and women are being relied on more and more to furnish the majority of the trainees in the various schools. The alterations in the age groups to be called for compulsory military service have also narrowed the field of potential trainees, as the program accepts for training only those in the compulsory age groups who have been rejected for medical reasons.

The reduction in the training period is particularly evident in regard to women, where the majority of the training courses last from two to six weeks. Inevitably, this type of training produces people who can only perform one job and are lacking in a wider range of skill. From the point of view of normal vocational training this is highly undesirable, but the emergent need for workers has left no alternative.

There has, however, been considerable expansion in the variety of training opportunities given. In addition to the basic types of training, there are classes for tool room improvers, industrial chemists, instrument makers, radio and electrical assemblers, laboratory technicians, draftsmen and mechanical drawing, inspectors, and time study. Training is also given in a variety of shipyard occupations, such as welders and burners, rivetting gangs, coppersmiths and pipe fitters, marine electricians, ships platers, shipwrights, etc.

Training of Women

Training is afforded women in an increasing variety of occupations and their subsequent employment in industry has proven extremely satisfactory. The following courses are attended by women: machine operators, bench fitters, assemblers, radio and electric work, inspectors, welding (arc and acetylene) aircraft sheet metal, aircraft wood working, aircraft fabric and doping, instrument making, industrial chemistry, drafting and drawing and laboratory technicians. Just recently on the Pacific Coast women have been enrolled for training in the shipyards as welders, burners and ship platers.

Training in Industry

When it became apparent that the source of supply of trainees for full-time pre-employment classes was becoming dried up, attention was given to expanding the training given for employed persons in industry, both by means of part-time classes and plant schools. There has been a remarkable increase in the former. On October 31, 1941, there was an enrolment of 549 employed persons in these part-time classes. On October 31, 1942, this enrolment was 4,217. This type of training is particularly valuable in assisting the promoting and up-grading of men and women from one occupation to another. It gives a chance to the most adaptable and ambitious workers to obtain a broader basis of skill and, if put into practice by industry on a sufficiently wide scale, will afford an excellent corrective to the highly specialized and narrow types of training which have to be given in the pre-employment schools. Up to the present, the majority of training given in these part-time classes is of a technical nature (including theory rather than practice) and is now carried on in a classroom rather than a shop. Blue print reading, the use of micrometers, verniers and precision instruments are among the subjects covered. The ship-building industry on the Pacific Coast particularly, has made extensive use of these part-time classes conducted on off-shift hours and attended by workers at present employed in the various yards. Instruction is given either by skilled personnel supplied by the yards, or by teachers supplied by War Emergency Training. For each trade in which training is given there is a trade committee composed of representatives of the yards and the unions. This committee outlines the syllabus of training, passes on the instructors, helps select the applicants and advises on the equipment necessary. Training is afforded in about a dozen different occupations pertaining to shipyard work.

The number of full-time plant schools in operation in industry continues to grow. Over fifty have now been approved and are being carried on by industry in co-operation with the War Emergency Training.

Training for Supervisors

A start was made during November on a new phase of supervision training under the title Job Relations Training. (*See* page 1238).

The following tables show in detailed form the statistics covering supervision training for the month of October.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS DURING MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1942, WITH TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO OCTOBER 31, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training				Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment and Rehabilitation Classes							
					(2) Placed in Employment		Enlisted		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	At First of Oct.	Enrolled in October	At End of October	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	In October	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	In October	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	In October	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	In October
DOMINION SUMMARY												
Pre-Employment Classes (men	15,307	2,678	1,292	2,723	10,648	995	177	23	758	90	2,309	236
Pre-Employment Classes (women	11,507	1,701	1,421	1,672	8,361	1,187	12	.....	156	92	1,369	166
Part-Time Classes (1) (men	8,748	2,046	2,143	3,339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Part-Time Classes (1) (women	1,645	527	485	878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	659	89	82	124	345	39	8	2	34	2	133	4
Total	37,866	7,041	5,423	8,736	19,354	2,221	197	25	948	184	3,811	406
NOVA SCOTIA												
Pre-Employment Classes (men	409	75	45	104	252	12	3	.....	.....	.....	50	4
Pre-Employment Classes (women	16	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	428	92	45	121	254	12	3	.....	.....	.....	50	4
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Pre-Employment Classes (men	344	123	23	107	170	30	9	2	8	.....	50	7
Pre-Employment Classes (women	30	7	22	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Rehabilitation Classes—men	9	2	4	5	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total	383	132	49	139	173	31	9	2	9	.....	53	9
QUEBEC												
Pre-Employment Classes (men	4,721	866	492	974	3,642	319	26	6	557	37	797	109
Pre-Employment Classes (women	724	233	195	244	238	86	.....	.....	72	55	154	42
Part-Time Classes (1) (men	815	23	200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Part-Time Classes (1) (women	155	.....	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	172	19	18	22	70	12	2	.....	18	.....	57	2
Total	6,587	1,141	936	1,471	3,950	417	28	6	647	92	1,008	153

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS DURING MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1942, WITH TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO OCTOBER 31, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

	Numbers in Training				Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment and Rehabilitation Classes							
					(2) Placed in Employment		Enlisted		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	At First of Oct.	Enrolled in Oct.	At End of Oct.	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	In Oct.	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	In Oct.	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	In Oct.	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	In Oct.
ONTARIO												
Pre-Employment Classes (men	7,355	1,304	605	1,260	4,963	534	94	14	12	11	1,082	100
Pre-Employment Classes (women	7,697	796	747	845	6,312	579	1	.....	40	33	793	82
Part-Time Classes (1) (men	3,945	612	1,509	1,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Part-Time Classes (1) (women	1,262	473	328	668	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	114	22	16	24	70	14	.....	.....	3	.....	15	.....
Total	20,373	3,207	3,205	4,742	11,345	1,127	95	14	55	44	1,890	182
MANITOBA												
Pre-Employment Classes (men	585	142	56	136	322	25	2	.....	63	29	67	8
Pre-Employment Classes (women	51	30	1	23	13	4	2	.....	.....	.....	13	4
Part-Time Classes (1) (men	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Part-Time Classes (1) (women	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	114	7	15	18	63	2	4	2	4	.....	20	.....
Total	753	180	73	179	398	31	8	2	67	29	100	12
SASKATCHEWAN												
Pre-Employment Classes (men	340	11	.....	2	277	6	8	.....	10	3	44	.....
Pre-Employment Classes (women	581	168	125	165	366	119	4	.....	5	3	41	6
Rehabilitation Classes—men	72	8	4	9	60	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	993	187	129	176	703	128	12	.....	18	6	85	6
ALBERTA												
Pre-Employment Classes (men	615	39	14	34	321	11	34	.....	89	5	141	3
Pre-Employment Classes (women	369	94	43	94	155	38	3	.....	38	1	79	4
Rehabilitation Classes—men	110	20	13	24	49	6	2	.....	2	2	32	2
Total	1,094	153	70	152	525	55	39	.....	129	8	252	9
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
Pre-Employment Classes (men	938	118	57	106	701	58	1	1	19	5	78	5
Pre-Employment Classes (women	2,039	357	288	258	1,276	361	2	.....	1	.....	287	26
Part-Time Classes (1) (men	3,985	1,410	433	1,192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Part-Time Classes (1) (women	228	54	126	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	65	10	12	21	29	1	.....	.....	3	.....	8	.....
Total	7,255	1,949	916	1,756	2,006	420	3	1	23	5	373	31

(1) Trainees in Part-time Classes consist largely of employed persons who are being given training at the request of employers in war production who wish to up-grade their employees.
(2) Includes those graduates who, though actually placed prior to October 1, 1942, were not so reported until after October 1, 1942.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

TABLE 2.—TRAINING GIVEN IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1942, WITH TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO OCTOBER 31, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training				Completed Training	
	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	At First of Oct.	Enrolled in Oct.	At End of Oct.	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	In Oct.
DOMINION SUMMARY						
R.C.A.F. Classes	15,993	5,415	2,048	5,908	9,140	1,461
Army Classes	8,141	2,283	801	2,072	5,122	854
Navy Classes	2,244	943	160	954	1,226	141
Totals	26,378	8,641	3,009	8,934	15,488	2,456
NOVA SCOTIA						
R.C.A.F. Classes	228	73	20	60	149	30
Army Classes	566	176	79	195	334	52
Totals	794	249	99	255	483	82
NEW BRUNSWICK						
R.C.A.F. Classes	646	228	31	171	386	87
Army Classes	722	193	51	198	492	46
Navy Classes	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	1,369	422	82	369	879	134
QUEBEC						
R.C.A.F Classes	1,963	639	295	748	1,085	162
Army Classes	1,241	366	124	258	917	225
Navy Classes	93	45	2	39	28	4
Totals	3,297	1,050	421	1,045	2,030	391
ONTARIO						
R.C.A.F. Classes	5,780	2,141	794	2,309	3,227	618
Army Classes	2,373	602	240	639	1,428	155
Navy Classes	1,896	677	158	695	1,175	136
Totals	10,049	3,420	1,192	3,643	5,830	909
MANITOBA						
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,345	426	135	435	862	114
Army Classes	432	184	8	127	295	61
Totals	1,777	610	143	562	1,157	175
SASKATCHEWAN						
R.C.A.F. Classes	2,196	660	279	707	1,352	227
Army Classes	475	204	20	125	350	99
Totals	2,671	864	299	832	1,702	326
ALBERTA						
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,887	646	227	744	982	122
Army Classes	706	158	73	169	377	23
Navy Classes	254	220	.....	220	22	.....
Totals	2,847	1,024	300	1,133	1,381	145
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,948	602	267	734	1,097	101
Army Classes	1,626	400	206	361	929	193
Totals	3,574	1,002	473	1,095	2,026	294

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

TABLE 3.—TRAINING IN INDUSTRY DURING MONTH OF OCTOBER WITH TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO OCTOBER 31, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training				Numbers whose Training Completed, Interrupted or Discontinued							
					Completed Training		Transferred to Production before Training finished		Enlisted		Quit or Released from Company before Training finished	
	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	At First of October	Enrolled in October	At end of October	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	In October	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	In October	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	In October	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31/42	In October
DOMINION SUMMARY												
Plant Schools ... men	3,150	753	415	860	1,729	238	32	28	51	1	469	32
Plant Schools ... Women	2,108	508	479	568	1,199	290	78	53	1	1	262	75
Part-time Classes ... Men	1,726	377	251	327	1,201	289	72	72	9	.....	162	7
Part-time Classes ... women	373	68	29	76	297	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,357	1,706	1,174	1,831	4,426	838	182	153	61	2	893	114
NOVA SCOTIA												
Part-time Classes ... men	208	77	5	66	106	15	.....	.....	8	.....	28	1
Part-time Classes ... women	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	208	77	5	66	106	15	.....	.....	8	.....	28	1
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Plant Schools ... men	85	23	10	21	63	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plant Schools ... women	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	85	23	10	21	63	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
QUEBEC												
Plant Schools ... men	95	4	9	10	58	2	1	.....	1	.....	25	1
Plant Schools ... women	96	35	35	19	58	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	17
Part-time Classes ... men	143	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	72	1	.....	48	4
Part-time Classes ... women	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	334	115	44	29	116	36	73	72	2	.....	92	22

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ONTARIO													
Plant Schools	men	2,970	726	396	829	1,608	224	30	28	50	1	444	31
	women	1,786	407	376	503	1,100	242	7	3	1	1	175	34
Part-time Classes	men	985	192	230	139	757	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....
	women	373	68	29	76	297	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		6,114	1,393	1,031	1,597	3,762	720	37	31	51	2	658	65
MANITOBA													
Plant Schools	men	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	women	226	66	68	46	41	14	71	50	.....	.....	68	24
Total		226	66	68	46	41	14	71	50	.....	.....	68	24
BRITISH COLUMBIA													
Part-time Classes	men	390	32	16	72	338	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	2
	women	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		390	32	16	72	338	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	2

TABLE 4—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS, AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRAINEES IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO OCTOBER 31, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals		Grand Totals New Trainees
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Nova Scotia	29	3	108	9	99	4	19	.....	6	.....	261	16	277
New Brunswick	111	12	68	17	33	1	24	.....	3	.....	239	30	269
Quebec	2,093	177	710	281	500	110	244	46	40	1	3,587	615	4,202
Ontario	2,787	2,257	757	2,670	845	1,192	612	491	447	41	5,448	6,651	12,099
Manitoba	242	6	91	26	73	16	42	3	15	.....	463	51	514
Saskatchewan	60	235	94	329	61	52	36	21	23	1	274	638	912
Alberta	39	29	84	249	77	46	46	2	33	1	279	327	606
British Columbia	179	703	121	1,006	164	126	144	1	72	.....	680	1,836	2,516
Totals	5,540	3,422	2,033	4,587	1,852	1,547	1,167	564	639	44	11,231	10,164	21,395

TABLE 5.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF VETERANS OF 1914-18 WAR AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF PRESENT WAR ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO OCTOBER 31, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31 1942	In October	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31 1942	In October	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31 1942	In October	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31 1942	In October	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31 1942	In October	From April 1/42 to Oct. 31 1942	In October
Nova Scotia	1	.....	25	5	11	5	7	.....	1	.....	45	10
New Brunswick	7	1	41	5	5	1	5	.....	1	1	59	8
Quebec	8	.....	132	15	30	3	12	1	2	.....	184	19
Ontario	4	.....	38	2	7	.....	33	.....	29	1	111	3
Manitoba	3	.....	9	1	11	.....	16	.....	5	1	44	2
Saskatchewan	5	.....	29	3	13	1	12	1	8	1	67	6
Alberta	1	.....	16	.....	3	.....	19	.....	11	.....	50	.....
British Columbia	1	1	18	1	5	.....	51	1	38	5	113	8
Totals	30	2	308	32	85	10	155	3	95	9	673	56

LIGHTING IN AUSTRALIAN FACTORIES

ON July 8, 1942, compulsory standards of industrial lighting were introduced in Australia by the National Security (Industrial Lighting) Regulations on the recommendation of various engineering societies and the Electrical Advisory Panel of the Ministry of Munitions to meet the wartime increase in night work and the need for improving working conditions to achieve maximum production. Factories (Standards of Lighting) Regulations were issued in Britain on February 1, 1941 (Labour Gazette, June, 1942, p. 678).

The regulations declare that all new lighting installations, alterations or extensions in any factory or plant in Australia must conform to the standards set forth in a schedule to the Order. Moreover the Minister of Labour and National Service may issue orders prescribing particular lighting standards for specified establishments. The Minister also has power to exempt indefinitely or for a limited time any owner or occupier of any premises from the standards in the schedule or in any order issued by him.

An owner or occupier who violates these regulations or orders under them may be prosecuted or his premises may be ordered closed by the Minister until his lighting equipment is brought into conformity with the stipulated standards. Both penalties may be imposed.

The standards in the schedule prescribe the number of foot-candles of illumination required for each type of industrial operation. At least 50 foot-candles are required for very fine work such as accurate precision work, fine engraving and tasks calling for rapid discrimination and response; 25 to 50 foot-candles for operations such as drawing, sewing on dark goods, and discrimination and inspection of fine details of low contrast; 15 to 25 foot-candles for fine machine work, fine assembling and sewing on light goods; 10 to 15 foot-candles for detailed office work, reading and ordinary bench work; 5 to 10 foot-candles for intermittent office work, large assembly work, packing and storing; and 2 to 5 foot-candles for lighting passages, stairways and spaces outside working areas.

Standards regarding the quality of the illumination are also laid down. They are designed to prevent glare, shadows and eyestrain and prescribe the types of reflectors or diffusing fittings to be used, and the maximum intensity permitted for lamps at different heights. The provision of ample contrast between the work and its immediate background by the use of differing colours or degrees of lighting is required.

The Industrial Welfare Division of the Australian Department of Labour and National Service has issued a pamphlet explaining and illustrating the regulations. It states that essential factories with the most pressing needs will have first call on the available electrical equipment, and installations already close to standard or in little-used sections or in premises not operating at night will be exempt from the Order to conserve labour and materials in the electrical industry.

Immigration to Canada, April-September, 1942

A decrease of 15·0 per cent in immigration to Canada is recorded in the statistical bulletin issued by the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources for the six months' period of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1942. During this time 4,374 persons entered the Dominion compared with 5,145 in the same period a year ago.

With the exception of the number of persons entering Canada from the British Isles, in which there was an increase of ·7 per cent, decreases were recorded in all classifications, the largest being that of 50·9 per cent in the group "other races", followed by percentages of 25·7 and 19·0 respectively in the groups "Northern European races", and "United States."

Of the total, 4,374, those coming from the British Isles numbered 1,268, those from the United States, 2,979, Northern European races, 75, and "other races," 52. Adult males entering Canada totalled 1,340; adult females, 1,981, and children under eighteen, 1,053.

Occupationally, 109 males, 46 females, and 52 children were listed in the farming class; the labouring class comprised 119 males, 43 females, and 40 children; mechanics, 292 males, 92 females, and 70 children; trading class, 145 males, 161 females, and 51 children; mining class, 15 males, 6 females, and 3 children; female domestic servants, eighteen years and over, 230; under eighteen years, 25; "other classes", 660 males, 1,403 females, and 812 children.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Curtailment of Civilian Industry—National War Services Regulations—Pensions Schemes—Cost-of-Living Bonus—Labour Exit Permits—Farm Labour—Pilotage Rates—Minimum Wages in British Columbia—Alberta Teachers' Pensions—Workers' Health in Manitoba—Quebec Workmen's Compensation—New Brunswick Civil Service

THE Wartime Prices and Trade Board has issued a statement of policy and its first Order regarding the curtailment of civilian industry to release man-power for war industry and the Armed Forces. A new consolidation of the National War Services Regulations under which men are called up for military service has been published, and an amendment in the Regulations reduces the lower age limit for call-up from 20 to 19. Steps have been taken to co-ordinate the various pension and compensation schemes administered by the Government. Because the cost-of-living index has not changed by one point in the last three months, the National War Labour Board has announced that no further adjustment of cost-of-living bonuses will be made until February 15, 1943. Control over persons emigrating in search of employment has been established by an Order in Council requiring all persons over 16 except certain designated groups to secure Labour Exit Permits before leaving the country. Several Orders in Council have been passed to meet the shortage of farm labour in various places. War conditions have necessitated a further revision of British Columbia Pilotage District rates.

In the provincial field, British Columbia has issued six minimum wage Orders, and Alberta has amended its teachers' pension regulations. Manitoba has provided for medical examinations for certain classes of workers and Quebec has made an addition to its schedule of compensatable industrial diseases. In New Brunswick the Civil Service regulations were amended.

Dominion

Release of Man-power from Civilian Industries

As part of its general man-power policy the Government has directed the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to exercise the powers granted to it under the War Measures Act by P.C. 8528, November 1, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 1370), to curtail non-essential trades and industries so that as many as possible of the workers engaged in them may be transferred to more important work. On October 21 the Board issued a statement of its policy in this regard. The methods used will include restrictions on power, raw materials, production, distribution and labour. As a first step, obviously non-essential lines of merchandise will be eliminated and other lines will be standardized. Later, total production will be curtailed and in some industries production will be concentrated in a few plants. The actual transfer of labour will be under the jurisdiction of the Director of National Selective Service.

The first measure passed by the Board in carrying out this policy was Order 184, September 8, which came into effect on November 2. It requires permits to be obtained for the establishment of new businesses, the transfer of existing businesses or the production or distribution of new classes of goods or services.

Further details of the curtailment policy will be found in the regular articles on Price Control in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

National War Services Regulations

On September 16 a new consolidation (P.C. 8343) of the National War Services Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) was issued under the National Resources Mobilization Act and the War Measures Act. These regulations provide for the calling-up of men for compulsory military service. An amendment of September 30 (P.C. 8918), reduced the lower age limit for liability to service from 20 to 19.

Co-ordination of Compensation, Pension and Superannuation Schemes

Under an Order in Council of October 7 (P.C. 162/9150) passed under the War Measures Act and the Department of Finance and Treasury Board Act provision is made for consideration and control of all present and future pension and compensation schemes under Dominion legislation by the Treasury Board assisted by an advisory committee so

that overlapping and anomalies may be eliminated.

Pension and compensation schemes at present in effect which are covered by the Order include: (1) "war pension schemes" such as pensions paid to disabled members of the Forces or their dependents, workmen's compensation paid to employees of Government-controlled war plants and other wartime agencies, etc.; (2) "war compensation schemes" under which merchant seamen and salt-water fishermen receive compensation for loss of effects due to enemy action, loss of remuneration due to internment in a foreign country, etc.; (3) "general schemes" which were in effect before the war and under which superannuation, workmen's compensation and other benefits are paid to Government employees.

All proposals for the extension or amendment of existing schemes or for the establishment of new schemes must now be submitted with all necessary information to the Treasury Board which will submit them to Council. The Board will be assisted by a Pension Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of the Canadian Pension Commission, the Treasury Board, and the departments of Pensions and National Health, Transport (Government Employees Compensation Branch), External Affairs and Finance, together with *ad hoc* members from any Department interested in a particular scheme. The Committee will review and consolidate existing "war pension schemes" and will review any other scheme referred to it by the Board except matters relating directly to the Pension Act.

Cost-of-Living Bonuses

The General Order regarding adjustment of cost-of-living bonuses, issued quarterly by the National War Labour Board under P.C. 5963 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, p. 778), was gazetted November 7. It stated that since the cost-of-living index had not changed by a whole point between July 2 and October 1, no adjustments in cost-of-living bonuses could be made between November 15, 1942, and February 15, 1943, unless specially authorized by a War Labour Board on the application of employers or workers. The bonuses were last adjusted in accordance with the Board's Order of August 4, 1942 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, p. 904).

Labour Exit Permit Order

This Order (P.C. 9011) was passed under the War Measures Act on October 1, and came into effect on October 20, its purpose being "to conserve Canadian man-power by establishing control over persons desiring to leave Canada for other countries in search of employment". It applies to all persons in the country over 16 except Government officials, aliens proceeding to their native country, artists, athletes, trade union officials, etc., who leave the country temporarily in pursuit of their calling, merchant seamen, wives accompanying their husbands and farm labourers going to the United States for seasonal work under special arrangements. No person to whom the Order applies may leave the country without a Labour Exit Permit issued by the appropriate National Selective Service Officer. Permits may be made valid for a definite or indefinite period, but if for the former they may be renewed. If endorsed with the words "The right to cancel this permit is reserved," they may be cancelled at any time.

Farm Labour

Because of the shortage of workers available to harvest the grain crop in Saskatchewan, a special Order in Council was passed on October 21 (P.C. 27/9591), under the War Measures and the War Appropriations Acts authorizing the Minister of Labour to pay the cost of transportation to and from Saskatchewan of persons ordinarily engaged in agriculture, retired farmers and students who were recruited in other Provinces.

During the past year a number of measures have been passed to relieve the general shortage of farm labour. Under the National Selective Service Regulations (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, p. 1021), persons employed wholly or mainly in agriculture may not enter other employment without permission, while under the National War Services Regulations the compulsory military training of such persons may be postponed. In addition the Dominion has entered into agreements with several of the Provinces under which it defrays half the cost, except for normal administration, of projects undertaken by the Provinces for increasing the supply of farm labour. An agreement with Ontario was concluded in 1941 under authority of P.C. 27/3191, May 6, and it was renewed under P.C. 3903, May 11, 1942. Several other Provinces have since taken advantage of an offer made by the Dominion to conclude similar agreements. The Dominion's entry into these agreements was authorized by the following Orders in Council under the War Measures and the War Appropriations Acts: P.C. 37/7359, August 19 (Manitoba and Saskatchewan), P.C. 40/7829, September 1 (British Columbia), P.C. 7871, September 3 (Alberta), and P.C. 46/9150, October 7 (Nova Scotia).

British Columbia Pilotage Rates

To meet war conditions, further adjustments in the pilotage rates for the British Columbia Pilotage District have been made by an Order in Council under the War Measures Act

gazetted October 31. The new rates which are effective from March 1, 1942, for the duration of the war, have been agreed upon after consultation between representatives of the United States Army Transport Service and the Superintendent of Pilots at Vancouver. Earlier adjustments in the rates for this District were made in May and December, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 958; March, 1942, p. 307).

A rate of $25 per pilot per day from the time of departure from a base to the time of return to it plus reasonable subsistence and travelling expenses has been set for pilotage duties in connection with war services not covered by the existing scale of rates laid down in By-law 5 of the District (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1929, p. 890). A charge of one cent per net registered ton and $1.25 per foot draught is to be levied on vessels entering or leaving Prince Rupert and embarking or disembarking a pilot at Georgia Rock. Both these rates are subject to the 25 per cent surcharge authorized last December on all pilotage rates in the District.

Provincial

Alberta Teachers' Retirement Fund Act

The regulations regarding payment of pension contributions by persons temporarily not engaged in teaching (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 958) have been amended by an Order in Council gazetted October 31. Formerly only persons on leave of absence without pay or those who had enlisted in the Armed Forces of Canada or its Allies during a war were permitted to continue or make up their pension contributions during their absence. Now this privilege has been extended to persons absent for not more than five years through illness or any other circumstance beyond their control, to those attending university or serving as Members of Parliament or of the Provincial Legislature and to those employed as Provincial Civil Servants in duties relating to education or as teachers in any institution under the Alberta Department of Education, the University of Alberta or its affiliates.

British Columbia Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts

Under the Female Minimum Wage Act five Orders have been issued. Two Orders set minimum rates for the first time for women bus-drivers and for workers in shingle mills, two replace earlier Orders governing the manufacturing and fruit and vegetable industries; and one varies the Order applying to the hotel and catering industry. The fruit and vegetable Order under the Male Minimum Wage Act has also been replaced by a new Order.

Order 25 (1942) governing women workers in all manufacturing operations not covered by other Orders of the Board of Industrial Relations was gazetted October 22 and is effective November 2. It does not apply to fish canning, to apprentices indentured under the Apprenticeship Act or to handicapped and part-time workers whose employment at rates below the minimum has been permitted by the Board. It replaces Order 25 passed in 1935 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1935, p. 635).

The basic minimum rates for experienced employees of $14 for a 48-hour week or 29½ cents an hour have not been changed. The length of the learning period has been drastically reduced in some cases and been made uniform for all classes of factories. Formerly it varied from six to 18 months. The beginner's rate in all cases is $8 rising by $2 every two months to the $14 minimum. Corresponding hourly rates for learners are 16⅔ cents for the first two months, 20⅝ cents for the next two, and 25 cents for the final two months. Under the Act not more than one-seventh of the employees over 18 in an undertaking may be paid learners' rates and they must hold a special licence authorizing their employment at these rates. The Order also stipulates that workers are to be paid regular rates for waiting time. Employers must pay their workers at least semi-monthly in accordance with the British Columbia Semi-Monthly Payment of Wages Act, and may not permit them to work more than the eight-hour day and 48-hour week specified in the provincial Hours of Work Act unless they have been granted permission to do so under the Factories Act or under the Female Minimum Wage Act where the Factories Act does not apply.

Order 46 (1942) and Order 47 (1942) gazetted September 24 and effective September 28 govern male and female workers engaged in canning, preserving, drying or packing any kind of fruit or vegetable and replace Orders 46 and 47 of July 2, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1937, p. 869). The minimum rates remain unchanged but the overtime provisions have been altered and semi-monthly payment of wages is now required. Under both Orders workers must be paid for at least three hours in a day. Under Order 47 (1942) at least 85 per cent of the male employees in a plant must be paid a minimum of 38 cents an hour for all hours up to 10 a day. The other 15 per cent, including handicapped workers employed under a permit from the Board of Industrial Relations, may not be paid less than 28 cents an hour for the first 10 hours. Under the previous Order, the lower rate could only be paid to male

workers under 21 but not more than 15 per cent of the total male employees could be employed at the lower rate.

Order 46 (1942) stipulates that at least 90 per cent of the women workers in the fruit and vegetable industry are to be paid a minimum hourly rate of 30 cents for all hours up to 10 a day. The remaining 10 per cent, including handicapped workers employed under licence may not be paid less than 25 cents an hour for the first 10 hours a day. Both Orders 46 and 47 require employers to pay one and a half times the worker's regular rate for all hours over 10 and up to 12, and double the regular rate for all hours over 12 in a day. The earlier Orders only required one and a half times or double the minimum rates. As before, workers are to be given at least an hour's rest after not more than five consecutive hours of work unless 75 per cent sign a petition requesting a shorter rest period. In such a case, the employer may with the Board's approval grant the petition provided he does not reduce the rest period below a half-hour.

The usual winter season Order, No. 52L varying for resort hotels in unorganized territory the maximum hours' and overtime provisions of Order 52 applying to the hotel and catering industry (Labour Gazette, 1938, pp. 291, 622) was gazetted October 22 and is effective from that date until June 12, 1943. It is identical with Order 52J issued last fall (Labour Gazette, 1941, p. 1269). It differs from the summer season Order (Labour Gazette, July, 1942, p. 797) by reducing the maximum weekly hours permitted from 56 to 54 and requiring employers to pay a minimum of 37½ cents an hour for all hours over eight a day and 48 a week instead of time and a half. Moreover the winter Order permits employers to hire their workers under an approved "alternative arrangement" by which the employees are paid a fixed monthly wage of at least $25 plus board and lodging rather than the weekly rates imposed by Order 52. There is no such provision in the summer Order. Both require a 24-hour rest period in each calendar week unless some other arrangement has been approved by the Board.

Order 76, gazetted September 24 and effective September 28 establishes the same minimum wages for women bus-drivers in Vancouver and its environs as were prescribed for men by Order 70 (Labour Gazette, 1940, pp. 343, 690). The rates are 55 cents an hour for those working less than 40 hours a week and 50 cents for those working more. Women, however, are forbidden to work more than eight hours a day and 48 a week unless specifically authorized by the Board, whereas men are to be paid 75 cents an hour for all hours in excess of nine a day or 50 a week. Both Orders have the provision forbidding deductions for uniforms except on such terms regarding cost as are approved by the Board. Both also require payment for waiting time and semi-monthly payment of wages but these clauses are not identical as to detail. Women bus-drivers must be granted a 24-hour rest period in each week.

An earlier Order established the same minimum wages for women as were fixed for men in the road transport industry excluding passenger transport (Labour Gazette, 1941, p. 1110).

Order 77, gazetted October 22 and effective November 2, 1942, establishes a minimum rate of 40 cents an hour for all women engaged in the manufacture of shingles and also sets minimum rates for piece-work. These rates are identical with those prescribed for men under Order 62 (1941) (Labour Gazette, 1941, p. 959). The Order applying to women has two clauses not in the one for men. The first forbids them to be employed for more than eight hours a day and 48 hours a week unless permission has been granted under the Factories Act or under the Female Minimum Wage Act. The second requires employers to pay to them at least semi-monthly all wages due up to eight days before payment. This latter clause appears merely to reproduce the provision of the Semi-Monthly Payment of Wages Act, 1939, which applies to mining, manufacturing, construction and fishing.

Manitoba Public Health Act

By an amendment gazetted October 10 to the public health regulations, the Minister of Health and Public Welfare at the request of a medical officer of health may order the periodic physical examination of persons whose occupation is such that they would constitute a danger to public health if they were infected with any communicable disease. The Minister may also order periodic medical examinations for employees in any industry where they may be exposed to some unusual industrial hazard.

New Brunswick Civil Service Regulations

New Brunswick has amended its regulations issued under the Audit Act in regard to annual holidays with pay, sick leave and retiring leave for Provincial Civil Servants.

Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act

The Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission by a regulation gazetted October 10 has added "inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths" to the schedule of industrial diseases for which compensation is payable.

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ACTIVITIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Fourth Meeting of National Employment Committee—Former Provincial Employees Brought under Dominion Superannuation Scheme—Insurance Registration as at November 1—Unemployment Insurance Fund—Claims for Benefit—Quarterly Report of Employment and Selective Service Offices—Report of Employment and Selective Service Offices for September—Employment Conditions at End of October.

THE National Employment Committee, appointed under the Unemployment Insurance Act as an advisory body to the Commission, held its fourth meeting on Monday, November 2nd.

Commissioner R. J. Tallon, acting chairman of the committee, presided, and members present were: Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, O.B.E., Ottawa; Mrs. Florence Martel, Montreal, and Messrs. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa; E. R. Complin, Montreal, and J. C. G. Herwig, Ottawa. In addition to the members of the committee, Dr. Allon Peebles, executive director, Unemployment Insurance Commission, and Major A. M. Wright, director of rehabilitation, Department of Pensions and National Health, attended.

The committee gave consideration to, and finally approved, with some changes, the draft of a circular letter outlining the functions and procedures of the National Employment Committee, Regional Employment Advisory Committees and the Local Employment Advisory Committees. This circular, which will be sent out to the various committees as soon as possible, will form the basis for their future activities. It was the concensus of opinion at the meeting that the local, regional and national committees, which are advisory bodies on national selective service matters as well as employment and unemployment insurance, should function without delay. The acting chairman, Mr. Tallon, emphasized the fact that all these committees, which are purely advisory, could render valuable service in connection with informing their various communities on National Selective Service regulations and purposes and assisting in the solution of problems arising from these new regulations.

A report on publicity and public relations, particularly with reference to National Selective Service, was submitted by Dr. Peebles and referred by the committee to the director of National Selective Service.

Major Wright gave the committee a brief summary of steps which have been taken by the Rehabilitation Branch of the Department of Pensions and National Health to assist soldiers already demobilized and to plan and prepare for after-war conditions. It was agreed that the welfare officers of the Department of Pensions and National Health and the local and regional committees of the Unemployment Insurance Commission should work in the closest harmony on these matters.

The committee will meet again early in December.

Insurance Registration

Reports from local Employment and Selective Service Offices show that at November 1, 1942, 161,221 employers and 3,317,287 employees were registered. Of the latter, 2,647,925 were insurable and 669,362 were uninsured.

The insurable group consisted of insurable employees of registered firms and persons unemployed at date of registration whose last employment was insurable. The uninsured group consisted of employees of registered firms not coming within the coverage of the Act, and partners and proprietors of these firms, also women between the ages of twenty and twenty-four not engaged in insurable employment at the time of the recent registration.

The re-distribution of insurance records to local offices recently established has not yet not included in this report. (*See* tables on pp. 1356-6.)

Former Provincial Employees Brought Under Dominion Superannuation Scheme

Provincial employees taken over by the Unemployment Insurance Commission of the Department of Labour have been brought under the Dominion Government's superannuation scheme if they were contributors to a provincial superannuation plan. Under this arrangement these former provincial employees will receive credit for contributions made into any Provincial Government's scheme.

The majority of those affected were formerly employed by the Provincial Governments in the Employment Service of Canada. About 240 of these employees were selected through the Civil Service Commission to take up duties on the staff of the Unemployment Insurance

Commission. Their experience in employment service work was particularly valuable to the Unemployment Insurance Commission in the establishment and operation of a nation-wide employment service.

The provisions of Order in Council P.C. 23/9776 of October 28, 1942, dealing with this subject of superannuation are applicable to any Provincial employee taken over by the Unemployment Insurance Commission and still in the employment of the Commission on October 1, 1942, or who enters the service of the Commission prior to January 1, 1943. Under this order, if an employee is a contributor under a Provincial superannuation scheme he may be granted benefits on retirement under one of two alternative plans.

In one plan benefits under Provincial legislation are to be allowed to stand as deferred benefits while a contributor is employed by the Dominion Government. In this case, Dominion and Provincial service count jointly for determining kind of benefit, provided that the Province will grant a similar benefit. Also, if the Provincial scheme provides for refund of contributions with or without interest, on voluntary retirement, the Dominion will refund the employee's Dominion contributions

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES, NOVEMBER 1, 1942

Office	Employers Registered	Insurable Employees Registered	Uninsured Employees Registered	Total Persons Registered (Insurable & Uninsurable)
New Brunswick—				
Moncton	1,197	16,980	4,933	21,913
Campbellton	546	7,560	8,548	16,108
Edmundston	327	4,567	4,256	8,823
Fredericton	742	1,069	1,700	2,769
Saint John	2,592	32,872	6,684	39,556
Total	**5,404**	**63,048**	**26,121**	**89,169**
Nova Scotia—				
Amherst	396	6,873	604	92,367
Halifax	2,305	53,139	15,995	69,134
Kentville	665	6,801	1,478	8,279
New Glasgow	581	15,344	2,151	17,495
Sydney	1,270	31,913	7,232	39,145
Truro	374	4,968	1,916	6,884
Yarmouth	594	7,103	2,579	9,682
Total	**6,185**	**126,141**	**31,955**	**158,096**
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlottetown	831	6,349	3,388	9,737
Maritimes Total	**12,420**	**195,538**	**61,464**	**257,002**
Quebec—				
Montreal	24,218	466,411	79,551	545,962
Chicoutimi	1,080	39,844	7,199	47,043
Drummondville	368	7,922	618	8,540
Granby	670	10,096	1,727	11,823
Hull	1,268	14,742	7,258	22,000
Joliette	786	6,552	1,274	7,826
Levis	829	15,259	2,213	17,472
Quebec	4,076	71,540	29,530	101,070
Riviere du Loup	1,394	8,830	14,221	23,051
Rouyn	503	10,195	4,066	14,261
St. Hyacinthe	548	8,784	978	9,762
St. Jean	780	11,880	1,464	13,344
St. Jerome	1,289	22,406	2,231	24,637
Shawinigan Falls	732	17,471	3,491	20,962
Sherbrooke	1,626	31,405	4,605	36,010
Sorel	327	11,363	792	12,155
Thetford Mines	786	10,123	2,185	12,308
Three Rivers	1,175	19,509	5,158	24,667
Val d'Or	432	8,049	2,595	10,644
Valleyfield	572	13,950	1,166	15,116
Victoriaville	435	4,508	845	5,353
Quebec Total	**43,894**	**810,839**	**173,167**	**984,006**
Ontario—				
Toronto	19,426	355,364	67,456	422,820
London	2,217	34,038	11,313	45,351
North Bay	766	10,020	6,084	16,104
Barrie	1,119	9,632	3,779	13,411
Belleville	1,305	15,871	3,395	19,266
Brantford	1,288	26,117	3,755	29,872
Brockville	525	6,688	1,349	8,037
Chatham	1,071	11,276	2,217	13,493
Cornwall	971	11,425	2,563	13,988

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES—Concluded

Office	Employers Registered	Insurable Employees Registered	Uninsured Employees Registered	Total Persons Registered (Insurable and Uninsurable)
Ontario—*Con.*				
Galt	890	13,828	1,860	15,688
Guelph	1,117	14,263	2,772	17,035
Hamilton	3,921	94,314	16,572	110,886
Kingston	1,246	17,121	3,560	20,681
Kirkland Lake	724	10,199	2,930	13,129
Kitchener	1,305	23,172	4,045	27,217
New Toronto	1,205	27,058	3,413	30,471
Niagara Falls	890	17,361	3,444	20,805
Orillia	1,019	15,163	2,136	17,299
Oshawa	952	26,341	3,742	30,083
Ottawa	3,821	69,084	14,186	83,270
Owen Sound	1,281	10,928	2,107	13,035
Pembroke	630	8,785	2,317	11,102
Peterborough	1,712	24,600	4,140	28,740
St. Catharines	1,080	25,518	6,121	31,639
St. Thomas	1,070	7,396	5,428	12,824
Sarnia	772	9,855	3,114	12,969
Sault Ste. Marie	612	12,898	4,475	17,373
Smiths Falls	605	5,978	1,034	7,012
Stratford	1,449	12,529	3,468	15,997
Sudbury	930	22,417	6,091	28,508
Timmins	822	20,735	9,718	30,453
Welland	749	20,239	3,540	23,779
Windsor	3,157	54,729	12,628	67,367
Woodstock	801	10,508	2,029	12,537
Ontario Total	**61,448**	**1,055,460**	**226,781**	**1,282,241**
Manitoba and Western Ontario—				
Winnipeg	7,146	117,711	26,591	144,302
Brandon	1,302	7,718	1,387	9,105
Dauphin	311	250	741	991
Flin Flon	227	5,100	1,488	6,588
Fort Frances	205	2,471	843	3,314
Fort William	758	16,571	6,537	23,108
Kenora	450	5,470	2,059	7,529
Port Arthur	772	15,655	7,177	22,832
Portage la Prairie	388	206	667	873
Total	**11,559**	**171,152**	**47,490**	**218,642**
Saskatchewan—				
Saskatoon	2,072	18,672	14,841	33,513
Moose Jaw	832	10,377	4,285	14,662
North Battleford	644	2,248	2,967	5,215
Prince Albert	955	5,998	6,753	12,751
Regina	2,155	34,953	7,791	42,744
Swift Current	791	8,680	1,973	10,653
Yorkton	944	3,456	1,952	5,408
Total	**8,393**	**84,384**	**40,562**	**124,946**
Alberta—				
Edmonton	5,208	50,052	30,475	80,527
Calgary	3,417	41,228	17,824	59,052
Drumheller	418	2,952	987	3,939
Lethbridge	789	9,332	2,280	11,612
Medicine Hat	436	4,215	976	5,191
Total	**10,268**	**107,779**	**52,542**	**160,321**
Prairie Total	**30,220**	**363,315**	**140,594**	**503,909**
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	7,772	153,615	41,746	195,361
Kamloops	349	2,141	1,252	3,393
Kelowna	661	8,437	2,337	10,774
Nanaimo	571	5,311	2,674	7,985
Nelson	693	10,582	3,200	13,782
New Westminster	1,137	16,584	4,224	20,808
Prince Rupert	333	5,765	1,154	6,919
Victoria	1,725	20,338	10,769	31,107
Pacific Total	**13,239**	**222,773**	**67,356**	**290,129**
SUMMARY				
MARITIMES	12,420	195,538	61,464	257,002
QUEBEC	43,894	810,839	173,167	984,006
ONTARIO	61,448	1,055,460	226,781	1,282,241
PRAIRIES	30,220	363,315	140,594	503,909
PACIFIC	13,239	222,773	67,356	290,129
Total for Canada	**161,221**	**2,647,925**	**669,362**	**3,317,287**

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FIFTEEN MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

Month	REVENUE: CONTRIBUTIONS (Gross, less refunds)						REVENUE: Interest	EXPENDITURES		EXPENDITURES: BENEFITS		Balance
	Stamps	Meter	Bulk	Misc.	Total er and ee	Government		Monthly Total	Cumulative Total	Monthly Total	Cumulative Total	
1941	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
July	2,280,385 85	243,361 02	233,692 05	.....	2,757,438 92	551,487 78	.....	3,308,926 70	3,308,926 70	.....	.....	3,308,926 70
August	2,737,427 38	396,494 82	784,752 00	.....	3,918,674 20	783,734 84	.....	4,702,409 04	8,011,335 74	.....	.....	8,011,335 74
September	2,592,678 31	808,930 87	796,740 36	.....	4,198,349 54	839,669 91	16,500 00	5,054,519 45	13,065,855 19	.....	.....	13,065,855 19
October	2,609,982 24	1,004,855 78	952,191 25	18 30	4,567,047 57	913,409 51	.....	5,480,457,08	18,546,312 27	.....	.....	18,546,312 27
November	2,504,849 23	890,900 46	830,514 90	.....	4,226,264 59	845,252 92	.....	5,071,517 51	23,617,829 78	.....	.....	23,617,829 78
December	2,232,882 21	895,820 39	790,301 59	25 87	3,919,030 06	783,806 01	161,220 00	4,864,056 07	28,481,885 85	.....	.....	28,481,885 85
1942												
January	2,448,375 99	960,430 45	744,351 03	34 20	4,153,191 67	830,638 33	.....	4,983,830 00	33,465,715 85	.....	.....	33,465,715 85
February	2,190,122 75	864,815 30	779,327 55	70 05	3,834,335 65	766,867 13	55,980 00	4,657,182 78	38,122,898 63	983 09	983 09	38,121,915 54
March	2,838,891 10	1,143,449 39	878,355 74	580 62	4,861,276 85	972,255 37	41,810 00	5,875,342 22	43,998,240 85	26,769 83	27,752 92	43,970,487 93
April	2,447,695 56	1,095,909 60	933,515 18	2,126 96	4,479,247 30	895,849 46	135,980 00	5,511,076,76	49,509,317 61	41,554 26	69,307 18	49,440,010 43
May	2,242,987 49	1,026,031 54	965,957 74	2,938 54	4,237,915 31	847,583 06	15,350 00	5,100,848 37	54,610,165 98	52,199 56	121,497 74	54,488,668 24
June	2,405,184 25	1,098,489 24	993,631 89	7,462 61	4,504,767 99	900,953 60	161,220 00	5,566,941 59	60,177,107 57	39,524 81	161,022 55	60,016,085 02
July	2,550,545 70	1,143,940 78	1,074,712 97	7,536 33	4,776,735 78	955,347 16	.....	5,732,082 94	65,909,190 51	35,529 00	196,551 55	65,712,638 96
August	2,519,547 02	1,110,106 43	1,122,596 87	13,239 61	4,765,489 93	953,097 99	71,145 00	5,789,732 92	71,698,923 43	39,248 98	235,800 53	71,463,122 90
September	2,539,125 52	1,139,593 19	1,109,175 15	10,968 83	4,798,867 69	959,773 54	205,210 00	5,963,851 23	77,662,774 66	26,374 25	262,174 78	77,400,599 88
TOTAL	37,140,680 60	13,823,134 26	12,989,816 27	45,001 92	63,998,633 05	12,799,726 61	864,415 00	77,662,774 66	77,662,774 66	262,174 78	262,174 78	77,400,599 88

The Interest column represents the interest received on the due dates of the various Government bonds and includes accrued interest at the time of purchase. This figure does not include the accrued interest earned to September 30th.

The Miscellaneous column includes the following:

Contributions collected by Insurance Inspectors	$ 43,449 56
Contributions in respect of service in the Armed Forces	420 03
Miscellaneous	1,132 33
	$ 45,001 92

without interest even though the combined Provincial and Dominion service is less than ten years.

Under the other plan Provincial service will count in whole or in part for benefits under the Dominion Civil Service Superannuation Act as follows: (1) The whole of contributory service under a Provincial scheme on payment of contributions required under the Dominion Civil Service Superannuation Act; (2) the part of contributory service under a Provincial scheme which is paid for under the Dominion Civil Service Superannuation Act by transfer to the Dominion of the total contribution in respect of a Provincial employee.

In either case, the employee will be, for the purposes of the Superannuation Act, a permanent Dominion employee on transfer and automatically will become a contributor under the Dominion Act.

In the event of a re-transfer of an employee to the Province, the Dominion will pay the Province double the contributions made by the employee to the Dominion fund together with 4 per cent simple interest on the understanding that the Dominion service shall count for the purposes of the Provincial scheme.

If an employee is not a contributor to a Provincial scheme he is to be considered as a temporary employee and not eligible to come under the Dominion Superannuation scheme until such time as he may be made permanent in accordance with Dominion Rules and Regulations. Also, while temporary he will be required to contribute to the Retirement Fund in accordance with existing Regulations.

Claims for Benefit

The amount paid in claims for unemployment insurance benefit during the period from February 1 to September 30, 1942 was $262,174. In this period, 19,090 claims were received for adjudication at the nine insurance offices of the Commission, of which 14,135 claims were allowed, 3,809 claims were not allowed, with 1,146 claims pending.

An analysis of the 3,809 claims not allowed by Insurance Officers reveals the following reasons for non-allowance: 1,437 claims under Section 28 (i) with insufficient contributions; 111 claims under Section 28 (ii) in which 58 applications were not made in the prescribed manner, and 53 of the claimants were not unemployed; 78 claims under Section 28 (iii) in which 45 claimants were not capable of work and 33 claimants were not available for work; 4 claims under Section 43 (*a*) for loss of work due to a labour dispute; 33 claims under Section 43 (*b*) (i) for refusal of an offer of work; 28 claims under Section 43 (*b*) (ii) for neglect of opportunity to work; 1 claim under Section 43 (*b*) (iii) for failure to carry out written directions; 2,099 claims under Section 43 (*c*) in which 462 were disqualified because they were discharged due to their own misconduct, and 1,637 were disqualified for voluntarily leaving without just cause; 3 under Section 43 (*d*) for being under 16 years of age; 2 under Section 43 (*e*) for being inmates of prison, etc.; 13 under Section 43 (*f*) for being in class "O" contributions.

Appeals and References

During the period from February 1 to September 30, 1942, there were 310 references and 20 appeals made by claimants to have their claims heard by Courts of Referees. In addition there were 3 references by Insurance Officers to Courts of Referees. Of the 333 references and appeals 243 were heard, 59 have not yet been heard, and 31 were withdrawn. The Courts of Referees disallowed 202 claims and allowed 41.

REPORT ON CLAIMS RECEIVED FOR ADJUDICATION, PERIOD FEBRUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

Insurance Offices	Claims received at Local Offices	Claims received at Insurance Offices for Adjudication	Disposal of Claims		
			Allowed	Not Allowed	Pending
Moncton	4,153	3,989	3,504	393	92
Montreal	6,497	6,025	3,658	1,532	835
Toronto	3,583	3,334	2,237	958	139
London	773	634	528	97	9
North Bay	684	663	561	98	4
Winnipeg	2,178	1,904	1,494	372	38
Saskatoon	688	642	529	103	10
Edmonton	1,036	858	734	115	9
Vancouver	1,179	1,041	890	141	10
Total	20,771	19,090	14,135	3,809	1,146

Appeals to Umpire

Two appeals from the decisions of Courts of Referees have been made. In one case the Umpire upheld the decision of the Court of Referees. The other case has not yet been heard.

REFERENCES AND APPEALS TO COURTS OF REFEREES, PERIOD FEBRUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

Districts	Requests from Claimants		References by Insurance Officers	Total References and Appeals	Not yet Heard	Withdrawn	Heard	Courts' Decisions	
	References	Appeals						Allowed	Disallowed
Moncton	1	.....	2	3	1	1	1	.....	1
Montreal	116	10	.....	126	33	6	87	14	73
Toronto	102	6	.....	108	16	11	81	16	65
London	7	.....	.....	7	.....	4	3	1	2
North Bay	11	.....	.....	11	.....	1	10	1	9
Winnipeg	43	1	.....	44	3	5	36	5	31
Saskatoon	6	1	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Edmonton	5	2	1	8	2	1	5	3	2
Vancouver	19	.....	.....	19	4	2	13	1	12
Total	310	20	3	333	59	31	243	41	202

Report of Employment and Selective Service Offices for the Period July to September, 1942

Reports received from the Employment and Selective Service Offices during the quarter July to September, 1942, showed gains of 176·2 and 48·4 respectively in vacancies listed and placements effected, when compared with those reported by offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the corresponding quarter of 1941. All industrial groups except agriculture, logging and services recorded gains in both instances, with exceptional advances listed in manufacturing. Agriculture showed a loss in both vacancies and placements, while both logging and services showed advances in vacancies but declines in placements. All provinces registered noteworthy expansions.

From the chart on page 1312, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment and Selective Service Offices for the month of September, it will be noted that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications took a decidedly upward course during July, August and September while the curve of placements followed an incline during July and August then showed a downward tendency in September, the level at the close of the quarter being much higher for vacancies but much lower for placements, than those shown at the end of the corresponding period last year. The increase in the first instance was due to National Selective Service Regulations under which it is necessary for employers seeking workers and persons desiring employment to obtain permits from Employment and Selective Service Offices. During the period July to September 1942, there was a ratio of 97·7 vacancies and 48·6 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 74·8 vacancies and 69·3 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 5,413, of applicants registered 5,541, and of placements effected 2,692 in contrast with a daily average of 1,960 vacancies, 2,619 applications and 1,813 placements in regular and casual employment during the same quarter of 1941.

During the three months July to September, 1942, the offices reported that they had referred 254,110 persons to positions and had effected a total of 207,236 placements, of which 188,638 were in regular employment and 18,598 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 137,578 were of men and 51,060 of women. A comparison with the corresponding period of 1941 shows that 139,631 placements were then made, of which 89,032 were in regular employment and 50,599 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 284,303 men and 142,336 women, a total of 426,639, in contrast with the registration of 201,612 during the same period last year. Employers notified the offices during the quarter July to September, 1942, of 416,784 vacancies, of which 302,188 were for men and 114,596 for women, as compared with 150,886 opportunities for work during the corresponding period a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT AND SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICES IN CANADA, STATISTICAL

Industry	Pr. Edward Island			Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Agriculture	**6**	**6**	.....	**247**	**84**	**3**	**58**	**31**	.....	**335**	**80**	**5**
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	**2**	**2**	.....	**39**	**16**	**5**	**2**	**2**	.....	**2**	**2**	.....
Forestry and Logging	.....	.....	.....	**1,243**	**50**	.....	**4,459**	**163**	.....	**29,764**	**2,661**	.....
Mining	**1**	**1**	.....	**780**	**193**	**3**	**206**	**22**	.....	**1,893**	**755**	**46**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	723	177	3	196	14	.....	6	2	.....
Oil, gas wells and quarrying	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	10	8	.....	324	234	.....
Other mining	.....	.....	.....	55	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,563	519	46
Manufacturing	**56**	**51**	.....	**6,602**	**4,060**	**18**	**2,857**	**1,675**	**19**	**39,435**	**20,851**	**87**
Animal foods	1	1	.....	220	90	.....	135	107	3	481	108	1
Leather and fur products	1	1	.....	12	7	.....	69	51	.....	1,134	334	2
Vegetable foods	.....	.....	.....	76	26	1	285	174	5	1,451	424	.....
Other vegetable products	1	1	.....	415	163	.....	242	156	.....	1,421	527	3
Pulp and paper products and printing	11	11	.....	87	29	14	651	126	2	1,496	730	.....
Sawmills	5	5	.....	80	36	.....	406	233	2	390	132	.....
Other wood products	.....	.....	.....	119	22	.....	224	192	.....	700	382	2
Textile products	13	12	.....	223	131	.....	186	131	6	7,619	4,151	13
Iron and its products	15	12	.....	5,060	3,398	3	355	307	.....	17,500	8,583	17
Non-ferrous metal products	3	2	.....	5	3	.....	43	47	.....	2,847	2,927	.....
Non-metallic mineral products	.....	.....	.....	186	96	.....	80	35	1	492	209	42
Chemical products	.....	.....	.....	53	10	.....	81	33	.....	1,825	1,021	.....
Miscellaneous products	6	6	.....	39	29	.....	80	64	.....	1,290	890	7
Electricity, gas and water supply	.....	.....	.....	27	20	.....	20	19	.....	789	433	.....
Construction	**84**	**132**	.....	**7,136**	**3,764**	**5**	**3,524**	**2,415**	**25**	**22,677**	**11,928**	**88**
Building	84	132	.....	6,666	3,453	3	2,924	2,089	11	17,652	9,682	83
Highway	.....	.....	.....	238	180	1	47	42	.....	745	377	3
Railway and all other	.....	.....	.....	232	131	1	553	284	14	4,280	1,869	2
Communication	**6**	**4**	.....	**113**	**52**	.....	**88**	**52**	.....	**310**	**87**	**1**
Transportation	**103**	**73**	**17**	**775**	**373**	.....	**1,055**	**764**	**8**	**2,148**	**844**	**9**
Air	4	1	.....	113	92	.....	84	75	.....	312	194	.....
Railway (including express)	16	16	.....	341	147	.....	669	487	3	693	243	.....
Water	54	39	15	219	93	.....	93	57	2	280	71	7
All other	29	17	2	102	41	.....	209	145	3	863	336	2
Trade	**176**	**165**	**1**	**1,618**	**676**	**68**	**1,072**	**728**	**52**	**6,806**	**2,648**	**107**
Finance and Insurance	**4**	**4**	.....	**136**	**55**	**3**	**76**	**47**	**6**	**623**	**260**	**1**
Services	**209**	**175**	**14**	**4,140**	**1,659**	**1,200**	**2,290**	**1,143**	**477**	**9,670**	**2,845**	**1,436**
Business	5	5	.....	198	147	2	76	73	3	323	109	15
Hotel and restaurant	44	41	.....	735	337	8	784	463	101	3,288	1,021	4
Professional and public	105	90	12	1,201	773	14	552	419	32	1,847	695	10
Recreational	2	2	.....	51	28	3	88	68	2	336	111	1
Domestic	19	7	.....	1,653	198	1,155	733	92	332	2,553	411	1,371
All other	34	30	2	302	176	18	57	28	7	1,323	498	35
Totals	**647**	**613**	**32**	**22,829**	**10,982**	**1,305**	**15,687**	**7,042**	**587**	**113,663**	**42,961**	**1,780**
Men	429	411	31	17,143	8,399	54	12,913	5,508	173	90,128	34,094	382
Women	218	202	1	5,686	2,583	1,251	2,774	1,534	414	23,535	8,867	1,398

Report of Employment and Selective Service Offices for September, 1942

Reports received by the Director of Employment and Unemployment Insurance from Employment and Selective Service Offices during the month of September, 1942, showed an outstanding gain in business transacted, both when compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of last year, this computation being based on the average number of placements recorded daily.

Vacancies in September, 1942, numbered 241,038, applications 221,352 and placements in regular and casual employment 102,827. During the month the average daily placements effected, showed gains at 47 per cent and 46 per cent, respectively, over the previous month and over that of the corresponding period a year ago. The exceptionally heavy gains under both comparisons were attributable to the National Selective Service Regulations passed under authority of Order in Council P.C. 7595, which make it obligatory for employers seeking workers and persons

SUMMARY FOR 3rd QUARTER ENDING JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1942

Ontario			Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			Br. Columbia			Totals		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
3,351	**1,912**	**483**	**2,566**	**1,607**	**18**	**4,134**	**1,611**	**113**	**3,684**	**1,981**	**97**	**1,838**	**661**	**231**	**16,222**	**7,973**	**950**
10	**6**	.....	**18**	**14**	**4**	.....	**1**	....	**2**	.....	.....	**7**	**4**	.....	**82**	**47**	**9**
18,038	**3,235**	**2**	**2,474**	**332**	.....	**292**	**20**	....	**446**	**158**	.....	**5,875**	**2,415**	**1**	**62,591**	**9,034**	**3**
3,245	**2,016**	**12**	**1,517**	**405**	**17**	**200**	**132**	**5**	**1,696**	**548**	**1**	**1,624**	**373**	.....	**11,162**	**4,445**	**84**
4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	15	5	1,364	355	1	469	43	.....	2,926	609	9
119	39	1	13	4	2	13	3	....	179	73	.....	113	20	.....	774	383	3
3,122	1,974	11	1,504	401	15	23	114	....	153	120	.....	1,042	310	.....	7,462	3,453	72
68,156	**36,537**	**761**	**3,611**	**2,190**	**309**	**974**	**754**	**31**	**2,748**	**1,829**	**66**	**23,105**	**11,094**	**156**	**147,544**	**79,011**	**1,447**
881	507	9	384	272	2	141	102	....	387	160	1	797	337	6	3,427	1,684	22
1,293	650	5	156	49	10	17	9	1	30	14	2	131	42	.....	2,843	1,157	20
7,679	3,578	71	534	249	83	78	47	2	345	173	14	1,863	1,418	30	12,311	6,089	206
2,304	1,383	17	53	27	5	55	28	6	114	96	.....	417	297	3	5,022	2,678	34
2,811	1,069	76	173	76	22	63	45	....	82	61	3	874	175	.....	6,248	2,322	117
1,131	594	106	16	8	3	73	57	3	321	272	3	3,643	1,716	4	6,065	3,053	121
2,574	1,552	103	142	70	9	71	32	5	108	87	1	597	313	3	4,535	2,650	123
8,079	3,651	54	522	193	28	11	2	5	176	134	1	281	112	.....	17,110	8,517	107
28,668	16,270	152	885	838	67	368	314	....	524	309	25	12,553	5,509	83	65,928	35,540	347
6,450	3,602	100	86	61	10	8	60	....	178	239	.....	951	489	6	10,571	7,430	116
1,392	782	23	105	30	22	54	40	5	287	147	7	188	90	5	2,784	1,429	105
2,784	1,859	23	376	236	22	8	2	....	72	49	2	191	64	7	5,390	3,274	54
1,396	637	19	121	38	26	6	4	....	84	55	7	483	444	9	3,505	2,167	68
714	403	3	58	43	.....	21	12	4	40	33	.....	136	88	.....	1,805	1,051	7
15,818	**9,832**	**211**	**2,322**	**2,012**	**117**	**1,199**	**891**	**100**	**6,346**	**3,857**	**166**	**10,127**	**5,117**	**36**	**69,233**	**39,948**	**748**
12,745	7,830	187	2,036	1,801	95	1,010	704	98	3,498	1,973	162	8,253	4,531	30	54,873	32,195	669
853	627	14	29	28	.....	50	89	....	2,058	1,557	2	575	249	6	4,595	3,149	26
2,220	1,375	10	257	183	22	139	98	2	790	327	2	1,294	337	.....	9,765	4,604	53
546	**253**	**15**	**58**	**23**	**3**	**46**	**47**	**1**	**124**	**63**	.....	**505**	**126**	**1**	**1,796**	**707**	**21**
4,781	**2,457**	**293**	**1,206**	**530**	**74**	**572**	**385**	**57**	**1,544**	**831**	**64**	**2,627**	**1,287**	**103**	**14,811**	**7,544**	**625**
470	283	5	281	142	.....	155	110	1	426	214	2	553	212	12	2,398	1,323	20
1,988	1,026	65	571	252	34	129	104	....	532	256	.....	412	257	1	5,351	2,788	103
717	379	42	2	2	.....	4	3	2	15	13	1	1,046	579	18	2,430	1,236	87
1,606	769	181	352	134	40	284	168	54	571	348	61	616	239	72	4,632	2,197	415
8,817	**4,841**	**516**	**2,287**	**864**	**494**	**1,905**	**1,209**	**238**	**1,984**	**1,238**	**165**	**4,110**	**1,986**	**230**	**28,775**	**14,385**	**1,871**
938	**446**	**55**	**184**	**74**	**15**	**131**	**83**	**8**	**142**	**114**	**2**	**404**	**191**	**2**	**2,638**	**1,274**	**92**
20,789	**8,398**	**3,968**	**5,387**	**1,715**	**1,810**	**4,888**	**1,974**	**967**	**5,263**	**2,648**	**1,087**	**9,294**	**3,683**	**1,789**	**61,830**	**24,240**	**12,748**
1,006	695	12	49	34	1	150	111	9	224	137	32	459	343	23	2,490	1,654	97
5,386	2,633	106	1,170	654	99	1,033	599	25	1,204	779	26	4,292	1,921	393	17,936	8,448	762
4,747	3,027	146	1,162	576	123	1,507	842	74	1,355	1,064	33	1,331	761	59	13,807	8,247	503
872	307	84	156	43	11	82	39	26	225	116	54	276	96	13	2,088	810	194
6,978	937	3,392	2,648	322	1,544	1,861	240	787	1,785	255	884	2,498	308	1,276	20,728	2,770	10,741
1,800	799	228	202	86	32	255	143	46	470	297	58	438	254	25	4,881	2,311	451
144,492	**69,933**	**6,316**	**21,630**	**9,766**	**2,861**	**14,341**	**7,107**	**1,520**	**23,979**	**13,297**	**1,648**	**59,516**	**26,937**	**2,549**	**416,784**	**188,638**	**18,598**
95,176	47,339	2,722	15,064	7,231	960	9,265	4,873	657	17,575	9,992	606	44,495	19,731	887	302,188	137,578	6,472
49,316	22,594	3,594	6,566	2,535	1,901	5,076	2,234	863	6,404	3,305	1,042	15,021	7,206	1,662	114,596	51,060	12,126

desiring employment to notify Employment and Selective Service Offices. The permit system, also established under these regulations, necessitated the opening of a number of new offices and since the latter part of August employment offices have been opened at some seventy-eight additional centres in order to provide facilities for employers and workers to obtain necessary permits. With the exception of a moderate decrease in agriculture, all industrial divisions showed increases in placements over the preceding month, the gain in manufacturing being exceptionally large. There were, however, in addition important increases in services, trade, logging and construction. When comparison is made with September a year ago, all industrial divisions excepting agriculture and services showed placement advances and, as in the former comparison, the increase in manufacturing was most pronounced. There were in addition, noteworthy gains in trade and construction.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1940, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and

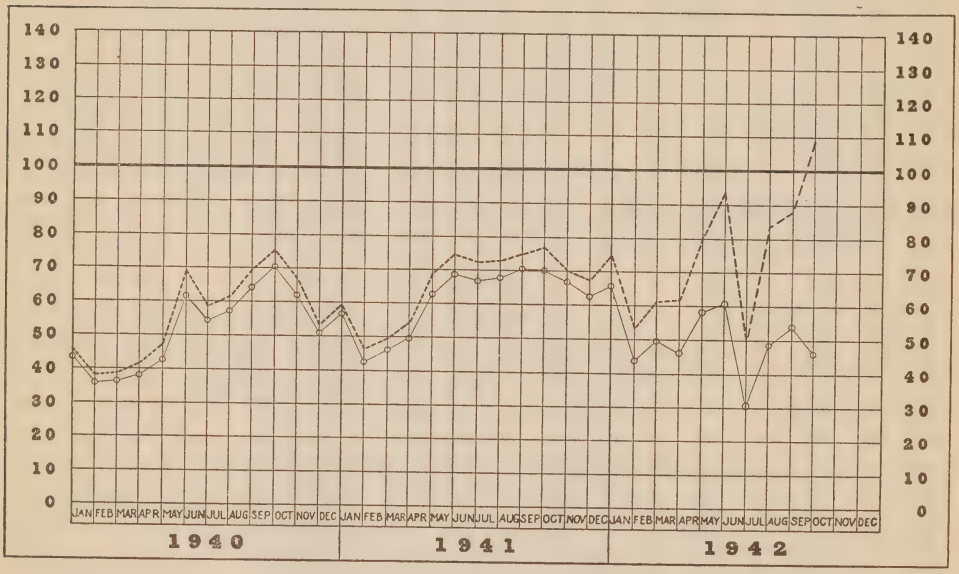
of placements effected for each one hundred applications for work registered each month at Employment and Selective Service Offices throughout Canada. It will be seen from the graph that the trend of the curves of vacancies in relation to applications took a decidedly upward course while that of placements followed a downward trend. The ratio of vacancies to each one hundred applications was 108·9 during September, 1942, in contrast with 88·3 in August and 76·7 during September last year and the ratio of placements to each one hundred applications shows 46·4 as compared with 53·6 in August and 70·1 at the close of September, 1941.

ments in regular and 699 in casual employment.

During the month the offices referred 135,763 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 102,827 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 97,334, of which 66,391 were male and 30,943 female, while placements in casual work totalled 5,493. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 170,853 for men and 70,185 for women, a total of 241,038, and applications for work numbered 221,352, of which 134,997 were for men and 86,355 for women. Reports for August, 1942, showed 83,027 positions available, 94,018 applications made and 50,360 placements

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices throughout Canada during September, 1942, was 9,642, as compared with 3,194 during the preceding month and with 2,065 in September a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 8,855 in contrast with 3,617 in August, 1942, and with 2,690 during September last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices during September, 1942, was 4,114 of which 3,894 were in regular employment and 220 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,937 during the preceding month. Placements in September a year ago averaged 1,886 daily, consisting of 1,187 placements effected. While in September, 1941, there were recorded 51,603 vacancies 67,239 applications for work and 47,130 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by employment offices each year, from January, 1932, to date:—

Year	Placements		Totals
	Regular	Casual	
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940	320,090	155,016	475,106
1941	316,168	191,595	507,763
1942	313,810	69,409	383,219

Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

During the month of September, 1942, Employment and Selective Service Offices in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island received orders for 304 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, and 413 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of 135 per cent, when compared with August, and 125 per cent in comparison with September, 1941. The increase in placements over September a year ago was due to substantial gains in manufacturing, construction and trade, with somewhat smaller increases in transportation and mining. Small decreases were reported in logging, services and agriculture. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing, 2,004; construction, 1,835; services, 1,349; trade, 703; transportation, 230, and mining, 146. During the month 4,376 men and 1,693 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick, during September, was 140 per cent greater than in the preceding month, and 608 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of 43 per cent, in comparison with August, and of 166 per cent in comparison with September, 1941. All industrial divisions, except services, participated in the increase in placements over September of last year, the gains in manufacturing, construction and trade being the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were:—manufacturing, 769; construction, 752; services, 600; trade, 429; transportation, 247, and logging, 132. There were 2,027 men and 833 women placed in regular employment.

Quebec

There was an increase of 216 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during September, when compared with the preceding month, and of 278 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 48 per cent higher than in August and 34 per cent above September, 1941. When comparing placements by industrial groups, during the month under review, with September of last year, a substantial increase was recorded in manufacturing with smaller gains in construction, trade and mining. The improvement in these groups was partly off-set by a large decrease in services and moderate losses in logging and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing, 8,604; construction, 4,184; logging, 2,369; services, 1,815; trade, 994; mining, 557 and transportation, 415. Placements in regular employment numbered 14,217 of men and 4,288 of women.

Ontario

Orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during September called for 197 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 394 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements also showed an increase of 144 per cent over August, and were 163 per cent in excess of September, 1941. The large gain in placements over September a year ago was mainly due to an increase in manufacturing, although moderate gains were reported in trade, logging, services, construction and transportation; the only decrease of importance was in agriculture. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing, 21,976; services, 5,795; construction, 3,847; trade, 3,305; logging, 2,630; transportation, 1,534; mining, 799, and agriculture, 448. During the month 25,146 men and 14,149 women were placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

There was an increase of 130 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during September when compared with August and 256 per cent in comparison with September, 1941. Placements showed an increase of 50 per cent over both the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year. When comparing placements by industrial divisions, during the month under review, with those of September, 1941, gains were recorded in manufacturing, trade, transportation, services, construction and mining, but were off-set in part by a decline in agriculture. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were:—services, 1,533; manufacturing, 1,387; construction, 836; trade, 730; agriculture, 400; transportation, 305, and mining, 167. There were 2,939 men and 1,646 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Saskatchewan

Positions offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during September called for 76 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, and 174 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 96 per cent higher than in August and 61 per cent above September, 1941. The gain in placements

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1942

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Prince Edward Island	**449**	**15**	**684**	**445**	**435**	**1**	**229**	.....
Charlottetown	346	11	502	341	336	1	199	.....
Summerside	103	4	182	104	99	.....	80	.....
Nova Scotia	**14,432**	**8,894**	**10,133**	**8,302**	**5,634**	**368**	**3,764**	**1,490**
Amherst	372	218	526	197	197	.....	326	.....
Bridgewater	718	587	249	133	129	.....	108	.....
Digby	769	375	312	312	312	.....	0	.....
Halifax	7,392	5,276	4,570	3,973	2,136	44	1,823	498
Inverness	18	7	52	11	.....	10	39	.....
Kentville	924	895	193	142	142	.....	83	116
New Glasgow	1,319	558	1,399	1,173	981	179	391	662
Sydney	2,234	864	2,267	1,887	1,281	135	863	214
Truro	401	94	274	217	199	.....	77	.....
Yarmouth	285	20	291	257	257	.....	54	.....
New Brunswick	**8,228**	**6,084**	**5,869**	**4,119**	**2,860**	**145**	**2,733**	**254**
Campbellton	1,522	1,817	625	377	188	24	349	.....
Edmundston	1,249	1,160	195	99	95	1	71	.....
Fredericton	494	473	452	327	249	.....	168	.....
Moncton	1,547	526	1,881	1,047	897	67	904	170
Newcastle	314	170	134	80	79	.....	119	.....
Saint John	2,278	1,286	2,280	1,986	1,185	53	907	68
St. Stephen	220	115	166	134	105	.....	102	.....
Woodstock	604	537	136	69	62	.....	53	.....
Quebec	**64,187**	**48,539**	**63,717**	**32,313**	**18,505**	**645**	**36,525**	**9,064**
Acton Vale	50	21	74	29	29	.....	44	.....
Asbestos	126	0	144	126	5	121	18	.....
Baie St. Paul	74	10	96	62	20	41	31	.....
Beauharnois	398	7	359	357	274	.....	.....	.....
Buckingham	1,013	1,003	60	10	10	.....	50	.....
Causapscal	957	824	269	265	132	.....	137	.....
Chicoutimi	4,073	3,235	1,631	1,507	1,107	.....	407	393
Cowansville	4	4	174	.....	.....	.....	174	.....
Drummondville	343	34	491	270	262	.....	502	.....
Granby	381	193	465	362	168	.....	286	.....
Hull	491	53	1,522	475	458	1	756	837
Joliette	471	286	651	221	213	.....	328	.....
Jonquiere	117	72	1,533	1,131	665	.....	323	.....
Lachine	1,422	253	1,448	1,047	1,047	.....	283	.....
La Tuque	798	532	330	324	282	.....	48	1,232
Levis	796	90	1,119	805	585	.....	276	140
Longueuil	556	186	771	372	370	.....	401	.....
Magog	57	0	197	58	57	.....	140	.....
Maniwaki	684	0	685	685	685	.....	0	.....
Matane	1,636	2,785	887	838	838	.....	52	915
Megantic	124	6	131	118	118	.....	13	.....
Montmagny	88	12	239	143	128	.....	94	.....
Montmorency	66	0	105	67	66	.....	19	.....
Montreal	23,123	21,388	29,620	10,171	812	434	22,632	1,977
Nicolet	59	49	23	10	10	.....	13	.....
Plessisville	124	32	101	74	69	.....	32	.....
Pointe Aux Trembles	136	53	308	79	67	.....	165	.....
Port Alfred	675	527	264	243	148	.....	88	.....
Quebec	6,510	4,931	6,066	3,568	2,605	.....	2,649	949
Richmond	54	11	55	45	44	.....	11	.....
Rimouski	590	518	166	72	72	.....	94	.....
Riviere du Loup	2,575	2,233	292	159	159	.....	160	.....
Rouyn	2,313	1,143	1,147	550	541	9	594	765
Ste. Agathe	38	37	38	2	1	.....	37	.....
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	291	200	85	85	85	.....	0	.....
St. Hyacinthe	774	177	609	616	456	.....	178	.....
St. Jean	577	106	717	544	428	.....	154	.....
St. Jerome	436	128	468	276	274	.....	324	.....
Shawinigan Falls	3,572	1,786	1,426	1,064	968	.....	370	.....
Sherbrooke	1,213	129	1,620	1,280	934	37	415	255
Sorel	831	154	1,203	676	676	.....	592	.....
Thetford Mines	562	409	514	280	213	.....	241	292
Three Rivers	511	877	2,077	675	675	.....	1,513	758
Val d'Or	1,537	2,101	184	163	154	.....	84	396
Valleyfield	1,328	795	996	983	636	2	337	.....
Verdun	1,234	957	1,915	1,055	763	.....	1,185	.....
Victoriaville	399	192	442	371	196	.....	275	.....
Ontario	**84,239**	**54,945**	**82,859**	**48,576**	**39,295**	**1,551**	**41,381**	**9,948**
Arnprior	276	103	192	224	160	.....	32	.....
Barrie	454	277	585	223	202	.....	498	177
Belleville	748	342	523	515	513	2	98	258
Bracebridge	495	338	335	275	165	.....	170	.....

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1942.—*Cont.*

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Ontario—Conc.								
Brampton	374	228	276	153	146	.....	126	.....
Brantford	2,625	1,384	1,896	1,840	1,369	5	455	58
Brockville	195	56	432	205	165	1	208	.....
Carleton Place	111	33	134	99	77	.....	57	.....
Chatham	1,066	153	1,486	929	849	36	536	117
Cobourg	211	55	178	188	162	.....	2	.....
Collingwood	352	152	188	193	184	.....	0	.....
Cornwall	685	118	1,019	735	575	12	497	.....
Dunnville	128	32	183	147	127	.....	10	.....
Fergus	150	33	151	114	97	.....	51	.....
Fort Erie	296	69	408	718	231	.....	177	.....
Fort Frances	1,061	1,027	199	72	72	.....	159	.....
Fort William	2,235	1,367	1,391	1,316	1,156	19	129	484
Galt	1,000	950	686	754	508	.....	221	186
Gananoque	66	0	150	72	72	.....	74	.....
Goderich	133	32	210	112	80	26	104	.....
Guelph	1,072	593	923	977	708	.....	343	128
Hamilton	5,330	3,252	4,105	2,111	1,952	159	1,531	741
Hawkesbury	255	33	459	346	253	.....	34	.....
Ingersoll	221	50	209	195	170	.....	33	.....
Kapuskasing	987	527	540	536	420	.....	111	.....
Kenora	426	348	204	76	76	.....	117	39
Kingston	1,448	702	1,474	853	830	22	728	179
Kirkland Lake	943	428	1,400	759	727	7	719	.....
Kitchener-Waterloo	1,475	308	1,449	1,355	1,346	9	171	332
Leamington	166	80	247	147	86	.....	112	.....
Lindsay	184	39	406	191	187	4	269	84
Listowel	82	41	72	50	50	.....	22	.....
London	2,767	1,458	2,865	2,309	1,370	138	1,316	289
Midland	357	84	516	504	219	8	289	.....
Napanee	277	55	293	314	217	4	72	.....
Newmarket	77	38	77	54	54	.....	16	.....
New Toronto	2,320	995	1,631	1,123	794	1	857	160
Niagara Falls	1,211	923	1,127	994	690	1	387	291
North Bay	2,111	1,734	1,248	725	675	50	467	302
Orangeville	68	41	93	42	39	.....	52	.....
Orillia	332	250	350	218	190	1	273	.....
Oshawa	1,685	1,662	2,021	1,679	1,350	18	1,313	356
Ottawa	5,520	3,233	5,208	2,035	1,865	114	2,317	371
Owen Sound	657	219	890	567	546	8	459	69
Paris	114	66	73	76	57	.....	14	.....
Parry Sound	710	0	844	844	812	.....	32	.....
Pembroke	982	679	679	374	373	1	188	180
Perth	132	43	202	120	88	.....	105	.....
Peterborough	2,136	665	1,431	1,456	1,246	.....	143	179
Picton	728	197	729	910	532	.....	197	.....
Port Arthur	2,331	3,466	1,771	1,608	1,215	8	1,257	774
Port Hope	211	52	235	163	169	.....	29	.....
Prescott	177	50	150	129	125	.....	21	.....
Renfrew	1,133	925	575	273	212	5	358	.....
St. Catharines	1,493	624	1,808	1,523	1,335	6	547	497
St. Thomas	717	441	596	585	303	22	221	114
Sarnia	1,228	287	1,079	803	800	3	360	105
Sault St. Marie	1,253	2,941	1,229	843	739	14	477	168
Simcoe	689	18	685	677	684	2	3	199
Smiths Falls	155	53	228	121	102	.....	178	.....
Stratford	783	289	853	658	466	151	280	94
Sturgeon Falls	777	500	444	250	248	2	194	.....
Sudbury	2,422	1,580	3,017	1,996	1,176	22	1,886	174
Timmins	1,201	2,830	1,559	580	552	28	1,316	368
Toronto	15,982	12,545	17,654	2,121	1,644	477	14,462	1,352
Trenton	423	119	461	339	276	.....	115	.....
Walkerton	121	58	277	105	63	.....	133	.....
Wallaceburg	98	58	136	40	40	.....	96	.....
Welland	1,720	1,054	1,523	1,285	1,014	3	414	312
Weston	482	219	444	251	196	.....	248	.....
Windsor	2,943	1,240	5,250	2,980	2,682	162	2,464	599
Woodstock	466	104	498	422	422	.....	41	212
Manitoba—	**12,463**	**7,477**	**11,525**	**5,910**	**4,585**	**980**	**6,848**	**2,438**
Brandon	791	669	704	280	278	2	506	251
Dauphin	523	463	160	85	83	2	221	321
Flin Flon	631	323	371	371	371	.....	75	.....
Portage la Prairie	331	178	248	114	114	.....	106	136
St. Boniface	151	19	257	113	98	.....	122	.....
Selkirk	186	11	158	176	142	.....	26	.....
Winnipeg	9,850	5,814	9,627	4,771	3,499	976	5,792	1,730

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1942.—*Con.*

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Saskatchewan	**7,344**	**4,199**	**6,576**	**4,569**	**3,760**	**444**	**3,589**	**1,849**
Estevan	236	252	48	42	12	30	15	198
Moose Jaw	946	250	915	674	650	21	426	327
North Battleford	184	178	109	57	56	.....	476	6
Prince Albert	844	748	635	351	311	14	281	61
Regina	2,871	1,564	2,643	1,864	1,638	226	1,337	502
Saskatoon	1,657	808	1,782	1,207	756	127	851	153
Swift Current	195	116	142	137	137	.....	64	195
Weyburn	151	173	97	66	63	3	54	327
Yorkton	260	110	205	171	137	23	85	80
Alberta	**12,430**	**5,708**	**11,409**	**9,554**	**5,907**	**540**	**4,073**	**2,372**
Blairmore	445	354	100	144	93	.....	7	.....
Calgary	4,571	1,581	4,932	3,115	2,438	395	1,825	1,057
Drumheller	399	248	134	97	97	.....	29	39
Edmonton	4,733	2,397	4,741	5,147	2,341	125	1,862	848
Lethbridge	1,344	638	890	531	496	15	188	289
Medicine Hat	695	336	438	415	338	5	89	139
Red Deer	243	154	174	105	104	.....	73	.....
British Columbia	**37,266**	**20,387**	**28,580**	**21,975**	**16,353**	**819**	**14,847**	**2,243**
Cranbrook	439	474	292	194	134	.....	184	.....
Kamloops	416	295	277	164	162	2	181	65
Kelowna	1,224	193	944	1,002	872	.....	85	.....
Nanaimo	618	206	576	347	312	2	370	86
Nelson	330	176	418	244	243	.....	223	8
New Westminster	1,461	589	1,945	1,390	1,216	47	871	96
Penticton	248	105	273	158	107	51	444	129
Port Alberni	467	375	302	229	229	.....	63	.....
Prince George	518	618	347	305	305	.....	21	23
Prince Rupert	1,169	911	930	914	831	.....	54	193
Trail	736	423	656	538	272	.....	370	.....
Vancouver	26,018	14,379	17,900	14,053	9,385	572	11,118	689
Vernon	971	409	890	819	794	18	180	30
Victoria	2,651	1,234	2,830	1,618	1,491	127	683	924
Canada	**241,038**	**156,248**	**221,352**	**135,763**	**97,334**	**5,493**	**114,049**	**29,658***
Men	170,853	117,875	134,997	86,967	66,391	1,707	63,674	23,743
Women	70,185	38,373	86,355	48,796	30,943	3,786	50,375	5,915

* 171 placements effected by offices now closed.

over September a year ago was mainly due to increases in trade, services, manufacturing and transportation, being off-set in part, by declines in construction and agriculture. Placements by industrial divisions included:—services, 1,483; trade, 868; agriculture, 785; manufacturing, 427; construction, 299, and transportation, 231. During the month 2,319 men and 1,441 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during September were 112 per cent greater than in the preceding month, and 296 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 56 per cent higher than in August, and 119 per cent above September, 1941. Except for moderate declines in logging and agriculture, all industrial divisions showed gains in placements over September a year ago, the most noteworthy increases being in construction, trade, manufacturing, services and transportation. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were:—construction, 1,444; services, 1,300; agriculture, 931; trade, 908; manufacturing, 905; transportation, 541, and mining, 262. Placements in regular employment numbered 4,118 of men and 1,789 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Orders received at Employment Offices at British Columbia during September called for 218 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, and 789 more than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 195 per cent higher than in August and 325 per cent in excess of August, 1941. All industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over September a year ago, the most noteworthy advances being in manufacturing, construction, logging, trade and services. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing, 6,806; services, 2,868; construction, 2,678; logging, 1,561; trade, 1,543, and transportation, 1,021. There were 11,249 men and 5,104 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Employment Conditions at the End of October

Placement activities as reported by Employment and Claims Offices during the month of September, 1942, together with statistical summaries for that period, are covered by an earlier section of this report. Later reports indicate that conditions at the end of October were as follows:—

Potato digging and fall ploughing were almost completed in Prince Edward Island and the rest of the Maritimes. In the Annapolis Valley, picking of a good apple crop was finished and the gathering of root crops elsewhere was nearing completion. Movement of farm labour to other lines of work for the winter had begun. Fishermen also were in search of other employment, their seasonal operations completed except for small catches of cod, mackerel and halibut. The Irish Moss industry has been very active and profitable for many workers. Forestry and logging operations had begun in most woods areas; calls for skilled and unskilled men reached the hundreds, and, other than farmers and fishermen, the sources for bush-workers were very limited. Mining activity was very well sustained but an urgent need for underground men was felt in the New Glasgow area. Manufacturing plants were working at capacity in most centres, although in one or two places, shortage of materials was responsible for slackened activity. The supply of plant labour was adequate in most centres, but there were some local shortages. Slow progress was being made on construction projects throughout the area because of inadequate labour supply. A site was being sought for a new potato dehydration plant in Prince Edward Island. Extensions to airports, naval bases, barracks and shipyards provided for more work for bricklayers, carpenters, asphalt workers and timbermen than could be found. Transportation companies were very busy with shipments of coal and steel by rail, pulpwood and lumber by boat. The building of a railway branch line out of Campbellton, New Brunswick, gave employment to many labourers and skilled workers. Truck drivers were unusually busy moving the apple crop. There was a steady demand for workers in the service trades but the supply of suitable workers for these positions was constantly decreasing.

In Quebec, agricultural operations were concluded and many farmers had already entered lumber camps. A number of farm workers, who had gone west for the harvest, had returned to seek winter employment in their own localities. The logging industry was making the most pressing demands on all sources of labour supply. Many bushmen were already at work but the number required was far in excess of the available supply and woods operations were facing sharp curtailment. Mining generally was very active, although a shortage of experienced underground men was felt around Rouyn. Some expansion was being planned in the Thetford area. Manufacturing plants producing textiles, leather goods and food products, and the war industries generally, were in need of skilled workers and mill hands. Many more plants were employing women but the shortage of suitable production workers was only slightly relieved in most centres. The metal trades were especially short of skilled men and were planning to engage a large number of apprentices. In some localities, output of metal products was curtailed by shortage of materials. Pulp and paper production appeared to have been stabilized and the labour requirements of this industry were not expected to be excessive. Considerable turnover of certain skilled tradesmen occurred in the Levis Naval Yards, and in some shipyards shortage of materials was delaying the work. Construction work throughout the province was limited to extensions to existing plants and to Wartime Housing projects, although large projects were begun at Levis Naval Yards. A scarcity of plumbers, electricians and painters was reported from some projects nearing completion. Rail traffic, especially to the northern industrial area, was very heavy but there was little traffic on the river. The railway running trades were in need of workers in several occupations. Wholesale and retail trade was exceptionally good and the large establishments were beginning to expand staffs in anticipation of the Christmas rush. Salesgirls were in very heavy demand for the larger department stores. Since war industries continued to absorb all suitable labour, the continuous acute shortage of hotel, restaurant, domestic and institutional help was unabated.

Agricultural activity in Ontario was mostly of a routine nature and there was little demand for labour. Students and farmers who were sent west for harvesting were beginning to return. Many farmers were seeking winter work in war plants and, to a lesser extent, in logging camps. Practically all fruit and agricultural crops had been gathered and a very good yield was reported. Fall ploughing was resumed after being held up by wet weather. The shortage of labour for logging operations continued to present a serious problem, despite some movement of farm workers to this industry. Many camps were reported to be working at half capacity. Mining activities throughout Northern Ontario were severely handicapped by insufficient man-

power, although gold mining had been sharply curtailed by diversion of labour to base metal properties. Attention was centred primarily on providing workers for the nickel industry. The majority of manufacturing plants were in full operation although experiencing a shortage of skilled plant help. Most canneries were approaching the end of seasonal work, some being already closed and their staffs absorbed by other industries. The metal trades, especially, continued to report a pressing need for skilled labour, both for plant operation and for utilization in training inexperienced new employees. The upward trend in the employment of women in these trades continued and the expansion plans of several firms contained provision for extended use of females. A further uptrend in building activity was reported, though this consisted mainly in additions to defence properties, large plants with war contracts, and Wartime Housing developments, rather than new construction. Carpenters and labourers were urgently needed generally and in some localities there were critical shortages of specialized workers such as bricklayers, pipefitters and reinforcing steel men. Highway construction, except for several small projects connected with defence properties, showed signs of coming to a close. Some highway labour was transferred to Labrador and Alaska. Extra railway gangs continued to absorb all available men, and transportation companies generally were short of help in a number of occupations, such as brakemen and expressmen. In the communications section there were many calls for female telegraph messengers. A number of orders were received from the delivery trades, particularly for taxi and truck drivers, employers showing increased tendency to accept female applicants. Some districts reported a surplus of managers and executives, due partly to the curtailment of non-essential industries, but many of these applicants were of advanced age. While the turnover of clerical workers continued to be large, the supply was fairly satisfactory. Employers appeared to be giving more attention to methods of absorbing untrained workers of this class. Potential applicants for work in institutions, hotels and restaurants, and private houses, continued to prefer work in war plants and the acute scarcity of this class of labour was unrelieved.

In the Prairie Provinces, harvesting was practically finished but closing operations were at a standstill due to snow and rain. An excellent crop was reported. Co-operative volunteer efforts locally and excursions of harvest help from the East had provided valuable assistance with the latter half of the crop. The demand for harvesters had practically ceased. Many requests were being received for farm hands for the winter but suitable men were slow in appearing. A very good beet crop was practically all at the refineries. Fall logging operations generally were somewhat retarded by a serious shortage of bush labour. Some movement of harvesters to bush camps had begun but farmers generally were showing a tendency to prefer winter work in war plants. Base metal miners were planning extended development but were seriously short of underground labour, despite some diversion of men from gold mines where production was being curtailed. Coal miners were in heavy demand and output was being retarded by insufficient man-power. As yet there was only a slight tendency for harvest labour to move to the mines. Alberta oil fields were planning expansion and were in need of drillers and well labour. Most manufacturing plants were very active. Pulp and paper mills and sawmills, however, were curtailing seasonal activities. Aircraft and munitions plants were changing to new production and were not expecting extensive staff additions for several months. Women were being employed in a wider variety of factory occupations. Meat packers and flour mills were unusually busy but were seriously in need of plant help. Sugar refineries expected a record output. Except for defence projects, building activity declined somewhat, and was confined to small repairs and alterations. No large new contracts were reported and the shortage of building labour, though still serious, was slightly alleviated. Most towns reported retail trade as relatively unchanged with good prospects due to a bumper crop. Wholesale trade was definitely on the uptrend and dealers were augmenting staffs. A few staple commodities were scarce. All lines of trade were somewhat short of staff. Some hotels and restaurants closed through lack of help and applicants for housework continued to be as scarce as ever. The shortage of teachers in Saskatchewan remained critical.

Harvesting was completed in British Columbia and there was no demand for labour other than a few winter farm hands. Fishermen reported fair catches of chum salmon, and gill netters and herring boats were operating in a limited way. Logging operations were beginning in most areas with the serious shortage of bush workers slightly abated in the larger camps. Outlying camps, however, still faced a critical labour shortage. All coal and base metal mines were seriously undermanned and were calling for large numbers of muckers and labourers. There appeared to be no immediate prospect of supplying these men. Manu-

facturers, in general, did not report any unusual developments, but there were openings for skilled and unskilled plant help in practically all lines. Sawmills were nearing the end of their seasonal cuts and were beginning to release men to smaller mills and to bush camps. Machine shops and foundries continued to ask for skilled men. The aircraft industry was expanding its facilities for absorbing inexperienced male and female workers. There were good work opportunities in the Prince Rupert shipyards for single men in many trades but no available accommodation for families. In the Vancouver shipyards, however, the demand for skilled tradesmen, except arc welders, had ceased. Some defence building contracts outside of the large urban centres were behind schedule because of shortages of carpenters and labourers, although a surplus of carpenters was reported in Vancouver. Labourers were needed for the Prince Rupert-Terrace Highway. Railways continued to require labourers and were placing women in some departments. Bus companies and steamship lines reported heavy traffic. The number of requests for institutional, hotel and restaurant, and domestic help was increasing steadily but very few persons were accepting this class of work.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Industrial Situation as Indicated in Reports of Employers, Trade Unions and Value of Building Permits

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting September 1, was 13,142, the employees on their payrolls, numbering 1,795,411, compared with 1,780,704, in the preceding month.

The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for September was 2,272, having an aggregate membership of 380,304 persons, 0·8 per cent of whom were without employment on October 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

Recorded in the concluding section of this article and indicative of the employment situation in the building trades are the detailed statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics each month showing the value of building permits granted and the value of building materials.

The Employment Situation at the Beginning of September, 1942, as Reported by Employers

A further rise in industrial activity was indicated at the beginning of September, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics latest survey of employment and payrolls. The 13,142 co-operating firms had an aggregate working force of 1,795,411 persons, 14,707 more than the number they had employed at August 1. This increase of 0·8 per cent (which was accompanied by that of 2·7 per cent in the reported weekly payrolls), was rather below average for the season; it was also smaller than that noted at September 1 in any immediately preceding year. This is the third occasion since the early spring on which the indicated expansion has been less than normal; the seasonally-adjusted index showed a slight falling-off at May 1 and June 1, and again at the date under review. On the whole, however, the additions to the reported working forces during the summer have exceeded the normal, seasonal gains, although they have not been equal to those indicated in the same period in 1939, 1940 and 1941. Thus as the organization of the industrial war effort proceeds, and the supply of available labour diminishes, the rate of expansion in employment has appreciably slackened. Nevertheless, industrial activity generally continues at an unprecedentedly high level.

Further and larger advances were reported in manufacturing at September 1, 1942, the co-operating establishments having added 16,843 men and women to their personnel since the beginning of August. Of this number, 8,600 were taken on in iron and steel

plants and 4,050 in the vegetable food group. Smaller, but important increases were indicated in chemical, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, tobacco and pulp and paper factories. On the other hand, animal food and lumber mills were seasonally slacker; there was also a falling-off in clay, glass and stone works. The general increase of 1½ per cent in factory employment was accompanied by that of 3·6 per cent in the reported weekly payrolls.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging showed a seasonal gain. Little general change took place in communications, while the trend in mining, transportation, construction, services and trade was downward. The largest losses were in mining, notably of gold.

The unadjusted index number of employment (1926=100) stood at 179·3 at September 1, 1942. The August 1 figure was 177·9, while that at September 1, 1941, was 162·7, 10·2 per cent lower that at the latest date. The indexes at September 1 in immediately preceding years were as follows: 1940, 131·6; 1939, 119·6; 1938, 115·1 and 1937, 123·2.

Since the increase at September 1, 1942, was rather below average, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a fractional decline, falling from

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



173·0 at the beginning of August, to 172·3 at the date under review.

As already stated, there was an increase of 2·7 per cent in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at September 1 by all firms furnishing data. The payrolls aggregated $52,361,441, as compared with $50,970,885* at August 1. The per capita earnings averaged $29.16 at the latest date, while in the period of observation in the preceding month, the average had been $28.62.* Although the gain was partly due to the payment of the cost-of-living allowance at the higher rates authorized under P.C. 5963 for the pay periods following August 15, it continues the movement which with only one exception has been indicated from the institution of the payroll statistics in the early spring of 1941. The exception was at January 1, when the general observance of the holidays lowered the reported earnings.

When the statistics for financial institutions are included, the latest survey shows that the 1,859,559 persons in recorded employment at September 1 received the sum of $54,273,332 for services rendered in the last week in August. This was a per capita average of $29.19. At August 1, the establishments co-operating in the nine leading industrial groups —manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance—reported an aggregate payroll of $52,888,570*, paid to 1,843,911 men and women. Their average earnings were $28.68.*

A comparison of the course of employment and payrolls in the last twelve months shows that the increase of 10·2 per cent in the number of persons recorded as at work in the eight leading industries has been accompanied by that of 23·3 per cent in their weekly payrolls; in the nine main industrial divisions, including finance, the gain in employment has amounted to 9·9 per cent, and in payrolls, to 22·6 per cent in the year.

From June 1, 1941, to September 1, 1942, there was a general increase of 17·3 per cent in industrial employment, accompanied by a gain of 35·4 per cent in the reported payrolls. The reasons previously given for the much greater advance in the index of earnings than in that of employment may again be stated: (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and in addition, there is in many cases a considerable amount of overtime work, and (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the statistics of the present report reflect the recent rise in this allowance, authorized for pay periods falling after August 15. However, the bonus had previously been increased since its institution. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been awarded. In spite of these factors beneficially affecting the typical worker, the average earnings of the individual, as a result of the dilution of labour, have not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. Where the latter has risen by 35·4 per cent, the index of per capita earnings has increased by 15½ per cent since June 1, 1941. The Bureau's index of the cost of living has risen from

*Revised.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of		
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
1941			$			$
June 1	100·0	100·0	25·25	100·0	100·0	25·57
July 1	102·9	103·9	25·49	102·6	103·6	25·82
Aug. 1	105·0	106·9	25·69	105·2	107·3	26·06
Sept. 1	106·4	109·8	26·04	108·0	110·8	26·22
Oct. 1	108·4	113·3	26·37	110·1	115·4	26·80
Nov. 1	109·6	117·3	27·02	111·6	120·4	27·59
Dec. 1	110·4	119·5	27·32	112·1	123·4	28·15
1942						
Jan. 1	108·4	112·3	26·13	111·4	114·6	26·32
Feb. 1	108·2	118·5	27·65	113·8	126·3	28·39
Mar. 1	108·0	119·4	27·92	116·5	130·2	28·58
April 1	108·0	121·6	28·41	118·7	134·3	28·94
May 1	109·5	124·0	28·59	120·4	137·3	29·19
June 1	112·3	125·5	28·20	122·6	137·6	28·73
July 1	114·9	129·7	28·49	124·7	142·0	29·16
Aug. 1	116·3	131·8[1]	28·62[1]	126·4	143·5[1]	29·08[1]
Sept. 1	117·3	135·4	29·16	128·3	148·7	29·68

[1] Revised.

110·5 at that date to 117·4 at the beginning of September, or by 6·2 per cent.

The expansion in employment and aggregate payrolls in manufacturing has greatly exceeded that indicated in industry as a whole, the number employed in factories having risen by 28·3 per cent between June 1, 1941, and September 1, 1942, accompanied by a gain of 48·7 per cent in the index of payrolls. The per capita earnings have risen by 16·1 per cent in the same interval. The factors mentioned above as influencing the all-industries statistics operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

The durable goods industries have shown particularly noteworthy increases in employment and payrolls in the period from June 1, 1941; the index in the former has risen to 141·8, and that in the latter to 168·7 at September 1, 1942. In the non-durable goods class, the latest index number of employment stood at 116·3 per cent of the June 1, 1941, figure, and that of payrolls, at 127·7.

In considering the marked variations which are found to exist in the average earnings of those employed in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of workers therein is an important factor, being also frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1942, and September 1, 1941, based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees reported at Sept. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept. 1, 1942	Per capita Weekly Earnings at Sept. 1, 1942	Index Numbers of Employment			Index Numbers of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
				Sept. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1941
(a) PROVINCES		$	$						
Maritime Provinces	**128,994**	**3,361,247**	**26·06**	**113·0**	**111·8**	**107·7**	**139·5**	**135·4**	**115·9**
Prince Edward Island	2,174	49,570	22·80	104·5	104·4	121·6	112·2	109·6	124·8
Nova Scotia	78,799	2,120,568	26·91	116·2	115·1	108·3	144·1	141·0	115·7
New Brunswick	48,021	1,191,109	24·80	109·3	107·9	106·5	133·4	127·5	115·4
Quebec	**563,858**	**15,571,233**	**27·62**	**122·6**	**121·7**	**108·0**	**145·0**	**141·0**	**112·7**
Ontario	**742,879**	**22,458,720**	**30·23**	**113·0**	**112·1**	**104·4**	**127·5**	**124·6***	**106·7**
Prairie Provinces	**193,556**	**5,614,147**	**29·01**	**111·5**	**111·8**	**106·1**	**124·4**	**122·4**	**108·8**
Manitoba	90,384	2,611,402	28·89	110·5	110·7	104·7	121·3	119·2	106·1
Saskatchewan	38,422	1,060,237	27·59	108·9	107·9	103·8	121·0	118·4	106·8
Alberta	64,750	1,942,508	30·00	114·5	116·0	109·7	131·1	129·5	114·0
British Columbia	**166,124**	**5,356,094**	**32·24**	**133·0**	**129·9**	**111·0**	**158·0**	**150·0***	**113·6**
CANADA	**1,795,411**	**52,361,441**	**29·16**	**117·3**	**116·3**	**106·4**	**135·4**	**131·7**	**109·8**
(b) CITIES									
Montreal	264,655	7,624,179	28·81	123·6	121·8	107·4	144·2	138·9	110·9
Quebec City	34,227	843,384	24·64	146·3	139·6	113·6	177·1	164·0*	117·7
Toronto	235,774	7,073,892	30·00	119·8	117·9	104·0	135·7	131·1	105·4
Ottawa	21,526	555,633	25·81	108·5	108·2	104·1	122·7	120·7	105·8
Hamilton	62,266	1,971,424	31·66	117·8	116·2	104·0	136·0	134·3	108·0
Windsor	40,357	1,599,945	39·64	129·2	128·8	106·3	135·1	128·8*	100·2
Winnipeg	56,039	1,537,460	27·43	110·0	109·2	106·1	119·8	117·3	105·3
Vancouver	81,786	2,564,679	31·36	162·8	156·3	112·3	199·3	186·7*	117·7
(c) INDUSTRIES									
Manufacturing	1,123,270	33,333,167	29·68	128·3	126·4	108·0	148·7	143·5*	110·8
Durable Goods[1]	606,951	19,906,582	32·80	141·8	139·7	107·9	169·4	161·4	112·1
Non-Durable Goods	497,202	12,760,535	25·66	116·3	114·4	108·3	128·1	124·1	109·6
Electric Light and Power	19,117	666,050	34·53	100·2	102·0	103·0	108·5	107·8	100·4
Logging	43,764	1,007,680	23·03	93·2	89·8	88·2	114·9	110·4	91·0
Mining	77,954	2,756,576	35·36	94·1	97·2	102·5	107·3	108·6*	109·3
Communications	28,604	806,305	28·19	110·2	109·8	104·9	114·6	111·6	102·4
Transportation	138,675	4,830,002	34·83	110·9	111·3	106·8	122·0	120·9	110·3
Construction and Maintenance	184,865	5,097,890	27·58	105·0	105·2	110·3	131·2	127·3	115·8
Services	41,924	730,516	17·42	110·1	110·8	107·6	120·1	119·8	107·6
Trade	156,355	3,799,305	24·30	97·1	97·3	100·4	104·2	104·1	103·2
Eight Leading Industries	**1,795,411**	**52,361,441**	**29·16**	**117·3**	**116·3**	**106·4**	**135·4**	**131·7**	**109·8**
Finance	64,148	1,911,891	29·80	107·0	105·4	105·4	110·7	111·1	104·7
Total—Nine Leading Industries	**1,859,559**	**54,273,332**	**29·19**	**116·8**	**115·8**	**106·3**	**134·4**	**131·0***	**109·4**

[1] This classification comprises the following:—Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products.

* Revised.

also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages.

The Course of Wartime Employment

The publication of the statistics at September 1, 1942, presents an opportunity of discussing the effect of three years of warfare upon the Canadian industrial scene, without having to make allowance for the seasonal factors which to a greater or lesser extent affect the value of comparisons of the situation in different months of the year.

During the first 12 months of the war, recorded employment increased by 10 per cent. Following the events climaxed by the fall of France, the rate of industrial activity was greatly accelerated, and by September 1, 1941, the general index had risen to a point 36 per cent above that at the outbreak of hostilities. Further pronounced expansion in succeeding months brought the index to a new maximum of 179·3 at September 1, 1942, when it was 49·9 per cent above the September 1, 1939, index of 119·6. Despite the unprecedentedly high level recently indicated, it is noteworthy that the curve of employment is flattening, the distance between the 1942 and the 1941 curves being considerably less than that between the 1941 and the 1940 curves. This flattening is an obvious development, in view of the magnitude of the industrial war effort with its consequent depletion of the labour market, together with the absorption of over half a million men in the armed forces.

The monthly surveys show that since the outbreak of war, close on to 600,000 men and women have been added to the working forces of the firms* furnishing current statistics of employment; other establishments may also have increased their personnel, although it is highly probable that recent events have, on the whole, reacted unfavourably upon the smaller businesses. The addition of approximately 600,000 workers to the numbers in recorded employment, together with the enlistment of over 500,000 men in the various services in the space of three years, has occasioned profound changes in the industrial and occupational distributions of the Canadian population. The principal sources from which these accessions to the industrial payrolls have been drawn are as follows: (*a*) unemployed workers, (*b*) the own-account and small employer classes, (*c*) agriculture, (*d*) homemakers and other women, (*e*) adolescents, who under normal conditions would probably continue at school for a year or two longer, or possibly for a lengthier period. At the

*i.e., those ordinarily having 15 employees and over.

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1927.....	111·0	112·2	.....	.....	.....	110·5	110·5	114·4	.....	.....	.....	108·7
Sept. 1, 1928.....	119·1	115·4	.....	.....	.....	115·7	119·5	127·8	.....	.....	.....	115·5
Sept. 1, 1929.....	126·8	127·3	.....	.....	.....	120·5	126·9	143·5	.....	.....	.....	121·5
Sept. 1, 1930.....	116·6	122·5	.....	.....	.....	113·6	113·6	129·8	.....	.....	.....	114·6
Sept. 1, 1931.....	107·1	102·7	.....	.....	.....	109·8	100·7	130·0	.....	.....	.....	96·6
Sept. 1, 1932.....	86·0	87·8	.....	.....	.....	85·3	85·1	91·6	.....	.....	.....	82·8
Sept. 1, 1933.....	88·5	91·5	.....	.....	.....	87·0	88·1	90·7	.....	.....	.....	89·2
Sept. 1, 1934.....	98·8	101·8	.....	.....	.....	95·4	103·3	92·9	.....	.....	.....	96·2
Sept. 1, 1935.....	102·7	107·0	.....	.....	.....	99·3	103·9	100·5	.....	.....	.....	108·0
Sept. 1, 1936.....	107·1	114·4	.....	.....	.....	103·0	108·1	107·4	.....	.....	.....	109·3
Sept. 1, 1937.....	123·2	135·4	87·9	133·5	140·5	124·5	125·0	109·4	100·2	128·3	111·0	121·2
Sept. 1, 1938.....	115·1	113·2	112·7	122·2	102·4	118·1	115·0	112·2	100·6	136·2	114·2	112·0
Sept. 1, 1939.....	119·6	116·4	111·6	125·6	105·3	128·5	116·2	114·0	104·2	128·9	119·2	116·6
Sept. 1, 1940.....	131·6	127·3	117·0	136·7	116·4	136·4	134·8	117·0	109·1	119·3	127·8	126·7
Sept. 1, 1941.....	162·7	164·1	130·2	182·1	143·8	169·9	169·0	136·1	130·5	132·2	147·5	149·8
Jan. 1, 1942.....	165·8	183·9	118·9	204·5	162·2	175·0	172·7	131·4	127·2	119·6	145·7	142·6
Feb. 1.....	165·4	178·8	115·1	202·4	153·4	176·7	173·3	126·8	123·3	109·9	143·2	140·5
Mar. 1.....	165·1	159·3	112·9	172·8	145·4	178·6	174·4	126·1	123·9	108·8	141·0	143·1
April 1.....	165·2	155·6	92·0	175·0	135·3	176·8	174·8	127·2	125·5	112·9	139·4	149·6
May 1.....	167·4	156·7	94·4	179·3	132·3	177·9	175·9	130·9	129·1	118·5	141·9	158·8
June 1.....	171·7	166·1	107·0	185·2	145·9	182·8	178·5	137·4	133·0	132·0	147·9	161·9
July 1.....	175·7	177·2	117·0	199·7	153·0	187·1	181·1	139·4	135·3	131·6	150·9	167·9
Aug. 1.....	177·8	170·4	111·8	193·3	145·6	191·4	181·5	143·5	138·0	137·5	156·0	175·3
Sept. 1.....	179·3	172·2	111·9	195·1	147·5	192·8	183·0	143·1	137·8	138·8	154·0	179·4
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1942	100·0	7·2	0·1	4·4	2·7	31·4	41·4	10·8	5·1	2·2	3·6	9·2

NOTE:—The relative weight, as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

other end of the scale, many older men and women are undoubtedly prolonging their period of service beyond the usual retirement age. The armed services, in addition to drawing upon most of the above reservoirs for recruits, have of course also taken very large numbers of persons from their former employment in industry.

An extremely large proportion of the persons employed by industry since the outbreak of war have been absorbed by manufacturing establishments, in which the index of employment has risen by 87 per cent between September 1, 1939, and September 1, 1942. The gain in the non-manufacturing classes as a

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1941
Manufacturing	**62·6**	**215·6**	**212·4**	**181·4**
Animal products—edible	2·0	181·3	183·5	192·1
Fur and products	0·2	125·2	123·0	124·3
Leather and products	1·6	138·6	137·3	142·0
Boots and shoes	1·0	127·7	128·1	134·7
Lumber and products	3·7	124·1	126·5	128·0
Rough and dressed lumber	2·3	114·8	117·9	121·7
Furniture	0·5	112·2	112·5	116·2
Other lumber products	0·9	170·1	172·1	161·9
Musical instruments	0·1	41·8	41·6	92·9
Plant products—edible	3·0	168·2	155·3	172·2
Pulp and paper products	4·7	134·5	133·8	133·6
Pulp and paper	2·2	127·9	127·4	126·5
Paper products	0·8	188·5	182·6	181·4
Printing and publishing	1·7	124·6	125·4	126·5
Rubber products	0·9	128·9	126·6	139·1
Textile products	8·1	166·9	165·8	163·0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·0	176·8	177·0	173·7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·4	127·4	128·0	128·5
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	200·0	202·5	189·9
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·6	600·6	592·7	591·9
Hosiery and knit goods	1·2	134·4	137·9	144·2
Garments and personal furnishings	2·9	171·9	167·4	161·8
Other textile products	1·0	174·5	172·0	164·9
Tobacco	0·6	129·9	123·2	112·9
Beverages	0·7	243·7	242·9	222·1
Chemicals and allied products	4·1	594·2	583·3	383·5
Clay, glass and stone products	0·8	134·1	135·1	135·4
Electric light and power	1·1	150·2	152·9	155·2
Electrical apparatus	2·1	262·5	256·4	225·1
Iron and steel products	24·1	318·8	312·4	220·8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·8	249·9	248·6	226·4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·5	256·1	256·6	223·4
Agricultural implements	0·6	135·7	139·3	104·8
Land vehicles	8·8	249·8	243·5	190·1
Automobiles and parts	2·4	296·7	293·1	247·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3·0	1,192·8	1,145·8*	494·6
Heating appliances	0·3	155·9	157·5	165·0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·2	327·1	317·8*	246·8
Foundry and machine shop products	0·9	296·6	293·6	241·8
Other iron and steel products	6·0	514·8	505·0*	291·7
Non-ferrous metal products	3·0	355·2	350·2*	297·5
Non-metallic mineral products	0·9	204·7	202·5	189·2
Miscellaneous	0·9	360·2	351·1	237·7
Logging	**2·4**	**147·5**	**142·1**	**129·6**
Mining	**4·4**	**166·8**	**172·3**	**181·6**
Coal	1·4	90·6	92·8	94·9
Metallic ores	2·4	334·9	349·7	377·5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0·6	165·9	167·7	164·2
Communications	**1·6**	**107·1**	**106·7**	**102·0**
Telegraphs	0·4	129·8	127·3	126·5
Telephones	1·2	100·9	101·1	95·4
Transportation	**7·7**	**110·0**	**110·4**	**105·9**
Street railways	2·1	159·5	157·0	153·2
Steam railways	4·2	95·2	96·9	90·0
Shipping and stevedoring	1·4	110·0	108·7	111·4
Construction and Maintenance	**10·3**	**146·5**	**146·8**	**153·9**
Building	4·1	167·5	164·8	158·2
Highway	3·8	172·9	172·3	203·4
Railway	2·4	101·0	104·9	104·3
Services	**2·3**	**188·2**	**189·4**	**183·9**
Hotels and restaurants	1·4	184·6	186·1	181·5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·9	194·3	195·1	188·1
Trade	**8·7**	**152·3**	**152·5**	**157·5**
Retail	6·6	158·8	159·0	163·2
Wholesale	2·1	135·0	135·4	142·3
All Industries	**100·0**	**179·3**	**177·8**	**162·7**

[1] The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.
* Revised.

whole has amounted only to 12·6 per cent in the three years.

Within the manufacturing group, employment in the production of durable goods has shown particularly impressive expansion. The index has risen from 100·4 at the beginning of the war, to 261·0 at September 1, 1942, or by 160 per cent. Even greater than this gain, has been that of almost 239 per cent in employment in iron and steel plants. The non-ferrous metals and electrical apparatus divisions have likewise afforded work to a substantially greater number of persons now mainly producing to meet war-time demands. The lumber and clay, glass and stone groups, two of the remaining three in the durable goods category, have shown increases in the last three years which are considerable, though on a much smaller scale than those previously mentioned.

The advances in the non-durable goods classes have resulted partly from the manufacture of commodities required in the prosecution of the war and in the equipment and maintenance of the armed forces in Canada and abroad, but are also partly due to increased civilian consumption consequent upon an exceptionally high level of employment and payrolls. As a result of these factors, employment in the production of non-durable goods as a whole has risen by 42½ per cent in the 36 months. Much of the gain has taken place in the chemical group, the manufacture of explosives and ammunition constituting a very important part of the war program. Excluding chemicals, the growth in the inedx for the light manufacturing classes between September 1, 1939 and September 1, 1942, amounts only to 28·6 per cent, rather than to 42·5 per cent already given for the non-durable goods as a whole. Manufacturers of textile, food, pulp and paper and other products have all provided employment for many men and women than were engaged in these industries at the outbreak of war. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products has also greatly increased, with the development of plants producing various types of scientific equipment, which, owing to the mixed origin of the component parts, are classed industrially in the miscellaneous group.

At September 1, 1939, the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion comprised 50·7 per cent of the total employees reported by establishments in the eight leading industrial groups —manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, service and trade. By September 1, 1942, this proportion had grown to 62·6 per cent of the much larger number of persons employed in the eight industries in the Dominion.

In the non-manufacturing industries, employment in logging, communications, transportation, services and trade was at a considerably higher level than at September 1, 1939. In each of these except trade, the improvement has been progressive, although the rate of gain from 1940 to 1941 generally exceeded that since indicated. On the other hand, employment in trade in recent months has slackened, partly as a result of the stringent labour market, and partly because the virtual disappearance of various lines of manufactured goods from the market has removed the need for the services of salesmen. Nevertheless, the index number of employment in trade at September 1, 1942, was higher by 12·9 per cent than at that date in 1939; in 1941, the gain over 1939 had amounted to 16·8 per cent.

Mining, in which the index at September 1, 1941, had risen to a point 8·1 per cent higher than in the first 12 months of the war, has since been curtailed, showing a fractional decline at the latest date from the September 1, 1939, figure. Building and railway maintenance work were more active at the close of the third year of the war than at the beginning, but highway work showed a falling-off. This was largely due to the postponement of all but essential work until the end of the war, while in 1939 a considerable program of unemployment relief work was under way. A very large proportion of the employment now being afforded in building and also in road construction and maintenance directly results from the war effort.

Each of the provinces has shown considerable expansion since the outbreak of hostilities, and in the more highly industrialized provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia being particularly great. However, the gains elsewhere indicated have also been substantial.

The growth of industrial employment in the eight leading industrial cities in the last three years has rather exceeded that generally reported in the Dominion. An index constructed for these centres taken as a unit, stands at 184·8, as compared with the Canada index of 179·3 at September 1, 1942. At the beginning of September, 1939, the cities' index was 109·4, while that in the country as a whole was 119·6. Where 39 per cent of all those on the staffs of the co-operating establishments belonged in these eight cities when war was declared, some 44 per cent of the much greater Dominion total are now employed therein, a concentration which accounts for the acute housing situation in the larger cities.

Employment and Payrolls by Industries

Manufacturing.—For the eighth successive month, employment and payrolls* in manufacturing showed expansion; the advance in employment substantially exceeded the usual increase at September 1 in pre-war years, but was smaller than at that date in either 1940 or 1941. The distribution of the gains also differed from the normal; those in the durable goods group were considerably above average, while those in the production of non-durable goods were less than usual for the season.

Information was furnished by 7,341 manufacturers, whose staffs aggregated 1,123,270; as compared with 1,106,427 at August 1; this was an increase of 16,843, or 1·5 per cent. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls rose from $32,169,579* at the beginning of August to $33,333,167, at September 1; the difference was $1,163,588, or 3·6 per cent. As already stated, the payment of the higher cost-of-living bonus contributed largely to this important increase, but there were also variations in earnings due to overtime work and to vacations; in some instances, the latter factor caused a falling off in the payrolls, but in a greater number of cases, the resumption of operations following vacations resulted in higher salaries and wages. The per capita average rose from $29.08* at August 1, to $29.68 at the date under review; that at September 1, 1941, was $26.22.

The index number of employment in manufacturing at the date under review stood at 215·6 per cent of the 1926 average. The August 1 figure was 212·4, while that at September 1 of last year was 181·4. The latest index was the maximum in the record. Since the increase from the preceding month was above normal, the seasonally adjusted index showed a further upward movement, rising from 207·7 at August 1 to 209·6 at the beginning of September.

The concentration of workers in the iron and steel group continued at the date under review, when the co-operating establishments reported the addition of 8,611 men and women to their personnel. The increase was the largest at September 1 in the 22 years of the record, but was rather smaller than that indicated in immediately preceding months. The manufacture of electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal products also showed substantial advances. Considerable expansion was indicated in vegetable food factories; there were smaller but nevertheless important gains in leather, pulp and paper, rubber, textiles, chemical and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral groups, and in miscellaneous manufactured products. In food and textile plants the improvement was not equal to that usually noted at the beginning of September. Animal food, lumber and clay, glass and stone plants, on the other hand, released employees; the seasonal losses were rather above normal.

The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at September 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:—1942, 215·6; 1941, 181·4; 1940, 139·4; 1939, 115·3; 1938, 113·8; 1937, 121·2 and 1936, 105·9. For September 1, 1941, 6,958 manufacturing establishments had reported 943,117 men and women on their staffs.

The persons in recorded employment in manufacturing establishments at September 1 received the sum of $33,333,167 for services rendered during the week preceding; this represented a pay envelope of $29.68 for the average worker. The latter figure was higher by 60 cents than that indicated at August 1, 1942, and exceeded by $3.46 the average of $26.22 at September 1, 1941.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 per cent, the index of payrolls at September 1, 1942, stood at 148·7, as compared with 143·5* at August 1, 1942, and 110·8 at September 1, 1941. The increase of 34·2 per cent in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of 18·9 per cent in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers. As elsewhere given, the main reasons for this disparity, are first, the growing concentration of workers in the more highly paid heavy industries, together with a considerable amount of overtime work for such classes, and secondly, the wide application of the method of meeting the increased cost-of-living by the payment of a bonus under the terms of P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941, together with the general increases in this allowance since its institution, notably that authorized for the first pay period after August 15 of the present year. The importance of the first of these factors is emphasized by the fact that the September 1 index number of payrolls in the durable goods group stood at 168·7, or 50½ per cent higher than at the same date of 1941, while that in the non-durable goods, at 127·7, showed an increase of 16·6 per cent; the index of employment in the heavy industries in the same period has risen by 31·4 per cent, as compared with the gain of just over seven per cent in that for the light manufacturing industries.

*Revised.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages reported in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and equipment and beverage industries. These gains have been associated with important advances in employment; in most instances, however, the percentage rise in the latter has been proportionately less than that in the payrolls, with the results that, despite the continued dilution of labour, the average per capita earnings in these industries are higher than they were at the beginning of September, 1941. This statement, indeed, applies to the majority of manufacturing classes.

Logging.—There was a moderate seasonal increase in employment in the bush at the beginning of September; the gain was rather below average for the time of year. Data were received from 437 firms having 43,764 employees at September 1, as compared with 42,165 in their last report. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of September in any other year of the record. The index, at 147·5, was 5·7 per cent higher than at the same date in 1941, while there was a rise of 26·3 per cent in the reported weekly payrolls in the same period. The earnings aggregated $1,007,680 at September 1, as compared with $968,955 at the beginning of August.

The per capita average earnings at the date under review were $23.03, five cents more than the average paid on or about August 1; it is probable that many of the additional workers were not employed throughout the pay period covered in the survey, a factor which tends to lower the indicated earnings in a period of seasonal change, and which no doubt largely offsets the effect of the increased cost-of-living bonus authorized from August 15. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations.

Mining.—Further curtailment of mining operations was reported at September 1; the 427 employers then furnishing information had a combined working force of 77,954 persons, 2,564 fewer than at the beginning of August. All three branches of the industry released workers; there was a small decline in quarrying, with a moderate reduction in the coalfields, and a considerable loss in the extraction of metallic ores, notably of gold.

The index of employment in the mining group at September 1 was 166·8, as compared with 181·6 at the same date in 1941. This was a decline of 8·9 per cent.

The payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to $2,756,576, as compared with $2,789,149 indicated in the preceding period of observation. The falling-off was thus 1·2 per cent, while that in the number of employees was 3·2 per cent. As a result of this disparity in the percentage rates, the per capita average earnings were higher, rising from $34.64* at August 1, to $35.36 at the beginning of September.

Communications.—Slight improvement of a seasonal character was recorded in the communication group as a whole at September 1. The increase, which was rather smaller than usual for the time of year, took place in the telegraph division, telephones releasing a small number of persons. The reported employees numbered 28,604, and their weekly payrolls amounted to $806,305. At August 1, the number of workers on the staffs of the communications division was given as 28,512, earning $785,657. The increase in employment was 0·3 per cent and that in salaries and wages, 2·6 per cent. The per capita average rose from $27.56 at August 1, to $28.19 at the first of September. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 107·1; this was five per cent higher than at September 1, 1941. The index number of payrolls has risen in the twelve months by 11·9 per cent.

Transportation.—There was a contraction in transportation as a whole; street railway operation, cartage and storage and shipping and stevedoring were more active, but employment in steam railway operation was quieter. The general decline in the group was contra-seasonal. Nevertheless, employment was brisker than at September 1 in any other year since 1929. The latest index was 110·0, compared with 105·9 at September 1, 1941. The staffs of the 563 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 138,675, as compared with 139,151 at August 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at September 1 were given as $4,830,002; this was one per cent higher than the August 1 payroll of $4,784,427. The average per capita weekly earnings rose from $34.38 at August 1 to $34.83 at the date under review. As compared with September 1, 1941, there was an increase of 3·9 per cent in employment and of 10·6 per cent in the index of aggregate payrolls in transportation.

Construction and Maintenance showed a seasonal decline of about normal proportions, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Building and highway work were rather

brisker, but the construction and maintenance departments of the railways released employees. Statistics were tabulated from 1,500 contractors with a total working force of 184,865, as compared with 185,136 at August 1. This was a decrease of 271 employees, or 0·1 per cent. The reported weekly payrolls, however, were higher by three per cent. The latest aggregate was $5,097,890. The increase was partly due to overtime work, together with the payment of the cost-of-living bonus at a higher rate. The per capita average earnings rose from $26.72 paid at August 1, to $27.58 at the date under review.

The index in construction was lower than at the beginning of September of last year, when it stood at 153·9, as compared with the latest figure of 146·5. The decline amounted to 5·1 per cent while there was an increase of 13·3 per cent in the reported payrolls in the 12 months.

Services.—There was a contra-seasonal slackening in activity in services at September 1, when the 615 co-operating establishments reported 41,924 men and women on their payrolls, as compared with 42,197 in the preceding month. In spite of this loss in employment, there was a slight increase in the salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September. These aggregated $730,516, as compared with $728,511 at August 1.

As compared with September 1, 1941, there was a gain of 2·3 per cent in employment at the date under review; the increase in the reported payrolls in the 12 months was 11·6 per cent. The per capita average earnings, at $17.42 at the beginning of September, were higher by 16 cents than at August 1. At September 1, 1941, the average was $15.96. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 62 per cent of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of September.

Trade.—There was a further falling-off in employment in trading establishments at September 1; the decline (the third in succession) was contra-seasonal in the experience of the years since 1920. A personnel of 156,355 was reported by the 2,198 co-operating employers, who had had 156,598 employees at the beginning of August. The payrolls disbursed by these employers rose slightly, from $3,796,846 at that date to $3,799,305 at September 1. This disparity in the trends resulted in a rather higher per capita average, which stood at $24.30 at the latest date, as compared with $24.25 in the preceding report.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 152·3 per cent of the 1926 base; this was lower by 3·3 per cent than that indicated at the same date in 1941, but there was an increase of one per cent in the year in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.—Statistics were tabulated from 755 banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions, whose staffs aggregated 64,148, an increase of 941 as compared with August 1. The salaries and wages paid these employees amounted to $1,911,891, giving a per capita weekly average of $29.80, as compared with $30.34 in the last report. Employment in financial institutions was greater by 1·5 per cent than at September 1, 1941, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 5·5 per cent.

Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas

Employment was brisker in all provinces except Manitoba and Alberta. The largest numbers added to the personnel were in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The last-named also showed the greatest percentage gain. In all provinces except Prince Edward Island, industrial activity was at a higher level than at September 1, 1941. The aggregate weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review were generally greater in all sections of the country. The per capita averages were also higher in each of the provinces than at either August 1, 1942, or September 1, 1941.

Maritime Provinces.—A contra-seasonal increase in employment was indicated in the Maritime Provinces at the beginning of September, when 942 firms reported the employment of 128,994 men and women, 1,354 more than at August 1. The index of employment stood at 172·2, as compared with 164·1 at the beginning of September, 1941. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick showed improvement, while there was no general change in Prince Edward Island.

Manufacturing afforded rather more employment in the Maritime Provinces as a whole; most of the gain was in pulp and paper and iron and steel plants, while animal food and textile factories were quieter. Logging, mining and trade also released employees. The other non-manufacturing classes reported greater activity; the advances in transportation and construction were considerable.

The weekly payrolls disbursed at September 1 amounted to $3,361,247, an increase of three per cent from the wage payments reported by the same firms at August 1. This considerable gain resulted in a higher average pay envelope, which rose from $25.58 paid on or about

August 1, to $26.06 at September 1, 1942. The average at the same date in 1941 had been $22.68. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 20·4 per cent, while that of employment has increased by 4·9 per cent. The number of persons on the payrolls of the 900 firms then furnishing data was 122,762.

Quebec.—Continued but smaller additions to the working forces were reported in Quebec; the 3,325 employers from whom returns were received had a staff of 563,858 persons at September 1, compared with 559,823 in their last report. This increase was smaller than that indicated at September 1 in any of the three immediately preceding years.

The weekly earnings paid on or about September 1 amounted to $15,571,233; the total reported at August 1 had been $15,144,027. There was accordingly a gain of 2·8 per cent in this comparison. The per capita average reported at September 1 was $27.62, 57 cents higher than that at the beginning of August, 1942, and $3.25 above the September 1, 1941, average of $24.37. The index number of employment, at 192·8, was 13½ per cent higher than at September 1 of last year. The increase in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months was 28·7 per cent.

Important expansion was reported in manufacturing at the date under review, there being considerable gains in iron and steel, textile and chemical plants, with smaller advances in lumber, rubber, tobacco, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories. Logging and trade also afforded more employment. On the other hand, transportation and construction released fairly large numbers of men, and there was a falling-off in communications and services.

At September 1, 1941, 3,159 establishments had reported a personnel of 495,220 men and women, an increase of 6,600 from August 1.

Ontario.—For the eighth consecutive month, there was an expansion in industrial activity in Ontario. The increase was not equal to that indicated at September 1, 1941, although it exceeded the usual gain at that date in the years since 1920. Data were tabulated from 5,665 firms having 742,879 employees, compared with 736,721 in the preceding month. This was a gain of 0·8 per cent. The reported payrolls were also higher, showing an increase of 2·3 per cent; the total was $22,458,720, as compared with $21,953,998 at August 1. The September 1 per capita average was $30.23, as compared with $29.80 at August 1, 1942, and $27.34 at the beginning of September, 1941. The index of employment, at 183·0 at September 1, reached a new maximum, being slightly higher than that of 181·5 at August 1, and 8·3 per cent above the September 1, 1941, figure of 169·0. The latest index of earnings was 19·5 per cent higher than a year ago.

The number of persons engaged in manufacturing operations in Ontario showed a substantial increase; the largest additions to the working forces were in iron and steel and vegetable food factories, some 3,900 and 4,000 men and women having been taken on in those industries, respectively. Smaller gains took place in the leather, pulp and paper, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products divisions. Lumber, textile, and clay, glass and stone plants, however, released some employees. In the non-manufacturing groups, gold mining, construction, services and trade showed curtailment, while transportation was more active. Little general change was indicated in logging and communications.

At September 1, 1941, 5,469 employers had reported an aggregate working force of 685,679, this was 10,845 more than the number they had employed at August 1, 1941.

Prairie Provinces.—Industrial activity declined in Manitoba and Alberta, but slightly gained in Saskatchewan at September 1. On the whole, there was a moderate recession in employment in the Prairie Area, but the payroll disbursements were higher. Returns were received from 1,813 employers with a combined staff of 193,556 men and women; this was 586 fewer than at August 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September were reported at $5,614,147, 1·6 per cent higher than the sum of $5,523,814 distributed by the same firms at the beginning of August. The per capita average earnings also advanced, rising from $28.45 at August 1 to $29.01 at the date under review.

In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 5·1 per cent, and there has been a gain of 14·3 per cent in the reported weekly payrolls.

Most of the contractions in employment in the Prairie Area at September 1, 1942, as compared with August 1 took place in railway construction and maintenance. Steam railway operation, services, logging and retail trade also released employees. On the other hand, manufacturing (notably of iron and steel products) was brisker; local transportation and storage, building and highway construction work and wholesale also showed heightened activity.

British Columbia.—Firms in British Columbia reported further additions to their working forces at September 1; although the improvement was on a smaller scale than that recently

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recorded, it was above-average for the season of the year, resulting in the establishment of a new high index. Mining, transportation and trade reported a falling-off, but in other industrial groups the trend was upward. There were moderate gains in logging, communications and services, with larger advances in manufacturing and construction. In the former class, there was further important expansion in iron and steel and food factories; the increases in non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants were smaller. Considerable curtailment, on the other hand, was noted in lumber mills.

The working force of the 1,388 employers furnishing data in British Columbia rose from 162,378 in the preceding month, to 166,124 at the beginning of September. The payrolls disbursed by these establishments at the latter date aggregated $5,356,094, as compared with $5,084,157 at August 1. The latest per capita average was $32.24, 93 cents higher than in the preceding report. At September 1 of last year, 1,324 firms had made returns, showing an aggregate staff of 138,400. The contents of the typical pay envelope had then been $27.48. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 39·1 per cent while that of employment, at 179·4 at September 1, 1942, was 19·8 per cent higher than at the same date of 1941. The latest figure is the highest in the employment record of over 21 years.

Employment and Payrolls by Cities

Industrial activity increased in each of the eight cities for which statistics are currently tabulated. The largest advances were in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Vancouver; those in Hamilton and Winnipeg were also considerable, while the improvement in Ottawa and Windsor was moderate.

The sums distributed in these centres in weekly payrolls at September 1 were decidedly higher than at August 1. In most cases, the gains in the earnings were relatively greater than those in the number of employees, so that the per capita averages were also higher than at August 1. In Hamilton, however, the per capita average was slightly lower, partly as a result of a loss in earnings during vacation. In the eight centres, employment and payrolls were considerably higher than at September 1, 1941.

Montreal.—Further important advances were reported in Montreal. These took place mainly in manufacturing, tobacco, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants showing the largest gains. The trend was also upward in trade, but transportation and construction were quieter. Little general change took place in the remaining industries.

Statistics were tabulated from 1,938 employers with 264,655 men and women on their staffs at September 1, compared with 260,980 at the beginning of August. The weekly payrolls disbursed by these establishments at September 1 aggregated $7,624,179; this was an increase of 3·8 per cent over the amounts distributed by the same firms on or about August 1. The gain in the number in recorded employment was 1·4 per cent. As a result of this disparity in the percentages, there was a considerable rise in the per capita average; at $28.81 at September 1, this was 67 cents higher than that reported at the beginning of August, being also the highest in the record going back to June 1, 1941.

The index of employment has risen by 15 per cent in the last 12 months, accompanied by a gain of 30 per cent in the reported payrolls in the same period. The per capita average earnings at September 1, 1941, had averaged $25.45. The 1,833 firms then reporting had employed 229,674 persons; the index was then much lower, having been 151·6, as compared with 174·4 at the date under review, the peak figure in the record.

Quebec City.—There was an increase of 1,579, or 4·8 per cent, in the number of persons on the payrolls of the 230 employers furnishing data in Quebec. They reported 34,227 workers at September 1; the indicated weekly payrolls aggregated $843,384. As compared with $781,297 disbursed at August 1, this was an increase of 7·9 per cent. The weekly average, at $24.64, was the highest to date. The August 1, 1942 average had been $23.86, while the September 1, 1941, figure was $21.53. There were important increases in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel and chemical factories. Construction was also more active, and minor improvement was shown in trade.

The 219 firms furnishing statistics for September 1, 1941, had a combined working force of 25,821. The index of employment then stood at 186·2, as compared with 239·8 at September 1, 1942. This is an increase of 28·8 per cent. The gain in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months was 50·5 per cent.

Toronto.—Employment in Toronto resumed its upward movement at September 1, when the 1,996 co-operating firms reported a working force of 235,774 men and women, as compared with 232,372 at August 1. Curtailment was indicated in building construction, services and trade; there was a slight gain in transportation, while manufacturing showed considerable expansion. There were large increases in iron and steel works, together with smaller advances in printing and pub-

lishing, chemical, electrical apparatus, miscellaneous manufactured products and other classes.

The weekly payrolls reported by the employers furnishing data amounted to $7,073,892, as compared with $6,836,989 paid on or about August 1, 1942. The index of employment at the latest date, at 183·6, was the highest in the record, exceeding by 15·1 per cent the September 1, 1941, index of 159·5. The reported payrolls have risen by 28·7 per cent in the 12 months.

The per capita weekly earnings averaged $30 at September 1, as compared with an average of $29.42 at August 1, 1942; the September 1, 1941, figure had been $26.80. The number of persons then employed by the 1,888 co-operating establishments was 204,647.

Ottawa.—The trend of employment in Ottawa continued upward, although the gain was not large. The 248 employers making returns had 21,526 employees, 51 more than in the preceding month. The reported salaries and wages aggregated $555,633, a per capita average of $25.81. This was 37 cents higher than the August 1 average of $25.44, while the September 1, 1941, figure had been $23.41. Slight changes only were indicated in the various industrial groups. Trade and communications afforded rather more employment, while manufacturing, construction and services were quieter.

The index of employment in Ottawa, at 163·4, was 4·2 per cent higher than at September 1, 1941, while there was an increase of 16 per cent in this comparison in the index of payrolls. The 243 establishments co-operating at September 1, 1941, had employed 20,660 workers.

Hamilton.—Industrial activity showed expansion in Hamilton at September 1, according to statistics compiled from 347 firms with a staff of 62,266 men and women, as compared wth 61,426 at August 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed on or about September 1 amounted to $1,971,424; this was an increase of 1·3 per cent over the salaries and wages paid at August 1 by the same employers. The gain in employment was 1·4 per cent. The per capita average earnings slightly declined from $31.70 at August 1 to $31.66 at the beginning of September; in some cases, vacations during the pay period coming under observation had lowered the reported payrolls. The figure at the same date of last year had been $28.45.

Substantial gains were recorded in manufacturing at September 1; most of this took place in iron and steel plants. Transportation and trade also showed moderate improvement. On the other hand, there was a falling-off in construction.

At September 1, 1941, 340 reports had been tabulated, showing a personnel of 54,952 men and women. In the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 13·2 per cent, while that of payrolls has risen by 25·9 per cent. The latest index of employment (viz., 190·7), is the highest in the record.

Windsor.—There was a further but smaller increase in employment in Windsor at September 1, when the 206 co-operating employers reported a staff of 40,357, or 112 more than at August 1. The amount paid these persons as weekly earnings was $1,599,945, compared with $1,525,187[1] in the last report. The September 1 per capita average was $39.64, as compared with that of $37.90[1] paid to the typical individual in recorded employment at August 1. The increase in employment at the beginning of September was mainly in iron and steel plants; food factories released workers, while the changes in other industries were slight.

The 200 establishments furnishing data at September 1, 1941, had reported 33,208 employees. The later index, at 297·0, was the maximum in the record, exceeding by 21·5 per cent that at the beginning of September, 1941. The index number of payrolls has advanced by 34·8 per cent over the twelve months.

Winnipeg.—Industrial activity continued to gain in Winnipeg. The improvement took place largely in the manufacture of iron and steel, food and pulp and paper products, and in construction. On the other hand, wholesale trade was quieter. A working force of 56,039 persons was employed by the 561 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who had reported a staff of 55,648 at August 1. There was thus an increase of 0·7 per cent in employment; this was accompanied by that of 2·2 per cent in the weekly wage disbursements, which amounted to $1,537,460 at September 1. The per capita average rose from $27.04[1] at August 1, to $27.43 at the beginning of September.

The latest index number of employment was 134·4, the highest to date; it was 3·7 per cent above the September 1, 1941, figure of 129·6. The increase in the index of payrolls over the twelve months has amounted to 13·8 per cent. The 555 employers whose statistics had been tabulated at September 1, 1941, had reported 54,027 men and women on their payrolls. The indicated per capita weekly average earnings had then been $24.98.

Vancouver.—The upward movement in Vancouver which has been in evidence without interruption since January 1, 1941, continued at the beginning of September. The

[1] Revised.

greatest expansion was in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel, although there were smaller gains in food and electrical apparatus factories. Construction and services also showed improvement, that in the former being considerable. Transportation and trade, however, were quieter.

The employees of the 608 co-operating firms numbered 81,786, compared with 78,543 at August 1. The latest index, at 231·0, was 44·9 per cent higher than that of 159·4 at September 1, 1941. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of $2,564,679 in weekly salaries and wages. The index of payrolls has risen by 69·3 per cent since September 1, 1941.

The per capita average, at $31.36, at the beginning of September, 1942, compared favourably with those of $30.58 at August 1, 1942, and $26.55 at September 1, 1941. The 584 establishments then furnishing information had employed 56,175 persons.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the close of September, 1942

Unemployment in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work outside their own trades, or who are involved in industrial disputes, are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Returns were tabulated in September from 2,272 labour organizations having a combined membership of 380,304 persons, of whom 2,928 or a percentage of 0·8 were reported as unemployed, in comparison with 0·9 per cent in August and 2·7 per cent in September, 1941. The small percentage of unemployment was due largely to temporary lay-offs. The slight improvement over August was traced principally to minor employment advances for union members in the manufacturing and transportation industries. As will be observed in table II, the unemployment percentages in these industries were 0·4 and 0·8, respectively, compared with percentages of 0·5 and 1·2, in August. The percentage of members, who were without work at the close of September was the lowest for any month in these records, which were published on a monthly basis for the first time in January, 1919. Previous to that date the trade union report appeared quarterly.

In table I, the unemployment percentages are shown by provinces. It will be seen that these ranged from 0·3 per cent in British Columbia to 1·3 per cent in Quebec. Provinces, in which less than one per cent were reported as without work were Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In comparison with August, New Brunswick and Manitoba reports reflected substantially higher employment levels; as will be seen in table I the percentages of unemployment in these provinces declined to 1·1 and 0·5 respectively. Fractional improvement was registered by Quebec and Ontario members. In Alberta there was no change, while in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, although the unemployment percentages were under one per cent, there were, however, slight contractions in work. In comparison with conditions in September, a year ago, noteworthy employment expansion was observed among Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia members, while increases in work although to lesser degrees were reflected in returns received from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions.

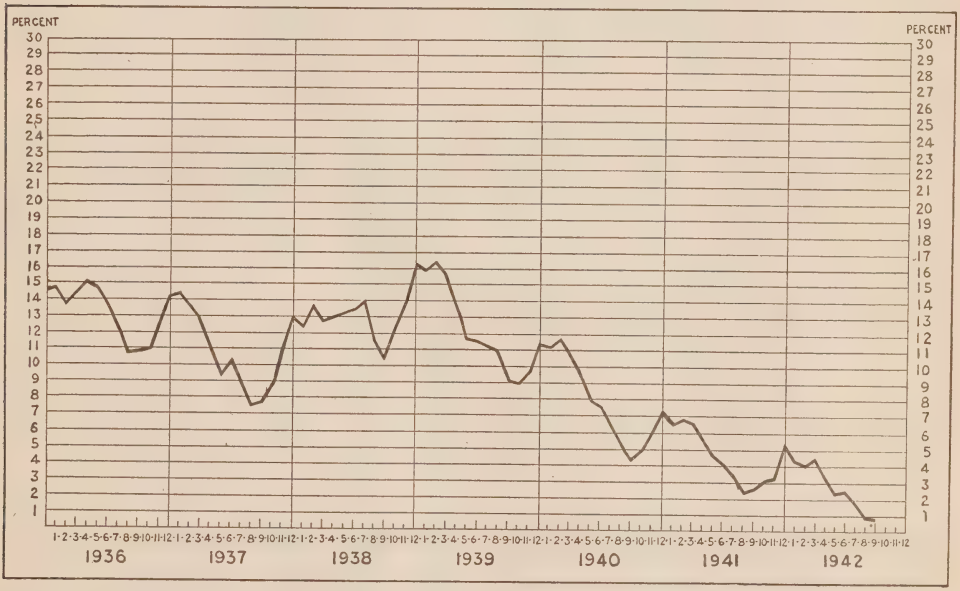
A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The percentages of unemployment ranged from 0·2 in Vancouver to 1·2 in Saint John and Edmonton. Cities, in which the percentages of union members were reported as without work and under one per cent, were Vancouver, Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg and Regina. The percentage of unemployed members in Winnipeg, which stood at 0·6 in September, was considerably lower than that shown in August; thus indicating a substantial betterment. Fractional employment increases were observed in Toronto and Edmonton, while the situation in Halifax, Montreal, Regina and Vancouver remained unchanged. In Saint John the percentage of unemployed members was 1·2; this was moderately higher, thus indicating a fair employment contraction. In comparison with the situation in September, a year ago, Halifax members, whose current reports indicated an unemployment percentage of 0·5, showed a marked employment advance. Toronto and Winnipeg members reported unemployment percentages of 0·4 and 0·6 respectively; these were likewise decidedly lower, thus reflecting noteworthy improvement. Employment expansion of lesser degree was apparent in Montreal, Vancouver, Saint John and Edmonton, while a fractional advance only was observed in Regina.

The chart which accompanies this article shows the trend of unemployment from

January, 1936, to date. The curve in September, 1942, rested at a fractionally lower level than in the preceding month, thus reflecting a very slight employment advance. The point of the curve was distinctly lower than in September, a year ago, which was indicative of a pronounced employment expansion.

For the manufacturing industries 763 reports were tabulated. The total membership was 203,141 persons, of whom, 739, or a percentage of 0·4 were without work, in comparison with percentages of 0·5 in August and 1·6 in September, 1941. In comparison with the previous month 3·2 per cent of the unclassified manufacturing workers were without work; this was a much higher employment level. The percentage of unemployment among papermakers was 0·3; this was a slightly higher employment level. Among bakers and confectioners, fur workers, electric current employees and textile and carpet workers there were minor gains, likewise; little or no unemployment was in evidence among these workers. Trades in which the unemployment percentages remained unchanged were woodworkers, garment, and clay, glass and stone workers, the percentages of those without work as reported by these unions were 0·4, 0·1 and 0·2, respectively. As in the preceding month, no unemployment was apparent among soft drink, cigar and tobacco workers, butchers, meat and fish packers, rubber, aluminum and gas workers. In contrast, the percentages of unemployment among leather workers was 3·5, among printing tradesmen 1·5 and for members in the iron and steel trades, 0·2; all of these showed slight employment contractions. Smaller memberships, in which there was reflected little unemployment, although slight recessions in activity were manifested, were metal polishers, jewellery and hat, cap and glove workers. In comparison with the situation at the close of September a year ago, rather marked employment expansion, as may be observed in table II, was in evidence for members in the iron and steel trades. Much higher employment levels were manifested, likewise, by leather and unclassified manufacturing workers. Unions of papermakers and woodworkers, whose unemployment percentages were 0·3 and 0·4, respectively, reflected moderate expansion in work. Trades in which the membership was reported as fully employed at both dates, were cigar and tobacco, electric current employees, butchers, meat and fish packers, rubber, aluminum and gas workers. On the other hand, hat, cap and glove and jewellery workers showed slight employment recessions.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



For coal miners returns were received from 55 unions having a total membership of 19,729 persons, of whom, 80, or a percentage of 0·4 were without work, in comparison with no unemployment in August and 2·0 per cent in September, a year ago. As in the preceding month, union members in New Brunswick, Alberta, and British Columbia were reported as fully engaged. In Nova

Scotia, the unemployment percentage was 0·7; this was a slight employment contraction. In comparison with the situation in September, 1941, the percentage of unemployment among union members in British Columbia showed an impressive decline of from 13·9 on that date to full employment, in September, 1942. Adequate work was observed in Alberta in comparison with a percentage of 0·8, while no unemployment was apparent in New Brunswick, at either date. The percentage of unemployed members in Nova Scotia, which was 0·7, remained unchanged.

Returns were tabulated from 9 unions of members in the non-metallic minerals group. The total membership was 4,245, of whom, 113, or a percentage of 2·7 were without work, in comparison with percentages of 4·5 in August and 16·0 in September, a year ago.

Unions in the building and construction trades returned 218 reports. These had an aggregate membership of 33,224 persons, of whom, 1,049, or a percentage of 3·2 were unemployed, in comparison with percentages of 3·3 in the preceding month and 7·1 in September, 1941. The unemployment percentage as reported by bricklayers, masons and plasterers was 5·7, which reflected moderately better conditions; the situation for granite and stonecutters, showed a slight improvement. Among steam shovel men and bridge and structural iron workers, no unemployment was reported in comparison with percentages of 2·0 and 1·8 respectively. For electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers and plumbers and steamfitters the very high employment levels attained in August, remained unchanged; the percentages respectively of unemployed members in those trades were 0·5, 0·6 and 0·7. No unemployment was apparent among lathers, at either date. On the other hand, the unemployment percentage for unions of hod carriers and miscellaneous building workers was fractionally higher at 6·3. The situation for carpenters and joiners reflected a minor contraction, the percentage of members without work, standing at 3·4, compared with 2·9. In comparison with reports tabulated in September, 1941, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners and painters, decorators and paperhangers were much better employed. Although their membership is small and consequently, comparatively few members were involved, pronounced improvement was apparent among granite and stonecutters. No unemployment was indicated by steam shovel men, bridge and structural iron workers and lathers, while the percentages of unemployment among these members in September, a year ago, were 6·5, 3·4 and 5·0, respectively.

In the transportation industries returns were tabulated from 900 unions, having a total membership of 80,427 persons. Of these, 679, or a percentage of 0·8 were unemployed in comparison with 1·2 per cent in August and 2·3 per cent in September, 1941. A noteworthy employment advance over the preceding month was in evidence among navigation workers; the unemployment percentage for these members stood at 3·1, as against 8·8. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 79 per cent of the entire group membership reflected, as may be seen in table II, a still higher employment level. In contrast,

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
Average 1939	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	**12·2**
Average 1940	3·1	3·7	11·0	6·0	7·3	6·9	9·7	7·6	**7·8**
Average 1941	2·2	2·3	6·1	3·4	4·4	3·4	6·7	4·5	**4·5**
Sept. 1931	8·2	10·4	22·7	18·7	19·0	12·3	16·0	17·9	**18·1**
Sept. 1932	11·7	13·1	23·6	23·1	18·7	11·0	19·1	19·7	**20·4**
Sept. 1933	11·0	10·4	24·1	20·9	19·1	13·5	19·7	21·3	**19·8**
Sept. 1934	7·3	6·6	21·2	16·7	14·6	9·0	15·3	18·1	**16·4**
Sept. 1935	6·0	8·7	20·4	10·4	8·1	6·2	13·7	14·0	**13·0**
Sept. 1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	**10·9**
Sept. 1937	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	**7·7**
Sept. 1938	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	**10·4**
Sept. 1939	7·4	6·1	13·2	7·6	4·0	3·2	6·2	10·0	**9·1**
Sept. 1940	1·2	3·5	6·5	2·7	5·4	3·9	5·5	5·7	**4·4**
Sept. 1941	1·8	1·8	3·7	2·1	2·8	1·6	1·9	2·5	**2·7**
Oct. 1941	1·6	1·2	4·7	2·0	2·7	3·2	3·7	3·1	**3·1**
Nov. 1941	1·3	1·4	5·1	1·7	5·4	3·7	2·4	4·0	**3·3**
Dec. 1941	1·0	2·1	5·7	6·0	6·2	4·2	3·8	5·3	**5·2**
Jan. 1942	1·3	1·9	5·4	4·4	6·3	3·8	3·3	3·6	**4·3**
Feb. 1942	1·6	2·0	4·4	4·6	4·1	4·6	4·1	2·7	**4·0**
March 1942	2·1	2·2	4·5	5·7	4·0	3·8	7·0	2·5	**4·5**
April 1942	1·9	1·6	3·0	4·4	4·0	2·1	6·1	1·4	**3·3**
May 1942	1·6	1·6	2·8	2·5	2·7	1·2	4·5	1·1	**2·4**
June 1942	1·3	4·7	4·6	1·6	1·1	0·9	2·6	0·9	**2·5**
July 1942	0·8	1·0	3·8	0·9	2·2	0·8	1·3	0·3	**1·8**
Aug. 1942	0·4	2·3	1·4	0·7	1·6	0·8	0·9	0·2	**0·9**
Sept. 1942	0·8	1·1	1·3	0·5	0·5	0·9	0·9	0·3	**0·8**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current, etc.	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Rubber workers	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping	Steam railway operation	Local transportation and Highway	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail and wholesale clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
September, 1931	6·0	24·6	6·2	20·0	6·0	15·7	27·7	10·9	....	36·0	18·3	16·8	17·3	3·6	14·2	....	21·8	67·3	46·0	0	....	37·9	47·5	12·0	34·4	13·4	1·6	9·0	9·1	0	3·6	8·9	·3	20·2	18·1
September, 1932	10·6	42·3	12·3	21·3	8·6	16·2	20·1	14·7	0	19·2	14·0	32·3	7·6	8·0	6·8	....	27·0	11·1	30·1	0	....	47·9	61·5	11·3	31·4	12·5	1·7	9·1	9·3	0	1·9	11·9	7·1	20·0	20·4
September, 1933	24·8	16·9	9·8	21·3	9·8	15·4	15·5	15·4	8·7	28·0	8·1	14·1	7·7	6·4	23·6	....	25·6	16·7	33·1	0	....	60·9	65·8	12·0	42·1	12·3	1·1	11·5	11·7	0	·6	11·0	5·2	20·2	19·8
September, 1934	44·4	44·7	11·7	16·0	7·3	10·4	10·4	10·3	0	23·1	15·9	4·7	20·5	6·3	8·9	....	19·4	5·6	42·2	0	....	55·5	53·9	8·1	46·8	7·8	·8	11·9	12·2	0	11·9	6·7	3·2	14·6	16·4
September, 1935	16·7	6·9	9·5	12·7	8·4	7·4	4·1	10·1	0	9·3	5·1	21·5	4·3	8·9	27·1	....	16·3	13·3	34·1	0	....	35·2	41·5	6·5	34·3	6·7	·9	11·1	11·3	0	10·4	9·2	2·9	19·4	13·0
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	....	12·0	10·9	49·1	0	....	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·9
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	....	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	....	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	....	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	....	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
September, 1939	7·9	21·2	5·9	10·8	3·7	6·8	6·4	7·4	0	22·9	6·1	1·2	3·3	29·3	20·8	0	14·6	1·5	35·8	0	....	25·4	21·3	4·2	40·7	3·8	1·0	7·2	7·4	0	·1	4·0	1·2	6·5	9·1
September, 1940	5·0	14·5	5·6	4·4	3·1	3·1	1·3	6·1	0	1·9	3·0	3·4	2·4	6·4	11·5	0	4·6	·2	1·0	0	....	16·3	7·1	3·4	23·9	3·3	·3	5·3	5·4	0	·2	2·1	·0	3·9	4·4
September, 1941	10·4	·6	4·2	1·6	·5	1·0	·5	2·3	0	1·2	·2	·1	·2	0	9·3	0	1·5	·1	·4	0	....	9·6	7·1	2·3	15·3	2·0	·1	3·7	3·7	0	·1	1·0	·5	1·5	2·7
October, 1941	6·3	6·5	4·1	2·4	·6	1·1	·6	2·1	0	·4	3·4	0	4·1	5·7	15·3	0	1·1	·0	·4	0	....	11·5	7·7	2·4	18·5	2·0	·1	3·6	3·7	0	·3	1·1	·1	1·8	3·1
November, 1941	14·5	6·9	2·1	2·7	1·5	·9	·5	1·7	0	1·6	6·2	0	8·4	5·9	14·3	0	·5	·0	·4	0	....	13·1	8·6	2·6	18·4	2·2	·1	3·5	3·6	0	·1	1·4	·1	2·4	3·3
December, 1941	17·7	30·3	2·1	4·7	·5	1·3	1·0	2·0	0	1·5	11·7	0	17·6	6·2	22·1	0	1·7	·1	·2	0	....	17·9	10·6	4·9	19·4	5·3	·0	3·4	3·5	0	·1	1·5	·5	2·3	5·2
January, 1942	13·6	11·1	2·2	3·1	·4	1·2	·7	2·1	0	1·3	2·7	0	3·1	5·6	25·8	4·9	1·7	·1	·2	0	....	20·2	14·2	3·2	13·6	3·4	·1	3·3	3·4	0	·1	1·8	1·9	1·7	4·3
February, 1942	8·4	5·6	2·5	2·3	·7	1·2	·6	2·3	0	1·9	·6	0	·9	0	14·0	0	2·1	·4	8·1	0	....	20·0	15·5	2·9	10·1	3·3	·0	3·7	3·8	0	0	1·7	2·0	1·5	4·0
March, 1942	21·6	7·4	5·3	3·1	·1	1·4	·8	2·6	0	·9	·8	·0	1·3	0	12·7	0	3·6	·1	·2	0	....	23·6	16·3	2·7	13·9	3·0	·5	3·6	3·7	0	0	·8	·4	1·2	4·5
April, 1942	12·5	3·7	5·5	2·4	·1	·9	·5	1·8	0	·2	1·1	0	1·6	0	6·9	0	3·0	·3	·2	0	....	21·0	12·5	1·5	7·4	1·6	·0	2·7	2·7	0	0	·6	·1	1·1	3·3
May, 1942	6·0	3·9	3·9	1·9	·1	·9	·5	1·9	·1	·2	2·5	·0	3·6	0	7·5	0	1·5	·3	·2	0	19·4	16·2	8·4	1·3	4·5	1·5	·2	1·9	2·1	0	0	·6	·1	1·0	2·4
June, 1942	6·2	3·7	2·4	2·8	0	1·2	·8	1·9	0	·4	9·0	0	13·3	0	4·1	0	1·1	·1	1·7	0	2·9	23·1	5·8	1·4	10·4	1·3	·3	2·1	2·3	0	·1	·4	·1	·7	2·5
July, 1942	·4	0	·5	2·1	0	·8	·5	1·6	0	·4	7·6	0	10·5	0	6·7	0	·5	·1	·2	0	....	9·6	4·2	1·1	3·0	1·3	·1	2·0	2·2	0	0	·4	·0	·7	1·8
August, 1942	·4	0	·8	·5	·2	·7	·4	1·4	·1	·4	·1	·0	·1	·7	2·1	0	·1	·0	·2	0	....	11·0	3·3	1·2	8·8	1·2	·0	2·0	2·2	0	0	·4	0	·8	·9
September, 1942	·9	0	·8	·4	·1	·7	·3	1·5	0	·4	·2	0	·1	1·0	1·8	0	·2	·0	·2	0	0	3·2	3·2	·8	3·1	·9	·1	2·0	2·1	0	0	·3	·1	·5	·8

while they indicated only fractional percentages of unemployment, street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs, etc. manifested very slight contractions in work. In comparison with reports received in September, 1941, employment for navigation workers was in much greater volume. The unemployment percentage for steam railway employees, which stood at 0·9, likewise indicated a substantially higher employment level. Teamsters and chauffeurs, etc. were fractionally better employed, while in contrast there was a small fractional decline in activity among street and electric railway employees.

From unions in the wholesale and retail trade, there were 10 reports tabulated, having an aggregate membership of 2,505 persons. These unions as in August, did not report any unemployment; in September, 1941, the unemployment percentage was 0·1.

Civic employees unions reported that 0·1 per cent of the membership was without work, in comparison with no unemployment in August and 0·5 in September, a year ago. Reports were tabulated from 108 unions, having a total membership of 9,838 persons, of whom, 6, or a percentage of 0·1, were unemployed.

In the miscellaneous group of occupations, returns were received from 147 unions. These organizations had a combined membership of 11,817 persons, of whom, 59, or a percentage of 0·5 were unemployed, compared with percentages of 0·8 in August and 1·5 in September, 1941. The unemployment percentages for stationary engineers and firemen and unclassified workers were 0·4 and 0·1, respectively; employment levels in these trades were slightly higher. The percentage of members who were out of work among theatre stage employees remained unchanged at 2·2. On the other hand, hotel and restaurant employees with 0·4 per cent of inactivity and barbers with 0·5, reflected slight declines in work. In comparison with conditions in September, a year ago employment for theatre and stage, hotel and restaurant employees and unclassified workers was substantially increased; a moderate improvement was observed among stationary engineers and firemen, while the percentage of members reported as out of work among barbers remained unchanged at 0·5.

Returns were tabulated from 5 unions of fishermen, having a total membership of 2,728 persons, of whom 25, or a percentage of 0·9, were unemployed. The percentages of members reported as without work in August was 0·4, and in September, 1941, it was 10·4.

Reports were received from 2 unions of lumber workers and loggers. The total membership was 3,605 persons, all of whom, as in August, were reported as working. In September, a year ago, the percentage of members reported as unemployed was 0·6.

Table I shows by provinces the average percentage of union members, who were unemployed each year from 1931 to 1941 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment for September of each year from 1931 to 1940, inclusive, and for each month from September, 1941, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the months included in Table I.

Building Permits issued in Canada during September, 1942

The September report of building permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics includes returns from 166 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 156 reported detailed operations. The remaining 10 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of September while 38 municipalities had failed to report at the close of October 12.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of September is $10,540,-657. Revised values for the month of August include returns from 201 municipalities and aggregate $8,340,878. Reports were received from 55 of the 58 original municipalities and show a value of $7,448,396 for September. The corresponding revised value for August includes 58 returns and is $6,178,-192 while the September, 1941, value was $8,101,171.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the nine elapsed months of the current year is $80,863,920. The value of the 58 municipalities for the same period is $58,298,223, while their corresponding value in 1941 was $75,793,328.

During the month of September new construction of all types amounted to 76·9 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 41·5.

TABLE I.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, SEPTEMBER, 1942

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	10,540,657	.....	148,156	446,155	2,465,990
New construction	8,107,291	.....	103,743	392,560	1,862,393
Additions, alterations, repairs	2,433,366	.....	44,413	53,595	603,597
Residential	5,047,505	.....	117,156	141,055	1,475,935
New construction	4,371,292	.....	91,705	112,060	1,347,598
Additions, alterations, repairs	676,213	.....	25,451	28,995	128,337
Institutional	761,332	.....	6,500	10,000	78,050
New construction	91,683	.....	250	9,700	500
Additions, alterations, repairs	669,649	.....	6,250	300	77,550
Commercial	2,316,166	.....	6,650	285,100	340,310
New construction	1,885,049	.....	988	263,600	255,300
Additions, alterations, repairs	431,117	.....	5,662	21,500	85,010
Industrial	1,773,649	.....	11,350	9,800	516,075
New construction	1,169,360	.....	4,300	7,000	241,350
Additions, alterations, repairs	604,289	.....	7,050	2,800	274,725
Other Building	642,005	.....	6,500	200	55,620
New construction	589,907	.....	6,500	200	17,645
Additions, alterations, repairs	52,098	.....	.....	.....	37,975

Classification of Permits	Provinces (*Con.*)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	4,540,603	538,475	432,408	755,201	1,213,669
New construction	3,488,807	370,990	403,708	428,935	1,056,155
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,051,796	167,485	28,700	326,266	157,514
Residential	2,239,964	255,785	45,003	244,198	528,409
New construction	1,928,284	200,915	30,613	181,677	478,440
Additions, alterations, repairs	311,680	54,870	14,390	62,521	49,969
Institutional	355,112	26,300	20,275	264,595	500
New construction	13,733	.....	20,000	47,500	.....
Additions, alterations, repairs	341,379	26,300	275	217,095	500
Commercial	777,376	231,115	33,190	48,670	593,755
New construction	630,911	167,800	19,350	7,500	539,600
Additions, alterations, repairs	146,465	63,315	13,840	41,170	54,155
Industrial	1,107,014	25,000	3,000	17,160	84,250
New construction	864,250	2,000	3,000	12,360	35,100
Additions, alterations, repairs	242,764	23,000	.....	4,800	49,150
Other Building	61,137	275	330,940	180,578	6,755
New construction	51,629	275	330,745	179,898	3,015
Additions, alterations, repairs	9,508	.....	195	680	3,740

TABLE II.— RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1942. (1926=100)

Year	Value of building permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials	Year	Value of building permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials
	September	First 9 months	First 9 months	First 9 months		September	First 9 months	First 9 months	First 9 months
	$	$				$	$		
1942	10,540,657	80,683,920	(1) 48·5	(2)	1933	1,986,903	16,394,014	13·6	77·5
1941	12,579,488	102,043,724	(1) 63·1	105·2	1932	2,449,735	35,026,199	29·1	77·6
1940	10,311,038	81,729,310	(1) 48·3	95·6	1931	10,407,999	88,602,995	73·7	82·7
1939	4,135,624	43,911,494	36·5	88·1	1930	11,093,020	126,361,350	105·2	92·7
1938	5,285,997	43,183,393	35·9	90·2	1929	17,117,017	186,011,017	154·8	99·2
1937	5,111,780	42,960,983	35·8	95·2	1928	20,374,149	165,621,634	137·8	96·7
1936	3,657,271	30,683,412	25·5	84·8	1927	14,462,243	141,152,536	117·5	96·3
1935	3,331,915	36,680,796	30·5	81·2	1926	11,047,503	120,163,936	100·0	100·7
1934	2,281,874	19,715,146	16·5	82·8					

(1) Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities. (2) Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN SEPTEMBER, 1942, AND IN SEPTEMBER, 1941

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—	
	September 1942	September 1941
	$	$
Prince Edward Island—		
Charlottetown	No Report	2,200
Nova Scotia—		
*Halifax	42,538	194,698
New Glasgow	4,350	26,520
*Sydney	23,350	32,850
New Brunswick—		
Fredericton	2,000	2,475
*Moncton	309,035	27,725
*Saint John	129,595	49,989
Quebec—		
*Montreal (*Maisonneuve)	850,370	975,050
*Quebec	334,020	346,685
Shawinigan Falls	88,725	79,610
*Sherbrooke	66,450	126,100
*Trois-Rivieres	20,375	60,550
*Westmount	215,095	27,729
Ontario—		
Belleville	20,305	59,800
*Brantford	262,892	14,606
Chatham	7,650	15,230
*Fort William	69,022	70,098
Galt	15,655	17,318
*Guelph	7,560	19,665
*Hamilton	135,306	255,837
*Kingston	41,824	45,056
*Kitchener	No Report	51,139
*London	38,790	92,425
Oshawa	34,855	48,465
*Ottawa	852,400	982,150
Owen Sound	5,643	14,111
*Peterborough	22,280	131,705
*Port Arthur	55,035	76,641
*St. Catharines	56,375	78,295
*St. Thomas	6,282	17,620

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—	
	September 1942	September 1941
	$	$
Ontario—Conc.		
Sarnia	15,225	26,252
Sault Ste. Marie	47,363	122,235
*Stratford	3,390	23,970
*Toronto	433,204	1,022,104
East York Twp	199,692	160,793
*Windsor	291,983	189,982
Riverside	6,290	31,100
Woodstock	15,475	45,011
York Twp	195,300	139,100
Manitoba—		
*Brandon	62,890	9,875
St. Boniface	35,180	42,093
*Winnipeg	418,050	407,850
Saskatchewan—		
*Moose Jaw	5,050	6,634
*Regina	10,560	55,688
*Saskatoon	21,330	59,390
Alberta—		
*Calgary	487,751	232,158
*Edmonton	224,515	240,140
Lethbridge	18,290	130,075
Medicine Hat	23,995	32,895
British Columbia—		
Nanaimo	No Report	38,494
*New Westminster	23,130	70,960
North Vancouver	No Report	32,460
Prince Rupert	20,850	28,685
*Vancouver	845,990	756,000
Vernon	3,220	16,850
*Victoria	303,886	116,792
Total 58 Municipalities	7,448,396[1]	8,101,171
Total 35 Municipalities	6,670,323[2]	6,888,106

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.
(1) 55 municipalities only, reporting.
(2) 34 municipalities only, reporting.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, September, 1942, summarizes the July-August employment situation in Great Britain as follows:—

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at August 17, 1942 (exclusive of 23,450 men who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 71,308; those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 1,766; and those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 2,548. As compared with July 13 the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 260 among men but an increase of 5,452 among boys, the latter being mainly due to the registration of school leavers. Those temporarily suspended from work showed an increase of 38, and unemployed casual workers an increase of 368.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at August 17, 1942, were 36,226 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 1,122, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full time employment), 1,856 temporarily stopped, and 121 unemployed casual workers. Of the 36,226 wholly unemployed, 1,146 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to

another area. As compared with July 13, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 2,974 among women but an increase of 3,880 among girls, the latter being mainly due to the registration of school leavers. Those temporarily stopped showed an increase of 320, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 4.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for August 17, was 71,108, as compared with 70,342 at July 13, and 159,525 at August 11, 1941.

United States

A gain of 501,000 between mid-August and mid-September brought the total number of employees in civil non-agricultural establishments to 38,303,000, according to the official report issued by the United States Secretary of Labor. This is a new, all-time peak and exceeds the September 1941 figure by 2,247,000.

About half of the increase over the month interval was in manufacturing industries (255,000). Federal, State, and local government employment increased by 223,000, of which about $\frac{2}{3}$ occurred in State and local government, chiefly as a result of the reopening of schools after the summer vacation. Despite government restrictions affecting the sale of civilian goods, trade employment showed a gain of 66,000, a seasonal increase in retail trade having more than offset a contraseasonal decrease in wholesale trade. The finance, service, and miscellaneous division reported 20,000 more employees on its payrolls and the transportation and public utilities group, 6,000 more. In contract and Federal force account construction employment was reduced by 62,000, due primarily to recessions in private building. Mining employment fell off 7,000, due largely to reductions in metal mining.

About three-fourths of the two and a quarter million employment increase in non-agricultural establishments over the year interval was accounted for by manufacturing, which reported a gain of 1,664,000. Federal, State, and local government offices reported 980,000 more workers, due chiefly to expansion in the War and Navy Departments, while the transportation and public utilities group and the finance-service-miscellaneous group reported smaller gains. The largest decline over the year was in trade (446,000), reflecting the effects of government restrictions. Mining and construction employment decreased by 73,000 and 65,000, respectively.

Factory wage earner employment again showed an increase, 1·6 per cent, over the month, continuing the virtually unbroken succession of monthly gains that began in June 1940, when the Defence Program was inaugurated. In that month the index stood at 103·1 per cent of the 1923-25 average as compared with 148·2 for the current month. The corresponding payroll index advanced 2·7 per cent over the month, to 220·5, a gain of about 120 per cent over the June 1940 index (99·5). The fact that payrolls had advanced about three times as much as employment over this period was due primarily to increased working hours, overtime premiums, wage-rate increases, and expansion in war industries, where relatively high wage scales prevail. The gains between September 1941 and September 1942 were 9·6 per cent in employment and 35·6 per cent ($109,804,000) in weekly wages.

The September gains of 1·7 per cent in employment and 3·1 per cent in payrolls in the durable-goods group of manufacturing industries were due chiefly to continued expansion in such strategic industries as shipbuilding, aircraft, automobiles, electrical machinery, engines, radios, foundries, and machine shops, and machine tools. The gain of 4·4 per cent or 17,700 workers in the automobile industry was the fifth successive monthly increase, indicating rapidly rising war production in converted automobile plants. A larger than seasonal gain of 30·5 per cent (71,800 workers) in canning employment was chiefly responsible for the increase of 1·6 per cent in the non-durable goods group.

Many industries continued to report employment declines, due primarily to material shortages and freeze orders. Among them were cast-iron pipe; cutlery; plumbers' supplies; tin cans and other tinware; business machines; lighting equipment; smelting and refining of copper, lead and zinc; hosiery; fur-felt hats; and silk and rayon goods.

The contraseasonal decline of 0·9 per cent in employment in wholesale trade was due to recessions in each of the major wholesale groups except groceries and food specialties, which reported a gain of 0·7 per cent, and farm products, where employment increased seasonally by 9·2 per cent. Employment in the wholesale automotive group fell off 3·7 per cent, and in petroleum and petroleum products, 2·2 per cent, due to Government restrictions affecting sales in these groups. The corresponding employment losses over the year interval in these two lines of wholesale trade were 20 and 8 per cent, respectively. In the dry goods and apparel group, the employment loss since August was 1·4 per cent and since September 1941, 12 per cent.

In retail trade employment increased seasonally over the month by 2·6 per cent. Fall buying was reflected in employment gains of 7·8 per cent in department stores, 16·9 per

cent in women's clothing stores, 5·1 per cent in men's and boys' clothing and furnishing stores, 6·2 per cent in family clothing stores, and 17·9 per cent in shoe stores. Government restrictions on the manufacture and sale of civilian goods continued to affect employment in various retail lines and were reflected in the following declines: retail automobile establishments 2·9 per cent; tire and battery shops 1·5 per cent; electrical appliances and radios 4·4 per cent; and establishments dealing in building materials such as paint and glass (2·9 per cent), heating and plumbing supplies (6·0 per cent), and electrical shops (5·1 per cent).

In metal mining employment declined by 3 per cent, reflecting an acute labour shortage. The decline since September 1941 amounted to 1·3 per cent, but payrolls showed an increase of 20·3 per cent due to increased working hours, overtime premiums and increases in basic wage rates. Despite employment declines over the month interval in coal mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, and crude petroleum production, payrolls showed substantial gains, indicating wage increases and increased production. All of these industries reported substantial employment declines since September 1941, but their payrolls were higher.

The employment decline over the month of 2·1 per cent reported by electric light and power companies continued the recessions shown each month since September 1941. Telephone and telegraph companies had about the same number at work in September as in August, while street railway and bus companies reported a slight increase in the number at work, continuing the uninterrupted monthly gains that began in February 1942. The gains over the year interval in the latter industry were 7·2 per cent in employment and 20·2 per cent in payrolls, reflecting the increased demand for public transportation.

Employment declines were general in the service industries, due in part to the difficulty of replacing workers drawn into the armed forces or into war industries. The largest decline (3·0 per cent) was in the brokerage industry. Insurance firms reported 1·4 per cent fewer employees, hotels, 0·5 per cent, and laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments, 0·4 per cent.

Wage-rate increases averaging 7·5 per cent and affecting 400,000 factory wage earners were reported by 999 manufacturing establishments out of a reporting sample of about 30,000 establishments employing 7,000,000 workers. Most of the wage earners receiving wage-rate increases were in the following manufacturing industries: cotton goods, electrical machinery, steel, and engines. In non-manufacturing industries the largest number of workers affected by wage-rate increases were reported by the public utilities (8,000) and crude petroleum production (4,300).

The increase of 1,000 workers during the month ending September 15 on all construction and shipbuilding projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds brought the level of such employment to 2,230,000. The net increase of 9,000 workers on projects financed from regular Federal funds was the result of a continued expansion on naval and merchant vessel construction and on water and sewerage projects, offset to some extent by decreased employment on airport and non-residential-building construction projects which were completed during the month. The decline of 8,800 wage earners on RFC-financed construction was due to the completion of certain projects for the construction and outfitting of additions to plants and the provision of equipment and facilities for existing plants.

Nine out of every 10 construction and shipbuilding workers were engaged on war projects in September. Only 1 out of every 8 was employed directly by the Federal Government, however, the others being employed by contractors and sub-contractors.

Aluminium Dust Treatment for Silicosis

"Inhalation of finely particulated metallic aluminium dust will prevent development of human silicosis," according to a report based on a study made by Dr. W. Cronbie and Dr. J. L. Blaisdell at the Porcupine clinic for silicosis research, Timmins, Ont.

Mr. Blaisdell said 34 miners were treated with the powder, freshly ground from small aluminium pellets in a specially constructed mill. Five minutes' inhalation, gradually increased to 30 minutes daily, was continued over a period, in some cases of almost a year.

"Out of the 34 cases studied, 19, or 56 per cent, have shown clinical improvement, apparent chiefly in the lessening or disappearance of shortness of breath, cough, pain in the chest and fatigue," he said. "A reduction in the incidence of colds and a gain of weight have also been observed in many of the cases."

He added, however, that "aluminium dust cannot be regarded in any sense as a cure for silicosis, in so far as restoring to normal lung tissue which has already undergone fibrotic change is concerned."

OLD AGE AND BLIND PENSIONERS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary as at September 30, 1942

IN the accompanying tables, which have been prepared by the Department of Finance, information is given concerning the Old Age Pensions Act and the amendment to that Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons.

Old Age Pensions

In the first of the tables appearing with this article, particulars are given dealing with operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at September 30, 1942. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the Labour Gazette for April, 1927, page 375, and the new regulations were reviewed in the issue for March, 1938, pages 286-288.)

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pensions system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. All the provinces are now participating.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and over who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for 20 years, and in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension. The Act also provides that an applicant must not have assigned or transferred property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Indians, as defined by the Indian Act, are not eligible to receive old age pensions.

The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to reduction by the amount that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed, the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administering Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the net sum paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the net sum.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, assented to on March 31, 1937 (Labour Gazette, May, 1937, page 503) provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of 40 years and have fulfilled other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be so incapacitated by blindness as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married, or unmarried, is $240 per annum. If however, a blind person marries another blind person after March 31, 1937, the maximum pension is reduced to $120. If a pensioner is unmarried, the maximum pension is reduced by the amount of his income from earnings or other sources in excess of $200 a year. If a pensioner is married to a person not receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be the total income of himself and his spouse (including any old age pension payable to the spouse) less the sum of $165, and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $400. If a pensioner is married to a person receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be one-half the total income of himself and his spouse (excluding the pension in respect of blindness payable to his spouse) and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $200.

Under agreements negotiated between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion contributes 75 per cent of the cost of pensions to blind persons, the provinces assuming the remainder of the cost of such pensions.

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind were published in the *Canada Gazette* of August 28, 1937.

The accompanying tabular statistics indicate the extent of operations under this amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Number of pensioners	11,084	14,354	12,771	11,901	14,288	58,555
Average monthly pension	18·64	19·27	18·77	15·09	15·22	18·76
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·41	1·77	1·77	2·63	2·49	1·56
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·66	4·57	3·46	4·64	5·06	4·60
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	52·78	38·79	51·08	56·67	49·27	33·85
Dominion Government's contributions for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1942	$460,779 04	$610,962 19	$530,401 33	$402,156 81	$487,256 95	$2,433,245 22
Dominion Government's contributions April 1–Sept. 30 1942	$913,089 42	$1,220,887 69	$1,051,944 97	$798,749 31	$969,636 64	$4,824,613 89
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Act	$15,937,907 26	$22,159,691 67	$22,002,491 13	$9,082,928 79	$15,439,436 07	$102,647,075 59

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order-in-Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Number of pensioners	1,922	47,399	13,370	9	185,653
Average monthly pension	11·32	16·68	17·35	20·00	
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	2·04	1·43	1·51	0·08	
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	6·38	2·95	2·48	0·91	
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	32·03	48·37	60·77	9·00	
Dominion Government's contributions for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1942	$48,394 18	$1,746,374 92	$516,671 17	$535 54	$7,236,777 35
Dominion Government's contributions April 1–Sept. 30, 1942	$96,652 88	$3,458,971 79	$1,025,811 68	$1,070 08	$14,361,428 35
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Act	$1,552,897 26	$43,547,456 58	$20,165,833 98	$21,349 67	$252,557,068 00

PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS IN CANADA AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

—	Alberta Act effective Mar. 7, 1938	British Columbia Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	New Brunswick Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Nova Scotia Act effective Oct. 1, 1937
Number of pensioners	231	328	342	736	620
Average monthly pension	19·69	19·46	19·71	19·66	19·27
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	·029	·041	·047	·162	·108
Dominion Government's contributions for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1942	$10,135 49	$14,433 16	$15,118 42	$32,233 26	$26,984 17
Dominion Government's contributions April 1–Sept. 30, 1942	$19,827 17	$28,865 77	$29,727 05	$64,824 87	$53,750 24
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$139,569 53	$221,569 79	$219,379 00	$518,498 84	$439,760 38

—	Ontario Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	P.E.I. Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Quebec Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Saskatchewan Act effective Nov. 15, 1937	Totals
Number of pensioners	1,531	113	2,123	327	6,351
Average monthly pension	19·68	13·42	19·54	19·82	
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	·041	·120	·064	·037	
Dominion Government's contributions for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1942	$67,210 64	$3,493 16	$95,167 99	$14,712 55	$279,488 84
Dominion Government's contributions April 1–Sept. 30, 1942	$133,358 33	$7,081 83	$187,134 98	$29,294 29	$553,864 53
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$1,109,484 63	$59,877 37	$1,504,290 95	$216,785 36	$ 4,429,215 85

* Percentages based on the estimated population as at June 1, 1941, taking into account the preliminary figures of the 1941 Census—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

COMPANY REPORTS TO EMPLOYEES

A QUITE recent trend in industrial relations has been the issuing by companies of reports to their employees, describing their business and financial operations. A study recently issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Avenue, New York, examines this trend. It declares that although the practice of issuing annual company reports to employees is by no means widespread, an appreciable number of corporations have in the last few years experimented with the policy of outlining the progress of their affairs to their workers.

The study, entitled *Company Annual Reports to Employees,* represents an analysis of 146 company reports. It describes the type of material generally included in such reports, methods of presenting the information in easily understandable form, and similar details. It also discusses the merits of attempting to make known to employees a company's financial standing and policies.

Reasons for Reporting

The reason for reporting to employees most frequently expressed by executives, according to the study, is "the thought that employees, even as stockholders, are partners in the business and have a right to know the problems of management and how they are being met. . . . The task of management is to try to plan the operation of the business in the best way to maintain continuous returns for the investors, continuous employment for the workers. The obligation of management is to report its stewardship to the latter as well as to the former group.

"A clarification of the roles of employees, management, and stockholders, it is hoped, will impress an employee with a realization of the interdependence of each group—a sense of mutual responsibility. His relationship to customers or consumers, too, is frequently emphasized in the annual report."

It is furthermore suggested in the study that an informed employee can be most helpful in shaping the public's attitude towards his company; and that employees who can meet rumours with fact perform a valuable service in public relations.

Making Reports Readable

"When the idea of reporting to employees was first translated into action," the study continues, "there was general recognition that the report would have to be more 'readable' than the average stockholders' report, both to attract and hold the employees' attention and to transmit the story management wished to tell."

Experiments were made in eliminating difficult technical language and substituting the language of normal every-day life. It was soon discovered that many stockholders welcomed the appearance of an easily understandable financial statement and were writing in for the report prepared primarily for employees. Some companies thereupon began issuing the same simplified report to both employee and stockholder. "The chief advantage of publishing a single report for both groups," according to the study, "is that it allays all suspicion that management may be giving employees different information from that provided stockholders."

According to the study, the translation into every-day terms of such standardized material as the ordinary balance sheet and income statement presents problems which usually are beyond the province of the treasurer and fall rather into the field of industrial or public relations. In some corporations the advice and co-operation of employees is sought in preparing the report.

Non-technical Financial Statements

Examples are given of non-technical financial statements. These achieve simplification by omitting many detailed items and consolidating them under general heads, explaining in simple language the items retained, and rearranging the items to show clearly the data in which readers are most interested. Pictorial charts interpret statistics in a vivid manner, and several ingenious examples of these are printed in the study.

"From the employee's standpoint," the study declares, "the income statement provides two outstanding pieces of information—how much the company made during the year under review and what was the worker's share.

"A form frequently utilized to give emphasis to these points is a statement prepared in three parts. In the first section the various items of income are segregated and totalled. In the second section are items of expense whose total is subtracted from the total income. The third section shows the distribution of the resultant figures."

The study lists a variety of subjects which appear in the narrative of the reports of different companies. Sales, employment, wages, and earnings may be compared with the figures of previous years. Taxes and government relations are frequently discussed. The company's part in the war effort is a popular topic, and with it may be included an honour roll of employees in the armed forces, purchases of bonds and stamps, increased production schedules, and measures against sabotage. A description of research achievements of the year and problems on which the research laboratories of the company are working adds scope to the report; and many companies close with a glimpse into the future—the problems that have to be faced and the outlook for continued successful operation of the business.

Evaluation of Reports

The evaluation of reports to employees is made difficult by the brief history of the movement, according to the study. The majority of executives expressing their opinion stated that their conviction of the worth of continuing publication of the annual report was based on a general impression rather than any tangible tests. The study describes a number of questionnaires sent out to employees to determine whether reports were interesting and easy to read. However it was declared to be difficult to measure the value of reports in terms of improved morale or increased production. Warning is given in the report as to the necessity for absolute frankness in reports "all the way through." This is stated to be necessary if the objective of an "atmosphere of confidence, basic in all good employer-employee relations," is to be attained.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC, 1941

AN increase in the number of industrial accidents in Quebec during 1941 over the previous year's total is announced in the fourteenth annual report of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission. The number of accidents reported to the Commission during 1941 was 82,568. This compares with a total of 65,704 in 1940 and an average of 42,381 yearly from 1931-1939.

The Commission's report states: "It is obvious, that if the present increase in the number of industrial accidents reported is continued, the rates in certain classes will have to be increased.

"We, therefore, recommend to all employers to take additional steps to prevent accidents in order to insure the stability of the present rating structure and at the same time, conserve man-power to the limit, bearing in mind the all-out effort required during the present war."

According to the report, the amount paid out in compensation during 1941 was $3,729,416.63 (provisional figure). This compares with a total of $4,895,821.81 in 1940. The largest item on the 1941 expenditure list was for temporary incapacity, $1,540,933.76. The other items were $880,956.79 for medical aid, $651,026.48 for permanent incapacity, and $656,499.40 for fatalities. A reserve was set up for outstanding adjustments, amounting to $2,819,137.03.

The report states that the expenses of administration of the commission rose by approximately 20 per cent as compared with 1940. This was attributed to payment of an increased cost of living bonus, and to payment of increased salaries to many members of the staff to correspond with additional responsibilities and extra work imposed on account of the greatly increased number of accidents reported. In addition, costs of office supplies had gone up, and rental was being paid on offices previously supplied free of charge. Salaries of commissioners and staff amounted to $341,157.81, total administration expenses being $404,268.14.

Revenues for the year totalled $6,880.937.85, made up of assessments, transfers from the disaster fund, interest, penalties, and sundry items.

The report shows an accumulated surplus from September 1, 1931, to December 31, 1941, of $1,020,608.38. This surplus is established after allowing for a rate reduction totalling approximately $200,000, which will apply to the next assessments issued against employers of Schedule 1.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the Labour Gazette from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec and schedules under the Industrial Standards Act are summarized in separate articles following this.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, etc.

Saint John, N.B.—Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd., and The Sugar Refinery Workers' Union, No. 20.

Agreement reached by the parties, with the assistance of an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, as noted on page 1251 of this issue. This agreement is in effect from October 15, 1942.

The company recognizes the union and will meet a union committee to discuss any questions or grievances. Time and one-half for work on Sundays and five specified holidays except when part of a regular shift. Seniority will be considered in making promotions. If time and one-half for overtime is allowed by the War Labour Board, and if staggered shifts are arranged and should so operate as to reduce the working hours of employees during slack periods below what they would have been without the staggered shifts, the staggered shifts will be eliminated during such slack periods.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Robin Hood Flour Mills Ltd., and The Flour, Cereal and Feed Mill Workers' Union, No. 72.

Agreement in effect from September 25, 1942 to September 24, 1943, and thereafter subject to 60 days' notice. The company recognizes the union as the bargaining agent for its members.

Hours: 8 and 9 per day in the flour mill and boiler room, 8 hours in the flour packing department, 8 and 10 hours in the warehouse department and in the elevator, 10 hours for maintenance crew, 12 hours for watchmen; where 8 and 10 hours are shown, the normal working day is 8 hours, but if necessary to work longer, regular rate to be paid for all time up to 10 hours. Overtime is payable at time and one-half, as also all work on Sundays and eight specified holidays. Vacation: when permission is obtained from the Government, one week's vacation annually after one year's service, two weeks' vacation after three years' service.

Hourly wage rate: boiler room—firemen 45 cents, firemen (maintenance) 50 cents, watchmen 37 cents; flour mill—trick millers 63 cents, machine tenders 50 cents, smutters 47 cents, oilers 41 to 45 cents, sweepers 35 to 41 cents; maintenance—mill-wrights 60 to 77 cents, millwright helpers 45 to 55 cents; elevator—unloader 48 to 50 cents, binner distributor 45 to 50 cents, diverters 45 to 50 cents, others 45 cents; packers and truckers—head packer 54 cents, flour and feed packers 50 cents, truckers 45 cents; warehouse—checker 50 cents, sackman 35 to 45 cents, warehousemen 45 to 50 cents. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of grievances.

Manufacturing: Tobacco and Liquors

London, Ontario.—A Certain Brewery and The National Beverage Workers' Union, Local No. 1.

Agreement in effect from April 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, December 1941, page 1558, with these exceptions: Hours for brewery department continue at 45 per week, but for drivers and helpers on city deliveries the hours are 48 per week (drivers and helpers on transport work continue at 52 hours), for truck maintenance employees, 47½ hours per week. The cost of living bonus is as determined by the 1941 Order in Council 8253 of the Dominion Government.

Transcona, Manitoba.—A Certain Malt Manufacturing Company and The International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Local 361.

Agreement in effect from April 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, and is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1558.

Regina, Sask.—Certain Breweries and The International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Local 318.

The agreement which came into effect November 1, 1940, and was summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1558, was renewed from July 1, 1941, to July 1, 1943, with an increase in wage rates of 10 per cent.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Certain Breweries and The International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Local 314.

The agreement which came into effect April 1, 1939, and was summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1939, page 848, remains in effect for the year April 1, 1942 to March 31, 1943, with an increase in the cost of living bonus from $1.39 to $3.21½ per week, retroactive to February 15, 1942.

Calgary, Alberta.—Certain Breweries and The International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Local 124.

The agreement which came into effect April 1, 1941, and was summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1558, was

renewed from April 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice, with a cost of living bonus under the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order, such bonus to be based on the rise in the index number above the index number for April, 1941, the date of the last general increase in wages.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN BREWERIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS, LOCAL 300.

Agreement in effect from January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1944, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1559, with certain minor changes not affecting the summary of the previous agreement.

VICTORIA, B.C.—A CERTAIN BREWERY AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 280.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1944, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, page 696, September, 1940, page 967, and November, 1938, page 1292, with this exception: all employees, including permit men, with three years' service or longer to be granted 10 days' vacation per year, with pay.

Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Leather Products

MONTREAL, P.Q.—A CERTAIN LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTURER AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' HANDBAG, POCKETBOOK, LUGGAGE AND NOVELTY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 9.

Agreement, made following the strike which was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, page 1010, is to be in effect from August 25, 1942, to August 1, 1943. Only union members to be employed, if available. Hours: 44 per week; overtime at time and one-quarter. Wages: an increase of $2 per week from August 1, 1942, subject to the approval of the Regional War Labour Board. Both parties agree to co-operate in preparing and establishing a wage scale for the industry. Apprentices to receive a minimum of $8 per week. There are provisions also for the equal division of work and for the settlement of disputes.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

GUELPH, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN FELT HAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND THE UNITED HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 43.

Agreement in effect from December 1, 1941, to November 30, 1942. Employees who are or become union members are to remain union members. Hours: 50 per week to be worked in either five or five and one-half days of not more than 10 per day, 5 on Saturdays; time and one-half for overtime and work on seven statutory holidays. Provision is made for the settlement of disputes.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 276.

Agreement in effect from June 1, 1942, to June 1, 1944, or 1945 if required notice is not given prior to the expiration date. Only union members to be employed. Hours: 8 per day, Monday to Friday, a 40-hour week. Overtime: straight time for first four hours, that is up to a 44-hour week; thereafter, time and one-half. Piece work rates were to be set, with certain minimum prices stipulated, and scales and classifications were to be prepared jointly for inclusion in the next agreement. Methods of settlement of any disputes arising were also provided for.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—MCCORD RADIATOR AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 195.

This agreement was entered into following the recommendation of a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 890). Agreement to be in effect from September 29, 1942, to August 31, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The company recognizes the union as the bargaining agent for its members, but employees are free to join or not join any union or association. While existing legislation remains in force concerning wages, bonuses, etc., the management and the union agree that before either make application regarding same to the Regional War Labour Board, the matter will be discussed between the parties. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.

LENNOXVILLE, QUEBEC.—THE PHILIP CAREY CO. LTD., AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 460).

Agreement reached following a request for a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which was not established following a recommendation of an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner appointed to investigate the dispute (*see* page 1250 of this issue).

Agreement to be in effect from August 27, 1942, to August, 26, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. Any employees who are or become union members must maintain their membership, and new employees are to join the union.

Hourly wage rates: covering department—general utility man 40 cents, corrugator operator 40 cents, other male workers 35 and 38 cents, female workers 25 to 30 cents; paper mill—machine tenders 43 cents, back tenders 40 cents, third hand, fourth hand, fifth hand, beater runner helper 38 cents, screens and general labourer 35 cents; general plant—shipper 40 cents, helpers 35 cents, storekeepers 38 cents, laboratory testers 35 and 38 cents, elevator operator 35 cents, plant office clerk 35 cents, labourers 35 cents, plant office clerk (female) 25 to 30 cents; roofing department—

melting tank man 38 cents, saturating man 41 cents, coating man 38 cents, senior winders and back tenders 38 cents, other male employees 35 cents, female helpers 25 cents; expansion joint and planking—35 to 41 cents; mechanical department—senior millwright 43 cents, senior mechanic 40 cents, carpenters 41 cents, mechanics and millwrights 38 cents, mechanics' helpers, oilers and maintenance man 35 cents, firemen $4.55 per day, $3.93 per night.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions and when laying off men. Provision is made for a grievance committee and for the adjustment of disputes.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act," the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obilgatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A parity committee (formerly called a joint committee) must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A parity committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August, 1940.

Recent proceedings upder the Act include the extension of two new agreements, and the amendment of ten agreements, all of which are summarized below. Requests for the amendment of certain agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: for the paper box (uncorrugated paper) industry throughout the province, in the issue of October 3; for the retail fur trade at Montreal, hardware and paint stores at Quebec, grocers and butchers at Sherbrooke and barbers and hairdressers at Joliette, in the issue of October 10; for the paper box (corrugated paper) industry throughout the Province, in the issue of October 17; for barbers and hairdressers at Joliette, in the issue of October 24.

In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during October, approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of certain parity committees, and others approving the levy of assessments or amending previous Orders in Council in this connection, by certain other parity committees.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Bakers, Three Rivers

An Order in Council, dated October 15, and published in the Labour Gazette, October 24, 1942, amends the previous Orders in Council

for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1938, page 334, and March, 1940, page 281) by providing for a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with the federal government 1942 Order in Council P.C. 5963, beginning with the pay period following September 21, 1942, and with the bonus based on the rise in the cost-of-living since March-April, 1941.

Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

FUR INDUSTRY (WHOLESALE), MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated October 22, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 31, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1940, page 970, May, 1942; page 630, August, page 978 and September, page 1097) to November 30, 1942.

SHOE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated September 25, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 3, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1156, March, 1938, page 335, June, page 691, December, page 1423; July, 1939, page 728, October, page 1065; September, 1940, page 971, December, page 1309; and June, 1941, page 703) by giving a classification of fitting room operations and fixing the following minimum hourly rates for these operations: class 1 employees 23 cents in Zone I, 21 cents in Zone II, 20 cents in Zone III and 19 cents in Zone IV; apprentices to Class I employees and Class 2 employees, 19 cents in Zone I, 16½ cents in Zone II, 15½ cents in Zone III and 14½ cents in Zone IV; apprentices to Class 2 employees and Class 3 employees 14½ cents in Zone I, 12½ cents in the other three Zones; the period of apprenticeship for classes 1 and 2 is a six month period.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

PRINTING TRADES, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated September 25, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 3, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, page 704; April, 1938, page 452; June, 1936, page 546, December, page 1181; October, 1939, page 1065; February, 1941, page 183, April, page 473, December, page 1572; May, 1942, page 631, July, page 856) to December 31, 1942.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE INDUSTRY, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated October 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 10, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1424, and June, 1942, page 738) by extending the term of the agreement to December 31, 1943. Wages: with the authorization of the Regional War Labour Board, the basic minimum hourly wage rates were raised 10 cents per hour, making them: mechanics 88 cents, fitters 78 cents, helpers (shop or field) 68 cents, erectors 88 cents.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated September 25, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 3, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1159, December, page 1573, June, 1942, page 738, August, page 978, and September, page 1097) to October 31, 1942.

From this date this industry is included under the building trades agreement for Montreal, which is summarized below.

BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS

An Order in Council, dated October 22, 1942, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 31, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 497, June, page 609, August, page 866, March, 1941, page 334, August, page 1010; September, 1942, page 1097). Under the provisions of the federal government 1942 Order in Council 5963, and with the approval of the Regional War Labour Board, a cost-of-living bonus of 5 cents per hour over the hourly rates of wages paid to each employee on November 15, 1941, such bonus to be effective without change until October 17, 1943.

BUILDING TRADES, ST. JEROME

An Order in Council, dated October 22, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 31, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 499; March, 1941, page 334; May, 1939, page 529; September, 1941, page 1160, and December, page 1573) by providing that under the provisions of the federal government 1942 Order in Council 5963, and with the approval of the Regional War Labour Board, a cost-of-living bonus of 5 cents per hour over the hourly rates of wages paid to each employee on November 15, 1941, such bonus to be effective without change until October 10, 1943.

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE INDUSTRY, MONTREAL

See above under: Manufacturing: Metal Products.

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated September 25, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 3, extended the term of the 1941 agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1160, December, page 1573; August, 1942, page 978, and September, page 1097) to October 31, 1942.

Another Order in Council, dated October 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 31, makes obligatory the terms of a new agreement between: on the one part—The Builders Exchange, Inc. of Montreal and The Retail Merchants Association of Canada, Inc., Quebec Provincial Board, The Master Plumbers Association of Montreal and Vicinity, The Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association, The Insulation Contractors Association; and on the other part—Le Conseil des Syndicats Catholiques Nationaux des Metiers de la Construction de Montréal et de la Banlieue (The Council of National Catholic Unions of the Building Trades of Montreal) and the Building and Construction Trades Council of Montreal and Vicinity, The United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 144, the United Association of Sprinkler Fitters of the Province of Quebec, Local 379, The Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers of Canada. The Sheet Metal Workers International Association, Local 116.

Agreement to be in effect from October 31, 1942, to April 30, 1943. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1160, December, page 1573, and September, 1942, page 1097, with these exceptions:

In the wage scale the rate for terrazzo polishing machine operators (dry) is now 65 cents; kettleman (flooring only) is added at 64 cents.

The elevator construction industry through out the province which was formerly under a separate agreement (Labour Gazette, September, 1941, page 1159 and this issue) is now included in this agreement and with no change in conditions or basic wage rates.

A cost-of-living bonus of 5 cents per hour (applicable to all trades and occupations of this agreement, including elevator construction work) is payable in conformity with the federal government 1942 Order in Council 5963 and with a decision of the Regional War Labour Board; this bonus to be paid without change until September 1, 1943.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Checkers and Coopers (Ocean Navigation), Montreal

An Order in Council, dated October 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 17, make obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain shipping companies and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Locals 233 and 566.

Agreement in effect from October 17, 1942, to December 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1940, page 972, with the addition of a cost-of-living bonus of 7 cents per hour, to be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the federal government 1942 Order in Council 5963. To the basic wage rates of 64 cents for checkers and 63 cents for coopers (10 cents above these rates for night work) a war bonus of 6 cents per hour had been added from August 27, 1940. The new cost-of-living bonus is to be paid in addition to the basic rate and the war bonus.

Longshoremen, Inland and Coastal Navigation, Montreal

An Order in Council, dated October 22, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October, 31, extends the term of this agreement (Labour Gazette, September, page 1097, August, page 978, July, page 856, and previous issues as noted therein) to February 28, 1943.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS, ETC.

Schedule of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario and Manitoba

In six provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any (or specified) industries, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zones designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. References to the summaries of these Acts and of amendments to them are given in the Labour Gazette, October, 1940, page 1077. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Ontario

Manufacturing: Textile Products

Ladies' Cloak and Suit Manufacturing Industry, Province of Ontario

An Order in Council, dated October 8, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* October 31, amends the schedule of wages and hours for this industry (Labour Gazette, November, 1941, page 1427, March, 1939, page 337, February, 1938, page 216, and February, 1937, page 219) by making certain changes in overtime conditions by which more overtime may be worked under special circumstances or conditions if permitted by the Advisory Committee. The powers of the Advisory Committee and certain terms are further defined.

Manitoba

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Bakers, Winnipeg and District

An Order in Council, dated August 28, and published in *The Manitoba Gazette,* September 5, makes binding the terms of a new schedule under the Fair Wage Act, Part II. This schedule is in effect from September 15, 1942, to April 30, 1943, and thereafter until a new schedule made or this one cancelled, and applies to the City of Winnipeg and within 15 miles of it. This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, May, 1941, page 595, with these exceptions:

Minimum weekly wage rates for employees under 18 years of age are $12 during first month, $13 during second month and $14 during third month, (a 48 hour week), after which the helpers' rate to apply. Vacation: as in the previous agreement, one week's vacation with pay is given employees with one year's service; it is now further provided that after two years' service, employees will receive two weeks' vacation.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1942

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE official index of the cost of living was slightly higher at the beginning of October than one month earlier but was fractionally lower than at the beginning of July, the date used for the quarterly adjustment of the cost-of-living bonus. This index on the base period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 117·8 for October 1; 117·4 for September; 117·9 for July; 115·5 for October, 1941; 107·0 for October, 1940; and 100·8 for August, 1939. The slight advance during the month under review was due mainly to advances in the food group chiefly in the prices of eggs and oranges with less important increases in butter, lard, canned vegetables and lemons. The prices of certain meats, cheese and potatoes averaged somewhat lower. All other groups in the index were unchanged with the exception of fuel, in which a minor advance was recorded due to advances in the prices of coal.

The increase in the index since the outbreak of war was 16·9 per cent as compared with an increase of 35·3 per cent for the comparable period during the last war, namely, from July, 1914 to September, 1917.

After adjustment to the base 100·0 for August, 1939, as required by Order in Council P.C. 5963 of July 10, 1942, the index was 116·9 at October 1; 116·5 at September 1; 117·0 at July 1 and 114·6 for October 1, 1941. Since the introduction of price control last October, the index has advanced therefore 2·3 points as compared with an increase for the corresponding period of the last war of 21·1 points after the index was similarly adjusted to the base July, 1914 as 100.

Foods advanced to 30·7 per cent between August, 1939, and October, 1942; clothing 20 per cent; house furnishings and services 16·7 per cent; fuel and light 13·9 per cent; rent 7·2 per cent; and the miscellaneous group, 5·7 per cent.

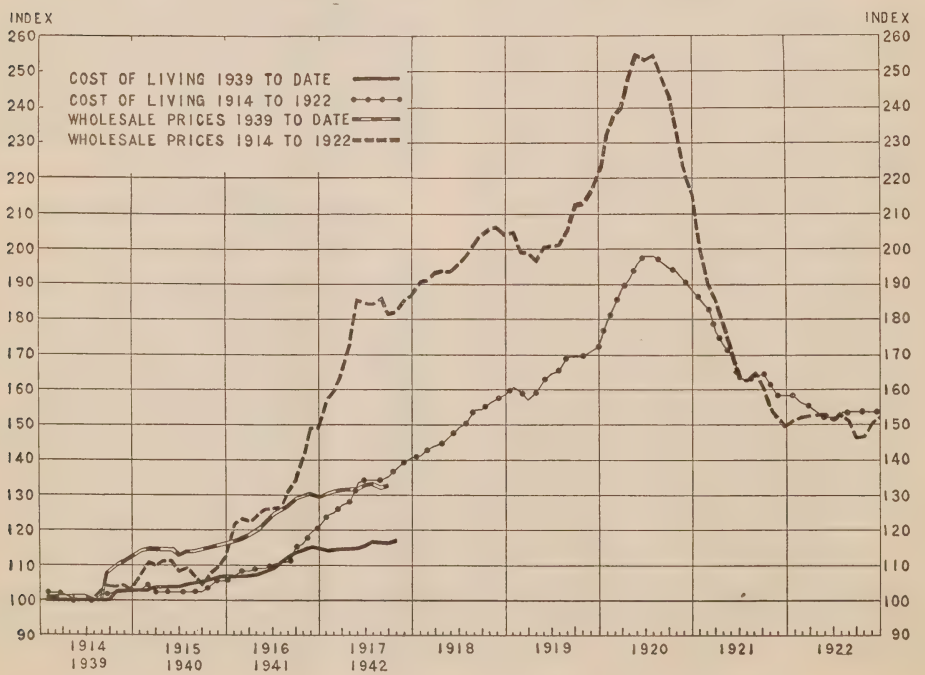
In compliance with Order in Council P.C. 6219 as amended the prices of cigarettes and tobacco used in calculating the index do not include the tax imposed on June 24, 1942, under the Special War Revenue Act.

On page 1237 of this issue reference is made to a statement by the National War Labour Board as to any adjustment in the cost-of-living bonus for the three-month period November 15, 1942, to February 15, 1943.

The control of prices under an Order in Council of November 1, 1941, P.C. 8527,

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA 1914-1922 AND 1939-1942

BASE: PRICES IN JULY 1914 AND IN AUGUST 1939-100



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

PRICES AS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

—	Adjusted to base 100·0 for August, 1939	On base of average prices in 1935–1939 as 100*						
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
1913		79·7	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3	
1914		80·0	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3	
1915		81·6	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9	
1916		88·3	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5	
1917		104·5	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5	
1918		118·3	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4	
1919		130·0	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2	
1920		150·5	188·1	100·2	119·9	213·1	110·3	
1921		132·5	143·9	109·2	127·6	123·4	112·5	
1922		121·3	121·9	113·7	122·2	147·0	112·5	
1926		121·8	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1	
1927		119·9	130·8	114·5	114·4	135·6	105·1	
1928		120·5	131·5	117·3	113·2	135·5	104·8	
1929		121·7	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0	
1934		95·6	92·7	93·2	102·1	97·1	97·8	
1935		96·2	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7
1936		98·1	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1
1937		101·2	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1
1938		102·2	103·8	103·1	97·7	100·9	102·4	101·2
1939								
August 1	100·0	100·8	99·3	103·8	99·0	100·1	100·9	101·3
September 1	100·0	100·8	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3
October 2	102·7	103·5	106·3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7
November 1	103·0	103·8	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9
December 1	103·0	103·8	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0
Year		101·5	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4
1940								
January 2	103·0	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8
February 1	103·0	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9
March 1	103·8	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9
April 1	103·8	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8
May 1	104·1	104·9	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8
June 1	104·1	104·9	103·8	106·9	106·0	109·1	106·5	101·8
July 2	104·8	105·6	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2
August 1	105·1	105·9	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0
September 2	105·6	106·4	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·8
October 1	106·2	107·0	106·1	107·7	108·0	113·5	109·7	102·8
November 1	106·9	107·8	108·7	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·0	102·8
December 2	107·1	108·0	109·1	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·7	102·8
Year		105·6	105·6	106·3	107·1	109·2	107·2	102·3
1941								
January 2	107·4	108·3	109·7	107·7	108·6	113·7	110·8	103·1
February 1	107·3	108·2	108·8	107·7	108·7	114·1	111·5	103·1
March 1	107·3	108·2	109·0	107·7	108·9	114·2	111·6	102·9
April 1	107·7	108·6	110·1	107·7	108·9	114·3	111·7	102·9
May 1	108·5	109·4	109·7	109·7	109·2	114·5	111·8	105·1
June 2	109·6	110·5	112·5	109·7	110·2	114·9	112·1	105·6
July 2	111·0	111·9	116·6	109·7	110·5	115·1	113·0	105·6
August 1	112·8	113·7	121·3	109·7	110·5	115·7	114·3	106·1
September 2	113·8	114·7	123·3	109·7	110·9	117·4	115·8	106·4
October 1	114·6	115·5	123·2	111·2	112·1	119·6	117·3	106·5
November 1	115·4	116·3	125·4	111·2	112·7	120·0	117·9	106·7
December 1	114·9	115·8	123·8	111·2	112·7	119·9	117·9	106·7
Year		111·7	116·1	109·4	110·3	116·1	113·8	105·1
1942								
January 2	114·5	115·4	122·3	111·2	112·9	119·9	118·0	106·8
February 2	114·8	115·7	123·1	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
March 2	115·0	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
April 1	115·0	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·1	107·1
May 1	115·2	116·1	124·3	111·3	112·9	119·9	118·0	107·1
June 1	115·8	116·7	126·2	111·3	112·6	119·9	117·9	107·1
July 2	117·0	117·9	130·3	111·3	112·5	120·0	117·9	107·1
August 1	116·8	117·7	129·6	111·3	112·5	120·1	117·8	107·1
September 1	116·5	117·4	128·5	111·3	112·5	120·1	117·8	107·1
October 1	116·9	117·8	129·8	111·3	112·8	120·1	117·8	107·1

*** For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.**

The cost of living bonus provided for by the Wartime Wages Control Order, July 10, 1942, P.C. 5963, replacing P.C. 8253, must be based on the index shown in the left-hand column. For each rise of one point in the index the amount of the bonus or its increase shall be:—(1) twenty-five cents per week for all adult male employees, and for all other employees employed at weekly wage rates of twenty-five dollars or more, and (2) one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under twenty-one years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than twenty-five dollars per week.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1942

—	Total	Food	Rent	Fuel	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
Halifax	115·5	133·5	104·8	105·9	116·6	114·7	105·7
Saint John	116·6	128·3	107·3	109·5	121·2	116·0	107·7
Montreal	119·4	134·0	108·3	116·3	123·2	117·6	105·1
Toronto	116·3	129·5	108·5	117·7	117·5	113·8	107·3
Winnipeg	114·5	128·5	104·4	107·1	117·0	115·8	105·6
Saskatoon	117·0	129·1	113·1	107·0	119·2	119·7	105·1
Edmonton	113·6	128·2	100·0	99·4	123·3	117·1	104·9
Vancouver	115·4	133·1	99·4	111·5	119·8	112·9	105·3

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA FOR CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS AND FUEL AT CERTAIN DATES 1914 TO 1942

Commodities	Unit	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1915	Oct. 1916	Oct. 1917	Oct. 1918	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1933	Oct. 1939	Oct. 1940	Oct. 1941	Sept. 1942	Oct. 1942
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	lb.	25·1	23·8	26·2	31·2	38·1	40·1	29·1	36·4	20·9	29·9	30·8	34·6	37·3	36·9
Beef, round steak	lb.	.....	.....	22·9	28·3	34·5	35·0	24·0	31·6	16·7	25·5	26·7	30·3	33·7	33·2
Beef, rib roast	lb.	.....	.....	20·6	25·5	31·7	31·2	22·0	29·0	15·7	22·1	23·0	29·4*a*	32·3*a*	31·9*a*
Beef, shoulder	lb.	17·5	16·4	17·2	21·7	27·1	25·2	15·9	22·7	11·0	16·9	17·4	21·3*b*	24·4*b*	23·9*b*
Beef, stewing	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·3	11·9	18·3	8·8	14·0	14·4	17·7	20·4	20·1
Veal, forequarter	lb.	18·1	17·5	19·7	23·6	28·0	29·0	18·7	24·9	11·5	17·2	17·4	21·2	23·3	23·4
Mutton, hindquarter	lb.	21·4	20·8	24·2	29·2	36·4	36·3	27·2	31·0	17·9	24·6	28·0*c*	31·9*c*	35·2*c*	34·5*c*
Pork, fresh, from ham	lb.	20·4	19·6	23·5	31·9	38·0	42·3	30·0	31·4	17·2	24·5	23·9	29·9	30·0	30·6
Pork, salt mess	lb.	19·0	17·9	20·1	28·6	35·0	37·2	26·9	27·7	15·8	21·8	20·6	23·9	24·5	24·5
Bacon, not sliced	lb.	26·9	26·0	30·5	41·7	51·1	60·1	41·6	40·9	21·3	32·4	29·7	40·1	39·7	40·1
Bacon, sliced	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63·5	46·3	45·1	24·4	35·9	32·9	43·2	43·9	44·2
Fish, salt cod	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·6	21·7	21·0	17·6	18·6	19·8	22·2	26·4	27·1
Fish, finnan haddie	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	20·2	20·2	17·4	17·5	18·1	20·8	25·1	25·3
Lard	lb.	18·7	17·9	21·1	31·5	37·1	37·2	22·7	21·7	13·1	13·3	10·4	17·6	15·8	15·9
Eggs, fresh	doz.	35·3	36·2	43·6	50·7	60·7	73·0	41·7	51·3	29·2	38·0*d*	38·0*d*	43·0*d*	44·4*d*	50·4*d*
Eggs, cooking	doz.	31·5	31·6	38·3	46·4	55·0	66·7	37·4	45·1	22·7	30·2	29·9	37·6*f*	37·2*f*	41·5*f*
Milk	qt.	9·0	8·5	9·1	10·4	12·6	15·4	11·6	12·4	9·5	10·8	11·0	11·7	11·9	12·0
Butter, dairy	lb.	29·5	30·4	37·1	42·4	50·6	62·9	38·4	42·6	21·1	28·2	24·3	30·9	35·9	36·3
Butter, creamery	lb.	34·7	35·1	42·4	47·3	55·7	69·1	43·0	46·9	24·2	31·9	27·6	39·3	39·1	39·5
Cheese, Canadian, mild	lb.	20·3	21·1	26·1	30·6	31·4	38·6	27·6	33·0*h*	19·7*h*	23·3*h*	23·8*h*	32·7	34·3	34·0
Bread, white	lb.	4·5	4·4	5·6	7·3	7·9	9·6	6·8	8·0	5·9	6·5	6·7	6·8	6·8	6·8
Flour	lb.	3·8	3·5	4·8	6·8	6·9	8·0	4·5	5·4	3·3	3·5	3·6	3·6	3·6	3·6
Rolled oats, bulk	lb.	5·0	4·8	5·0	6·5	8·1	8·5	5·6	6·4	5·1	5·3	5·3	5·5	5·7	5·7
Rice	lb.	6·6	6·1	6·8	9·4	12·3	16·6	10·6	10·3	8·1	8·3	8·9	10·4	11·3	11·5
Tomatoes, canned, 2½'s	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·2	18·7	15·7	11·8	11·3	13·0	13·9	13·9	13·9
Peas, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	15·8	19·4	21·2	18·5	16·1	12·2	11·0	11·4	12·4	12·8	12·8
Corn, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	18·7	24·3	21·2	18·9	16·0	11·7	10·9	11·2	13·4	13·6	13·7
Beans, dry	lb.	6·8	7·4	10·4	16·5	16·6	11·7	8·7	11·8	4·5	6·4	7·0	6·4	6·6	6·5
Onions	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7·4	5·0	5·7	3·5	3·8	3·7	4·9	5·4	5·0
Potatoes	75 lb.	88·3	87·5	132·5	.....	178·3	173·6	101·1	184·4	102·7	129·8	108·3	123·3	.....	.....
Potatoes	15 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40·4	24·7	42·3	24·1	29·9	25·8	29·1	43·7	39·2
Apples, evaporated	lb.	13·7	12·1	13·4	16·2	23·1	29·2	23·8	21·3	15·1	15·6	15·2	15·0	15·8	15·9
Prunes, medium	lb.	13·2	12·9	13·2	15·9	18·8	27·4	19·6	14·6	12·1	11·2	11·5	12·4	12·9	13·0
Raisins, seedless, 16 oz.	pkg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·5	24·6	15·8	16·9	16·9	16·7	17·1	17·1	16·8
Currants	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31·1	23·1	19·4	16·1	15·2	15·4	15·1	15·2	15·2
Peaches, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43·2	34·5	26·4	20·1	16·3	16·1	15·9	16·2	16·3
Corn syrup, 5 lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74·8	50·7	42·4	41·3	42·9	44·6	58·1	59·9	60·2
Sugar, granulated	lb.	7·8	7·5	9·2	10·6	12·2	21·6	8·7	7·2	8·0	6·8	7·5	8·6	8·6	8·6
Sugar, yellow	lb.	7·0	6·9	8·4	9·7	11·2	20·4	8·2	6·9	7·7	6·6	7·3	8·4	8·4	8·4
Tea, black	lb,	39·5	38·9	39·7	48·9	62·0	66·8	58·4	70·2	42·5	60·8	68·5	79·4	.....	.....
Coffee	lb.	39·8	39·4	39·5	40·4	46·1	62·2	53·4	60·2	39·5	40·2	45·4	48·1	48·1	48·1
Cocoa, ½ lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33·1	28·4	27·4	23·7	19·6	19·5	19·3	18·9	19·0
Coal, anthracite, U.S.	ton	$ 8·63	$ 8·41	$ 9·27	$ 10·96	$ 12·61	$ 20·07	$ 18·61	$ 16·15	$ 14·99	$ 14·57	$ 15·71	$ 16·45	$ 16·57	$ 16·57
Coal, bituminous	ton	6·04	5·91	6·38	8·71	10·02	14·51	12·32	10·09	9·22	9·55	10·02	10·53	10·61	10·61
Coke	ton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·84	11·52	12·03	12·77	13·53	.....	13·27
Wood, hard, long	cord	6·81	6·65	7·03	8·73	12·03	13·40	12·79	12·18	9·54	9·69	9·92	11·25	11·44	11·42
Wood, hard, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·56	14·84	14·57	11·47	11·73	12·12	13·40	13·78	13·86
Wood, soft, long	cord	5·04	4·84	5·06	6·53	9·41	10·58	9·51	8·71	7·31	7·13	7·35	8·04	8·32	8·24
Wood, soft, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·41	11·41	10·95	8·84	8·58	8·86	9·46	9·69	9·78

a Rolled. *b* Blade. *c* Lamb. *d* Grade A. *f* Grade B. *h* Kind most sold.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1933	Oct. 1937	Oct. 1939	Oct. 1940	Oct. 1941	Sept. 1942	Oct. 1942
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	98·1	96·8	81·0	67·9	84·7	79·6	83·3	93·8	96·0	96·8
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	96·9	96·3	66·7	59·2	87·6	68·5	69·7	80·2	85·1	85·6
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	98·3	109·9	95·3	60·8	81·7	80·8	80·2	101·1	101·6	104·5
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	96·6	90·4	77·5	71·4	70·7	75·8	83·7	97·1	92·0	92·0
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	98·9	93·0	85·6	64·4	76·2	83·6	91·4	98·3	101·7	102·6
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·7	93·5	90·0	85·7	105·0	100·5	106·2	112·7	115·3	115·3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	98·3	97·5	70·5	65·5	77·4	74·9	77·7	78·2	79·7	79·7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·2	92·3	90·9	85·2	87·3	86·1	90·8	98·9	100·0	100·1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·7	95·4	91·3	81·0	81·9	82·3	90·3	103·5	102·2	102·0
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumer's Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	98·0	95·5	86·0	72·1	80·6	79·9	84·1	96·7	96·0	96·9
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·5	103·7	87·0	64·7	83·0	79·1	79·4	96·2	98·5	100·7
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	98·3	90·1	85·4	77·1	79·0	80·4	87·3	97·0	94·3	94·3
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·3	98·8	97·9	97·1	74·6	63·4	84·8	74·4	78·4	85·7	89·1	89·3
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·4	94·3	91·2	85·4	94·5	96·4	102·2	108·0	110·4	110·4
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	97·9	97·4	72·8	60·9	83·7	72·0	75·7	83·2	86·7	86·9
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	98·1	98·5	85·6	81·0	92·6	92·8	98·0	111·1	114·1	115·5
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	97·9	97·1	70·0	57·5	82·2	68·5	71·9	78·5	82·1	82·1
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	96·7	94·0	66·7	59·6	82·1	66·2	68·3	79·5	81·8	82·2
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·9	106·3	91·7	62·6	81·4	81·8	81·5	98·8	99·3	101·6
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	98·6	105·9	70·4	51·2	86·5	64·8	64·6	74·1	84·3	85·7
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	102·4	110·4	95·8	68·5	76·1	80·1	83·9	101·4	115·0	117·7
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	98·9	92·9	85·4	64·7	75·9	83·2	91·0	97·9	101·2	102·1
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·5	92·1	86·5	81·5	88·9	86·8	92·2	97·3	99·0	98·9
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	98·3	100·5	73·3	57·5	83·5	71·7	74·8	85·3	91·4	93·1
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	98·1	93·7	83·9	71·2	81·4	79·4	81·8	93·2	92·0	92·2

† The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236; 1926 to 1933 inclusive, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

became effective on December 1, 1941, the Order having been amended to change the effective date from November 17 to December 1. The text of P.C. 8527 which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for November, 1941, on page 1371 provided that no person should sell any goods or supply services at prices higher than during the period September 15 to October 11, except under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In each issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE the activities of the Board in the operation of the price control policy are summarized. Prices of certain fresh fruits and vegetables and certain kinds of fresh, cured and canned fish were exempted by the Board from the provisions of the maximum prices regulations. The order does not apply to sales by farmers and fishermen to dealers or processors of live stock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm-made cheese, honey, maple syrup and fish, but does apply to sales by such dealers and processors and to sales by farmers and fishermen to consumers.

The index number of the cost of living was constructed on the basis of a survey of expenditure of 1,439 families of wage-earners and salaried workers with earnings between $450 and $2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was $1,453.90 divided as follows: food (31·3 per cent), $443; shelter (19·1 per cent), $269.50; fuel and light (6·4 per cent), $90.50; clothing, (11·7 per cent), $165.80; home furnishings (8·9 per cent), $125.70; miscellaneous (22·6 per cent), $319.40.

The last named group includes health (4·3 per cent), $60.80; personal care (1·7 per cent), $23.90; transportation (5·6 per cent), $79.30; recreation (5·8 per cent), $82.10; life insurance (5·2 per cent), $73.30. Other expenditure not directly represented in the index was $40.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of retail prices of commodities included in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services. The figures at certain dates since August, 1939, are: August, 1939, 100·0; September, 100·0; October, 103·8; November, 104·3; Decem-

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal		Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	Pork				Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Boneless fronts, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.		Fresh loin, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast, from ham, per lb.	Fresh, shoulder, per lb.	Salt, regular mess, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Medium, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**36·9**	**33·2**	**31·9**	**23·9**	**20·1**	**26·2**	**23·4**	**34·5**	**33·8**	**30·6**	**26·1**	**24·5**	**40·1**	**44·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**40·0**	**33·9**	**31·0**	**24·9**	**20·4**	.....	**17·7**	**36·1**	**33·5**	**33·3**	**26·1**	**23·7**	**40·3**	**43·9**
1—Sydney	46	37	.....	29	23·5	.....	20	36·7	.....	35	.....	24·4	38	43·9
2—New Glasgow	38·4	33·7	32·6	25·8	21·4	.....	15	36	33·9	35	28·3	24	42	43·8
3—Amherst	37	32·5	30	22	17·3	.....	.....	36	32·3	.....	23·9	22	.....	45·4
4—Halifax	38·8	32·4	29·3	23·4	21	.....	18	34·6	33·7	30	26·2	23·6	41	42·5
5—Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·3	.....	43·8
6—Truro	40	34	32	24·4	18·7	.....	.....	37	34·2	.....	25·8	23·7	.....	44
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	**37·8**	**32·6**	**31·4**	**24·3**	**19·8**	.....	**20·0**	**33·3**	**34·7**	**30·0**	**27·7**	**24·2**	**40·0**	**44·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**40·2**	**33·1**	**31·1**	**23·4**	**19·1**	**23·7**	**24·0**	**35·6**	**31·9**	**33·0**	**25·9**	**23·9**	**37·8**	**43·3**
8—Moncton	38·1	31·6	30	23	17·4	.....	25	36·5	33·3	33	27·9	23·7	36·5	45·7
9—Saint John	42·4	34·6	32	23·7	20·3	22·4	23	34·7	32·7	33	26·5	23·4	39	41·5
10—Fredericton	40	33·4	31·3	22·7	19·5	25	.....	35·6	29·7	.....	23·4	24·6	.....	45
11—Bathurst	.....	32·7	.....	24·3	19·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	41
Quebec (average)	**35·1**	**33·7**	**28·9**	**22·8**	**16·2**	**25·2**	**23·4**	**31·8**	**27·9**	**29·2**	**23·8**	**23·9**	**35·5**	**42·0**
12—Quebec	34·1	32·5	23·6	22·7	14·5	25·6	20	30·3	24	23	22·7	23·9	28	38·9
13—Three Rivers	35·1	32·5	27	22·1	17·3	22	23	30	26·7	28	23·5	22	41	46
14—Sherbrooke	37·3	34·4	29·6	24·5	16·6	26·9	25	32·5	30·7	32	23·6	23·7	38	36·6
15—Sorel	35·9	36·6	29	21·5	16·2	24·3	.....	31·4	28·9	.....	21·5	22·8	.....	44·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	30·1	30·2	27·3	20·8	17·6	26·4	.....	31	26·4	.....	22·7	20·4	.....	44·3
17—St. Johns	40	36	30·5	25	15·3	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·3	25	.....	43·2
18—Thetford Mines	30·1	33·9	.....	24·2	15·3	.....	25	30	24·1	28	23·6	23·5	35	36·8
19—Montreal	37	34·2	33·1	21·3	16·5	22·9	24	33·8	31	35	24·4	26·7	.....	43·8
20—Hull	36·1	33·9	31·2	23·3	16·3	24·1	.....	35	31·1	.....	26	27·5	.....	44
Ontario (average)	**37·3**	**34·1**	**33·2**	**25·0**	**21·2**	**27·3**	**25·8**	**35·6**	**36·1**	**31·9**	**27·7**	**25·4**	**40·6**	**44·1**
21—Ottawa	38·7	34·6	34·9	25·9	21·3	25·3	.....	33·6	33·2	.....	26·4	26·1	.....	46·3
22—Brockville	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	36·3	33·3	.....	25·3	25·8	.....	43·4
23—Kingston	36·9	33·3	31·5	24·3	17	22·3	25	33·8	35·5	35	25·8	26·2	.....	43·3
24—Belleville	34	31·1	31·4	22·8	17·3	.....	29	35	34	30	27·3	.....	.....	44·5
25—Peterborough	38·1	34·6	34	25·8	21·2	.....	25	36·1	37·2	30	28·8	26·6	.....	44·2
26—Oshawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	36·3	37	30	.....	23·3	42	44·8
27—Orillia	39	35·2	34·7	26·5	25	28	.....	38·8	37·8	.....	30	26	.....	46·1
28—Toronto	38·1	34·1	37·3	26·7	23·4	28·6	18	35·5	37·3	37	25·6	26·7	44	47·2
29—Niagara Falls	38·1	35·3	34·4	26·3	19·3	.....	.....	35	37·3	.....	27·3	24·3	.....	43·8
30—St. Catharines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	37·7	36·7	30	27·3	.....	40	44·1
31—Hamilton	38·9	36	35·2	26·7	24·9	29·9	.....	36·7	36·9	29	29·9	.....	41	44·3
32—Brantford	36·5	34·4	32·3	25	18·4	27·2	25	35·4	36·6	29	29	.....	39	45·9
33—Galt	37·2	33·6	35	25·6	22·4	28·8	28	36	37·4	.....	28·5	.....	43	45·9
34—Guelph	33·7	31·6	31·2	23·4	22	28·6	.....	36·2	35·7	.....	28·4	28·5	.....	43·6
35—Kitchener	36·6	34·9	32	24·8	21·9	27·4	.....	35·4	36·8	.....	26·4	.....	.....	44·7
36—Woodstock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34·8	37·7	.....	26·7	.....	.....	42·4
37—Stratford	37·4	34·5	35	25	23·7	.....	.....	36·2	36·5	.....	26·4	.....	.....	45·1
38—London	38·1	35	34·6	25·3	21·2	27·2	25	36·4	36·7	32	27·5	.....	40	43·9
39—St. Thomas	39·5	35·5	34·6	25·7	22·1	28	28	35	37·1	30·5	28·6	.....	40	43·9
40—Chatham	36·9	34·7	34·3	26·7	19·5	.....	.....	37·8	36·7	.....	31	25·4	.....	43·7
41—Windsor	38	34·9	32·3	25·9	22·7	.....	24	33·6	35·4	35	28·6	24	38	42·3
42—Sarnia	37	33	32·3	24·4	21·7	28	.....	35·4	34·9	.....	27·6	27·7	.....	43·9
43—Owen Sound	36·6	34·1	34	24·0	20·7	27·5	.....	36·4	34·7	.....	26·1	.....	.....	44·1
44—North Bay	39·2	35·2	36·4	26·7	25	28	.....	37·3	38	.....	30	26	.....	44·9
45—Sudbury	35·7	32·7	31·3	24·1	18·6	27·5	28	33	35·8	29·5	28	23·7	39	40·7
46—Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	40	.....
47—Timmins	33·6	31·7	31	23·3	21	24·5	25	34·4	35·5	35	27·4	25·7	39	40·9
48—Sault Ste. Marie	39·4	35·9	29·2	25·4	20·3	.....	25	34·5	35·1	30	27·1	23·1	38	42·3
49—Port Arthur	37·2	32·5	30·2	21·5	20	.....	25	34	35·3	32	27·5	24·4	45	45·9
50—Fort William	37·4	34·9	29·8	22·3	19·1	27·8	28	34·7	35·9	33	27·9	24·1	.....	43·4
Manitoba (average)	**32·8**	**28·1**	**29·3**	**21·3**	**18·7**	**24·5**	**20·8**	**30·7**	**35·3**	**25·0**	**26·5**	**22·5**	.....	**44·8**
51—Winnipeg	34·7	29·9	29·2	22	20·6	24·5	21·5	30·3	36·2	.....	28·9	22·5	.....	44·1
52—Brandon	30·8	26·3	29·3	20·5	16·8	.....	20	31	34·3	25	24	.....	.....	45·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**31·6**	**27·7**	**28·5**	**19·9**	**16·3**	**21·9**	**19·8**	**29·6**	**29·0**	**26·0**	**20·9**	**22·4**	**39·3**	**41·6**
53—Regina	35·3	30·2	29·9	20·7	18·7	21·8	22	30·1	30·8	27	21·8	23·9	43	43·2
54—Prince Albert	25·3	23·4	25·7	17	13·6	21·7	19	29·3	24·6	22	16·5	.....	.....	36·2
55—Saskatoon	31·1	27·6	27·6	20·1	15·7	22·1	18	27·8	30·4	28	22·2	20·8	35	42·8
56—Moose Jaw	34·5	29·6	30·8	21·7	17·3	.....	20	31·2	30	27	23·2	.....	40	44
Alberta (average)	**34·1**	**30·2**	**29·5**	**21·2**	**18·2**	**22·4**	**23·0**	**32·1**	**32·7**	**26.5**	**23·8**	**23·1**	**37·5**	**44·1**
57—Medicine Hat	33·7	30·5	30	21·7	.....	.....	.....	32·3	35·7	.....	23·7	22·5	.....	42·9
58—Drumheller	33·9	31·7	27	.....	18	.....	23	.....	32·5	28	.....	23·3	35	42·1
59—Edmonton	31·9	28	29·8	19·9	16·9	21·2	.....	29·9	33·1	.....	24·9	22·7	.....	42·1
60—Calgary	36·7	30·7	33·5	21·9	21·1	23·5	.....	34·1	.....	.....	.....	23·8	.....	45·9
61—Lethbridge	34·3	30	27	21·4	16·7	.....	23	.....	29·3	25	22·7	.....	40	47·4
British Columbia (average)	**40·0**	**35·7**	**36·5**	**25·7**	**25·2**	**29·2**	**23·6**	**36·4**	**34·8**	**31·5**	**26·9**	**25·7**	**44·0**	**48·8**
62—Fernie	37	35	36·7	25·3	23	28·3	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	23·7	.....	44
63—Nelson	40	37	40	28·3	27·3	.....	28	38·5	.....	35	.....	25·7	43	45·8
64—Trail	41	35·7	35·4	26·7	25·2	28·5	27	40	37	35	28	25	43	46·3
65—New Westminster	37·6	33·9	34·1	23·4	23·7	27·5	21	33·1	33·1	29	26·2	24·7	44	48·9
66—Vancouver	40·3	34·9	34·9	23·5	25·1	28·6	18	34·3	33·7	29	26·5	26	42	51·1
67—Victoria	43	37	38·1	25·7	26·6	32	24	36·7	36·5	33	27·7	27·2	47	50·5
68—Nanaimo	41·4	36·7	36	27·3	25·6	30	.....	36·5	33·8	28	26·1	26·2	45	53·5
69—Prince Rupert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	50

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1942

Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	Fish						Lard, pure, per lb. package	Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
	Cod steak, fresh, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Salmon, pink, per lb. tin			Grade A, medium or large, per doz.	Grade B, medium or large, per doz.		Dairy, prints, rolls, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
65·1	**22·7**	**36·1**	**24·7**	**27·1**	**25·3**	**22·0**	**15·9**	**19·4**	**50·4**	**41·5**	**12·0**	**36·3**	**39·5**	
65·0	**17·2**	**38·3**	.....	**27·7**	**21·3**	**23·4**	**17·2**	**19·6**	**54·1**	**44·9**	**12·1**	**39·0**	**42·8**	
68·3	15·7	35	.....	27·1	18·3	22·1	16·5	19·2	57·5	.....	13	36	42·9	1
64·5	18·3	36·8	.....	27·3	.....	25·2	17·4	19·7	49·7	.....	12	40	42·9	2
61·3	.....	35	.....	27·8	.....	24·6	18·2	19·9	52·9	45	11b	.....	42·9	3
65·9	17·9	41·9	.....	27	.....	21·5	16·7	19·7	57	44·7	12·5a	41	43·1	4
.....	.....	38	.....	27	.....	23·8	16·7	19·3	53·3	.....	.....	.....	42·5	5
64·8	17	43	.....	30	24·3	23·3	17·4	19·9	54·2	.....	12	.....	42·5	6
65·3	.....	.....	.....	**26·4**	.....	**22·8**	**16·8**	**19·1**	**46·9**	**40·9**	**11·0**	**36·0**	**40·0**	7
65·1	**18·1**	**38·9**	.....	**27·1**	**21·8**	**23·9**	**17·1**	**19·3**	**49·9**	**43·8**	**12·3**	**40·0**	**41·8**	
62·5	15	37·2	.....	27·9	.....	23·9	17·3	19·9	53·7	46·5	12	40	42·5	8
66·6	17·5	43	.....	28·1	21·8	23·7	16·2	19·2	56·9	44·5	13	40	41·8	9
66·2	21·7	37·5	.....	27·3	.....	23·1	17·3	19·7	48·9	46	12	40	42·3	10
.....	18	38	.....	25	.....	25	17·5	18·5	40	38	.....	.....	40·6	11
66·9	**18·9**	**36·8**	**27·9**	**28·0**	**25·7**	**22·1**	**15·9**	**18·8**	**50·8**	**43·8**	**10·8**	**36·6**	**38·4**	
59	16	35·7	25·3	.....	24	21·2	15·8	19·1	49·9	40·7	12	35	39·2	12
67·6	.....	38	29	.....	27	20·9	16·1	19·2	50·1	43·4	11	37	38·1	13
67·7	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	16·6	19·1	50·5	43·3	11·1a	35	37·8	14
67·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	15·5	18·9	44	42·7	10	.....	39·1	15
64·5	20	37·5	.....	.....	.....	22·6	15·9	19	51·3	47·9	9	.....	38·3	16
69·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	16·3	18·8	52·6	47·8	10b	.....	38·4	17
66·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·2	16·9	18·5	.....	39·9	10	38	38·2	18
70·6	19·7	37·7	29·5	28	26·7	22	15·2	18·7	54·7	44·9	12·5a	38	38·5	19
69	.....	35	.....	.....	25	23	15·1	18·3	52·9	43·3	12	.....	38·3	20
64·8	**22·3**	**36·8**	**28·9**	**26·0**	.....	**21·9**	**15·9**	**19·1**	**51·6**	**42·8**	**12·4**	**38·0**	**39·1**	
67·5	.....	35·8	.....	27·3	.....	21·9	16·1	18·9	55·5	.....	12	.....	39	21
64·5	28	36·5	.....	.....	.....	20	15·8	19·5	50·7	38·3	12	.....	38·1	22
63·2	23·5	37·5	25·3	26	.....	23·4	15·5	19	51·3	43·7	12	38	38·2	23
64·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·3	16·1	19	49·6	41	12	39	39	24
63·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·7	15·9	19·1	49	45·3	12	36	39	25
65·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·4	16·1	19·4	54·5	.....	12	.....	39·6	26
61·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	15·7	19·2	44·5	.....	12	.....	39·4	27
67·4	21·1	42·7	30·1	.....	.....	20·5	16	19	55·2	43·5	13	39	39·6	28
64·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	15·6	19·5	53·8	.....	12·5a	.....	40	29
64·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	15·4	19	53·4	.....	12·5a	36·5	39·6	30
65·5	25	41·9	32·5	.....	.....	22·3	15·4	19·1	53·6	45·7	12·5a	39	39·7	31
64·8	18	35	30	.....	.....	23	15	19·1	50·2	.....	12	.....	38·9	32
66·4	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·6	15·9	19·1	49·2	40·9	12	35	39·2	33
66·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	15·3	19·1	50·1	.....	12	.....	39·1	34
65	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	22·2	15·8	19·1	47·6	41·6	12	.....	39·1	35
64·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	15·1	18·9	46	40·9	12	.....	38·8	36
64·5	.....	35	29	.....	.....	23	15·9	19·7	49·7	42·3	12	.....	39·4	37
65·6	18	35	27·5	.....	.....	20·6	15·8	18·9	52·6	47·2	12	39	38·9	38
65·7	.....	35	.....	27·7	.....	20·1	16·6	19·3	52·7	.....	12	40	39·7	39
65·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	15·5	19·3	48·1	.....	12	.....	38·4	40
65·2	19	35	33·5	.....	.....	20·1	15·6	19	53·9	.....	13	.....	38·4	41
65·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	17·1	19·2	50·6	43·7	12	.....	39·7	42
62·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	16	19	47·3	39·5	12	.....	39·7	43
63·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	16·5	19·3	54·5	.....	13	.....	39·2	44
64·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·2	16·5	19·3	57·9	45·6	13	.....	39	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	19·3	52·5	.....	12	38	38·5	46
64·3	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	22·7	17·3	19·3	55·3	42·3	14	.....	39	47
62·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·1	15·9	19·2	53·4	.....	13	.....	39	48
66·3	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	22·2	15·8	18·7	52·3	.....	13	.....	38·6	49
66·5	.....	30	23	24·2	.....	22·1	15·8	18·7	53·6	.....	13	.....	38·7	50
65·6	**25·0**	**36·7**	**24·0**	**28·3**	**27·3**	**21·8**	**15·1**	**20·1**	**47·3**	**38·5**	**11·5**	**33·0**	**37·4**	
65·8	.....	36·6	24	28·3	27·3	20·7	14·9	19·2	50·5	41·5	12	.....	37·3	51
65·4	25	36·7	.....	.....	.....	22·8	15·2	21	44·1	35·5	11	33	37·5	52
62·9	**28·7**	**33·8**	**16·5**	.....	**26·4**	**21·5**	**13·8**	**19·9**	**44·7**	**36·4**	**12·0**	**31·0**	**37·6**	
63·6	29·3	33·6	12	.....	27·2	22	14·2	21·2	46·2	35·1	12	30	37·5	53
61·7	.....	30·7	16	.....	.....	19·4	14·1	18·9	.....	33·1	12	30	38·8	54
60·9	26·7	34	18	.....	25·5	21·9	13·3	19·3	45·2	37·6	12	32	37	55
65·4	30	37	20	.....	.....	22·6	13·4	20·2	42·7	39·7	12	32	37·1	56
62·7	**27·2**	**35·0**	**18·2**	.....	**28·0**	**20·9**	**14·4**	**19·7**	**44·1**	**35·7**	**11·8**	**29·8**	**38·0**	
61	28	36·5	.....	.....	.....	19·7	14·8	19·5	41·3	32·2	12	.....	37·4	57
63·7	25	35	.....	.....	.....	21·9	13·6	20·1	44·7	35·9	11	33	38·7	58
61·1	26·7	32·9	21	.....	28·5	21	14·3	19·7	44·1	34·7	12	28	37·5	59
63	28·2	35·8	15·3	.....	27·5	21·8	14·5	19·5	50·3	40	12	.....	38·4	60
64·6	28	35	.....	.....	.....	20·3	14·9	19·9	40·3	.....	12	28·5	38	61
66·4	**25·1**	**32·8**	**28·0**	**27·5**	.....	**21·0**	**16·1**	**19·9**	**50·3**	**36·5**	**12·2**	**37·3**	**41·1**	
65	27·3	36	.....	27·5	.....	22	14·7	20·7	46	36·5	11b	.....	39·6	62
67	27	37	.....	.....	.....	22·3	14·7	20·8	51	.....	12·5a	40	41·5	63
67·3	29·3	35·5	.....	.....	.....	22·6	16·7	21·7	49·9	.....	12·5a	35	39·6	64
65·6	23	28	.....	.....	.....	19·5	15·7	18·5	48·5	.....	11	40	40·7	65
67·6	22·1	31·5	.....	.....	.....	19·3	15·5	18·5	49·4	.....	11	40	40·4	66
66·7	**21·7**	33·3	28	.....	.....	21·2	16·4	18·9	51·2	.....	13	39	40·9	67
68·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	16·7	19·9	51·1	.....	12	30	42·9	68
63·3	.....	28·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·1	20·3	55·5	.....	14·3a	.....	43·3	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese, Canadian, mild, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, bulk, per lb.	Cornflakes, 8 oz. package	Rice, first grade, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, choice, 24's (28 oz.) per tin	Canned Vegetables: Peas, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Corn, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Beans, baked, per 16 oz. tin	Beans, common, dry, white, per lb.	Onions, cooking, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**34·0**	**6·8a**	**19·0**	**3·6**	**5·7**	**9·3**	**11·5**	**13·9**	**12·8**	**13·7**	**11·0**	**6·5**	**5·0**
Nova Scotia (average)	**34·2**	**7·1**	**19·8**	**3·7**	**5·9**	**9·8**	**10·5**	**15·1**	**13·1**	**14·8**	**11·0**	**6·5**	**4·9**
1—Sydney	33·9	6·7–7·3	20	3·6	5·7	9·9	9·3	14·7	13·1	14·8	12	6·1	4·9
2—New Glasgow	34·7	6·7–7·3	20	3·7	6	10	10·7	14·9	12·4	14·7	11·2	6·4	4·9
3—Amherst	33·4	7·3c	20	3·8	5·8	9·9	10·3	15	12·8	15	12	6·2	5·3
4—Halifax	33·9	6·7–8	20·1	3·6	6	9·7	11·1	15·1	13·1	14·7	12	7	4·7
5—Windsor	34·3	.....	18·6	3·8	6	9·3	10	15·2	13·9	15	.....	6·9	5
6—Truro	34·7	6·7	19·9	3·8	5·9	10·1	11·3	15·4	13·1	14·6	12·3	6·6	4·8
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**31·3**	**7·3**	**19·9**	**3·7**	**6**	**10**	**10·4**	**14·6**	**13·9**	**14·4**	**11·2**	**6·4**	**4·8**
New Brunswick (average)	**31·6**	**7·5**	**19·7**	**3·6**	**5·9**	**9·7**	**10·8**	**14·8**	**13·1**	**14·2**	**11·5**	**6·6**	**4·9**
8—Moncton	34·2	8	20·3	3·7	5·8	10	11	14·9	13·6	15·1	11·9	6·8	4·7
9—Saint John	34·4	6–7·3	19·3	3·3	5·9	9·7	11·2	14·7	12·6	13·5	11·5	6·9	4·9
10—Fredericton	32·6	7·3	19·4	3·7	6·3	9·5	11·6	14·6	12·8	14·5	11·1	6·6	4·8
11—Bathurst	35	8c	19·7	3·6	5·6	9·6	9·2	15	13·3	13·7	11·3	5·9	5·1
Quebec (average)	**32·7**	**5·4**	**15·9**	**3·7**	**5·5**	**9·7**	**11·3**	**12·7**	**13·4**	**15·0**	**11·1**	**6·1**	**6·2**
12—Quebec	33·5	5–8	18·2	3·6	5·7	9·7	12·1	13·2	13·1	15·1	11·8	6·4	6·3
13—Three Rivers	31·9	5·3–6	14·6	3·9	5·4	9·7	11·4	13·3	13·3	15·1	10·8	5·6	6·3
14—Sherbrooke	33·3	5·3	14·9	3·8	5·9	9·7	11·2	12·9	14·2	15·5	10·8	5·8	5·6
15—Sorel	31·4	4·7–5·3c	14·7	3·4	5·2	9·9	11·4	12·5	12·8	15·6	10·4	6·5	7·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	31·6	4	16·2	3·7	6	9·9	11·6	12·2	13·3	14·5	11·5	5·8	6·2
17—St. Johns	33·4	5·3c	17·2	3·8	5·6	9·7	12·6	12·4	15·7	15	11·7	5·7	7·3
18—Thetford Mines	32	4·7	14·9	3·9	5·1	9·7	9·1	12·6	13·1	14·4	11·7	5·6	5·8
19—Montreal	34·5	5·3–6·7	17·1	3·9	5·4	9·5	11·3	12·3	12·2	14·6	10·8	5·9	5·3
20—Hull	32·9	5·3–6c	15·2	3·7	5·5	9·5	11·2	12·8	13·3	15	10·2	7·2	5·7
Ontario (average)	**34·6**	**6·3**	**17·3**	**3·5**	**5·6**	**9·1**	**11·7**	**13·4**	**12·3**	**13·1**	**10·8**	**6·2**	**4·8**
21—Ottawa	34·2	6·7	16·7	3·8	5·6	9·1	12·3	13·2	12·5	14·9	11·1	6·6	5·5
22—Brockville	31·8	6·3	14·2	3·7	5·5	8·9	11·4	13·5	13·2	13·9	9·9	6·5	5·3
23—Kingston	33·5	5·3–6·7	15·6	3·7	5·2	9	11·7	12·9	12·7	13·9	10·7	6·7	5·5
24—Belleville	33·6	5·3–6·7	16·6	3·5	5·3	8·9	11	13·2	12·8	12·8	11·7	5·7	5·3
25—Peterborough	34·1	5·3–6·7	17·4	3·4	5·4	8·6	11·3	12·9	11·9	14·4	10·7	6	5·3
26—Oshawa	34·8	5·3–6·7	17·9	3·2	6	9	11·1	13·3	12·4	14	10·5	6·8	4·8
27—Orillia	33·9	6·7	16·7	3·4	5·1	8·9	12·1	13·9	12	13·5	12·3	5·7	4·9
28—Toronto	39·2	6·7	18·1	3·6	5·3	8·8	11·4	12·9	11·6	12·4	10·9	6·2	4·6
29—Niagara Falls	34·8	6	18·2	3·6	5·4	9·1	11·4	12·7	11·8	12·6	10·8	6·9	4·4
30—St. Catharines	35·1	6·7	17·5	3·5	5·6	9·1	11·4	12·7	12·6	12·8	10·6	7·1	4·7
31—Hamilton	37·3	6–6·7	17·5	3·4	5·5	8·8	11·7	12·9	12	12·4	10·7	5·9	5
32—Brantford	35·5	6–6·7	17·8	3·4	5·4	9·1	12·6	13·7	12·2	12·7	10·1	5·8	4·6
33—Galt	36·9	6·7	18·2	3·4	5·4	8·7	11·8	13·7	12·6	13·5	10·6	5·7	5·1
34—Guelph	37·3	6	18·3	3·2	5·6	9	11·4	13·5	12·1	12·9	9·6	5·7	4·5
35—Kitchener	37·3	6·7	17·2	3·4	5·7	8·9	12·2	13·8	12·6	13·4	10·9	6·5	4·5
36—Woodstock	33·4	6	16·6	3·0	5·7	8·9	12·3	13·7	12	12·3	9·9	6·3	4·3
37—Stratford	35·9	5·3	17·2	3·2	5·7	9·2	11·8	13·3	12·1	13	10·4	6·5	5·5
38—London	31·7	6·7	18·8	3·4	5·6	8·9	11·7	13·2	12·1	12·6	10·3	5·9	4·7
39—St. Thomas	34·9	5·3–6·7	20·4	3·7	5·8	9·4	12	13·3	12·2	12·6	10·9	6	4·8
40—Chatham	32·9	5·3	19	3·5	5·1	8·9	12·2	13·4	11·8	12·1	8·9	5	4·1
41—Windsor	35·3	5·3–6·7	17·1	3·5	5·1	8·9	11·6	12·6	11·5	12·1	10·6	5·5	4·2
42—Sarnia	35·9	6	18·4	3·3	5·9	9·4	11	13·8	12·7	14·1	11·7	6·6	4·2
43—Owen Sound	33·7	6c	16·4	3·2	5·5	9·5	10·7	13·3	12·7	13·2	10·8	6·2	4·6
44—North Bay	35·7	6–6·7	16·5	4·0	6·3	9·9	12·5	14·3	13	14	11·6	6·6	5
45—Sudbury	32·5	6·7	16·6	3·8	6·2	9·1	10·9	13·3	12·3	.....	10·8	6	4·7
46—Cobalt	32	6·7	16·3	3·9	5·7	9·3	13	15	12·4	.....	11·7	5·7	5·3
47—Timmins	32·5	6·7	18·1	3·7	5·9	9·7	11·9	14	12·8	13·2	12	6	5·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	32·7	6·7	15·9	3·5	6	9·4	11·9	14·1	12	13·8	12	7·5	5·2
49—Port Arthur	34·3	6–6·7	.....	3·6	5·6	9·4	10·7	12·8	11·5	11·6	9·9	6·2	4·7
50—Fort William	34	6–6·7	15·6	3·6	5·5	8·9	11·3	13	11·8	12·2	11·3	6·1	4·5
Manitoba (average)	**33·0**	**7·0**	**18·2**	**3·5**	**5·8**	**9·0**	**11·8**	**14·9**	**12·8**	**13·1**	**10·6**	**6·9**	**3·6**
51—Winnipeg	33·1	6·4–8	17·5	3·4	5·7	8·9	11·8	14·5	12·6	13	10·9	6·8	3·2
52—Brandon	32·9	6·4–7·1	18·8	3·5	5·9	9	11·8	15·2	13	13·1	10·3	7	3·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**32·8**	**6·9**	**22·1**	**3·5**	**5·9**	**8·9**	**11·8**	**15·0**	**13·3**	**13·3**	**10·9**	**6·6**	**4·7**
53—Regina	33·6	6·4–7·2	21·2	3·4	6·5	8·8	12·2	14·8	13	13·1	11·7	6·6	4·3
54—Prince Albert	33·1	6·4	22·3	3·6	5·9	8·9	11·2	15·2	13·5	13·7	.....	7·1	5
55—Saskatoon	31·9	7·2	22·8	3·6	5·3	8·9	12·6	15·1	13·8	13·6	11·1	6·7	4·8
56—Moose Jaw	32·6	7·2	22·2	3·4	5·9	8·9	11·3	15	12·7	12·7	9·8	6·1	4·8
Alberta (average)	**34·9**	**7·9**	**22·6**	**3·5**	**5·6**	**8·9**	**12·4**	**14·6**	**12·6**	**13·1**	**10·9**	**6·9**	**4·5**
57—Medicine Hat	36·7	8	23·8	3·5	5·3	8·8	12·6	14·7	12·5	13·2	10	6·7	4·7
58—Drumheller	34·9	8	22·5	3·6	6·1	9·3	12·5	14·8	12·9	13·7	10·8	7·1	4·4
59—Edmonton	33·4	7·2–8	21·5	3·5	5·7	8·7	12·1	14·5	12·7	12·7	11·1	7·1	4·7
60—Calgary	34·7	8	22·1	3·4	5·4	8·9	12·5	14·4	12·4	13·2	12·7	6·9	4·2
61—Lethbridge	.....	8	23·3	3·6	.....	8·9	12·3	14·7	12·5	12·6	9·7	6·9	4·5
British Columbia (average)	**35·4**	**9·0**	**23·7**	**3·8**	**6·1**	**9·2**	**11·7**	**14·4**	**13·2**	**13·5**	**11·4**	**8·0**	**4·9**
62—Fernie	34·3	8c	23·7	3·6	.....	9	12	14·1	13·2	13·3	12·4	8·3	4·7
63—Nelson	33·6	9	24	3·7	.....	8·8	12·4	14·7	14·1	14·2	.....	9·1	3·9
64—Trail	34·8	9	23·7	3·7	6·1	9·3	12·5	14·2	13·4	14·3	11·8	8·2	5·2
65—New Westminster	33·8	9–9·6	23·2	3·8	6	8·9	10·9	13·9	12·8	13·1	11·1	7	5·2
66—Vancouver	34·3	9–9·6	22·6	3·7	5·8	9·1	11·6	13·8	12·5	12·7	11	6·8	4·6
67—Victoria	35·1	9	23·3	3·9	6·5	9·2	11·8	14·2	12·5	13·2	11·2	7·9	4·9
68—Nanaimo	40·1	9	24·3	3·8	6	9·5	11·9	14·5	13·3	13·9	10·3	7·9	5·2
69—Prince Rupert	37	9–10	25	4	.....	10	10·7	16	13·8	.....	12	8·7	5·8

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in many cities.
c. Grocers' quotations. d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags, 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.
† Ontario and east, 32 oz. jar; Manitoba and west, 4 pound tin.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1942

Potatoes, per 15 lbs. (d)	Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seedless, per 16 oz. package	Currants, in bulk, per lb.	Bananas, medium size, per lb.	Oranges, medium size, per dozen	Lemons, medium size, per dozen	Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar†	Peaches, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar†	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
	Fresh, cooking per gal.	Evaporated per lb.											
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
39·2	**22·6**	**15·9**	**13·0**	**16·8**	**15·2**	**16·6**	**41·4**	**38·9**	†	**16·3**	†	**60·2**	
35·3	**25·0**	**15·7**	**13·9**	**16·9**	**14·2**	.....	**46·7**	**45·5**	**37·3**	**16·6**	**34·6**	**66·5**	
39·9	.....	17	12·7	14·9	.....	.....	47·1	52·2	36·4	17	35·2	66	1
36	.....	15	15·9	16·7	.....	.....	47·7	42	38	16·6	34	63·3	2
32·1	.....	.....	14·5	17·7	13·7	.....	47·7	47·5	37·3	15·7	34·7	68·5	3
35·3	25	15	13·4	18·1	.....	.....	46·4	41·4	36·9	16·9	34·6	68·3	4
32·5	.....	.....	13·3	16·7	.....	.....	46·3	46·3	37·7	15·7	34·3	66·5	5
35·9	25	.....	13·6	17	14·7	.....	44·9	43·8	37·4	17·9	34·8	66·4	6
27·4	**16·3**	**17·0**	**14·1**	**17·5**	**15·2**	.....	**48·5**	**55·3**	**37·5**	**17·4**	**34·0**	**64·0**	7
33·3	**22·7**	**15·5**	**13·2**	**16·4**	**14·5**	.....	**44·6**	**46·6**	**37·5**	**15·9**	**35·6**	**64·6**	
30·1	21·4	13	13·5	17·1	15	.....	44·3	45·7	38·2	16·7	36·5	63·7	8
33·9	26·6	18	12·9	15·5	13·8	.....	44·1	46	38	15·3	34·3	63·1	9
35·5	20·2	.....	12·8	16·1	14·7	.....	45·7	49·8	37	15·9	35·7	64·7	10
33·6	.....	.....	13·4	16·7	.....	.....	44·2	45	36·8	15·7	35·7	66·8	11
36·3	**22·1**	**17·0**	**13·3**	**17·7**	**15·2**	.....	**42·3**	**40·0**	**36·0**	**16·0**	**34·1**	**59·7**	
39·6	.....	.....	13·9	18·9	15·5	.....	44·6	42·9	35	16·7	34·1	61	12
34	25·3	16	12·9	16·8	15	.....	41·5	39·4	36·7	17	32·9	61·1	13
34·1	.....	18	13·7	16	15·2	.....	39	41·3	35·9	16·1	34·5	59·3	14
36·4	.....	.....	12·7	.....	14·3	.....	44·5	42·9	37·3	15·6	36·4	59·5	15
31·5	.....	.....	14·3	18·7	15·5	.....	44	40·4	35·9	15·1	33·6	59·1	16
39	18	.....	13·3	18·3	15	.....	44·5	44·5	36·1	16·1	32·6	61·4	17
38·2	.....	.....	13	19	14·8	.....	43·9	38·6	34·8	16·3	36·4	60·5	18
36·9	23·1	17	13	17·1	14·3	.....	41	37·3	34·5	15·4	32·5	57·3	19
37·1	22·1	.....	13·1	16·4	17·3	.....	37·5	33·1	37·8	15·9	33·6	57·8	20
42·0	**22·7**	**16·7**	**12·8**	**16·3**	**15·5**	.....	**41·2**	**37·1**	**36·2**	**15·6**	**32·0**	**58·2**	
41·1	25·9	.....	12·3	16·9	16·3	.....	41·3	36·6	36·6	15·7	32·6	59·1	21
44·5	25	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	39·7	39·9	37·8	15·3	31·9	60·1	22
45·2	23·7	18	13·2	.....	14·7	.....	40	35·8	36·3	15·6	31·3	58·4	23
44·3	22·3	.....	12·7	15	15	.....	41·4	36·7	35·8	15·1	31·5	57·4	24
40·5	20·5	.....	12·4	.....	14·7	.....	39·4	37·3	36·7	16·5	31	57·1	25
39·5	25·2	.....	13·1	.....	15	.....	41·7	39·6	35·8	15·1	30·4	58·6	26
38·8	.....	.....	12	.....	14·9	.....	40·7	38	36·7	15·2	32·2	57·4	27
41·5	22·9	.....	11·5	17	14·9	.....	38·8	32·9	34·1	14·9	29·6	55·8	28
42	.....	.....	11·8	.....	15·6	.....	41·3	35·7	35·9	15·2	32·8	57·3	29
44·7	19·3	.....	14·2	.....	15	.....	40·2	35·5	35·1	14·7	31·5	56·7	30
47·8	27	.....	12·9	.....	14·5	.....	44	39·2	34·4	15	30·5	56·1	31
43·5	21·7	.....	13·3	18	14·8	.....	44·3	35·8	34·5	15·1	31	57·6	32
43·5	21·6	.....	14·3	13	15	.....	41·3	38·9	34·2	14·7	30·6	56·6	33
39·3	24	.....	13·3	16·3	15·3	.....	38·6	35	35·9	15	30·3	56·7	34
40·6	20·7	.....	13·6	16·4	15·3	.....	37·7	35·3	34·3	15·2	31·3	57·4	35
38·3	21·6	.....	12·6	.....	15	.....	40·9	36·5	38	15·3	30	57	36
42·2	23·3	.....	12·7	.....	14·7	.....	43·3	34·5	36·3	15·9	32·1	57·9	37
38·6	21·5	.....	12·3	16·5	14·8	.....	41·7	35·9	35·1	15·5	31·1	57·7	38
40·5	18·1	.....	13·9	18·5	15·4	.....	44·5	39·4	35·2	15·9	32·2	58·2	39
38·3	21·7	.....	12·8	.....	15	.....	41·4	35	34·9	15·3	31·2	56·7	40
38·1	21·2	.....	12·6	13·2	15·9	.....	37·5	34	34·4	15·5	30·7	57·8	41
35·7	18·3	.....	12·6	13	15·7	.....	41·8	35·2	37·3	15·5	33	59	42
43·7	20·1	.....	12·4	.....	15·4	.....	37·6	37·5	35·2	16	32·8	58·5	43
46·5	.....	.....	13·8	.....	.....	.....	42·4	40·7	38·3	17	35	61·7	44
43·3	.....	.....	12·2	16·7	17·6	.....	41·1	38·3	37·8	15·6	33·5	61·4	45
59	.....	17	14	17·7	.....	.....	44·7	38·7	37·7	19	35·3	61	46
45·5	25	15	12·3	17·7	17·9	.....	43·7	38·9	37·5	16·7	34·7	62·4	47
44·1	26·5	.....	13·3	.....	15·7	.....	40·5	37·3	36·9	15·3	30·5	59·8	48
34·3	27·2	.....	12·3	18·2	17·6	.....	43·1	39·5	39·6	14·9	34·5	56	49
36·2	.....	.....	11·9	16·9	15·6	.....	42·1	38·8	37·6	15·3	33·6	58·9	50
24·3	.....	**15·0**	**13·0**	**17·1**	**15·7**	**16·0**	**40·2**	**37·4**	**72·1**	**16·6**	**57·4**	**57·7**	
25·4	.....	.....	12·6	18·4	15·2	.....	40·6	37·3	72	15·7	56·5	56·7	51
23·2	.....	15	13·4	15·7	16·1	16	39·8	37·5	72·1	17·5	58·2	58·7	52
26·9	.....	**14·6**	**13·3**	**15·9**	**15·7**	**16·8**	**36·5**	**36·7**	**71·0**	**17·4**	**57·9**	**62·6**	
26·1	.....	.....	13·6	17·3	15	17·2	37·3	37·2	71·9	16·8	58·4	63·3	53
25	.....	.....	13	16·5	16·8	17	36·3	37·3	72	18·8	59·7	64·8	54
27·4	.....	14·6	14	15·3	15·6	15	36·7	36	70·1	16·9	56·5	62·9	55
29	.....	.....	12·4	14·4	15·4	17·8	35·8	36·4	69·9	17	57	59·3	56
35·1	.....	**15·0**	**12·6**	**17·1**	**15·1**	**17·1**	**39·9**	**34·8**	**68·4**	**17·7**	**55·5**	**61·5**	
39·9	.....	.....	12·7	14·7	15·7	16·4	38·3	34·9	67·4	17·2	56·3	59	57
35·4	.....	.....	12·9	17·7	14·9	17·9	39·7	36·9	70	18·5	58·1	64·3	58
27·3	.....	15	12·5	16·8	15·4	17·2	40·5	33·5	67·3	17·4	53	.....	59
38·8	.....	.....	12·3	19·3	14·7	16·8	43·2	37·6	68·7	17	54·4	61·3	60
34·3	.....	15	12·7	.....	15	.....	37·7	31·3	.....	18·3	.....	.....	61
53·6	.....	**15·0**	**12·4**	**17·8**	**14·5**	**16·3**	**38·1**	**37·6**	**67·9**	**17·4**	**53·8**	**59·6**	
38·5	.....	.....	13·7	19·3	15·6	18	38·5	36·3	.....	18·3	.....	63·7	62
.....	.....	.....	13·3	15·6	15	.....	.....	40	68·7	18·3	57·5	64	63
50·2	.....	.....	12·8	17·8	14·7	17·4	36·6	38·1	70	18·9	59·7	59	64
57	.....	.....	12·1	17·5	13·9	15	35·7	35	65·9	15·5	50·6	56	65
54·9	.....	.....	11	.....	13·7	15·2	34·7	36·1	64·8	15·5	49·3	.....	66
64·9	.....	.....	11·9	.....	13·4	15·7	41·3	37·1	65·9	15·9	52·3	55·3	67
57·9	.....	15	12·9	.....	14·3	.....	38·9	37·2	68·6	19·2	52·3	.....	68
51·9	.....	.....	11·5	18·7	15	.....	41·3	41	71·7	.....	55	.....	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per ½ lb.	Cocoa, pure unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, in bulk, per qt.	Salt, fine, table, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, per ½ lb. bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton	Bituminous coal, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	$
Dominion (average)	**8·6**	**8·4**	**48·1**	**43·6**	**19·0**	**16·1**	**4·4**	**12·9**	**5·5**	**16·569**b	**10·608**
Nova Scotia (average)	**8·5**	**8·2**	**57·0**	**43·0**	**18·9**	**12·0**	**4·7**	**13·1**	**5·9**	.....	**9·150**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·4	54·4	42·8	19·5	10	3·8	12·8	5·8	.....	7·37– 7·72s
2—New Glasgow	8·2	8·2	58	43	20·4	10	4·5	13·5	5·9	.....	7·05– 7·30s
3—Amherst	8·3	8·1	57	43	16·8	.....	5	13	5·9	.....	10·25
4—Halifax	8·6	8·3	57·8	43·3	21·1	16	4·9	13·7	5·7	.....	9·22–11·42
5—Windsor	8·3	8·1	58·3	43	17·3	.....	4·6	12·3	6	.....	.....
6—Truro	8·7	8·3	56·7	43	18·5	.....	5·6	13	5·8	.....	10·22–10·70
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**8·7**	**8·2**	**60·0**	**43·0**	**18·3**	**15·0**	**4·1**	**13·2**	**5·9**	**17·900**	**9·90–10·40**
New Brunswick (average)	**8·6**	**8·4**	**56·5**	**43·0**	**18·7**	**10·0**	**4·2**	**12·7**	**5·7**	**18·500**	**11·145**
8—Moncton	9	8·7	59·7	43	19·8	10	4·5	13·3	5·9	g	10·47–10·97g
9—Saint John	8·4	8·2	50·3	43	17·4	10	4·5	12·5	5·5	18·50	12·25–13·25
10—Fredericton	8·4	8·3	57·1	43	17·9	.....	4·1	12·7	5·9	.....	10·72–11·50
11—Bathurst	8·6	8·5	58·7	43	19·5	.....	3·8	12·1	5·4	.....	10·00
Quebec (average)	**8·1**	**7·8**	**46·9**	**44·7**	**20·2**	**15·4**	**4·3**	**11·9**	**5·6**	***16·397**	***9·942**
*12—Quebec	8·1	7·9	46·8	44·9	20·3	15	4·1	12·8	5·7	16·00	10·50
*13—Three Rivers	8·5	8	47·7	45·2	21·3	15	4·4	12·3	6	16·00	8·50– 8·75
*14—Sherbrooke	8	8	43·6	44	19·5	15	4·7	11·8	5·6	17·00	11·00
*15—Sorel	7·9	7·7	49·2	44·6	18·9	.....	4	11	5·3	16·00	9·05
*16—St. Hyacinthe	8	7·8	44·5	45·4	20·1	.....	4·4	11·4	5·3	15·75	9·47–11·75
*17—St. Johns	7·9	7·7	43·1	45·6	19·3	.....	4·6	12·8	5·7	15·50	10·50
*18—Thetford Mines	8	7·5	52	44·3	20·8	15	4·3	12·4	5·9	18·50	.....
*19—Montreal	7·9	7·7	47·5	44·6	18·6	17	3·9	11·4	5·3	16·25	8·00– 8·50
*20—Hull	8·3	8	48·1	43·8	22·6	.....	4·1	11·6	5·5	16·40–16·75	11·00
Ontario (average)	**8·5**	**8·4**	**47·1**	**43·7**	**18·9**	**14·4**	**4·3**	**12·5**	**5·5**	**16·397**	**12·013**
21—Ottawa	8·3	8·1	47·3	43·8	22·6	.....	4·2	11·9	5·7	16·75	10·50–11·00
22—Brockville	8·2	8	44·2	42·9	20·6	.....	4·3	11·4	5·4	16·00	9·00– 9·50
23—Kingston	8·1	7·9	48·3	43·4	18·1	.....	4·7	12·6	5·5	16·00	9·50
24—Belleville	8·6	8·3	48·6	43·5	17·7	12	4·7	12·2	5·7	16·00	10·00–13·00d
25—Peterborough	8·5	8·5	48·5	43·8	18·3	15	4·8	12·4	5·5	16·75	11·50–14·75d
26—Oshawa	8·7	8·4	52·9	43·6	19·4	12	4·4	12·4	5·8	16·00	9·50–14·00d
27—Orillia	8·3	8·2	47·5	43·8	19·6	.....	3·9	11·5	5·4	16·50	.....
28—Toronto	8·2	8	50·2	43·3	18·1	12	4·1	11·7	5·2	14·75	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	8·7	8·7	45·5	43·8	19·3	.....	4·1	12·7	5·4	14·50–14·75g	9·00–10·00g
30—St. Catharines	8·6	8·4	46·3	43·7	19·3	.....	4·3	12·1	5·6	15·75	9·50–13·75d
31—Hamilton	8·2	8·1	44·9	44·6	18·5	10	4·5	11·9	5·3	15·50	10·00–13·00d
32—Brantford	8·4	8·3	50·7	44·6	18·6	13	4·3	11·9	5·5	16·00g	10·50–13·25d
33—Galt	8·7	8·5	48·5	44·3	19·6	.....	4·1	12·3	5·4	16·00g	11·50–13·00d
34—Guelph	8·4	8·4	45·9	43·5	18	.....	4·2	12·7	5·3	16·00	11·00–13·75d
35—Kitchener	8·6	8·4	43·1	44·1	18·8	.....	3·8	12·3	5·3	16·00	11·00–13·50d
36—Woodstock	8·6	8·4	48·5	44·1	18·1	.....	4·3	12·1	5·4	16·00	10·50–14·00d
37—Stratford	8·7	8·7	48·3	44·1	18·5	.....	4·2	13·2	6	16·00	11·50–13·00d
38—London	8·5	8·3	47·5	43·9	16·8	.....	4·1	11·9	5·5	16·50g	10·50–14·50d
39—St. Thomas	8·6	8·6	48·3	44·3	18·2	.....	4·2	12·6	6	16·00g	10·00–13·50d
40—Chatham	8·6	8·4	46·1	43·4	16·3	.....	4	12·5	5·1	16·00g	10·00–12·50
41—Windsor	8·3	8	42·5	43·6	19	15	4	11·7	5·5	16·00g	10·50–13·00d
42—Sarnia	8·8	8·7	46·3	43·9	18·1	.....	4·7	12·9	5·9	16·50g	10·75–13·50d
43—Owen Sound	8·5	8·3	53·3	43·7	19·4	.....	4·7	12·6	5·7	16·50	10·00–12·00
44—North Bay	9	8·9	54·5	44	19·6	.....	4·6	14·1	5·8	17·25	12·50–15·00d
45—Sudbury	8·7	8·4	43·9	43·7	19·7	15	4	13·9	5·8	17·75	11·50–15·75d
46—Cobalt	8·9	8·9	45·6	43·3	16·7	.....	5	13·3	5·7	19·00	13·50
47—Timmins	8·8	8·7	43·1	44	20·9	18	4·8	13·7	5·5	19·50	13·00–16·75d
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·6	8·5	44·2	43·6	19·7	.....	4·2	13·1	5·2	17·00	10·50–13·00d
49—Port Arthur	8·4	8·2	44·3	42·6	18·6	18	4·5	13·1	5·2	16·50	11·75–14·75d
50—Fort William	8·5	8·4	43·4	43·1	19·5	18	4·6	12·2	5·2	16·80	11·75–14·75d
Manitoba (average)	**9·1**	**9·0**	**45·1**	**43·0**	**18·8**	**15·0**	**4·0**	**13·1**	**5·5**	**20·000**	**9·250**
51—Winnipeg	9·1	8·9	42·1	43·1	18·5	15	4·3	12·3	5·7	20·00	6·25–14·25
52—Brandon	9·1	9	48·1	42·8	19	15	3·7	13·8	5·2	.....	5·50–11·00
Saskatchewan (average)	**9·4**	**9·5**	**45·5**	**43·2**	**19·5**	**18·5**	**4·0**	**14·0**	**5·3**	.....	**8·675**
53—Regina	9·2	9·6	46·7	42·7	19·2	15	3·3	13·7	5·5	.....	5·50–13·00
54—Prince Albert	9·7	9·5	42·3	43·3	20·4	.....	4·3	14·2	5·6	.....	9·00–10·00
55—Saskatoon	9·4	9·5	47·5	42·9	19·9	20·6	3·9	13·5	5·1	.....	7·25– 9·60
56—Moose Jaw	9·3	9·3	45·5	43·8	18·4	20	4·4	14·5	5	.....	5·40– 9·65
Alberta (average)	**9·3**	**9·2**	**44·4**	**42·7**	**17·3**	**17·5**	**4·0**	**14·2**	**5·2**	.....	**5·438**
57—Medicine Hat	9·3	9·2	41·3	43·1	15·7	.....	3·3	14	5·1	g	g
58—Drumheller	9·3	9·1	44·5	43·5	17·5	20	4·5	15	5·3	.....	4.50– 5·50
59—Edmonton	9·2	9	46·5	42·6	18·3	15	4·2	13·7	5·2	g	3·25– 5·00g
60—Calgary	9	9·1	45·1	42·1	17·3	.....	4·2	13·5	5·1	g	7·75g
61—Lethbridge	9·5	9·8	.....	42·3	17·5	.....	3·9	14·7	5·2	g	4·75– 5·00g
British Columbia (average)	**8·6**	**8·5**	**44·7**	**43·5**	**19·1**	**22·7**	**4·8**	**13·7**	**5·6**	.....	**10·793**
62—Fernie	9	9·3	47·7	43·7	17·5	.....	4·6	14·5	5·3	.....	.....
63—Nelson	8·9	8·9	47·3	44·3	19·3	25	5·2	14·5	5·5	.....	9·75–11·50
64—Trail	8·8	8·8	43	43·4	19·4	.....	5·8	14·4	5·3	.....	9·25–10·25
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·7	40	43·4	18·1	23	4·2	12·7	5·4	.....	10·50–12·00
66—Vancouver	8	8	41·7	42·1	19·1	15	4·6	12	5·4	.....	10·50–12·00
67—Victoria	8·9	8·4	46·2	43·5	20	25	4·2	12·7	5·7	.....	9·75–12·25
68—Nanaimo	8·6	8·1	46·3	43·1	19·4	28	5	13·7	5·5	.....	9·80
69—Prince Rupert	8·7	8·5	45	44·2	19·7	20	5	15	6·7	.....	10·75–13·00f

(b) For prices of Welsh coal see text. (c) Calculated price per cord from price quoted. (d) Including semi-bitu-
tensively occupied by workingmen but some at $30-$45. (r) Few six-roomed houses occupied by workingmen; rent for 4
houses are mostly of four and five rooms; modern, $24-$28, semi-modern, $20-$24. * Sales taxes, 4% in Montreal and

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1942

Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	cents	cents	$	$	
13·267	**11·423**	**13·859**	**8·240**	**9·784**	**8·451**	**29·1**	**9·8**	**25·607**	**18·835**	
10·800	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·500**	**6·333**	**6·167**	**30·0**	**10·0**	**21·417**	**15·417**	
8·50– 9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30	10·1	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
9·70	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00	30	10·2	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	15·00–20·00	10·00–17·00	3
12·50	8·00– 9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00– 8·00	7·00– 9·00	5·00– 6·00	30	9·9	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
11·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
13·000	**9·500**	**11·000**	**7·000**	**8·00**	**7·500c**	**20·0**	**9·8**	**19·00–25·00**	**12·00–16·00**	7
13·138	**9·000**	**11·250**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**9·000**	**29·3**	**9·8**	**24·125**	**17·375**	
12·05g	9·00g	10·00–11·00g	7·00g	8·00g	g	31	9·8	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	8
13·50	9·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	8·00–10·00	27·5	9·8	18·00–27·00	16·00–20·00	9
13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	25·00	18·00	10
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	23·00	16·00	11
13·688*	**13·443***	**15·050***	**9·250***	**10·371***	**10·320***	**27·5**	**9·4**	**24·714**	**18·250**	
12·00	13·33c	13·33c	12·00c	12·00c	8·25c	26	9·5	23·00–33·00	.....	12
14·25	10·00	16·00c	8·00	12·00c	10·00c	.....	9·6	23·00–31·00	17·00–23·00	13
14·75	14·00	16·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	28	9·6	23·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·3	.....	.....	15
13·00–13·50	14·00	15·35	10·00	11·35	11·35	.....	9	18·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	16
13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·5	.....	.....	17
15·50	.....	12·00c	.....	9·00c	.....	29	9·4	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
12·50–13·00	17·33c	18·67c	10·00	11·00	11·00–13·00c	27	9·2	24·00–34·00	20·00–23·00	19
14·00	11·00–13·00	12·00–16·00	6·50	7·00– 7·50	.....	.....	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
14·012	**12·167**	**14·796**	**9·275**	**11·287**	**10·188**	**27·9**	**9·6**	**27·396**	**20·269**	
14·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	7·00– 8·00	.....	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	21
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	18·00–26·00	15·00–18·00	22
.....	12·00	16·00	11·00	12·00c	13·00c	25	9·4	25·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	23
13·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	11·00	25	9·4	18·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	24
15·00–15·50	12·00	14·50	10·00	13·00	8·00	22	9·6	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
.....	17·00	18·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	.....	9·4	25·00–32·50	15·00–22·50	26
14·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	20·00–28·00	16·00–22·00	27
13·75	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	9·2	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	28
12·00–13·00	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	29
13·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·7	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	30
13·00	15·00	18·00	.....	.....	.....	25	9·4	28·00–36·00	17·00–28·00	31
14·00g	g	13·00–15·00	g	9·00–10·00c	g	28	9·4	23·00–33·00	18·00–25·00	32
13·30g	g	17·00–18·00	g	13·00–14·00	g	25	9·5	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·1	24·00–30·00	18·00–24·00	34
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·5	22·00–35·00	18·00–24·00	35
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·6	20·00–28·00	16·00–20·00	36
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	21·00–27·00	15·00–21·00	37
13·50g	g	18·00c	g	16·00g	g	.....	9·6	27·00–37·00	22·00–27·00	38
15·00g	g	16·00–18·00c	g	11·00–14·00c	8·00–12·00c	26	9·7	24·00–32·00	20·00–24·00	39
14·00g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	40
12·75g	g	18·00c	g	14·00c	g	25	9·4	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
14·50g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·3	21·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	43
15·00	10·00–11·00	12·50–13·50	6·50– 7·50	8·50	.....	.....	9·9	.....	.....	44
15·50–16·50	.....	15·75–16·50c	.....	10·50c	.....	30	9·9	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	40	10	.....	.....	46
.....	11·00	12·00	8·75	9·75	.....	39	9·7	p	p	47
12·00	9·00	12·75	.....	.....	11·00c	26	9·6	22·00–32·00	16·00–22·00	48
15·50	10·50	11·75	8·00	9·25	.....	30	9·9	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	49
15·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30	9·8	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	50
13·50	.....	.....	**8·275**	**9·125**	**8·313**	**31·5**	**9·9**	**26·750**	**19·500**	
14·00–15·00	.....	.....	7·00–10·50	8·00–11·50	8·50– 9·75	35	9·9	26·00–37·00	18·00–26·00	51
12·50	.....	.....	7·80	8·50	7·50	28	9·9	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
.....	.....	.....	**7·250**	**9·250**	**10·000**	**28·5**	**10·0**	**27·875**	**20·000**	
.....	.....	.....	8·00– 9·50	9·00–10·50	10·00	27	9·9	28·00–37·00	20·00–28·00	53
.....	.....	.....	5·00– 5·50	6·50– 7·00	.....	30	10	20·00–29·00	15·00–21·00	54
.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	7·00–11·00	.....	29	10	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	11·00–12·00	.....	28	9·9	25·00–30·00	17·00–20·00	56
.....	.....	.....	**5·000**	**6·000**	**4·000**	**28·3**	**10·2**	**26·125**	**18·625**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	10·3	22·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10·6	r	r	58
g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30	10·1	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	59
	g	g	g	g	g	.....	10·1	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
g	g	g	g	g	4·00g	25	10	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	61
10·750	.....	.....	**8·906**	**8·964**	**5·250**	**34·2**	**10·6**	**23·313**	**17·688**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·9	16·00	14·00	62
10·50	.....	.....	8·00– 9·00	9·50–10·25	.....	40	10·7	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
.....	.....	.....	8·50– 9·75	9·50–11·25	.....	40	10·7	27·00–32·00v	22·00–25·00v	64
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·00	30	10	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·00	30	10	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
11·00	.....	.....	7·50	9·00	7·50	30	10·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	8·00	5·50	.....	10·6	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
.....	.....	.....	10·00–11·00	12·00–13·00	.....	35	10·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

minous. (f) Higher price is for coal in sacks. (g) Natural gas used extensively. (P) Six roomed houses not exand 5 roomed houses, modern $25-$35 per month, semi-modern, $10-$15. (s) Delivered from mines. (v) Workingmen's Quebec, and 2% in the other cities are not included in the fuel prices.

ber, 104·3; January, 1940, 104·2; February, 104·3; March, 105·5; April, 105·5; May, 105·3; June, 105·3; July, 106·4; August, 106·8; September, 107·9; October, 108·4; November, 109·7; December, 110·0; January, 1941, 110·4; February, 110·1; March, 110·2; April, 110·7; May, 110·9; June, 112·7 July, 114·9; August, 117·7; September, 119·4; October, 120·1; November, 121·4; December, 120·6; January, 1942, 119·9; February, 120·3; March, 120·6; April, 120·6; May, 120·9; June, 121·8; July, 123·9; August, 123·5; September, 123·0; October, 123·7.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of the cost of living and wholesale prices since the beginning of the present war compared with the trend in the period of 1914-1922.

Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926 as 100 advanced to 96·8 for October from 96·0 for September. Besides an increase of 2·9 per cent in the animal products group during the month smaller advances were recorded in the wood and wood products group and in the vegetable products group. Comparative figures for the index at certain dates are 93·8 for October, 1941; 83·3 for October, 1940; and 72·3 for August, 1939. The advance since the outbreak of war was 33·9 per cent, compared with an increase of 80·9 per cent between July, 1914, and September, 1917, the comparable period during the last war. Consumers' goods advanced 33·3 per cent between August, 1939, and October, 1942, and producers' goods 33·9 per cent. Since the introduction of price control in October, 1941, wholesale prices have advanced 3·2 per cent, compared with an increase of 29·7 per cent between October, 1916, and October, 1917, the similar period during the last war.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of seventy-six staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except the following, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers; milk, bread, shoulder of veal, leg roast of pork, unsliced bacon, dairy butter, evaporated apples, vinegar and coal oil. Information as to the prices of the foregoing, with the exception of milk and bread, is obtained by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The prices of milk, bread, fuel and the rates for rent are obtained by the Bureau of Statistics and by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

By Order in Council P.C. 8965, dated November 21, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1462), the price ceiling established by P.C. 8527 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1371) was extended to rentals charged for all real property, the order to be administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Under authority conferred by Order in Council P.C. 5003 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October 1940, page 995) the Board from time to time had fixed maximum rentals for housing accommodation in certain of the cities in the list on page 1358. In these cities the maximum rentals already fixed continue unchanged, based in some cases on those in effect on January 2, 1940, and in the others on those in effect on January 2, 1941. The former are Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Thetford Mines, Kingston, Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria; the latter are Truro, Moncton, Brockville, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. In all other cases the maximum rental for any housing accommodation is the rental which was in effect on October 11, 1941. Provision is made under the orders of the Board for variation of the maximum rentals for any accommodation under certain special circumstances affecting the accommodation.

Retail Prices

Beef prices at the beginning of October again averaged lower continuing the decline since July provided for under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Sirloin steak averaged 36·9 cents per pound at October 1, 37·3 at September 1, and 39·6 at July 1. The price at October 1, 1941, was 34·6 cents per pound. The prices of other

cuts showed a similar movement. Lamb also, again averaged lower, the price at October 1 being 34·5 cents per pound as compared with 35·2 cents for September and 38·4 cents for August. Bacon at 44·2 cents per pound averaged slightly higher than in September and compared with 43·2 cents at October 1, 1941.

Supplies of fresh eggs showed the usual seasonal fall and the price advanced, fresh grades averaging 50·4 cents per dozen at October 1, 44·4 at September 1 and 43·0 at October 1, 1941. Stocks in storage at the beginning of October were about 15 per cent smaller than at October 1, 1941. Storage stocks of creamery butter at October 1 were reported to be higher than one month earlier but at about 52 million pounds were about 15 million pounds lower than at October 1, 1941. Production for the first 9 months of the current year was about 2·6 per cent lower than for the similar period of 1941. The price averaged 39·5 cents for October, 39·1 cents for September and 39·3 cents for October, 1941. Production of cheese for the first 9 months of 1942 was about 40 per cent greater than for the corresponding period in 1941. The price at 34 cents per pound was slightly higher than for September as compared with 32·7 cents for October 1, 1941. The price of potatoes again averaged lower with the marketing of the new crop. From an average of 43·7 cents for 15 pounds at September 1, the price dropped to 39·2 cents at October 1. The price for October, 1941, was 29·1 cents.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of October, 1942: Halifax, $18.50; Charlottetown, $17.90; Saint John, $18.50; Quebec, $16.50; Three Rivers, $17.25; Sherbrooke, $18.75; St. Hyacinthe, $17.50; Montreal, $17.75.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the October issue of the Labour Gazette. Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources, the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the Labour Gazette. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 159·7 for September, as compared with the revised figures of 159·9 for August and 161·1 for July. The index number for September was thus 0·1 per cent lower than the August level. A decrease of 0·6 per cent in food and tobacco was due chiefly to an order reducing the price of onions by about 17 per cent and a fall in the price of potatoes. Industrial materials and manufacturers, as a whole, were up 0·2 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 200 at September 1, a decline of one per cent for the month. This was due almost entirely to a decline of about 2 per cent in clothing prices partly the result of the removal of the purchase tax from utility cloth and apparel.

Newfoundland

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Department of Health and Welfare, on the base October 1, 1938=100, was 144·8 at October 3, an advance of 2·1 per cent for the month, due to higher prices in the food, fuel and light and clothing groups.

New Zealand

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1926-1930=1,000, was 1,443 for June, an increase of 1·4 per cent for the month. Of the seven main groups of commodities, all showed advances except the non-metallic minerals and their products group which was slightly lower.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of retail prices, on the base 1926-1930=1,000, was 1,097 for June, an advance of 0·1 per cent for the month, and of 10·3 per cent over the August, 1939, level. The increases in June over the May level occurred chiefly in the clothing and miscellaneous groups.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 99·6 for September, an increase of 0·4 per cent for the month. Increases were recorded in farm products and foods (including a rise of 5·3 per cent in dairy products). Changes in other groups were all less than ½ of one per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1935-1939=100, was 117·8 at September 15, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month. There were increases of 0·4 per cent in food, 0·5 per cent in clothing and in housefurnishings and 0·3 per cent in the miscellaneous group; there was no change in rent nor in the fuel, electricity and ice group.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Worker Hired for Stated Task who Quit When Assigned to Other Work Awarded Damages by Quebec Court

ACCORDING to a recent decision of Mr. Justice Loranger of the Montreal Supreme Court, a worker who is not employed at the job for which he was hired has a right of action against the employer even though he receives the contract rate of wages. Damages of $140 and costs were therefore awarded to a claimant who sued on behalf of his wife who had been out of work for a month before she could find employment of the kind for which she was trained.

The court accepted the following facts as proved. The wife had given up her previous job to take employment with the defendant at a higher rate of wages. She was an expert canvas worker and was told that she was to be employed at this work, replacing one Mlle. Lanthier who was expected to leave. When she reported for duty, however, she was placed at other work. Her husband, the plaintiff, remonstrated with the employer but merely received the reply that it should make no difference to his wife as long as she received the rate of wages at which she had been hired. Since it became apparent that Mlle. Lanthier was not going to leave and that there was need for only one canvas worker, the plaintiff's wife quit her job. In spite of her best efforts it was a month before she could find employment again, and her husband therefore sued for the wages she had lost. *Alary* v. *Leibovitz,* Montreal Superior Court, October 16, 1942.

Workers in Photographic Studio Denied Rate Fixed for Office Workers under Quebec Minimum Wage Act

Following the principle that statute law which overrides the civil or common law regarding contracts must be strictly interpreted, the Quebec Court of King's Bench on June 26 allowed with costs the appeal of an employer from a judgment requiring him to pay to two of his workers the difference between the wages they actually received and those to which they claimed they were entitled by virtue of Order 4 under the Fair Wage Act, 1937 (now replaced by the Minimum Wage Act, 1940). Justices St. Germain and Barclay dissented.

The appellant operates a small photographic studio and the two respondents, who are sisters, were employed by him mainly at accepting films for developing and printing and sometimes at colouring the prints. They claimed that they were "secretaries" and thus entitled to the wages set by Order 4 for "office employees", a term defined in the Order as "all wage-earners employed in the work of directing, managing, accounting, bookkeeping and general clerical work in an industrial or commercial establishment . . . such as . . . cashiers, office clerks, secretaries. . . . . ." The lower court accepted this claim, and stated further that if they did not come under the section relating to "office employees" they were entitled to the even higher wages set by the Order for general classes of workers in industrial and commercial establishments.

The majority of the Appeal Court held that the respondents could not be regarded as "secretaries" in view of the type of work they did, and that moreover, the establishment in which they worked was not an office and had no office attached. The point that they might be entitled to the wages set for general employees could not be considered since that was not the ground on which the action had been brought.

Mr. Justice Barclay, in dissenting, held that "secretary" can be regarded as synonymous with "clerk", and that in any case the failure of the respondents to describe their employment accurately was of small consequence since it quite clearly was clerical employment in a commercial establishment and thus under the section relating to office workers. *Paré* v. *McDuff et al.* (1942) 8 Rapports Judiciares de Québec, Cour du Banc du Roi 581.

Alberta Employer Liable to Penalty for Failure to Pay Minimum Wage but not for Failure to Pay Wages within Specified Time

In decision rendered on September 29 and October 17, 1942, the Appellate Division of the Alberta Supreme Court dismissed one application by way of *certiorari* to quash a conviction under the Male Minimum Wage Act and allowed another made by the same applicant. The applicant, who is a saw-mill operator, was convicted in Magistrate's Court on the following charges: (1) that he failed to pay the minimum wage fixed for saw-mill workers by Order 18 under the Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act, and (2) that he violated the provisions of October 9 under the Act which requires an employer to pay the wages due to his workers within five days after the end of one month's employment or on demand thereafter.

In regard to the first charge the applicant contended that an employer does not commit an offence under the Act if he fails to pay a worker his wages but only if he contracts to pay a worker less than the legal minimum wage. The Court rejected this argument for the following reason: Order 18 requires the payment of a specified wage, Order 9 requires its payment within a specified time and sec. 16 (1) of the Act provides that an employer who contravenes any Order under the Act "by the payment of wages of less amount than the minimum wage fixed by the Board" is liable to a penalty and "in addition thereto shall upon conviction be ordered to pay to each employee the difference between the wages actually paid to him and the minimum wage fixed by the Board". If the applicant's interpretation were correct, the words "actually paid" would read "agreed or contracted to be paid". There were no costs since this was the first motion for an interpretation of the statute.

The Court allowed the application to have the second conviction quashed on the ground that the Act does not provide any penalty for a violation of Order 9. The respondent claimed that such a penalty is imposed by sec. 16 (2) which makes it an offence for an employer to neglect or fail to perform a duty imposed on him by the Act, but the Court held that this subsection applies only to the failure to perform a duty imposed by the Act itself whereas the applicant's omission consisted of a failure to perform a duty imposed by the Order. *Rex* v. *Hartt* (Nos. 1 and 2), (1942) 3 Western Weekly Reports, 385, 393.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1942

DURING the third quarter of 1942 there were 344 fatal industrial accidents, including deaths from industrial diseases reported by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as compared with 441 fatal accidents in the third quarter of 1941. Of the 344 fatalities in the period under review, 116 occurred in July, 123 in August and 105 in September. Fatal accidents during each year are recorded by quarterly periods in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, August and November of that year, and in February of the following year.

The supplementary lists of accidents not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contain 25 fatalities for the first half of 1942, and one fatality for 1941.

In this series of reports it is customary to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Information concerning accidents was received from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada, certain other official sources, as well as from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and newspaper reports.

Classified by groups of industries, the fatalities occurring during the third quarter of 1942 were as follows:—Agriculture, 42; Logging, 28; Fishing and Trapping, 7; Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying, 48; Manufacturing, 66; Construction, 53; Electric Light and Power, 5; Transportation and Public Utilities, 67; Trade, 4; Finance, 1; Service, 23.

Of the mining accidents, 21 were in "metalliferous mining", 21 in "coal mining", four in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.", and two in "structural materials".

Of the accidents in manufacturing, four were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco", three in "textiles and clothing", one in "rubber products", nine in "saw and planing mill products", four in "wood products", five in "pulp, paper and paper products", 19 in "iron, steel and products", one in "non-ferrous metal products", five in "non-metallic mineral products", seven in "chemical and allied products", and eight in "shipbuilding".

In construction there were 29 fatalities in "buildings and structures", two in "railway", eight in "highway and bridge" and 14 in "miscellaneous".

In transportation and public utilities, there were 33 in "steam railways", one in "street and electric railways", 19 in "water transportation", one in "air transportation", 10 in "local and highway transportation", two in "telegraphs and telephones", and one in "unclassified".

There was one fatality in "wholesale", and three in "retail" trade.

Of the fatalities in service, 13 were in "public administration", two in "recreational", one in "custom and repair", and seven in "personal, domestic and business".

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows: On August 5, at Cadomin, Alberta, five miners were killed when crushed under a mass of wreckage when pent-up waters swelled by heavy rains burst into the mine shaft level causing a collapse of the workings and a flood in the mine.

A carpenter and his helper, engaged in logging at Duncan, B.C., lost their lives on July 28, when a tree fell across their car.

Two fishermen fell overboard and were drowned, near Steveston, B.C., on August 17.

Two sawmill workers were drowned at Stewiacke, N.S., on September 22, when flooded waters swept a cabin away.

On August 28, two explosives plant workers lost their lives in an explosion and fire in the plant, at Beloeil, Quebec.

When a hand car was struck by a train, on the Oba Subdivision, Ontario, two railway labourers were killed on July 18. Two firemen were fatally injured when a train was derailed owing to a washout, near Sherbrooke, Quebec, on August 17.

When a gas boat caught fire, at Port Alice, B.C., the owner and his helper were drowned on July 5. Two labourers were killed in an explosion that wrecked a steam vessel, near Three Rivers, Quebec, on September 17. On September 21, a first officer and two deckhands were drowned when washed overboard in a storm on Lake Superior.

In a fall from a peak of Mount Saurail, Alberta, on September 5, an engineering professor and a forest ranger were killed.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first half of 1942 has been compiled which contains 25 fatalities of which one was in logging, two in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, six in manufacturing, six in construction, one in electric light and power, six in transportation and public utilities, one in trade and two in service. One of these accidents occurred in January, one in February, four in April, two in May and 17 in June.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1941 has been made. This contains one fatality which was in agriculture and occurred in August.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1942 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	....	....	....	1	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
B.—Working machines	3	....	....	....	5	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	11
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	4	....	....	2	12	6	4	2	....	....	2	....	32
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	....	2	1	1	5	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	12
F.—Falling objects	3	13	....	21	5	4	....	1	1	....	3	....	51
G.—Handling of objects	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
H.—Tools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc	12	4	6	12	6	9	1	55	1	....	10	....	116
J.—Animals	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	8
K.—Fall of persons	9	9	....	8	14	29	....	5	....	1	6	....	81
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, caveins, etc.)	7	....	....	3	8	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	20
Totals	42	28	7	48	66	53	5	67	4	1	23	....	344

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Industrial Employment—Prices and Cost of Living—Business Statistics—Report of Employment and Selective Service Offices—Unemployment in Trade Unions—Strikes and Lockouts

EMPLOYMENT in Canada showed further expansion at October 1, resulting in a new all-time high; the increase from September was rather greater-than-average for the autumn according to the experience of past years, although it was smaller than at the beginning of October in 1939, 1940 or 1941. Statements were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 13,200 employers in the eight leading industrial groups, each establishment having a minimum of fifteen employees; their staffs included 1,403,353 men and 412,319 women, a total of 1,815,672 persons, as compared with 1,795,420 at September 1. The payrolls disbursed at October 1 amounted to $53,549,615, while the weekly earnings reported by the same employers at the beginning of September were $52,591,352. The latest per capita weekly average was $29.49, compared with $29.29 in the preceding period of observation, and $26.37 at October 1, 1941.

The index of employment (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), stood at 181·3 at October 1, 1942, compared with 179·3 at September 1, 1942, and 165·8 at October 1, 1941. At the same date in immediately preceding years of the record, the index has been as follows: 1940, 136·2; 1939, 121·7; 1938, 116·7 and 1937, 125·7. The seasonally adjusted index also showed a slight increase, rising from 172·3 in the preceding month, to 172·5 at the beginning of October. These crude and corrected index numbers are calculated from returns furnished by employers in the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services (hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), and trade. Where the index of employment in these industries has risen by 9·3 per cent from October 1, 1941, to October 1, 1942, that of payrolls has increased by 21·7 per cent.

Prices and the Cost of Living.—The official index of the cost of living calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices during the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 118·6 at the beginning of November; 117·8 at the beginning of October; 116·3 for November, 1941; 107·8 for November, 1940; and 100·8 for August, 1939.

The advance since the outbreak of war therefore was 17·7 per cent. This compares with an increase of 37·2 per cent for the similar period of the last war. Since the introduction of price control the index, after adjustment to the base August, 1939 as 100, has advanced 3·1 points between October, 1941, and November, 1942, as compared with an increase of 23·2 points for the corresponding period during the last war after the index was similarly adjusted to the base July, 1914.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number on the base of 1926 as 100 was 97·1 for November as compared with 96·8 for October, 94 for November, 1941, and 72·3 for August, 1939. The increase between August, 1939, and November, 1942, was 34·3 per cent and between July, 1914, and October, 1917, was 82·1 per cent.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 1366 gives the latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business which reflects activity in mining, manufacturing, construction, electric power production, and in the distribution of goods was slightly higher in

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November than in the preceding month due to a substantial advance in manufacturing. The other principal groups were lower. The indexes of mineral production and construction were both considerably lower than in October, 1941, but the other principal groups were higher. The index of employment at the beginning of October was at the highest point in the record being 9 per cent higher than in October, 1941, and about 52 per cent higher than at September 1, 1939.

The business index averaged 24·3 per cent higher for the first ten months of 1942 than for the corresponding period in 1941. Manufacturing production averaged 40·6 per cent higher in the same comparison, wholesale sales 11·8 per cent higher, retail sales 15·1 per cent, and the general index of employment 15 per cent higher. Cumulative figures for the 10 months' period show factory cheese production 39·7 per cent more in 1942 than in 1941, while creamery butter production was 2·3 per cent lower. The number of cigarettes released increased 15·8 per cent, steel ingot production 31 per cent, electric power production 13·5 per cent and the number of cars loaded 6·3 per cent. The production of flour declined 4·9 per cent, and newsprint 5·1 per cent. Cattle slaughterings declined 6·2 per cent and the value of construction contracts 29 per cent.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1942			1941		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
Employment Index (1)		**181·3**	**179·3**	**167·6**	**165·8**	**162·7**
Unemployment percentage (trade union members) (3)	0·7	0·8	0·9	3·1	2·7	2·4
Prices, wholesale, Index (1)	**97·1**	**96·8**	**96·0**	**94·0**	**93·8**	**93·2**
Cost of living Index (2)	**118·6**	**117·8**	**117·4**	**116·3**	**115·5**	**114·7**
Retail sales unadjusted index (2)		174·0	153·4	147·1	152·5	137·3
Retail sales adjusted index (6) (2)		151·8	152·2	138·6	138·1	136·4
Wholesale sales (2)		170·7	177·9	147·4	170·5	171·2
Common stocks index (2)	†67·9	65·0	62·6	68·8	69·1	71·0
Preferred stocks index (2)		96·2	95·6	102·6	102·2	103·2
Bond yields, Dominion index (2)	†99·6	99·6	99·4	99·1	100·2	100·3
Physical Volume of Business Index (6) (2)		**207·2**	**206·1**	**183·7**	**178·7**	**177·6**
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (2)		238·6	235·1	202·3	198·6	196·9
Mineral production (2)		195·7	225·8	291·0	299·6	284·1
Manufacturing (2)		262·6	253·3	199·6	192·3	190·7
Construction (2)		99·2	128·4	127·9	144·4	165·4
Electric power (2)		138·5	140·0	137·5	137·4	136·2
DISTRIBUTION (2)		142·1	145·8	145·3	137·5	137·6
Tons carried, freight (2)		134·5	132·3	139·6	124·1	127·5
Bank debits to individual accounts $		4,073,390,537	3,516,107,197	3,426,905,805	3,627,176,887	3,300,731,342
Bank notes in circulation (8) $			563,700,000	442,419,376	419,999,648	422,014,387
Bank deposits in savings $		1,708,732,999	1,748,248,134		1,135,522,582	1,555,152,222
Bank loans, commercial, etc. $		1,007,598,156	978,147,745	1,128,629,395	1,146,847,168	1,143,203,420
Railway—						
Car loadings, revenue freight cars (9)	279,474	288,077	266,139	273,662	279,363	271,494
Canadian National Railways, revenues $			33,860,000	27,292,966	28,760,510	27,133,000
Operating expenses $			22,363,692	18,943,937	19,727,676	18,205,628
Canadian Pacific Railway, traffic earnings $		22,799,000	22,113,749	20,208,000	21,577,000	19,268,000
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $		17,081,050	18,544,572	15,006,465	15,638,764	15,801,590
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles			4,550,495,000	4,711,258,000	4,795,930,000	4,447,201,000
Building permits $	7,624,195	8,186,606	10,876,969	11,465,444	13,137,206	12,579,488
Contracts awarded (10) $	22,085,500	21,412,800	29,675,100	22,889,500	29,082,000	39,363,800
Mineral production—						
Pig iron tons		175,424	155,900	123,735	153,568	125,168
Steel ingots and castings tons		271,127	244,922	221,367	249,595	224,626
Ferro-alloys tons		18,266	18,548	17,078	18,826	18,941
Gold ounces			374,056	442,837	461,168	445,085
Coal tons		1,588,595	1,467,272	1,825,158	1,869,666	1,599,014
Timber scaled in British Columbia bd. ft.		214,881,097	245,564,067	329,960,689	292,205,314	290,661,049
Flour production bbls.		1,851,062	1,737,472	1,664,803	1,595,931	1,647,910
Footwear production pairs		2,992,325	2,807,754	2,935,564	3,141,512	3,027,252
Output of central electric stations k.w.h.		3,166,176,000	2,946,611,000	3,183,982,000	3,140,317,000	2,866,647,000
Sales of insurance $		57,149,000	55,065,000	44,470,000	41,305,000	33,546,000
Newsprint production tons		271,560	257,618	300,310	318,800	298,300
Carloadings		124·6	117·4	124·8	120·6	191·1

* Many of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† Week ended November 26, 1942.

(1) Base, 1926=100. (2) Base, 1935-1939=100. (3) Figures are for the end of the preceding month.

(6) Adjusted, where necessary for seasonal variation. (8) Notes in the hands of the public.

(9) Figures for four weeks ended November 28, 1942, and corresponding previous periods.

(10) MacLean's Building Review.

Report of the Employment and Selective Service Offices.—Reports received from the Employment and Selective Service Offices during October, 1942, showed a marked increase in business transacted, both when compared with the preceding month and the corresponding period a year ago, this computation being based on the average number of placements recorded daily. All industrial divisions participated in the increase under both comparisons, the gain in manufacturing being most pronounced. Noteworthy increases were made in services and construction under the former comparison and in trade and construction under the latter. Vacancies in October, 1942, numbered 271,118, applications 252,595 and placements in regular and casual employment 161,385.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of November, 1942, the percentage of unemployment among trade union members stood at 0·7 in contrast with percentages of 0·8 in October and 3·1 in November, 1941. The percentage for November was based on returns compiled from 2,246 labour organizations with a total membership of 389,236 persons.

Strikes and Lockouts.—During the month of November, 1942, there were 27 strikes and lockouts recorded, involving 20,490 workers and causing a time loss of 103,770 man working days, as compared with 26 strikes in October, 1942, with 6,107 workers involved and a time loss of 26,926 days. The figures for the month of November, 1941, showed 12 strikes, involving 4,740 workers and causing a time loss of 41,764 days. During the month under review one strike of motor vehicles factory workers at Windsor, Ont. accounted for more than 70 per cent of the workers involved and over 80 per cent of the time loss.

Of the 27 strikes during November of this year 25 were terminated during the month. Three resulted in favour of the workers, four in favour of the employers, six were compromise settlements and 12 were indefinite in result. Two strikes involving 297 workers were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Arthur MacNamara appointed Director National Selective Service

Following the resignation of Elliott M. Little as Director of National Selective Service, Arthur MacNamara, Associate Deputy Minister of Labour, was appointed on November 19 to take over direction of National Selective Service.

Mr. MacNamara was formerly Deputy Minister of Public Works and Labour in the Province of Manitoba. In January, 1940, at the request of the late Hon. Norman Rogers, the Manitoba Government loaned Mr. MacNamara to the Federal Government to organize the Dependents' Allowance Board. He became Acting Chairman of this Board, a position which he held until he was appointed Associate Deputy Minister of Labour for the Dominion Government.

On January 7, 1941, Mr. MacNamara was appointed Acting Chief Commissioner of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and remained at this post during the establishment of the nation-wide organization of the Commission. In March, 1942, he returned to the Department of Labour to resume his duties of Associate Deputy Minister of Labour on a full time basis.

In a statement to the press, Mr. MacNamara indicated that the man-power policy being followed by National Selective Service could be stated briefly as follows: (1) Men required for the armed forces are to be supplied; (2) the needs of war plants are to be met with man-power and woman-power; and, to the extent necessary, less essential industries will be curtailed; (3) voluntary effort is to be used where possible; (4) when the voluntary system falls down, "which it has not yet", more compulsory methods will be adopted.

Resignation of Dr. Stewart as Deputy Minister

After over two years of service in the administration of Canada's wartime labour policy, during which period he initiated much of the program now in effect, Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, resigned his post as Deputy Minister of Labour to resume his directorship of research with Industrial Relations Counsellors, Rockefeller Foundation, New York, from which institution he was on loan to the Dominion Government.

In announcing the return of Dr. Stewart to the Rockefeller Foundation, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, stated that Dr. Stewart's outstanding service to Canada's wartime program would not be entirely severed as the former deputy would continue to act as a special adviser to the Department.

Graduating from Queen's University in 1911, Dr. Stewart entered the Department of Labour in 1914 as a labour research worker and statistician. In June, 1917, he was promoted to the editorship of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The aftermath of the war with its problems of employment then engaged his activities, and he was appointed Director of the Employment Service of Canada in December, 1919, a post which he held until 1922.

From 1922-27, Dr. Stewart was in charge of the administration of the employment ex-

changes under the employment insurance program established by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. In 1927 he became a member of the Industrial Relations Counsellors and from 1930-31 he was a member of President Hoover's emergency council for employment. In 1930 he became a member of the state advisory council, New York employment service, and in 1933 was appointed to the Federal Advisory Council, United States Employment Service.

Dr. Stewart has contributed to modern labour studies and surveys in a series of books and articles, dealing particularly with employment office practice and procedure, labour laws, and unemployment compensation.

Reference to Supreme Court respecting validity of Emergency Legislation

On November 11, 1942, a County Court Judge at Toronto held that certain orders issued by the Controller of Supplies were ultra vires on the ground that the Governor in Council did not have power under the War Measures Act to delegate legislative power to a Controller, Board or other body. Following this decision several other magistrates dismissed charges under orders of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and under the Selective Service Regulations.

As a result of the doubt raised as to the validity of such a large body of emergency orders, the Government has referred the question in issue to the Supreme Court of Canada by way of a reference, hearings in which began on December 14.

The reference asks a determination as to the validity of Order in Council P.C. 4996, dated July 10, 1941, establishing the Regulations Respecting Chemicals, and of an order of the Controller of Chemicals passed pursuant to that Order in Council and purporting to restrict the production and use of glycerine for purposes other than the manufacture of munitions.

It is expected that the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada will settle the question as to the validity not only of the orders of the various Controllers of the Department of Munitions and Supply but also the orders of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the Foreign Exchange Control Board, the National War Labour Board, as well as orders issued by the Director of Selective Service and other similar authorities.

Wartime Wages Control Order extended to municipalities

According to a new Order in Council (P.C. 11096, December 10, 1942) Canada's Wartime Wages Control Order may now apply to municipalities of the various provinces, with the consent of the province concerned.

The Wartime Wages Control Order (P.C. 5963, July 10, 1942) had previously stated that municipalities were not to be classified as "employers" within the meaning of the Order. The new amendment, which was introduced on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, indicates that wages of municipal employees may become stabilized and subject to cost-of-living bonus provisions, with the consent of the province within which the municipality is situated. The text of the Order is as follows:—

Whereas representations have been made to the Minister of Labour that it is desirable to provide that municipalities may, with the consent of the Lieutenant Governor in Council of the province in which the municipalities are situated, be employers subject to the provisions of the Wartime Wages Control Order (Order in Council P.C. 5963, dated July 10, 1942);

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, is pleased to amend the Wartime Wages Control Order (P.C. 5963, dated July 10, 1942) and it is hereby amended by striking out the word "or" at the end of paragraph (iv) of subsection one of section eleven thereof and adding thereto the following proviso:

"Provided that if the Lieutenant Governor in Council of a Province by order consents, or if a Minister of the Government of a province authorized in that behalf by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of such province signifies in writing to the Minister of Labour that he consents to the application of the provisions of this Order in respect of a municipality or municipalities in such province, such municipality or such municipalities shall on and after the date of such consent be an employer or be employers respectively subject to the provisions of this Order."

Appointment of General Supervisor of Japanese Reallocation

The Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, announced recently that Mr. George Collins of Winnipeg had been appointed General Supervisor of Japanese Reallocation under the direction of the Deputy Minister of Labour. The appointment of Mr. Collins, former Assistant Deputy Minister of Public Works for Manitoba, is effective immediately.

The Minister gave as reasons for the appointment the fact that the initial step in the evacuation was completed, namely, the removal of all Japanese from the restricted areas of British Columbia, and that the Commission members accordingly took the view that the usefulness of the British Columbia Security Commission as an administrative body was over.

The Minister considered that the Commission had carried out a very difficult task in a most efficient and humane manner, and that a great deal of credit was due to the Commissioners, Major Austin Taylor and Messrs. J. Mead and J. Shirras, and also to his Asso-

ciate Deputy, Arthur MacNamara, who had a great deal to do with the direction of the movement.

The Minister also issued a statement showing the general results attained in Japanese evacuation as at October 31, 1942, which reads in part as follows:—

"Current R.C.M.P. records indicate that there were 23,546 Japanese resident in Canada prior to the formation of the Commission. Of these 21,349 were located in the restricted areas. A total of 579 persons evacuated the restricted areas voluntarily prior to March, 1942, and are spread across Canada but under R.C.M.P. supervision. As of this date we have evacuated 19,867 and to the best of our knowledge there remain roughly 225 Japanese including our Hastings Park hospital population of 105. Also, there are a few Japanese families where the husband is a Japanese and the wife is a white woman and vice versa, with their children, who will be permitted to remain in the protected areas for the time being by instructions from the Department of Justice."

The Commission reported that evacuated Japanese had been assigned to the following projects in different sections of the country: road camp projects; sugar beet projects; interior housing projects; self-supporting projects (under supervision); and industrial projects. In addition, a number of Japanese had been given special permits to approved employment.

A long-range policy is being developed to assimilate the Japanese as far as possible into productive employment across Canada where their services will aid the Canadian war effort.

Control of employment of university science students

An Order in Council has been passed which is designed to make the most effective use, for the war effort, of university-trained science students. The new regulations, which came into effect on December 1, require all university science students to make known whether they wish to volunteer in the armed forces as technical officers. Science students who do not volunteer for such service must upon graduation accept employment in such essential work as the Minister of Labour may require.

The Order (P.C. 9566) was passed on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, having been approved in principle by the Department of Munitions and Supply, the Department of National Defence, and several Canadian universities.

The Order requires the armed forces of Canada, the government departments and agencies of the Dominion and provinces, and all other employers of technical personnel, to supply the Minister of Labour with information as their present or future requirements of technical persons for essential work. Universities are to furnish information as to their science students; and if the Minister finds the number insufficient to meet requirements he may recommend steps to train the necessary number of technical persons.

Before a person is permitted to commence or continue work as a science student, he must fill out a prescribed form indicating whether he wishes to volunteer for military service as a technical officer. Universities will supply the Minister with the names of those who wish to volunteer for technical duty. The Minister will thereupon submit lists of selected names for the consideration of the various branches of the armed forces.

Every science student must undergo medical examination at the requirement of the Department of National Health.

If the Minister finds that the number wishing to volunteer is inadequate, he "may request any science student to accept such status in the reserve army and undergo such military studies and duties, whether during the academic year or not, as he may specify". No university may retain any person as a science student who refuses to comply with such a request.

The Departments of National Defence and of Munitions and Supply are to provide such facilities for the training of science students as the Minister may from time to time require.

The Order states that those science students who do not volunteer for service in the armed forces must, upon completing their courses, "accept employment in such essential work as the Minister may require and remain in such employment during each day the Minister so requires".

Rigid restrictions are placed upon the solicitation of science students for employment. No person, "whether acting or pretending to act on behalf of any of the armed forces or any department or agency of government, or not", shall interview, solicit, offer employment to, or take into employment, any science student either before or after graduation, with regard to any employment, office, or position.

Penalties for contravention of these regulations consist of a fine of fifty to five hundred dollars or imprisonment of one month to a year, or both, for a first offence, with higher penalties for any subsequent offence.

British shipbuilding workers visit U.S. and Canadian shipyards

A number of representatives of the principal shipbuilding trade unions of the United Kingdom will visit Canadian shipbuilding yards to study our methods of production, it was announced on November 30 by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.

Arrangements have been made in Great Britain with the Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, and the Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, to have these representatives visit shipbuilding yards in the United States and Canada. It is expected that the delegation which will leave Great Britain in the near future will follow out an itinerary in the United States and then will visit shipyards in the St. Lawrence, Vancouver, and Great Lakes districts.

The delegation consists of 72 representatives in all of the boilermakers, shipwrights, plumbers, and electrical trade unions. They will be particularly interested in observing methods used in the large scale production of welded ships and other recent developments.

New committee established to deal with housing shortage

In view of the housing shortage which exists in certain localities in Canada and the scarcity of materials and services required for the carrying out of new housing developments, a Committee has been established to co-ordinate the activities of the various governmental organizations concerned with matters affecting housing and the use of building materials. The new body, to be known as the Housing Co-ordination Committee, will plan to make the most efficient and economical use of presently available housing accommodation, and of such materials as may be available for the provision of new dwellings.

In future no housing construction, the cost of which exceeds one thousand dollars, is to be undertaken by any government department or agency without the approval of the Housing Co-ordination Committee.

The members of the Committee, which was established by Order in Council (P.C. 10797), are as follows: The Chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board; the Controller of Construction appointed by Order in Council P.C. 6657 of August 26, 1941; the President of Wartime Housing Limited; the Associate Deputy Minister of Labour and Director of National Selective Service; the Director, Housing Branch, Department of Finance; and the Real Property Administrator appointed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board with the approval of the Governor in Council.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, acting through the Real Property Administrator, is directed to take all expedient measures to regulate to the best advantage existing housing and commercial accommodation, pursuant to such authority as is conferred from time to time by the Governor in Council; also to make surveys of existing accommodation and make recommendations to the Housing Co-ordination Committee regarding the need for additional construction.

Wartime Housing Limited will continue to make provision for the needs of munition workers by means of temporary housing, in areas where permanent housing is found to be inadequate.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Seventeen applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month of November, and the constitution of two boards was completed. Three boards submitted their reports. Three applications were rejected. Eleven disputes were referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners for investigation and nine reports were received from Industrial Disputes Investigation Commissioners. Four applications for the establishment of boards were withdrawn, the disputes being recorded as settled.

Full particulars with regard to recent proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be found elsewhere in this issue in the section commencing on page 1374.

Increased hours for Government employees

Hours of work for employees in the Public Service of Canada have been increased to a minimum of 7½ hours Monday to Friday, and 4 hours on Saturday. The new system, which came into effect on December 7 as the result of an Order in Council (P.C. 1/10800), affects government employees across the Dominion, and is to continue for the duration of the war.

For the city of Ottawa a special plan of staggered hours was included in the Order, designed to ease the transport situation which has become strained due to the increased number of workers in the city.

Controller of Loading Operations for Halifax appointed

Captain R. G. Perchard, Assistant Harbour Master at the Port of Montreal, on the staff of the National Harbours Board, was appointed Controller of Loading Operations for the Port of Halifax, on November 26, 1942, to replace V. C. MacDonald who was appointed on April 30, 1942, but who has now been appointed Acting Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour effective September 1, 1942.

Decision by B.C. Supreme Court in dispute involving union recognition

In a recent decision the British Columbia Supreme Court dismissed an action brought by a lumber company for an injunction restraining a board of arbitration from proceeding with the arbitration. The company declared that no "dispute" existed between the com-

pany and its employees; i.e. no dispute within the meaning of the British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The question arose out of the failure of the company to enter into a collective agreement with a branch of the International Woodworkers of America. The company claimed that this did not constitute a dispute within the terms of the Act.

The case (details of which may be found in the article entitled "Recent Legal Decisions Affecting Labour," on page 1505 of this issue) is being appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Fair wages and conditions in government contracts in Britain

A new Fair Wages Resolution containing the Fair Wages Clauses to be inserted in Government contracts has been drafted in Britain to replace the existing Resolution adopted in 1909. Parliamentary action on the draft Resolution is not expected until after the war. Wages and working conditions are now governed by the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order of 1940 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1940, p. 760) which was passed under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and provides for the settlement of industrial disputes and the adoption throughout an industry of the working conditions established by negotiation or arbitration.

The original Resolution of 1909, which developed from one adopted in 1891 stipulated that contractors must adopt wage rates and hours "not less favourable than those commonly recognized by employers and trade societies," or, if there were no recognized conditions, no less favourable than those prevailing amongst good employers in the district where the work was done or in the nearest comparable district. Moreover, the Resolution stated that "the conditions of employment generally accepted in the district in the trade concerned shall be taken into account in considering how far the terms of the Fair Wages Clauses are being observed." Contractors could not sub-let contracts, except where customary in the trade, without the permission of the Government and were responsible for observance by their sub-contractors of the Fair Wages Clauses.

The new draft Resolution definitely stipulates that contractors must provide fair conditions of work as well as fair wages and must grant them to all their employees in any establishment where the contract is being executed irrespective of whether the workers are employed on the contract. Contractors must also recognize the freedom of their workers to belong to trade unions.

Before an employer is placed on a department's list of firms to be invited to tender, he must furnish assurance that he has observed the general terms of the Resolution for at least the previous three months. The fair wages and working conditions which must be observed are those established in the district for the industry or trade concerned by joint machinery of negotiation or arbitration. If no conditions have been so established, contractors must observe conditions equivalent to those observed by other employers, not necessarily in the same district, whose general circumstances in the trade or industry are similar to the contractor's circumstances. This clause is to replace the provision requiring contractors to adopt the conditions observed by "good employers" in the district. Disputes as to whether fair wages are being paid will no longer be settled by the Minister of the contracting department as before, but will, if not settled by negotiation, be referred by the Minister of Labour and National Service to an independent tribunal for decision. Contractors are required to furnish the contracting department with a list of sub-contractors and, as before, are to be responsible for the observance of the Resolution by sub-contractors. The practice of requiring contractors to post a copy of the Fair Wages Resolution is made obligatory in the proposed Resolution.

Hours of young persons in Britain in building and engineering

Weekly hours of young persons under 18 in Great Britain employed in building and civil engineering operations have been limited to 48, for those under 16 and to 54 for those aged 16 and 17, by a recent Order effective November 29. The Factories Act prohibits the employment of young persons under 16 for more than 44 hours a week and of boys and girls over 16 and under 18 for more than 48 without special authorization, although a limited amount of overtime is allowed and exceptions are permitted for certain industries. Emergency Orders issued during the war have relaxed these standards in many cases.

The new Order also permits the employment of young persons under 18 on Sundays, contrary to the Factories Act, if a whole holiday is granted in the week immediately preceding or following the Sunday worked. Young persons may not be continuously employed for more than five hours including rest pauses, without a half-hour break for lunch or rest. The Factories Act only allows a five-hour spell if a ten-minute interval is granted in the middle of it; otherwise four and a half hours is the limit.

If a young person works for more than one employer, his employers must keep records of his working hours and intervals to ensure that his employment is in accordance with the Order.

"Maintenance of membership" clause in United States union contracts

The United States War Labor Board has adopted a resolution clarifying the status of union members covered by its standard "maintenance of membership" clause in union contracts.

At a time when unions have voluntarily given up the right to strike, this clause was devised by the Board as a method of protecting unions in maintaining their status and membership. (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, page 812). The clause, as it appears in a typical contract approved by the Board, sets forth that after a specified date no existing members of the union concerned may terminate their membership for the duration of the contract without losing their jobs. Before this clause of the contract comes into effect, however, union members are given 15 days during which they can resign from the union if they do not want to be required to maintain their membership in good standing as a condition of employment for the duration of the contract.

The Board declares that certain abuses have arisen in connection with the application of the clause relating to this 15-day "escape period". Union members in several cases have been confused as to their withdrawal rights and employers have attempted to circumvent the operation of the clause by various devices, such as encouraging employees to resign from employment and thereafter rehiring them as non-union employees, or by inducing them to resign from the union during the 15-day period.

The Board, therefore, resolved to set aside any union rules, regulations, laws or constitutional provisions which would otherwise make ineffective the right of the union members to withdraw during the 15-day period. It also resolved that employers "shall refrain from attempting to influence employees to resign from the union and from adopting other means or methods of interfering with the voluntary action and free choice of the employees."

Employees are thus protected, the Board states, from interference by either unions or employers with their freedom to withdraw without losing their jobs.

Power over food program given U.S. Secretary of Agriculture

Control over the production and distribution of food and other farm commodities in the United States has been given to the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude Wickard.

An executive order signed by President Roosevelt has placed Mr. Wickard in charge of determining the food requirements of the civilian population, the armed services, the lend-lease administration, and foreign governments; of formulating and conducting a program to produce the necessary goods; and of allocating them when they are produced.

To facilitate administration of the food program, two agencies are being established within the Department of Agriculture, the food production administration, and the food distribution administration. An advisory committee will concern itself with food requirements.

Mr. Wickard has also been placed in charge of all food rationing in the United States.

Determining optimum hours in United States war plants

To supplement the statement of policy regarding maximum hours of work issued by eight agencies of the United States Government (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, page 881), the United States Division of Labor Standards of the Department of Labor has published a check list by which individual plants may determine their optimum working hours. The Federal agencies recommended a 48-hour week and declared:

> Plants which are now employing individual workers longer than 48 hours a week should carefully analyze their present situation with respect to output and time lost because of absenteeism, accident, illness, and fatigue. They should re-examine the possibilities of training additional workers now, in order to lessen the need for excessive overtime during the long pull ahead. As rapidly as is feasible these plants should introduce the hours-schedules that will maintain the best possible rate of production for the duration.

The check list explains how plants may determine the optimum hours for each type of work by keeping records of output, accidents, illness, voluntary absenteeism, labour turnover, spoiled work and grievances, and observing differences in the statistics under different hours-schedules. It also suggests that the conclusions derived from the records be checked by consultations with foremen, gang bosses, union representatives and veteran employees.

Not only hours, but lunch periods, rest breaks and the weekly day-off should be adjusted to secure maximum production. In arranging shift systems, consideration should be given to such matters as transport facilities available when shifts change over, type of community in which the plant is located and hours when recreational and social activities are available, supply of workers to provide relief shifts, rotation of shifts to prevent fatigue while avoiding undue disruption of living habits, and opportunities for dissatisfied employees to change shifts.

Limitation on hours of work in Australia

Regulations were issued in Australia on October 19 to limit hours of work and thus increase output by reducing industrial fatigue. Effective November 1, persons aged 18 and over may not work more than 56 hours per week. Up until November 30 a maximum of 60 hours was allowed in order to permit adjustments in shift rosters, special transport, etc. The hours of persons under 18 are limited to 48 per week. The Government refrained from setting a compulsory limit of 52 hours for women because in some factories it would be impracticable for the women to work shorter hours than the men. It was expected, however, that elsewhere the hours of women would be limited to 52.

In cases of emergency, employees may be required to work more than the permitted hours up to three weeks in any three months, or for a longer period with the approval of the Director-General of Munitions or Aircraft Production or any other authorized person.

These regulations supersede any provisions concerning hours in any industrial award or determination under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act or in the various State laws.

New Zealand industrial man-power regulations

The industrial man-power provisions of the New Zealand National Service Emergency Regulations, 1940, providing for the mobilization of man-power for industry and the Armed Forces, and the Industrial Absenteeism Emergency Regulations, 1942 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, page 935) have been consolidated as the Industrial Man-power Emergency Regulations of October 14, 1942. The policy of controlling employment in essential industries has not been materially changed but the new consolidation contains several minor amendments.

Administration of the regulations has been transferred from the Minister of National Service and his Director of National Service to the new Minister of Industrial Man-power and a Director. A man-power inventory is to be kept by requiring every employer within two weeks of hiring a worker to report this fact to the District Man-power Officer. Formerly, they only had to report persons leaving their employ. District Man-power Officers are authorized to enter and inspect any premises during working hours, interview workers and examine books and documents. Any person may be required to appear before a District Man-power Officer, answer questions, supply information and produce books or documents. A worker in an essential undertaking may now be transferred to a higher-paid job in the same undertaking without the consent of the District Man-power Officer. Before, he could only be moved without the latter's consent if his job was abolished or temporarily unavailable, or if his services were temporarily required for work of greater urgency. Workers in essential undertakings may not receive a lower rate of wage than they were paid before the undertaking was declared essential, unless they are transferred to a lower paid job in accordance with the regulations.

Guaranteed Minimum Wage in Essential Undertakings.—The Minimum Wage (Essential Undertakings) Order was issued by the Minister of Labour on October 1, 1942, under the authority given him by the Man-power regulations to fix minimum weekly wages guaranteed to workers in essential undertakings who comply with certain conditions such as availability for work and willingness to accept alternative employment in the undertaking when their usual job is temporarily unavailable. This Order applies to all essential undertakings where no minimum wage is prescribed by an award, agreement, act, regulation or other order. The guaranteed weekly wage is to be the equivalent of the worker's ordinary weekly earnings exclusive of overtime, bonus or other special payments, but may not exceed £5, 10s in the case of adult male workers, £2, 17s, 6d for women workers and £1, 15s for workers under 21. Women replacing men and performing men's work are to be classed as adult males under the Order. The ordinary weekly earnings are to be computed by multiplying the worker's ordinary time-rate, or if such is not fixed, the prevailing time-rate, by the number of hours in the work-week prescribed under the terms of the worker's employment. Daily earnings in excess of the worker's usual daily average will be considered overtime pay. Payment of the minimum wage is contingent on the worker being available for work each day, performing his work with diligence and skill, fulfilling the conditions of his employment contract, and not having been absent without cause in the preceding six weeks. If the worker's hours in the six weeks were at least 20 per cent in excess of those prescribed for him, one day's absence without cause does not make him ineligible for the guaranteed minimum wage.

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RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

IN the month of November, three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation submitted their reports in connection with the following disputes.

1. Between the Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, P.Q., and its employees, members of the Montreal Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union;

2. Between the Brantford Coach and Body Limited, Brantford, Ont., and employees in its Mohawk Street Plant, members of Local 397, United Automobile Workers of America;

3. Between the Dominion Engineering Works, Limited, Longueuil, P.Q., and its employees, members of the Metal Trades Council of Montreal and Vicinity.

Applications Received

Seventeen applications* for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour during the month of November. These were:

1. From employees of George W. Reed and Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., members of Local 2735, United Steelworkers of America. The dispute, which concerns union recognition and the negotiation of a collective agreement, was said to directly affect 650 employees. On November 16, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, was authorized as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

2. From employees of H. E. Mott Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont., members of Local 397, United Automobile Workers of America. The dispute, which was said to affect 70 employees directly, arose out of a request for union recognition and the negotiation of a collective agreement. The application is being held in abeyance pending result of negotiations between the interested parties.

3. From employees of Canada Paper Company, Windsor Mills, P.Q., members of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers and International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. The dispute, which concerns the negotiation of a collective agreement, union recognition and upward adjustments of wage rates, was said to directly affect 560 employees. The application, which was returned for revision, had not been resubmitted by the end of the month.

4. From employees of York Knitting Mills Limited (Spinning Division), Toronto, Ont., members of Local 4, Textile Workers Organizing Committee As the cause of the dispute, which was said to directly affect 180 employees, was exclusively connected with the remuneration of the employees involved, the application for the establishment of a Board was rejected on November 7.

5. From certain employees of the Corporation of the City of North Vancouver, Vancouver, B.C., members of the Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific. Some 15 men were said to be directly affected by the dispute which concerns the negotiation of a collective agreement and an adjustment of wages.

6. From employees of Canada Packers, Limited, Toronto, Ont., members of Local 114, United Packinghouse Workers of America, and the Toronto Employees' Plant Council. The dispute, which concerns the negotiation of a revised agreement, was said to affect 1,700 employees directly.

7. From employees of Canada Packers, Limited, Toronto, Ont., members of the Toronto Employees' Plant Council and Local 114, United Packinghouse Workers of America. The dispute which, as in the preceding application, concerns the negotiation of a revised agreement, was said to affect 1,700 employees directly.

8. From employees of Canners' Machinery, Limited, Simcoe, Ont., members of the United Automobile Workers of America. Some 60 employees are directly affected by the dispute which concerns union recognition and the negotiation of a collective agreement. On November 17, Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute.

9. From employees of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, Ont., members of Local 12291, District 11, United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America. The dispute, which concerns the negotiation of a closed shop agreement providing for check-off, coverage of office workers and wage adjustments was said to directly affect some 930 employees. On November 17, Mr. J. P. Nicol, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of

* By P.C. 5963, the National and Regional War Labour Boards are specifically charged with the duty of adjudicating wage demands; therefore all applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in which wages are the sole cause of the dispute are removed from the ambit of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the applicants are referred to their respective War Labour Boards.

Labour, Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute. The Commissioner reported on November 27 that he had been unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement and recommended the establishment of a Board. On November 30, the Minister of Labour established the Board of Conciliation and Investigation and on the nomination of the employees appointed Mr. Drummond Wren to the Board. The employer was asked to submit the name of a person to act as a member of the Board.

10. From employees of the Point St. Charles plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, members of the Employees' Association. The dispute, which was said to affect 815 workers directly, concerned the negotiation of an agreement with the Employees' Association, which organization claimed a majority of the employees. On November 23, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dispute.

11. From employees of the Belair Plant of the Robert Mitchell Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., members of the Metal Trades Council of Montreal and Vicinity. The dispute, which affects 2,100 employees directly, concerns union recognition and alleged discrimination because of union membership and activity. On November 20, Mr. Raoul Trepanier, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of Labour, Montreal, was assigned to investigate the dispute.

12. From employees of Levis Ferry Limited, Quebec, P.Q., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers. The dispute, which concerns the negotiation of a collective agreement, was said to affect 106 employees.

13. From employees of Alberta Clay Products Company, Limited, Medicine Hat, Alta., members of Clay Products Workers Local Union No. 2 (C.C. of L.). The dispute, which concerns union recognition and the payment of a cost-of-living bonus, was said to affect 60 employees. On November 19, the application was returned to the employees for revision.

14. From employees of Genelco, Limited, Peterborough, Ont., members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. The dispute, which arises out of a request for union recognition and the negotiation of a collective agreement, is said to directly affect 1,200 workers and 500 indirectly. On November 20 the application was returned to the employees for revision.

15. From certain employees of the Johnson Woollen Mills, Limited, Waterville, P.Q. The dispute, which arises out of a request for recognition of the Employees' Group of Johnson Woollen Mills, increased wages, improved working conditions, payment of full cost-of-living bonus, etc., is said to directly affect 86 employees.

16. From the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., in respect of a dispute between the Company and its employees, members of Local 200, United Automobile Workers of America. Some 14,300 were said to be directly affected in the dispute which concerned the demand of the union that 36 salaried female employees according to the Company's statement, "hired to perform purely clerical work, be paid on an hourly rate basis of 75 cents per hour, the rate applicable to male employees employed in stock 7." To enforce their demand the employees had gone on strike November 24, returning to work November 30, following an agreement between the parties to have the status of the 36 female employees determined by Mr. Justice C. P. McTague acting as umpire. On November 30, the Company withdrew its application for the establishment of a Board. A further reference to the strike which took place will be found in the table dealing with strikes and lockouts in Canada during November, printed elsewhere in this issue.

17. From employees of the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., members of Local 2901, United Steelworkers of America. This dispute, which concerns the negotiation of a collective agreement, is said to directly affect 3,000 employees. On November 30, the application was returned to the employees for necessary revision.

Other Boards Established

On November 25, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between the London Concrete Machinery Company, Limited, London, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 2740, United Steelworkers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE October, 1942, page 1121). Following the receipt of the application His Honour Judge I. M. Macdonell, Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute. The Commissioner was unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute and recommended the establishment of a Board. The personnel of the Board is as follows: His Honour Judge James Parker, Toronto, Ont., appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members; Mr. J. A. E. Braden, K.C., London, Ont., appointed on the nomina-

tion of the employer; and Prof. G. M. A. Grube, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the nomination of the employees. Concerning the dismissal of two employees of the Company, allegedly for union activity and membership, the Commissioner reported that a tentative arrangement had been made, pending negotiations between the union and the Company respecting a collective agreement, that one man be rehired and the union would not press for the reinstatement of the other. Later, however, negotiations broke down, and both workers found employment elsewhere.

On November 30, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between Shawinigan Chemicals, Limited, Shawinigan Falls, P.Q., and its employees, members of Local 357, International Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1942, page 1248). On October 26, the dispute was referred to Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., who, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, was authorized to make an investigation. The Commissioner reported on November 23, that he had been unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute and recommended the establishment of a Board. On November 30, Mr. Gerald Almond, Montreal, P.Q., was appointed a member of the Board on the nomination of the employees, and the company was asked to submit the name of a person to act as a member of the Board.

Other Boards Fully Constituted

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by the Minister of Labour pursuant to Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, Beauharnois, P.Q., and its employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1942, page 1249), was fully constituted during the month of November. The personnel of the Board is as follows: Hon. Mr. Justice Alfred Savard, Quebec Superior Court, Quebec, P.Q., Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. C. N. Moisan, Montreal, P.Q., appointed on the nomination of the employer, and Mr. Maximilien Caron, Montreal, P.Q., appointed on the nomination of the employees.

Reference was made in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1249, to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between Ontario Steel Products Company, Limited, Chatham, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 127, United Automobile Workers of America. On November 18, Mr. J. S. McCullagh, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of Labour, Ottawa, who had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, reported that he had been unable to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute and recommended that the Board already established be authorized to function by naming its personnel. The personnel of the Board is as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice J. G. Gillanders, Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. George C. Richards, Windsor, Ont., appointed on the nomination of the employer.

Other Reports of Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

At the end of the month, a report was received from Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, who had been authorized as an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute between Belding-Corticelli, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., and its employees, members of the International Union of Silk Hosiery Employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1942, page 1248). The Commissioner found that the war work being done by the employees involved in the application and by the company concerned was not of such a nature and extent to allow the establishment of a board and the interested parties were so advised.

In September, His Honour Judge I. M. Macdonell, Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, and its employees, members of Local 112, United Automobile Workers of America; in connection with which an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been received (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1942, page 1123). The Commissioner was also authorized to investigate the dismissal of three of the Company's employees allegedly on account of their union membership and activity. In this latter connection, the Commissioner found that two employees were discharged for insufficient cause and recommended their reinstatement. Insofar as the third employee was concerned, the Commissioner found that his discharge by the company was justified. The reinstatement of the two employees, in accordance with the Commissioner's report, was ordered by the Minister of Labour on November 6. In respect of the application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation the Commissioner recommended that matters should be allowed to stand until March, 1943, when the election of employees' representatives takes place and when the continuation or expiration

of the agreement comes up for decision. The Commissioner further recommended that in March an election be held to decide the bargaining agent desired by the employees. The Commissioner added that: "In the meantime, the company officials are quite prepared to deal with the Union officials as representatives of their own members, so that any question of discrimination or similar matters might be dealt with".

On November 17, Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, who had been authorized to investigate, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, the dispute between Dominion Lime, Limited, Lime Ridge, P.Q., and its employees, members of the National Catholic Union of Dominion Lime employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 1003), was requested to investigate the dismissal of certain employees, allegedly for union membership and activity. The Commissioner found in this latter connection, that there was no evidence to substantiate the charge against the company. The report of the Commissioner on the application for the establishment of a Board had not been received at the end of the month.

On November 9, Mr. M. J. Patton, M.A., Toronto, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dismissal of an employee of Outboard, Marine and Manufacturing Company of Canada, Limited, Peterboro, Ont. The Commissioner, in his report submitted November 23, found that the employee in question was discharged for cause.

On October 22, Mr. T. W. Laidlaw, K.C., Winnipeg, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dismissal of certain employees of Leeders' Limited, Winnipeg, Man., following the application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1942, page 1248). On November 24 the Commissioner reported that there was not sufficient evidence to justify a finding that the employees concerned were dismissed for union membership and activity.

Other Application Rejected

In July, an application was received from employees of Halifax Shipyards Limited, Halifax, N.S., members of Local 361, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America, and Lodge 1250, International Association of Machinists, (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, page 883.) The dispute was referred to Mr. H. R. Pettigrove, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of Labour, Fredericton, N.B., who was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to make an investigation. The Commissioner found that neither organization represented a majority of the employees in the classifications which they purported to cover, and recommended against the establishment of the Board. The applicants have been advised that a Board will not be established.

Other Settlements Reached

During November, the Department was advised that agreements had been signed by the Canadian Bridge Company Limited, Walkerville, Ont.; The Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited, and their employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, page 890). The agreements between the two companies and the union are summarized in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and schedules of Wages", appearing elsewhere in this issue.

Following the receipt of the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with three disputes involving the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, the Princeton Tulameen Coal Company, Limited, and Tulameen Collieries Limited, all of Princeton, B.C., and their respective employees, members of Local 7875, United Mine Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1942, page 1251), the employees of all three companies rejected the findings of the board and requested the Department to conduct a strike vote in accordance with the terms of Order in Council P.C. 7307. The matter was referred to Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Dominion Department of Labour, and following lengthy negotiations between the parties which he was successful in arranging, an agreement was reached between the company and union in each instance. The agreements provide for the recognition of the union, check off, settlement of grievances, penalties for absence from work, payment for partial shifts worked, classifications, etc.

Other Disputes Referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

On November 14, pursuant to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, Mr. J. S. McCullagh, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of Labour, Ottawa, was appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between Hull Iron and Steel Foundries, Limited, Hull, P.Q., and its employees, members of Local 318, International Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America, in con-

nection with which an application had been received in October for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1942, page 1248). On November 24, the Commissioner recommended that a vote of the employees be taken on the question of which union they desired to have represent them since both the International Moulders Union and the Hull Foundry Workers' Union claimed to represent a majority of the employees. The vote, taken on November 26, resulted in favour of the International Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union.

On November 10, pursuant to P.C. 4020, the Minister of Labour appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission to investigate the action of the Taylor Electric Manufacturing Company Limited, London, Ont., in giving notices of separation to certain employees allegedly for union membership and activity in and on behalf of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. The personnel of the Commission is as follows: His Honour Judge I. M. Macdonell, Toronto, Ont., chairman; Mr. J. A. E. Braden, K.C., and Prof. Christian Sivertz, both of London, Ont., members.

Mr. J. P. Nicol, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, Ont., was appointed on November 16, an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between Searle Terminal, Limited, Fort William, Ont., and its employees, members of Lodge 650, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, in connection with which an application had been received in October for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1942, page 1249).

On November 20, Mr. Raoul Trepanier, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of Labour, Montreal, P.Q., was appointed on Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate a dispute between The Albert Rakovsky Precision Works, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., and the Metal Trades Council of Montreal and Vicinity. The dispute arises out of the company having given certain notices of separation allegedly for union membership and activity.

Disputes Referred to Industrial Relations Officers

On November 11, Mr. Raoul Trepanier, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of Labour, Montreal, P.Q., was instructed to investigate the dispute between the Robert Mitchell Company, Limited, Ville St. Laurent, P.Q., and its employees, members of the United Steelworkers of America, in connection with which an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in October (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1942, page 1249).

Applications Withdrawn

On November 13, on the request of the applicant employees, the application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1942, page 261) to deal with a dispute between the Security Storage Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., and its employees, members of Division 205, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, was withdrawn.

The application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Plessisville Foundry, Plessisville, P.Q., and its employees, members of the Catholic Union of Foundry Workers of Plessisville (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, page 761) was withdrawn by the applicants on November 4.

On November 6, the Department was advised that an agreement had been reached between the management and employees of Regina Industries, Limited, Regina, Sask., and that the application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, page 884) submitted on behalf of the employees was accordingly withdrawn.

The application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in a dispute between Montreal Tramways Company, Montreal, P.Q., and employees, members of Local 790, Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach employees of America, and the National Catholic Union of Street Railway Employees (Bus Drivers Section) (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1942, page 1248) was withdrawn on November 26.

Report of Board in Dispute between Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, P.Q., and Its Employees

On November 24, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, P.Q., and its employees, members of the Montreal Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1942, page 1121).

The personnel of the board was as follows: Dr. Gaspard Fauteux, M.P., Montreal, P.Q., chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommen-

dation from the other two members, Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the nomination of the employees and Mr. Walter A. Merrill, K.C., Montreal, P.Q., appointed on behalf of the employer.

The report of the board is signed by the chairman and Mr. Wren. A minority report was presented by Mr. Merrill.

Report of Board

To the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

In re Canadian Marconi Company, Employer; and Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union, Employees.

Sir,—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established in the above matter, has the honour to report that it met at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, P.Q., on the 28th and 29th days of October, and on the 3rd, 4th, 9th and 24th days of November, 1942.

At the hearings, the Company was represented by Mr. R. A. Brophy, General Manager; Mr. S. M. Finlayson, Deputy General Manager; Mr. James Fergus, Secretary. The Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union was represented by Mr. Laurent Lecavalier, President; Mr. Jean Jacques Rouleau, Secretary; Mr. William Michaels, Organizer.

At the first session of the board, the agenda was:

(1) Purpose of the Board.
(2) Obtain names of the three representatives for the Union and for the Company.
(3) Possibility of parties arriving at an amicable settlement without Board procedure.
(4) Union presentation of case.
(5) Reply of employer.

During the sessions above mentioned, the matters to be inquired into were those specified in the "Form of Application for Establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation," dated the 31st July, 1942, and the Marconi Company's answer, dated the 14th August, 1942, both of which had been filed with the Registrar at Ottawa .

At the outset it was established that the matter referred to in these two documents resolved themselves into the following five main subjects to be dealt with in the following order:—

1. The Marconi Company refused to meet the negotiating committee of the Union to discuss a proposed contract;

2. There had been, and there still existed, discrimination by the Marconi Company against certain members of the Union specifically named;

3. There was pressure brought to bear by the Company on the employees in favour of the Marconi Employees' Council at the time of its organization and against the Union at the time of its organization;

4. The validity of the contract dated the 18th July, 1942, entered into between the Marconi Company and the Marconi Employees' Council.

5. Union recognition.

After these five sessions of the Board, where all the different questions above mentioned were fully inquired into and during which many witnesses were heard, at the demand of both parties, employers and employees, we may say that the dispute centred around these three main questions:—

1. Which organization represents the majority of employees in the plant,—the Marconi Employees' Council or the Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union.

2. Union recognition.

3. The validity of the contract dated the 18th July, 1942, entered into between the Marconi Company and the Marconi Employees' Council.

The Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union insist on Union recognition, believing they represent the majority of employees in the plant. The employer insists upon the validity of the contract and believes it should remain in full force and effect until the 27th July, 1943.

In order to clarify the issues in dispute, the Conciliation Board appointed to investigate this matter has decided to submit the following recommendations:

1. That a vote of the hourly-paid employees in the Marconi plant should be taken under the direction of the Department of Labour. This vote is in our opinion necessary to determine the wish of the employees, whether they want to belong to the Marconi Employees' Council or to the Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union. If the result of the ballot is in favour of the Marconi Employees' Council, the "status quo" should be maintained.

2. If the ballot is in favour of the Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union, this organization should be recognized as the bargaining agent in the plant and the Marconi Employees' Council should be substituted by the Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union as party to the contract with the understanding that the contract already entered into between the Marconi Company and the Marconi Employees' Council, dated the 18th July, 1942, should be respected until its expiration, with the sole exception that members of the Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union should replace on the Grievances Committee, members of the Marconi Employees' Council.

3. In order to serve the best interests of the war effort, industry and labour, both parties should agree that at the expiration of the contract, its renewal or the one redrafted should be valid for the duration of the war.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) Gaspard Fauteux,
Chairman

(Sgd.) Drummond Wren,
Member

Dated in Montreal, P.Q., the 24th day of November, 1942.

Minority Report

To the Minister of Labour, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.

In Re: Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union, Employees: and Canadian Marconi Company, Employer:

The matter in controversy came up for hearing before the reconstituted conciliation board, consisting of Dr. Gaspard Fauteux, as Chairman, Mr. Drummond Wren, employees' representative, and Mr. Walter A. Merrill, K.C., appointed by the Department of Labour as representative of the Canadian Marconi Company, following the resignation of its representative, Senator Eli Beauregarde, K.C.

The hearings commenced on the 28th October, 1942, the last hearing taking place on the 9th November, 1942.

The matters to be inquired into were those specified in the "Form of Application for Establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation", dated the 31st July, 1942, and the Marconi Company's answer, dated the 14th August, 1942, both of which had been filed with the Registrar at Ottawa.

At the outset it was established that the matters referred to in these two documents resolved themselves into the following four main subjects to be dealt with in the following order:—

1. The Marconi Company refused to meet the negotiating committee of the Union to discuss a proposed contract;
2. There had been, and there still existed, discrimination by the Marconi Company against certain members of the Union specifically named:
3. There was pressure brought to bear by the Company on the employees in favour of the Marconi Employees' Council at the time of its organization and against the Union at the time of its organization;
4. The validity of the contract dated the 18th July, 1942, entered into between the Marconi Company and the Marconi Employees' Council.

For brevity the Metals Trades Council's Marconi Union is referred to as the Union, and the Marconi Employees' Council, as the Council.

I

The Marconi Company refused to meet the negotiating committee of the Union to discuss a proposed contract.

The company admitted that it had refused to negotiate with the Union Negotiating Committee representative for a contract with the Union, and gave as reason that inasmuch as a company council had been formed, and was functioning satisfactorily, the company was not free to negotiate with a third party.

The conclusion to be drawn on this phase of the inquiry is that the company's attitude was a proper, fair and reasonable one, assuming that the formation of the Council was effected in a fair and reasonable manner, which is a matter to be later discussed and dealt with.

II

There had been, and there still existed, discrimination by the Company against certain members of the Union specifically named.

Much time was devoted to hearing evidence on both sides on alleged discrimination against employees Douglas McGonnigal, Bill Michaels, Jacques Rouleau, Clayton Grabstein and Leo-Paul Paquette.

Out of the mass of evidence which proved to be highly contradictory, the following conclusions appear to be justified:—

A. Douglas McGonnigal—he was in the employ of the company five months, and while it was stated that he was laid off owing to a reduction in personnel, he probably would have been retained had it not been that he was active in union organization, and his being laid off would not appear to have been justified;

B. Bill Michaels—had only been employed 2½ months and his being laid off for failure to pass a required test was justified;

C. Jacques Rouleau—still in the employ of the Company and President of the Union. His transfer to another department although stated by his superiors to have been routine, was probably a disciplinary measure as a result of an altercation he had in the cafeteria with assistant factory superintendent, John Campbell. The attitude he adopted on that occasion, and his actions as evidenced by Miss Trahan, a witness produced on his behalf, jusitfy his temporary removal to another department:

D. Clayton Grabstein—his dismissal was for cause which was amply proven and was fully justified;

E. Leo-Paul Paquette—his transfer from the mechanical assembly department to bench work, which resulted in a net reduction of payment, has not been proven by the company to have been justified, and would appear to have been directly connected with the fact that he was active in soliciting membership in the union. He should be reinstated in his former position.

III

There was pressure brought to bear by the company on the employees in favour of the Marconi Employees' Council at the time of its organization, and against the Union at the time of its organization.

The Union has failed to substantiate its charge that pressure was brought to bear on the employees of the company at the time of the organization of the Council.

On the contrary, the evidence disclosed, and was not contradicted by the Union, that the Council plan, which had been studied for at least a year and a half by the company officials, was laid before the employees, who were left entirely free to accept it or not, and who, on a ballot being taken, a majority of those voting voted in favour of the Council.

There was nothing laid before the Board to demonstrate that the balloting was in any way improper, and was not a secret ballot, and the conclusion to be arrived at is that the company refuted any charges of pressure in order to induce its employees to vote in favour of the Council.

Unfortunately, as much cannot be said for the methods employed by the Union in order to solicit membership and opposition to the Council.

Exhibit T, which is a file of bulletins issued by the Union, speaks for itself, and undoubtedly, had the Company used similar methods to promote membership in the Council as were used

by the Union to promote membership in the Union and opposition to the Council, there would be just cause for complaint. It should be pointed out that notwithstanding the Chairman's repeated injunction to all those present at the hearings that while the Board was sitting and until its final decision nothing should be done by either party to disturb the status quo, on at least two occasions the Union published and distributed pamphlets to the employees making references to the deliberations of the Board, and directly contrary to the undertaking which had been given. The conclusion to be drawn from this phase of the inquiry is that the Union has failed to substantiate its charges against the company, that it used pressure on the employees to join the Council.

IV

The validity of the contract dated the 18th July, 1942, entered into between the Marconi Company and the Marconi Employees' Council.

Although this phase of the inquiry is dealt with last, it would appear to be by far the most important matter to be dealt with, and on its solution would appear to hinge the decision and recommendations which would have any effective result.

From the very beginning, as already stated in the first part of this document, the Company took the position that as long as the Council was in existence and the contract entered into between the Company and the Council, dated the 18th July, 1942, was in effect and subsisting, the Company was precluded from negotiating with any other organization.

The Union, on the other hand took the position that what the Company termed to be a contract was in fact not a contract and that neither the Company nor the Council were bound by it because it was stated that this was not what was termed a 'democratic' contract.

Evidence to this effect was given by Mr. Robert Haddow, described as Organizer and Business Representative for the Machinists' Union, who stated that the only kind of labour contract he would consider a binding labour contract would be one in which the members would have a democratic say in what the contract should be, his objection to the contract in force between the Company and the Council being that the members were not, at any time, consulted upon the terms of the contract in any democratic way at all.

It has already been stated that the Union failed to substantiate its charges, that the election of the employees to the Company's Council was not a free election on a secret ballot, and it must therefore be assumed that those employees who were elected by their fellow employees on that ballot were authorized to represent the employees on the Council.

It came out in evidence that Roger Campeau, the representative of the employees on the Council, who actually signed the contract of the 18th July, 1942, on behalf of the employees, was, at the very time that he signed as a member of the Council, also a member of the Union, and that at the time the constitution of the Council and the contract were being discussed and drafted, there was at least one other member of the Union, who was also an employees' representative, on the Council. It is further to be noted that as the result of the contract which was entered into which was filed both with the Regional Board and with the Labour Board at Ottawa, the employees of the Marconi Company benefited by the scale of wages set forth in the contract, have accepted the increased scale of wages provided in the contract and have benefited thereby, so that all the employees of the company, both those belonging to the Council and those belonging to the Union, have, to say the least, acquiesced in the contract existing to the extent of accepting and pocketing the benefits accruing as the result of the contract.

The question was put several times both to Mr. Haddow, and to other representatives of the Union, what they would think of a Company which threw aside a contract entered into after negotiations with the Metal Trades' Council where subsequently a rival union succeeded in weaning away from the Metal Trades' Council sufficient numbers of members to give the rival union a majority in the plant, while the contract with the Metals Trades Union was still in existence, to which no satisfactory answer was ever received.

It is suggested that it is exactly this which the Union is demanding of the Company, and that until it is established beyond the shadow of a doubt that the existing contract is invalid, the position which the Company has taken throughout that it stands on its contract is the proper one.

There is nothing in Order in Council No. 2685 which precludes or declares to be illegal a Company Council such as has been organized in the Marconi Company.

On the contrary, as pointed out by the witness Lionel Forsythe, K.C., Paragraph 7 of Order in Council No. 2685, as well as the preamble to the Order in Council, contemplates such organizations.

Nothing was laid before the Board which would entitle the Board to conclude that the contract entered into between the Company and the Council, dated the 18th July, 1942, is invalid, and not a subsisting contract, and that it will not remain in full force and effect until the 27th July, 1943.

The suggestion of the Union that a vote be taken now in the plant to establish its assertion that sixty per cent of the employees are members of the Union would appear at this time to be futile, as even if such were the case and the representative of the Union approached the Company for the purpose of negotiating a new contract, the Company would, it is assumed, take the same position as it is taking now and refuse to negotiate with the Union for the same reasons as it has heretofore refused, namely, that it cannot negotiate a new contract while the present contract is in force.

It might even be said that if the Company were to take such a course, it would not be keeping faith with those of its employees who voted in favour of the Council at a time when the majority of those who voted were in favour of such a step. It is therefore, recommended that at least until the 27th July, 1943, the earliest date at which the contract can be brought to an end, no steps be taken by either party to disturb the conditions presently existing in the Marconi Company as between the Company and its employees, otherwise contracts entered into between employers and employees through their representatives, would be valueless as being subject to cancellation practically at any time with the resultant disturbance to industry in general and the hampering of the war effort.

It is respectfully submitted that the recommendations of the majority of the Board of Conciliation that a vote now be taken under the direction of the Department of Labour, and that if the ballot is in favour of the Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union, this organization should be recognized as the bargaining agent in the plant, and the Marconi Employees' Council should be substituted by the Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union as party to the contract, and that members of the Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union should replace on the grievances committee, members of the Marconi Employees' Council, would be tantamount to destroying the Constitution of the Marconi Employees' Council under the authority of which the agreement of the 18th July, 1942, was entered into between the contracting parties, and would be attempting to accomplish by indirect methods the substitution of the Metal Trades Council's Marconi Union for the Marconi Employees' Council between now and the 18th July, 1943, the earliest date at which the existing contract could be terminated.

Montreal, 24th November, 1942.

The whole respectfully submitted:

(Sgd.) WALTER A. MERRILL,
Member of Board

Report of Board in Dispute Between Brantford Coach and Body, Limited, Brantford, Ont., and Its Employees

During the month, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Brantford Coach and Body, Limited, Brantford, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 397, United Automobile Workers of America. (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, page 1005.)

The personnel of the Board was as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice J. G. Gillanders, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. Drummond Wren, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., appointed on the nomination of the employer. All three reside in Toronto.

The report of the board is signed by the chairman and Mr. V. A. Sinclair; Mr. Drummond Wren submitted a minority report. The texts of the report of the board and the minority report follow:

Report of Board

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between Brantford Coach and Body Limited, Employer, and Employees in its Mohawk Street Plant, Members of Local 397 United Automobile Workers of America, Employees.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in this matter have held sittings in Toronto and Brantford. At the sitting in Brantford both the applicant Union and the Company were ably represented, made their submissions, and fully discussed the matter of the dispute.

The applicant Union was represented by Robert Stacey, International Representative of the U.A.W.A., Alec Blancher, Chairman of the Employees of the Union Committee, and Joseph Thompson, an employee and a signatory of the application for the establishment of the Board. The Company was represented by J. E. Ruby, President, and G. H. Gustafson, General Manager.

At the Brantford sitting, where both parties were heard orally, the applicant Union filed a brief in writing outlining its claims and submissions, and on arrangement the Company subsequently reduced its submissions to writing and furnished certain information desired by the Board, all of which was made available to the Union. Finally, the Union submitted in writing its reply and further material desired by the Board.

The question at issue is whether or not the applicant Union should now under the existing circumstances be recognized as the bargaining agent through which the Company should now negotiate an agreement with its hourly-rated employees in the Company's Mohawk Street Plant in the City of Brantford.

No question arises in respect of the right of the employees to organize into collective associations or trade unions, and through such bodies to bargain collectively with their employers as to the terms and conditions of their employment. This principle is conceded by the Company and, in fact, is too well established in law, industrial practice, and public policy, to need any comment at this time.

The question is, rather, whether or not the applicant Union should at this time be recognized as the bargaining agent on behalf of the employees mentioned, with which the Company should now negotiate an agreement in the place of and to supersede a collective association of the employees in question represented by an Industrial Council now in existence.

Under the circumstances it is necessary in weighing the submissions of the parties to the dispute to have a clear understanding of the relevant facts in chronological order.

The Company operates two industrial plants in the City of Brantford, one not concerned in this dispute called the Pearl Street Plant, and the other with which this dispute is concerned, called the Mohawk Street Plant.

In June, 1941, after some organizing had been done by the Union among the Company's employees, the question was raised as to which of the two organizations should be recognized by the Company in negotiating with its employees; a trade union or an industrial council elected by and from the Company's employees. In June, 1941, a vote was taken in both plants to determine which organization the employees desired to represent them in negotiating with the Company. The procedure adopted on the taking of this vote was outlined to the Board in some detail, and it is conceded that the vote was fairly and properly conducted. Oddly enough, in the Pearl Street Plant, the employees voted approximately 80 per cent in favour of negotiating through the applicant Union, while in the Mohawk Street Plant with which this dispute is concerned, the result of the vote was approximately 80 per cent in favour of negotiating through the Industrial Council. As a result of this vote an agreement was negotiated dated August 20, 1941, between the Company and the employees of its Pearl Street Plant represented by Local Union No. 397. In the Mohawk Street Plant, where the employees had voted in favour of being represented by the Industrial Council, an election of officers of the Industrial Council was held. After the election this Council represented the employees and during the following year on motion of both the Council and the Company, it is said various amendments were made in the existing conditions for the benefit of the employees. The Union continued the organization of the Company's employees, and before the elections for the Industrial Council in June, 1942, orally suggested that the Union should be recognized as the bargaining agent on behalf of the employees of the Mohawk Street Plant, or that a vote be taken to show whether or not the employees at that plant desired to negotiate through the Union.

On May 27, 1942, nominations were held for officers of the Industrial Council, and on June 2 an election for officers of the Council was held. Prior to the election, instructions were issued by the Union to its members asking all Union members to refuse to stand as candidates for the Council, and on voting to simply mark their ballots "U.A.W.—C.I.O." The result of this election is of some interest.

There were 296 employees in the plant entitled to vote. In five departments comprising 168 employees the candidates were elected by acclamation without protest. In one department comprising 4 employees there was no nomination and no ballot. In seven departments comprising 124 employees, apparently all these employees voted, 90 votes being cast for candidates; three ballots were blank, and 31 declared spoiled being marked as instructed by the Union "U.A.W.—C.I.O." or letters to that effect. After this election, by letter dated June 10, 1942, the Union formally requested the Company to negotiate with the employees of the plant in question who were members of the Union to conclude a collective agreement and, in the alternative, if any doubt existed, that a vote be taken to determine whether or not the Union represented a majority of such employees. The Company felt bound to recognize the industrial council and took no action to facilitate this request. Subsequently application was made by the Union for appointment of this Board.

Notwithstanding the instructions by the Union to its members not to stand for election as members of the industrial council, Mr. Stacey frankly stated to the Board that, desiring to make sure of Union representation on the Industrial Council should it continue in existence as the organization representing the employees, the Union did approve and arrange for certain of its members to stand for election, and, in fact, some of these were elected and are members of the current industrial council, although it is said that in the five departments where acclamations took place the majority of the nominees were Union men who refused to stand for election. At least two Union men stood as candidates and were elected as members of the Council.

There is no formal agreement signed by the parties in existence between the Company and its employees as represented by the industrial council, but there is in writing what is called a Constitution, which is amended and promulgated from time to time by the Company and the council. Copies of this are posted publicly in a number of places in the Plant and it is recognized as the arrangement between the Company and its employees. It is so recognized by the Company in its letter to the Registrar of the Department of Labour dated July 7, 1942, in response to the application to constitute this Board.

This Constitution, so-called, makes provision (inter alia) not only for the constitution and election of the council, but also for hiring and dismissal, for seniority rights, for grievances procedure, for hours of work, holidays, etc. It is said that it was considerably amended after the agreement was negotiated between the Company and the Union respecting the Pearl Street Plant to bring it

in line with the agreement completed between the Company and the Union in respect of that plant. Union representatives claim that the industrial council is favoured by the employers, and that the council has been able to accomplish little benefit for the employees. On the other hand, we are referred to various benefits which have been brought into effect during its existence.

On June 26, 1942, the date of the application for this Board, there were 325 employees in the plant in question who would be eligible for Union membership. At that time it is said that of this number some 199 were Union members. At the time of hearing, the Union membership was said to be approximately 254. Union representatives tendered to the Board for inspection 254 completed Union cards said to be membership cards of the employees of this Plant and representing members in good standing. This does not necessarily indicate the payment of initiation fees and monthly dues. Union representatives stated that it is the custom in organizing plants to waive the Union initiation fee of $3 and the monthly fee of $1 per month. An inspection of these cards reveals that they are dated on various dates from May 13, 1942, to August, 1942. Over the signature of the employee, the card contains (inter alia) the following provision:

> I hereby designate, select and empower the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft, & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO), as my representative for the purpose of collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment and other conditions of employment; and I hereby revoke every selection or designation which in any manner may heretofore have been made by me, or any other representative for any of such purposes.

This evidence would indicate that as of this date a substantial majority of the Company's employees are in favour of being represented in their negotiations with the Company by the applicant Union.

The result of the election for the industrial council held on June 2, 1942, is of importance. There was no protest with respect to the election of the officers elected by acclamation and in the seven departments comprising 124 employees, it is of no little significance that 90 employees cast valid ballots for the election of candidates, and that only 31 ballots could be interpreted as a protest against the Industrial Council being elected as representative of the employees. It is also frankly conceded by Union representatives that a number of their members did take part in the election, some to stand as candidates, and many to cast ballots for the election of members.

From the facts stated it must be concluded that the employees of the plant, including a considerable number of employees members of the Union, joined in the election held in June, 1942, of the industrial council with the approval of the Union. By permitting some of its members to stand as candidates the Union hoped to get control of or at least have a voice in the employees' organization through the medium of this Council. It is recognized both by the Company and the employees that this Council is elected for a term of 12 months. Having enjoyed certain benefits obtained through this Committee and joined in the re-election of this Council for a further period of 12 months, it would seem only fair and reasonable that the employees and the applicant Union should be bound by the choice so made, at least for the currency of the present council. It is recognized by both the Company and the employees that the election of the council constitutes not only a negotiating body on behalf of the employees for a period of 12 months, but also the adoption and ratification of the current conditions set out in the Constitution and posted in the plant. The practical effect of what has been done, is an agreement with the employees through the industrial council for a period of 12 months from June 2, 1942, on the terms and basis of the Constitution so posted. It would be improper for the Company to deny the existence of this agreement or to seek to escape any of the benefits for employees provided by the Constitution. Likewise, the employees should be bound for the recognized term of the agreement in the same manner as the Company.

Although criticism might be made from a legal standpoint, under the circumstances the completion of such an arrangement should be recognized as having some stability by both parties. It may be the hope of certain employees, having obtained certain benefits through the industrial council, that by having the Union now act as their negotiating agent further benefits can be obtained. There seems no doubt that at the present time the applicant Union represents a substantial majority of the hourly-rated employees of the plant in question. If the situation is similar when the present agreement expires, that will be a matter to consider at that time, but at the present time, and during the period for which the present industrial council was elected the industrial council should be recognized by both the Company and the employees as the organization representing the employees. In the circumstances we would express the hope that the applicant Union would not press its present claim until, or unless, the employees

whom it represents are unfettered by a current and existing arrangement with the Company.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Toronto, this 9th day of November A.D. 1942.

(Sgd.) J. C. Gillanders,
Chairman

(Sgd.) V. A. Sinclair,
Member

Minority Report

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between Brantford Coach and Body Limited, Employer, and Employees in its Mohawk Street Plant, Members of Local 397 United Automobile Workers of America, Employees.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you to enquire into the dispute between the above named parties has made its investigation. Finding myself entirely at variance with the conclusions of my colleagues on the Board, I now have the honour herein to present my report.

The question at issue is whether or not the applicant Union should be recognized as the bargaining agent with which the Company should negotiate and conclude a collective agreement with respect to its Mohawk Street Plant in the city of Brantford.

In order to clearly understand the problem in this dispute, I find it necessary to relate the events leading up to it and to thoroughly examine the vote for the election of plant council representatives, as well as the circumstances surrounding the adoption of the alleged "Contract." The dispute must, however, be considered with respect to the activities of the Union in the Company's Pearl Street Plant in order to arrive at a proper conclusion as to whether or not the Company in its Mohawk Street Plant has succeeded through the employment of devious means to have established a Council supposedly representative of the employees therein, for the purpose of depriving the employees of their right to union recognition.

Events Leading up to Dispute

In 1937 the United Automobile Workers of America, at the request of some of the employees, placed their services at the disposal of the employees in both of the Brantford Coach and Body plants in Brantford. Some of the employees became members but as the Union was at that time engaged in the organization of several large automobile plants in Ontario, little attention was given to the Brantford situation and it was an easy matter for the Company to persuade their employees in the Pearl Street plant to form themselves into an isolated company union, called the Brantford Coach and Body Builders Association, it having been related by their employers that their affiliation with the C.I.O. at that time was detrimental to that business. Labour generally in Canada had been suffering for a period of at least seven years from unemployment, short time and, worse still, from fear of these. Together with the inability of the Union at that time to give them the attention and guidance they required, it was natural that the employees could be persuaded to discontinue their Union affiliation. The result was that the Union rescinded the charter of the Brantford Local on the formation of the company union.

In 1941, however, the officers of the company union had had ample opportunity to learn how ineffective and impotent such an employees' organization could be. Early that year it decided to become a proper trade union but was undecided as to which organization it should affiliate with. A meeting of the employees was then held. By a large majority their committee was instructed to seek reaffiliation with the U.A.W.-C.I.O. and their charter was returned to them by the Union and the local re-established.

The Union then approached the Company for purposes of collective bargaining. Up until this time union organization had only taken place in the Pearl Street Plant, the Union not being active in the Mohawk Street Plant.

Vote in Pearl Street Plant Result of Union Request

In response to the Union's request for negotiations in the Pearl Street Plant, the Company decided to take a vote among its employees when by ballot they were asked to state whether they wished to be represented by an industrial council or an "outside union." The Union has no complaint about the voting procedure. I submit however that the term "outside union" was a deterring one as it is vague and misleading when a specific union, the U.A.W., was the one requesting bargaining rights. The result of the ballot, nevertheless, was 80 per cent in favour of the Union.

As a result of the ballot, negotiations were entered into between the Company and the U.A.W. Local, resulting in an agreement being completed and signed by these two parties on the 21st day of August, 1941. It should be noted that the vote was taken in June, 1941, and the agreement completed and signed in August. At least two months were, quite

properly, necessary to arrive at final conclusions.

Vote in Mohawk Street Plant Company Initiated

However, at the same time as the vote was taken in the Pearl Street Plant, the Company on its own initiative also took a similar vote in the Mohawk Street Plant, the one we are now concerned with. This was an astute move on the part of the Company, as the Union had not requested collective bargaining in that plant. It was therefore a very obvious strategy to forestal union activity and in countries where unfair labour practices are properly defined and penalized such strategy is unlawful.

This "unfair labour practice" resulted, as was a foregone conclusion, in 80 per cent of the votes favouring the company union or industrial council. A council was elected, representative of the various departments. A "constitution of Industrial Council of Mohawk Street Plant of Brantford Coach and Body Limited" was later posted in the plant. It contained 13 clauses and in none of them nor in its title is there any indication that this document constitutes a contract between the Company and the council (company union). It is, as it simply states in its title, a constitution of the plant council to which in no part of it is the Company committed, nor has it signed to agree, to the provisions therein. There was not, therefore, at the time of the inception of the council or company union any "contract" entered into between the Company and the council.

Union Membership Increases in Mohawk Street Plant

Having completed its negotiations with the Company in the Pearl Street Plant resulting in a proper agreement being entered into and concluded by the Union and the Company, some attention could be given to the increasing demand for union membership and representation on the part of the employees in the Mohawk Street Plant. During the year, this membership increased until at the date of the application on June 27 for this Board, it numbered 199. When the Board held its sitting in Brantford, evidence was submitted determining that at that time the Union membership had increased to 254. The cards do show that many joined between May 13, 1942, and August, 1942. This should be considered in connection with the date set for nominations to office of the plant council members which took place on May 27 as additional evidence of protest from the employees on behalf of proper union representation. Further evidence I adduce from the result of the nomination proceedings and the balloting for candidates.

Union Advises against Strikes

I cannot in any manner agree that a vote for officers or representatives to a plant council can, by any stretch of the imagination, be considered as a vote determining what agency the employees desired to represent them. Our workers are not astute politicians wary of abstract implications but are honest hard working men unaware of what construction or misconstruction can and might be placed on their honest actions. It is claimed that "there was no protest with respect to the election of the officers elected by acclamation in the seven departments comprising 124 employees." They could have struck the plant to give ample evidence to their protest against the vote that was to take place, but the Union had already on or about May 9 induced them to return to work when a strike was in progress. In an earlier strike those employees who were active sponsors of proper union representations had previously induced the workers to return to their jobs. It was contrary to their determined policy of no strike on war production to countenance any such measures. What sort of protest was required of them? Is the Company anxious for a strike or for the heat for strike action to be generated, as they also protested at the Board that a strike vote had not been taken when this Board was applied for? The Union, however, has advised its members against such action during the war so it protested in every other legal means in its power. From the following examination of the vote for the industrial council we will see that this protest is an obvious and determined one.

Nominations Results for Industrial Council

In five departments, comprising 168 employees eligible to vote, the candidates were returned by acclamation but not "without protest" as is most evident from the nomination proceeding. In this procedure, every employee eligible to vote or nominate obtains a ballot on which he writes and deposits the name of his nominee.

In the Dump Body Department three employees received nominations. One of these nominees was a union member and he received a *plurality* of the votes cast. One of the remaining two nominees had been the Council representative the previous year and receiving the least votes of the three, he refused to stand as he considered the vote as evidence of lack of confidence in the Council. The remaining nominee was elected by acclamation. There are approximately *30 employees in this Department.*

In the Wood Department there were 15 employees eligible to vote. A union man received the majority but declined to stand for election. There was also an acclamation in this department.

In the U.K. line, two were to be elected as there are more than *50 employees in this department.* Two union men received the greatest and the second greatest number of the nomination votes. They declined to stand and the two others receiving a minority vote were elected by acclamation.

In the Research Department there are approximately *50 employees.* The Secretary of the Council for the past year received a substantial majority but declined to stand owing to the impotence of the Council. The other nominee who had received a small minority of the vote was therefore elected by acclamation.

Election Results in Seven Departments

In the seven departments where *a vote was taken for election,* the results are also interesting and substantiate the Union's "protest" and its majority.

In the Yard Department two union men received 16 votes. In the Shipping Department, the union man received 18 votes and in the Wood Department, the union member received 5 votes. In the three departments where union members did not stand for election, they were elected in two of them and lost the third by only 2 votes. Of the total of 124 votes cast for representatives in these three departments alone union members received 39 votes. Add to these 39 the 31 ballots marked U.A.W.-C.I.O. and we find a total of 70 for the Union, which must be considered a minimum for the Union because in the four other departments there is no way of determining Union strength. This 70 represents a substantial vote for the Union even in those seven departments where the vote was taken.

Overwhelming Vote Favours Union Representation

Considering the results of the vote with the results of the nominations where Union nominees received such an overwhelming majority of the votes but declined to stand for election to a plant council, I am forced to come to the conclusion that the Company was very anxious to establish a shadow organization to frustrate the employees' demands for union representation and recognition. As those employees who had not more than two months' service with the Company were not permitted to vote, and as the vast majority of them are union members, the choice of the Union by the employees is very evident.

Union Approached Company before Vote Taken

I say the Company was anxious to get a shadow Council re-elected because for some time prior to nominations, the Union had advised the Company that it represented the majority of the employees in the Mohawk Street Plant and desired to enter into collective bargaining with a view to concluding a collective agreement. A shop Committee conveyed their requests to the Company for a vote to be again taken either under the supervision of the Department of Labour or as it had been taken the year before. In reply to that request the Committee was invited to meet the management when the Manager, the Director of Personnel and the President, Mr. J. E. Ruby, were present. At that meeting, Mr. Ruby stated emphatically that he would have nothing to do with the C.I.O., that he would recognize the Industrial Council and nobody else. The Committee then had to exert every effort to dissuade the employees from striking. The International Representative of the Union had submitted similar verbal requests on various occasions and in writing on May 20 to which the Company in its statement declared that "no reply was made". This all took place prior to the nomination and elections pertaining to the plant council. The Union addressed further communications to the Company immediately following the vote.

Company Agreed on Vote Subject to Directors' Approval of Results

The Company ignored the Union's "protests" and requests for a means to determine the Collective Bargaining Agency and proceeded to hold the nominations and elections with the *results above noted.* However the company did, on June 26, agree to a vote being taken in the plant to determine the bargaining agent but when the arrangements for the votes were under way, the management declared that should the vote favour the Union, the matter would only be referred to the Board of Directors for their decision as to whether the Union should or should not be recognized. Under these circumstances the Provincial Department of Labour withdrew as it could not justify the time and cost involved.

The Constitution or "Contract"

An equally important factor in this dispute is the nature of the alleged "contract" or collective agreement which it is now claimed is in force and resulted from negotiations with the Industrial Council.

First of all what is a collective agreement? Whatever the legal terminology may be, one definition is as follows: "there must be two

parties to a contract or agreement and there must be mutual assent to its terms. Further, to constitute a contract there must be both the 'offer or a promise' or a proposal and the acceptance of that offer or proposal."

In the case of a union contract, the agreement is on behalf of its members who either in assembly, vote to adhere to its provisions or who have instructed officers to bargain for them and authorized them to sign agreements on their behalf. The Contract becomes an important document as it sets forth the parties to its provisions, working conditions, responsibilities, etc. Further it is negotiated on the instructions and authority of the Union members who are a party to it.

Is there such an agreement in effect between the employees in the Brantford Coach and Body, Mohawk Street Plant, and its employers? For the following reasons I must conclude that there is no collective agreement now in force there.

As I pointed out above, after the election of the Industrial Council officers in 1941, a Constitution of the Industrial Council was posted consisting of some thirteen clauses. This is simply an inadequate "constitution" for such a Council setting forth its form of organization and stating what its function will be—i.e., to discuss grievances and working conditions. In no way can this "constitution" be termed a collective agreement or a contract. In the first place a collective agreement implies an agreement on behalf of a collective body and a contract concluded necessarily implies terms to which two or more parties have agreed. The Company has very studiously avoided giving this document recognition as a contract, and it never acknowledged the existence of a "Contract" at the Board meeting. While the Industrial Council "Constitution" might be construed to contain "a proposal" there is certainly no evidence of its acceptance by the Company as it is not a party to the "Constitution," far less being a party to a collective agreement or contract.

It is now generally conceded in modern industrial relations that "good faith" on the part of parties to a Union contract necessitates its expression by the conclusion of a signed agreement.

Eleven days after the election of the representatives to the Industrial Council which was protested by every legal means, short of a strike, by the employees who are members of the Union, documents were posted in the Plant. One set of documents was headed:

"Minutes of meeting of Industrial Council held in Brantford Coach and Body Limited plant on Saturday, June 13, 1942, at 1 p.m."

The first item in these minutes states: "The Constitution of the Industrial Council was the first order of business. This was studied. The adoption of the Constitution to stand, it being considered by the Industrial Council as satisfactory, except Clause No. 1 which should read as follows: 'That all grievances of any employee which are of a serious nature be referred to the Industrial Council, and, if found to be in order, the grievance will then be forwarded for consideration by the management'."

The Company's answer appears on the right hand side of this Document which purports to be minutes of an employees' meeting and is as follows:

"1. Minutes noted by Management. Copies of Constitution, with additional memo, have been posted in all Departments."

Let's recall that the election was held on June 2 and the minutes of the Council meeting are dated June 13, and in the course of the eleven intervening days the "additional memo" consisting in fact of the addition of two pages of material to the existing one page of the "Constitution." All in the intervening eleven days when negotiations for a similar document with the Union in the Company's Pearl Street Plant were necessarily extended over a two month period.

These "minutes" say that the "Constitution was studied." Does a contracting body merely "study" the terms for which it is negotiating? Obviously these terms were prepared for the Council by the management and accepted with little or no comment.

Further, the Company is at this date able to say "Copies of Constitution, with additional memo have been posted in all Departments." This seems to be a farce but, unfortunately, one that will have serious repercussions as it is further evidence of the Company's determined effort to thwart the employees' right to be properly represented.

The "memo" mentioned in the minutes, and consisting of two pages of material, deals with provisions for Hiring and Dismissal, Seniority, Grievance Procedure, Hours of Work, etc., which it must be conceded are of utmost importance in any collective agreement. In spite of that importance, however, again the Company studiously avoids giving it the status of a contract.

On the other hand, the representatives elected to the Council by the means explained above were neither instructed to negotiate the "memo" nor were they authorized to act on behalf of the employees in the Plant. Nor does the "Constitution" give them such authority.

Further, the representatives on the Council did not submit these matters, either before or after their consent to its adoption, to the employees. This "Constitution" cannot, therefore, in any sense be considered as a contractual obligation legally or otherwise. There

never has been an employees' meeting held to consider any of these matters.

In addition to the above contention that there is no contract in existence between the employees of the Company. I submit that even if a document, purporting to be a contract, had been signed by the Council members and the Company it would have been concluded by the Council members who represent a minority only of the employees. Therefore they would not have had the authority to conclude such an agreement. It would have been highly improper for them, as representatives of a defunct or discredited pseudo organization to act on behalf of the majority of the employees with no authority to so act.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Ruby asked a gathering of the employees why should they join an International Union when there was one recognized in the Pearl Street Plant and whatever benefits it secured there would apply to the Mohawk Street Plant. This is obviously another unfair labour practice but, unfortunately, our laws in Canada do not as yet prohibit it. Justice, however, demands that the employees be accorded their legal rights.

Conclusion

I will conclude with the assertion that the employees in the Mohawk Street Plant are entitled as elsewhere to be represented by a Union of their own choosing, free from employers' domination, as stipulated in Order in Council 2685. The employees have made it quite clear that they have chosen U.A.W.-C.I.O. as their Union. They should not be deprived of that right simply because of employers' manoeuvres and strategy which it is hoped will, in the near future, be declared illegal. The employees' protests before and during the vote for Council representatives is sufficient evidence of their desires. And it is that desire with regard to which organization should represent them that must be given consideration, not the choice of the employers. The Council is definitely not the choice of the employees, neither is the "Constitution" a contract or a collective agreement, nor is the vast majority of the employees a party to it. Neither has the employer become a party to the "Constitution" and "Memo" it is now supporting in a final effort to thwart the Union of his employees.

Obviously the Union represents a substantial majority of the employees and there is no existing collective agreement between any other representative body of employees and the employer. Therefore U.A.W.-C.I.O. Local 397 should be accorded exclusive recognition as the bargaining agency on behalf of the employees. Should there be the least doubt about the wishes of the employees, the vote agreed to by the parties in June to be taken by the Department of Labour should be recommended to determine the bargaining agency; and should the vote favour the U.A.W.-C.I.O. Local 397, the Company should be instructed to enter into negotiations with it with a view to the conclusion of a proper collective agreement. Otherwise deplorable industrial relations practices will be countenanced whereby an employer can employ nefarious tactics to have pseudo committees elected and pseudo "agreements" arrived at for the purpose of frustrating the employees' legal rights to proper union representation and recognition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) Drummond Wren,
Member.

Dated at Toronto, this 2nd day of November, A.D. 1942.

Report of Board in Dispute between Dominion Engineering Works, Limited, Longueuil, P.Q., and Its Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Engineering Works, Limited, Longueuil, P.Q., and its employees, members of the Metal Trades Council of Montreal and Vicinity (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1942, page 1249), has submitted a unanimous report to the Minister of Labour.

The personnel of the board was as follows: Mr. F. W. Edge, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members: Mr. William C. Nicholson, K.C., appointed on the nomination of the employer; and Mr. James Somerville, appointed on the nomination of the employees. All three reside in Montreal.

The board's report together with the signed agreement, which was negotiated with the assistance of the board, follows:

Report of Board

Re Dispute between the Dominion Engineering Works Ltd., Longueuil, Que., and its Employees, Members of the Metal Trades Council of Montreal and Vicinity.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 24, 1942.

To the HON. HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR:—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you to investigate the above-

mentioned dispute begs to report that written and oral evidence submitted by both parties to the dispute was heard by the Board at its various sittings held in the Old Court House, Montreal. It soon became evident to the Board that there was no disinclination on the part of the Dominion Engineering Works Limited to make an agreement with the accredited representatives of its employees, therefore, the Board lent its efforts to the task of negotiating an agreement between the two parties.

Your Board is now pleased to report that an agreement has been made, based on the rates of pay and working conditions at present in effect at the Longueuil Plant, and we are enclosing copy of same.

This dispute may now be considered as amicably settled to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) F. W. EDGE,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) JAMES SOMERVILLE,
Board Member.
(Sgd.) W. C. NICHOLSON,
Board Member.

1. *The parties to this agreement.*

The parties to this agreement shall be:—

(*a*) Dominion Engineering Works Limited, operating the Longueuil Plant on behalf of and as Agent for His Majesty (hereinafter called the "Company") and

(*b*) The hourly rated employees of Dominion Engineering Works, Longueuil Plant, as represented by The Metal Trades Council of Montreal and vicinity (hereinafter called the "Union").

2. *Wages, working hours and conditions of employment*

(*a*) The hourly rated employees of the Company not represented by the Union will be employed on terms neither more nor less favourable than the terms of employment applicable to the employees covered by this agreement, provided they are in the same trade or classification.

(*b*) The parties hereto recognize that under existing Government regulations wage rates cannot be increased or decreased nor can any term of employment be altered, including any rule, regulation or practice governing working conditions having the effect of or for the purpose of directly or indirectly increasing or decreasing wage rates now in effect without the written direction or authorization of the Regional War Labour Board. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to restrict either party from applying to the said Board for revision of existing wage rates or working conditions as above-mentioned.

The schedules attached to this agreement outlining present classifications, minimum rates of wages and other matters are for information and guidance only and are not to be considered as a settled part of this agreement. They may be changed from time to time by the Company as circumstances may require or upon the order of the proper Government authority in cases where, under existing Government Regulations, such authority is required.

(*c*) The Company undertakes to allow employees a period of five minutes before the end of each shift to wash-up and to return tools to the tool crib.

(*d*) The Union agrees to work with overtime rates for two shifts of twelve (12) hours so long as the same may be necessitated for wartime production.

(*e*) Employees will be paid during their regular working hours.

3. *Overtime on statutory holidays*

Any time worked on the following days shall be paid for at the overtime rates in force for such days: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and all Sundays, and any day declared by statute or decree to be observed as one of the holidays mentioned herein because such holiday would fall on a Sunday.

4. *Classification of employees*

All hourly paid employees of the Company covered by this Agreement shall be classified as follows:—

(*a*) An employee hired as a trainee shall be so classified and paid according to the Company's schedule of wage rates for trainees.

Upon completion of such period of service as a trainee such employee shall be classified as an "Improver" and shall be paid according to the Company's schedule of wage rates for Improvers. Such employee shall remain an Improver until his wage rate reaches the minimum rate of wages for the job classification for the work the employee is performing, whereupon the employee shall become a classified employee.

The Company may at its discretion promote or discharge a trainee or improver at any time before he becomes a classified employee.

(*b*) Every employee other than Trainees and Improvers shall be classified according to the job classifications established by the Company, and every such employee will be entitled to receive the minimum rate of wages established for his job classification.

Every employee shall be notified whenever his job classification is changed. There shall be no discrimination on account of age or sex in classifying any employee.

The classification of an employee in accordance with the terms of this agreement shall be done by the Company. In case of a disagreement over any classification the employee shall be given an opportunity to show whether or not he can qualify for the classification which he believes he deserves, provided a vacancy in such occupational classification occurs.

(*c*) Plant police, guards or watchmen are not covered by this agreement.

5. *Deductions*

Deduction from wages, except those required by law, shall be made only on the written authority of the employee.

6. *Safety and Health*

The Company shall continue to make reasonable provisions for the safety and health of its employees during working hours.

In cases where, in the opinion of the Company, special clothing or protective devices are required for the protection of the employees the same will be supplied by the Company.

7. *Rest Periods*

The Company will allow all employees a ten-minute rest period with pay in the morning and in the afternoon; shifts other than the day shifts shall be allowed two similar periods. An additional ten-minute rest period with pay will be allowed to employees working on a 12-hour shift.

8. *Committee of the Union*

The Union agrees to notify the Company of the names of the members of a Committee appointed by the Union to discuss with the Company any matters or grievances arising out of the operation of this agreement and also of any changes that may take place from time to time in such Committee. All the members of the Committee shall be employees of the Company, and if they are required to leave their jobs for the performance of their duties as members of the Committee they shall obtain leave from their foreman before doing so.

9. *Settlement of Disputes*

Any disputes arising out of this agreement, or any grievances or misunderstandings which any employee or group of employees covered by this agreement may desire to discuss or adjust with the Company shall be handled as follows:

(*a*) The employee concerned may take the matter directly to his foreman alone, or accompanied by a member of the Committee.

(*b*) If a settlement is not reached within a reasonable time, the employee, accompanied by a member of the Committee, may take the matter to the Superintendent of the employee's Department.

(*c*) If a settlement is still not reached, the member of the Committee shall report the matter to the Committee of the Union in writing and the Committee shall discuss the matter with the Works Manager.

(*d*) If a settlement is still not reached, the matter may be referred to an executive officer of the Company.

(*e*) All decisions arrived at between the Company and the Committee shall be final and binding upon the Company, the Committee, and the employee or group of employees concerned.

(*f*) Matters to be dealt with under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall normally be discussed during working hours, but lengthy negotiations for settlement of disputes shall be discussed outside of working hours.

10. *Arbitration*

In the event that no agreement is reached through the procedure set forth in Clause 9 hereof the matter may, by mutual consent, be referred to an Arbitration Committee consisting of an equal number of representatives (but not exceeding two each) of the Company and the Committee and the chairman chosen by such representatives. Should the representatives fail within five days to agree on a chairman the Minister of Labour of the Dominion of Canada will be requested by the above-mentioned representatives to name an additional member of the Arbitration Committee who shall act as chairman. After an Arbitration Committee has been formed by the foregoing procedure it will meet and hear the evidence of both sides and render a decision within seven days of the completion of the taking of evidence. The decision of the Arbitration Committtee shall be final and binding upon both parties.

11. *Seniority*

In all cases of lay-off or increases of staff the following factors shall be considered:

(i) Ability, skill and experience.
(ii) Length of Service.

No employee shall have seniority status until he has been continuously employed by the Company for three months as a classified employee.

In the case of equally qualified employees seniority will be taken into consideration by the Company on all occasions when a lay-off is necessary and the Company agrees to discuss with the Committee of the Union any case or instance of hardship or alleged injustice to an employee arising out of any lay-off.

12. *Discharges*

The Management of the Company will upon request notify the Committee in writing of the reason for the discharge of any employee covered by this agreement. Any such action of the Company which, in the opinion of the Committee, results in an employee or a group of employees being unjustly dealt with or discriminated against shall be considered a grievance to be dealt with under the provisions of Clause 9 of this agreement.

13. *Co-operation*

The Union undertakes to co-operate with any Management Labour Production Committee formed by the Company under the provisions of the National Selective Service scheme and will support the enforcement of Company rules and regulations on the part of the employees covered by this agreement.

During the term of this agreement the Company agrees that there shall be no lockout and the Union agrees that there shall be no slowdown, strike or other stoppage or interference with work.

14. *Discrimination*

There shall be no discrimination, interference, restraint or coercion by the Company or any of its agents against any employee because of membership in the Union, and the Union will not coerce employees into membership, or solicit membership, or distribute propaganda, or transact any other business of the Union on the Company's time other than as provided in this agreement. No Union meeting shall be held nor Union notice distributed or posted on the Company's property which has not been approved by the Works Manager.

15. *Leave of Absence*

(*a*) The Company will grant reasonable leaves of absence without pay to delegates of the Union not exceeding three in number, when necessary for the transaction of Union business.

(*b*) Any employee elected as a full-time Union Official shall be given special consideration as to re-employment upon termination of his term of office. If at such time a position suitable to his position and experience is open he shall be given preference over other applicants.

16. *Approval and termination*

The present agreement shall be subject to the approval of the Minister of Munitions and Supply insofar as the same may be necessary and shall terminate immediately upon the Company ceasing to operate the Longueuil Plant on behalf of and as Agent for His Majesty.

Subject to the foregoing this agreement shall become effective on the 23rd day of November, 1942, and shall remain in effect for one year

thereafter unless changed by mutual consent of the parties hereto.

It shall be binding for a further period of one year unless either party shall have given the other written notice of the termination of the agreement one month before the last day of the period prescribed by this agreement.

17. *Notices*

Any notices required to be sent to the Union hereunder shall be effectively given when posted to The Metal Trades Council of Montreal and vicinity at Room 207, 1502 St. Catherine Street W., Montreal, and any such notices required to be given to the Company shall be effectively given when mailed to the Company, P.O. Box 220, Montreal, Que.

This Agreement shall be signed on behalf of the Parties hereto by their duly authorized officers this 23rd day of November, 1942.

Dominion Engineering Works Limited, operating the Longueuil Plant on behalf of and as Agent for His Majesty.

(Sgd.) H. G. Walsford, Vice-President.
(Sgd.) F. W. Evens, Secretary.

The Metal Trades Council of Montreal and Vicinity.

(Sgd.) Robert Haddow,
(Sgd.) J. Leopold Bissonette.

SCHEDULE "A"

DOMINION ENGINEERING WORKS, LIMITED.—(LONGUEUIL PLANT)

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR TRAINEES AND IMPROVERS—HOURLY RATE EMPLOYEES

Trainees

Male trainees over 18 years of age or male trainees of any age holding a certificate from a recognized training school:

First 12 weeks of employment—35 cents per hour.

Second 12 weeks of employment—40 cents per hour.

Male trainees under 18 years of age not holding a certificate from a recognized training school:

First 4 weeks of employment—25 cents per hour.

Second 4 weeks of employment—30 cents per hour.

After the first eight weeks of employment the employee will be rated on the same basis as trainees over 18 years of age commencing at 35 cents per hour.

Female trainees over 18 years of age:

First 4 weeks of employment—27½ cents per hour.

Second 4 weeks of employment—30 cents per hour.

After the first eight weeks of employment the employee will be rated on the same basis as male trainees over 18 years of age commencing at 35 cents per hour.

All trainees on night shift shall receive 2½ cents per hour more than on day shift except while in the school.

Trainees while in the school shall not be paid time and a half for overtime. Time and a half for overtime shall be paid all trainees as soon as they are put on production.

Improvers

At the completion of the second 12 weeks of employment at 40 cents per hour the trainee's rate shall be increased to 45 cents per hour. As soon as a trainee attains a wage rate of 45 cents per hour he shall be classified as an "Improver."

The wage rate of an Improver shall be increased 5 cents per hour at the end of each four weeks of employment as an Improver until the Improver receives the minimum rate established by the Company for the job classification for the work the employee is performing.

As soon as an Improver receives the minimum rate for his job classification as above he shall immediately become a "classified employee."

Improvers on night shift shall receive 5 cents per hour more than on day shift.

Improvers shall receive payment for overtime on the same basis as "classified employees."

The Company may at its discretion promote or discharge a trainee or an improver at any time before he reaches the minimum rate for his job classification as above provided.

SCHEDULE "B"

DOMINION ENGINEERING WORKS, LIMITED (LONGUEUIL PLANT)

Minimum Wage Rates for Classified Occupations

Classification	*Minimum Rate per hour*
Charge Hands, Class "A"	90c
Charge Hands, Class "B"	80c
Charge Hands, Class "C"	70c
Set-up Men, Class "A"	85c
Set-up Men, Class "B"	75c
Set-up Men, Class "C"	65c
Leading Hands, Class "A"	85c
Leading Hands, Class "B"	75c
Leading Hands, Class "C"	65c
Broach Operator	55c
Bryant Grinder Operator	60c
Centring Machine Operator	55c
Do-All Saw Operator	55c
Drill Operator, Class "B"	65c
Drill Operator, Class "C"	55c
Engine Lathe Operator, Class "A"	80c
Engine Lathe Operator, Class "B"	70c
Engine Lathe Operator, Class "C"	60c
Engine Lathe Operator, Class "D"	55c
Engraving Machine Operator	55c
Fellows Gear Shaper, Operator, Class "D"	55c
Fitters and Assemblers, Class "A"	80c
Fitters and Assemblers, Class "B"	75c
Fitters and Assemblers, Class "C"	65c
Fitters and Assemblers, Class "D"	55c
Grinders, plain, cylindrical, Class "C"	60c

Classification	Minimum Rate per hour
Grinders, surface, Class "C"	60c
Grinders, surface, Class "D"	55c
Gun Barrel, drill or borer Operator	55c
Hack Saw Operator	55c
Honing Machine Operator	55c
Horizontal Boring Machine Operator, Class "B"	75c
Horizontal Boring Machine Operator, Class "C"	65c
Horizontal Boring Machine Operator, Class "D"	55c
Inspector, Class "A"	85c
Inspector, Class "B"	75c
Inspector, Class "C"	65c
Inspector, Class "D"	55c
Keller Profiler Operator	60c
Hand Profiler Operator	55c
Milling Machine Operator, Class "A"	75c
Milling Machine Operator, Class "B"	65c
Milling Machine Operator, Class "C"	55c
Planer and Shaper Operator, Class "A"	70c
Planer and Shaper Operator, Class "B"	60c
Planer and Shaper Operator, Class "C"	55c
Turret Lathe Operator, Class "B"	75c
Turret Lathe Operator, Class "C"	65c
Turret Lathe Operator, Class "D"	55c
Rifler Operator	65c
Sweeper	45c
Vertical Boring Mill Operator, Class "C"	65c
Vertical Boring Mill Operator, Class "D"	55c
Vertical Slotter, Operator, Class "B"	60c
Vertical Slotter, Operator, Class "C"	55c
Welder, arc and gas, Class "A"	80c
Welder, arc and gas, Class "B"	70c
Toolmakers, Class "A"	95c
Toolmakers, Class "B"	90c
Toolmakers, Class "C"	85c
Toolmakers, Class "D"	80c
Toolroom Improvers, Class "A"	75c
Toolroom Improvers, Class "B"	65c
Toolroom Improvers, Class "C"	55c
Toolroom Machinists, Class "A"	90c
Toolroom Machinists, Class "B"	85c
Toolroom Machinists, Class "C"	80c
Millwright, Class "A"	80c
Millwright, Class "B"	70c
Millwright, Class "C"	60c
Millwright, Helpers, (not including labourers)	50c
Electricians (not on building construction), Class "B"	80c
Electricians (not on building construction), Class "C"	70c
Electricians (not on building construction), Class "D"	60c
Electricians—Helpers	50c
Cranemen, Class "B"	60c
Cranemen, Class "C"	50c
Slingers, Class "C"	55c
Slingers, Class "D"	50c
Tool Crib Attendants	50c
Heat Treaters	70c
Heat Treaters, Helpers	50c
Pipe Fitters (not on building construction)	65c
Pipe Fitters, Helpers	50c
Blacksmiths	70c
Blacksmiths, Helpers	50c
Carpenters	65c
Tractor Operators	55c
School Instructors	65c
Truckers	45c
Labourers	45c

Night Shift

Minimum wage rates for the above job classifications on the Night Shift shall be 5c per hour more than the above schedule of rates.

SCHEDULE "C"

DOMINION ENGINEERING WORKS, LIMITED—(LONGUEUIL PLANT)

OVERTIME REGULATIONS—HOURLY RATED EMPLOYEES

All hourly rated employees except as noted below shall be paid overtime rates as follows:

Time and one-half for all hours worked in excess of nine (9) hours per day and five (5) hours on Saturdays (but not over twelve (12) hours) except on Sundays and Legal Holidays when they shall be paid on the basis of double time.

Double time will be paid for all hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours per day.

The exceptions are as follows:—

Yardmen and Labourers

Time and one-half for all hours worked in excess of nine (9) hours per day (but not over twelve (12) hours) except on Sundays and Legal Holidays when they shall be paid on the basis of double time.

Double time will be paid for all hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours per day.

Power House Men, Firemen and Coal Passers

(i) for all hours worked on Sunday, the employee will be paid time and one-half.

(ii) for all hours worked from Monday through to Saturday in excess of 60 hours the employee shall be paid time and one-quarter, or

(iii) for all hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours on any one day the employee shall be paid time and one-quarter.

Penalties for Late Starting

The Timekeeper will dock employees for being late, as follows:

From 2 to 15 minutes—3/10ths of one hour.
Over 15 to 30 minutes—5/10ths of one hour.
Over 30 to 60 minutes—one hour.

Lateness up to sixty (60) minutes will not be taken into consideration in the calculation of overtime. Any employee being late more than sixty (60) minutes will be paid for overtime on the basis of actual hours worked.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING NOVEMBER, 1942

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purposes of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, and war work, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

Industrial Relations Officers of the Department of Labour are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Fredericton. The territory of the officers resident in Vancouver comprises British Columbia and Alberta: officers stationed in Regina and Winnipeg cover the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba; the officers resident in Toronto confine their activities to Ontario; the officers in Montreal to the Province of Quebec, and the officer resident in Fredericton represents the Department in the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Industrial Relations Branch and the Director of Industrial Relations and staff are situated in Ottawa.

During November, sixty-eight disputes were referred to the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department. In a great number of these cases, and in other disputes carried over from the preceding month, Industrial Relations Officers were instrumental in bringing about an amicable settlement of the matters in dispute. The following statement, however, summarizes only those disputes of major importance and is not intended as a complete review of the activities of the Branch during the month.

WOODWORKERS, SOUTHAMPTON, ONTARIO.—Late in October, a complaint was received from Local Union No. 2690, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, that nineteen of its members had been dismissed because of union membership by the Dominion Plywood Company, Southampton, Ontario. The Director of Industrial Relations requested the Conciliation Service of the Province of Ontario to assign an investigator, one of its officers having already been in touch with the situation. As a result of two visits to the locality by this official, nine employees were reinstated and at last report, it appeared likely that four or five others would be reinstated. The investigating officer agreed that the other dismissals were warranted. The plant is engaged on the fabrication of aeroplane plywood.

COAL MINERS, NANAIMO AND CUMBERLAND, B.C.:—Approximately 1300 employees of Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited stopped work on October 21 and 22 protesting the alleged delay of the National War Labour Board on the findings of the special Commission appointed to investigate the application of the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, for a 30 per cent increase in wages. In its report the Commission, under the chairmanship of Professor W. G. McBride of McGill University, Montreal, P.Q., with Mr. A. L. Smith, K.C., Calgary, Alberta, representing the employees, and Dr. J. W. Gray, Sydney, N.S., representing the company expressed the opinion that the mines could not be operated by the company if any increase in wage rates was granted. The Commission made no recommendations to the National War Labour Board, considering itself to be a fact-finding body only. Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative, Dominion Department of Labour, Vancouver, mediated. A vote was conducted by the employees on October 28, 519 being in favour of a return to work and 401 against. The Union also decided to make application to the National War Labour Board for the application of the wage rate schedule in effect in the Crow's Nest Pass area. Work was resumed October 30. On November 24, an Emergency Coal Production Board was established by Order in Council to examine coal production in Vancouver Island. The Order authorized the company to pay the rate of wages set out in their wage agreement, supplement No. 7 of November 16, 1942. The Board was also authorized to examine and report upon the financial ability of the company to pay increases in wages; to make recommendations as to the extent to which the Government should financially assist the company if it is determined that the company is unable to pay the increased wages authorized and to determine the desirability of continuing the operations of all the collieries in the district having regard to the availability of manpower and the conditions of production in the several collieries.

PIPEFITTERS AND MACHINISTS, VICTORIA, B.C.:—A serious dispute, which at times threatened to affect production, developed during October between two groups of workers employed by Yarrows Limited, Victoria, B.C.

All outward evidence indicated that the dispute was purely a jurisdictional one relating to operations connected with steel-pipe bending. The company follows what is stated to be an "Old Country" practice in its methods of assigning to machinists certain operations involved in the installation of pipes on vessels under construction. This practice was embodied in an agreement with the National Union of Machinists, Fitters and Helpers (C.C.L.). Strong objection was taken to these methods by the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters (T.L.C.C.), which organization claimed that they infringed upon operations ordinarily performed by pipefitters under Canadian methods, and that they were contrary to the established procedure in other Western shipyards. Numerous efforts to settle the dispute by mediation or resort to independent arbitration were made during November by Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative, Dominion Department of Labour, Vancouver and Mr. G. R. Currie, Industrial Relations Officer, Vancouver. At the end of the month the interested organizations were studying a proposal that a committee composed of members of the Victoria Trades and Labour Council and of the Victoria Labour Council should act as mediators.

MACHINISTS, SIMCOE, ONTARIO.—It was reported to the Department on October 29, that two employees of Canners' Machinery Limited, Simcoe, Ontario, had been discharged by the company because of their membership in the United Automobile Workers of America and activity on its behalf. Mr. J. P. Nicol, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, who was assigned to make an investigation of the complaint, reported he was convinced that the allegation the employees had been dismissed for union activities was unfounded. Reference is also made, on page 1374 to the application of the union on behalf of the employees of the same company for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute concerning union recognition and the negotiation of a collective agreement.

ROOFING MATERIAL WORKERS, PORTNEUF STATION, P.Q.:—On November 3, an Industrial Relations Officer were requested to investigate a labour dispute existing in the plant of Bishop and Sons, Limited, and Mr. L. Pepin, Industrial Relations Officer, Montreal, was assigned to the case. The dispute developed out of the fact that an employee, who had resigned as a member of the National Catholic Syndicate of Pulp and Papermakers of Portneuf, had retained a position on the Employees Committee. It was charged that this man had lost the confidence of the other employees, that he was under the influence of the management, and that he was using his elective position on the Committee to promote the company's interests. Harmony was restored when the employee in question agreed to resign from the Committee.

GAUGE AND PRECISION TOOL MAKERS, GALT, ONTARIO.—In October, 90 of the 95 employees of Whitehall Machine and Tools, Limited, Galt, Ontario, served 7-day notices of separation upon the manager of the company. Mr. J. L. MacDougall, Industrial Relations Officer, Ottawa, visited the plant early in November and persuaded the workers to withdraw their notices of separation and continue work. The dispute arose out of feelings engendered when the majority control of the company changed hands as the result of a stock transaction. Earlier in the year a one-day strike had taken place for a similar reason. At that time, the Government named an official of the Department of Munitions and Supply as Controller of the plant and retained the former president of the company as general manager. Following the recent incident, the Department of Munitions and Supply decided to place a resident manager in charge of operations who will be responsible to the Controller.

WELDERS, PIPEFITTERS AND HELPERS, LAUZON, P.Q.—On November 19, the Department was advised that the electrical welders of Geo. T. Davie and Sons Limited and Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, were on strike and that the pipefitters and helpers of the latter company would go on strike on November 23. Previously, on October 23, following a strike which began on October 20, the pipefitters of the Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company had agreed to resume work on the understanding "that a Committee of the workers be constituted as soon as possible for the purpose of investigating and submitting to the company any grievance, claim or complaint filed by the workers and that a time limit of one month from to-day (October 23) be granted to the workers' representative in order to file with the National War Labour Board at Ottawa an application for a wage increase as agreed upon during the course of this meeting." On November 17, the employees were informed that a telegram of October 20 to the Minister of Labour requesting assurance that journeymen would be paid 90 cents an hour and helpers 60 cents an hour, could not be considered as an application to the National War Labour Board and that up to that time no formal application had been received by the National War Labour Board for such increases. The employees were advised, on November 21, that their action in going on strike was in violation of

the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, P.C. 5963 (Wartime Wage Control Order) and National Selective Service Regulations. On the same date Mr. Raoul Trepanier, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of Labour, Montreal, was assigned to the case. The pipefitters and helpers went on strike on November 23. As a result of the intervention of an official of the Canadian Congress of Labour, a meeting of employees was held on November 26 at which it was agreed that work would be resumed and that a delegation representing the workers involved would proceed to Ottawa for an interview on November 30 with the Executive of the National War Labour Board. At this interview the delegation was advised that the request for increased basic wage rates would be dealt with when a formal application was filed with the Board. Welders and pipefitters of the Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company resumed work on the morning of November 27; while the strike of welders and pipefitters of the Geo. T. Davie and Sons Limited was reported terminated November 25.

TRANSPORT WORKERS, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—One hundred and thirty Windsor transport workers failed to report for work on November 21, seriously affecting the movement of supplies to and from essential war industries. Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer, Dominion Department of Labour, Toronto, was instructed to investigate. The dispute, which culminated in strike action, arose out of the alleged delay on the part of the Automobile Transport Association in negotiating a collective agreement with the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union 880, A.F. of L. The workers were advised that the strike was illegal being in violation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, recourse to which should have been taken prior to strike action. The workers returned to work on November 25, a joint meeting of the operators having been arranged by Mr. Ainsborough for November 26. On that day it was decided that when the employees had their proposed agreement ready for presentation, it would be forwarded to Mr. Ainsborough who would transmit it to the operators. A meeting between the operators and workers to discuss the proposed contract was tentatively set for December 1.

ORDNANCE WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—On November 24, the Department received a complaint from the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America stating that the president of Local Union No. 515, Hamilton, Ontario, had been suspended by Otis-Fensom Elevator Company Limited for "alleged violation of plant rules." On November 26, Mr. J. P. Nicol, Industrial Relations Officer, Toronto, conducted an inquiry which revealed that the suspension of the employee in question was warranted, he having wilfully disobeyed a written rule of the company forbidding unauthorized assemblies in the plant. The company was persuaded, however, to restore the employee to his position when he signed a statement recognizing that he had been in error and undertaking to abide by plant rules, if reinstated.

DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING WORKERS, SAINT JOHN, N.B.—A wage dispute, of considerable duration, culminated in a stoppage of work by some 800 employees of St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company Limited, on the afternoon of November 25. A reference as to wage rates had been made to the National War Labour Board in March, 1942, at which time the employees of the firm were represented in negotiations with the management by four Unions affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and two chartered by the Canadian Congress of Labour. One independent Union was organized later. Dissatisfaction with the Finding and Direction of the National War Labour Board gave rise during the summer to a refusal by the employees to work more than 44 hours per week. This failure to work overtime created serious problems in the drydocking of naval and other vessels and in making urgent repairs to ships over week-ends. In September, the four T.L.C.C. unions signed a collective agreement with the management, based on the Finding and Direction of the National War Labour Board and accepting wage adjustments as from March 1, 1942. However, the two C.C.L. unions and the independent organization (all of which later became amalgamated) refused to accept the March 1 adjustments and in order to enforce a general increase in wages, persisted in their refusal to work overtime. The National War Labour Board notified the parties that a Finding and Direction would not be made until the employees resumed their normal hours of work (approximately 56). Following mediation by Mr. H. R. Pettigrove, Industrial Relations Officer, Fredericton, N.B. (whose services had also been utilized on numerous earlier occasions), the employees agreed to resume overtime work as of October 29. A new Finding and Direction of the National War Labour Board relative to the application for general increases, made in September, reached the parties and was discussed at conferences on November 24 and 25, Mr. Pettigrove participating in the conferences on the second day. The Finding and Direction provided for wage increases in certain occupational classifications, retroactive to September 8. The Union representatives refused to accept this decision, demanding that the

wage increases be made retroactive to March 1, 1942, and that increases for certain occupational classifications be made to bring them into conformity with rates payable in a Halifax Shipyard. An agreement was reached between the company and the negotiating committee that a joint application would be submitted to the National War Labour Board on a small number of specific adjustments. All members of the Union were requested to discontinue work at 2 p.m. on November 25 to attend a mass meeting, at which the joint proposals were endorsed. Work was resumed November 26.

STEEL-MILL WORKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Approximately 1,200 employees of Hamilton Bridge Western Limited ceased work on November 27-28 on account of the company's alleged refusal to negotiate a closed-shop contract with the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union (C.C.L.), and in protest of the company's action in signing an agreement affecting welders and burners affiliated with the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada. Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative, Dominion Department of Labour, Vancouver, advised the Executive Committee of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union to resume operations and make application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. On November 30, Mr. Harrison reported that following conferences arranged by him between the Union representatives and Managements concerned, the employees of Hamilton Bridge Western Limited agreed to resume work on the afternoon of November 30, and under a similar arrangement a threatened strike of the employees of West Coast Shipbuilders' Limited was averted. A further conference between the management of both companies and the unions concerned was arranged for December 1.

Union Representation Votes

MUNITIONS WORKERS, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—By joint consent of the parties concerned, a ballot under Departmental supervision was conducted on October 29 among employees of Defence Industries, Limited, Windsor, Ontario, to determine the following question: "Do you desire the U.A.W.A.—C.I.O. to represent you to bargain with your employer on your behalf?" The result of the ballot, announced on November 4, was as follows: voting "Yes", 18; voting "No", 9; spoiled ballots, 0.

CHEMICAL WORKERS, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—By joint consent of the parties concerned, a ballot, under Departmental supervision, was conducted on October 29 among employees of Canadian Industries Limited, Windsor, Ontario, to determine the following question: "Do you desire the U.A.W.A.—C.I.O., to represent you to bargain with your employer on your behalf?" The result of the ballot, announced on November 14, was as follows: voting "Yes", 253; voting "No", 162; spoiled ballots, 3.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTS WORKERS.—At the request of the parties concerned, a ballot, under Departmental supervision, was conducted on November 20, among employees of Dowty Equipment (Canada) Limited, Montreal. The text of the ballot was as follows: "Is it your wish that the International Association of Machinists, Lodge 712, act as bargaining agent on your behalf in negotiations with your employer, Dowty Equipment Canada Limited?" The result of the ballot was as follows: Eligible to vote, 76; voting "Yes", 45; voting "No", 28; spoiled ballots, 1.

MUNITIONS INSPECTORS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—By joint consent of the parties concerned, a ballot was conducted under Departmental supervision on November 25 to determine the wishes of employees of the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada engaged on the premises of Canada Strip Mills Limited, Montreal, P.Q. The text of the ballot read: "Do you wish to be represented by the Canadian Union of Inspectors of War Supplies, an affiliate of the Canadian Congress of Labour?" Out of 29 eligible, 21 voted "Yes" and 6 voted "No." There were no spoiled ballots.

Fire Hazards in Industry

Mr. W. J. Scott, K.C., fire marshal for Ontario, has suggested the following "fire hideouts" which should be eliminated in all industrial plants:—

1. Loose electric connections.
2. Worn or frayed electric cords.
3. Insulated cables near hot equipment.
4. Unguarded welding operations.
5. Wherever open flames are used.
6. Where static is generated near flammable vapours.
7. Bridged fuses.
8. Defective chimney fire arrestors.
9. Wherever workmen smoke.
10. Improperly oiled bearings.
11. Where spontaneous ignition may occur.
12. Dirty flues and ducts.
13. Dirty, oily or overloaded motors.
14. Where light bulbs contact combustibles.
15. Dipping tanks and cleaning operations using flammable solvents.

67746—3½

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1942

DURING the month of November there were 27 strikes and lockouts recorded, involving 20,490 workers and causing a time loss of 103,770 man working days, as compared with 26 strikes in October, 1942, involving 6,107 workers and causing a time loss of 26,926 days. The figures for the month of November, 1941, showed 12 strikes, with 4,740 workers involved and a time loss of 41,764 days. During the month under review one strike of motor vehicles factory workers at Windsor, Ont., accounted for more than 70 per cent of the workers involved and over 80 per cent of the time loss.

Two strikes involving 222 workers were carried over from October and 25 commenced during November. Of these 27 strikes 25 were terminated during the month. Three resulted in favour of the workers, four in favour of the employers, six were compromise settlements and twelve were indefinite in result.

At the end of the month two strikes were reported as unterminated, namely: textile factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., and asbestos miners and grinders at East Broughton, P.Q.

The record does not include minor strikes such as are defined in another paragraph nor does it include strikes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Such strikes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes.

The following comparative table gives information for October and November, 1942.

Date	Number of strikes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*November, 1942.....	27	20,490	103,770
*October, 1942.....	26	6,107	26,926
November, 1941.....	12	4,740	41,764

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1942*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to November, 1942				
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles and Clothing—				
Textile factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	177	3,500	Commenced October 13, 1942; for union recognition and agreement; unterminated.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Laundry workers, Saskatoon, Sask.	2	45	400	Commenced September 19, 1942; for union recognition; terminated November 30 (employment conditions no longer affected; replacement; in favour of employer.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during November, 1942				
MINING—				
Coal miners, Princeton, B.C.	3	120	360	Commenced November 2; for closed shop union agreement with increased wages; terminated November 4; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S.	1	*(a)* 20	20	Commenced November 4; *re* measuring of working places; terminated November 5; negotiations; compromise.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1942—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during November, 1942—*Continued*				
MINING—*Con.*				
Coal miners, River Hebert, N.S.	1	20	100	Commenced November 6; for increased wages; terminated November 12; conciliation (federal); indefinite.
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.	1	12	12	Commenced November 12; *re* placement of a reinstated worker; terminated November 13; negotiations; (worker transferred to other work); compromise.
Metal miners, Rouyn, P.Q	1	180	540	Commenced November 12; for payment of transportation to mine; terminated November 14; negotiations; return of workers pending reference to National War Labour Board; compromise.
Coal miners, Princeton, B.C.	3	120	360	Commenced November 17; for closed shop union agreement with increased wages; terminated November 19; conciliation (federal); (open shop agreement and joint application to Regional War Labour Board) compromise.
Coal miners, Aerial, Alta.	1	140	140	Commenced November 23; alleged lockout when workers reported late, to offset delay on a previous shift; terminated November 23; negotiations; compromise.
Asbestos miners and grinders, East Broughton, P.Q.	1	120	700	Commenced November 23; against dismissal of a contractor and his employees; unterminated.
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.	1	*(b)* 42	42	Commenced November 24; against appointment of a certain worker to vacancy; terminated November 24; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Coal Miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	850	1,700	Commenced November 27; for reinstatement of a worker; terminated November 28; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Tobacco and Liquors—				
Cigar makers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	355	2,000	Commenced November 10; for union recognition and agreement; terminated November 17; negotiations; return of workers pending further negotiations *re* agreement; indefinite.
Cigar makers, Toronto, Ont.	1	187	1,475	Commenced November 11; for union recognition and increased wages; terminated November 19; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Cap factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	46	115	Commenced November 27; alleged discrimination; terminated November 30; conciliation (federal); compromise.
Metal Products—				
Foundry labourers, Brantford, Ont.	1	65	33	Commenced November 19; for increased wages; terminated November 19; negotiations; return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Motor vehicles factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	*(c)* 14,300	85,000	Commenced November 24; for equal pay for the same work; terminated November 30; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending arbitration; indefinite.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1942*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during November, 1942—*Concluded*				
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Metal Products—Con.				
Munitions factory workers Ste. Therese, P.Q.	1	*(d)* 300	300	Commenced November 26; for increased wages; terminated November 26; return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Metal factory workers, Trenton, N.S.	1	500	1,250	Commenced November 26; for dismissal of a non-union worker; terminated November 29; conciliation (federal); in favour of workers.
Steel mill workers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	1,140	2,280	Commenced November 27; for closed shop union agreement; terminated November 30; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending further negotiations: indefinite.
Metal factory workers, Trenton, N.S.	1	560	420	Commenced November 28; in sympathy with strike of metal factory workers at Trenton, N.S., November 26; terminated November 28; return of workers; in favour of workers.
Shipbuilding—				
Caulkers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	19	19	Commenced November 10; *re* locker accommodation: terminated November 10; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Machinists and fitters, Vancouver, B.C.	3	567	567	Commenced November 11; for double pay for work on November 11 as provided in agreement; terminated November 11; return of workers: indefinite.
Welders, pipefitters and machinists, Lauzon, P.Q.	2	*(e)* 450	2,000	Commenced November 19–23; for increased wages; terminated November 25–26; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam Railways—				
Round house workers. Windsor, Ont.	1	6	18	Commenced November 27; for increased wages; terminated November 30; replacement and return of workers; in favour of employer.
Local and Highway—				
Truck drivers and dock workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	19	29	Commenced November 2; for increased wages; terminated November 3; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Truck drivers, warehousemen, etc., Windsor, Ont.	5	130	390	Commenced November 21; for union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours; terminated November 24; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending negotiations: indefinite.

* Preliminary data, based where possible on direct reports from parties involved, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

† In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(a) 10 indirectly. *(b)* 448 indirectly. *(c)* 1,300 indirectly. *(d)* 500 indirectly.
(e) 4,800 indirectly.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the May issue, in the review of "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1941". The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July 25, 1940, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 760.

The number of disputes beginning in September was 123, and 9 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 132 disputes in progress during the month; 25,000 workers were involved in the disputes in progress during the month and the time loss was 53,000 working days.

Of the 123 disputes beginning in September, 40 arose out of demands for increased wages and 34 over other wage questions; 5 over working hours; 23 over questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons; 18 over other questions as to working arrangements; and 3 on questions of trade union principle. Final settlements were reached in 111 disputes, of which 11 were settled in favour of workers, 72 in favour of employers and 28 resulted in compromises; in 18 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Australia

For the third quarter of the year 1941, the number of disputes was 185, directly involving 125,056 workers, with a time loss of 557,693 working days; for the fourth quarter of the year, corresponding figures were 163 disputes, 41,362 workers and a time loss of 170,665 working days. For the year 1941, as a whole, the number of disputes in existence during the year was 590, directly involving 240,845 workers; the time loss for the year was 984,174 working days.

United States

The number of strikes beginning in October was 235, involving 60,000 workers in these new strikes. The time loss for all disputes in progress during the month was 325,000 man-working days.

More Efficient Use of Available Resources in Great Britain

Great Britain's Production Minister, the Rt. Hon. Oliver Lyttelton, recently announced a wide-spread transfer of labour from less heavily burdened areas to those which no longer could supply all the workers needed for essential production.

Capt. Lyttelton declared that Britain was nearing the peak mobilization of labour. The nation could not, broadly speaking, get any further production from drafts of new labour into the munitions industries. Nor could an increase in production by construction of new factories be expected.

The peak of production, however, had not been reached, and this must be aimed at by making better use of the labour and plants now at hand.

Capt. Lyttelton cited cases where individuals and firms had obtained contracts (from other firms) unsuited to their technique or equipment. These firms were using skilled and other labour which would contribute far more to efficient war production if it could be used in factories properly supplied in all respects except labour.

In such cases, he said, if no other remedies were applicable, he intended acting on the advice of regional boards, to prohibit the individuals or firms concerned from taking further orders for the kind of work in question. Their labour would be transferred where it could be more usefully employed.

In some caces, according to Capt. Lyttelton, transfers will apply not only to labour but to plants. Labour will be moved to areas where it will be more useful, but what is more, machinery will be moved to centres where it can be better employed.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RIGHTS EXTENDED TO CROWN COMPANY EMPLOYEES

New Order in Council Establishes Right of Workers in Government Owned Companies to Join Trade Unions and Bargain Collectively

AN important and significant development in the Government's labour policy is the extension to employees of Crown companies, which have been established in Canada since the commencement of the war, of the right to join trade unions and to bargain collectively.

These privileges are accorded by Order in Council P.C. 10802, which was passed by the Governor General in Council on December 1, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell.

In November, 1939, the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were extended to include all companies engaged in war industries, and in June, 1940, with the object of avoiding labour unrest and speeding up production, Order in Council 2685 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1940, pp. 678-9) recommended the principle that the right to join trade unions and bargain collectively be extended to employees of such companies.

Since that time the Government has set up a number of Crown plants engaged in various phases of war activity, and the status of employees of such plants has been made the subject of representations to the Minister of Labour by organized labour groups.

Mr. Mitchell made a comprehensive study of the request that employees of Crown plants should be accorded similar rights to those enjoyed by workers in privately owned plants, and recommended an Order in Council establishing these rights.

The Order in Council, P.C. 10802, which was approved, provides that the principles enunciated in Order in Council P.C. 2685 shall apply to employees in Crown companies, and extends the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to Crown company employees.

The effect of this latest Order in Council is that employees of Government owned companies may now apply to their managements for collective bargaining rights and may, if the necessity arises, make application to the Department of Labour for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

In the preamble to P.C. 10802 the Minister of Labour represented to the Governor General in Council that the improvement of relations between employers and employees is of vital importance in accelerating the production of war supplies and munitions of war and in leading to the full support of the national war effort by the work people of Canada in all branches of industry.

Crown companies are described in the Order as comprising any corporation engaged in the manufacture of war materials, having a share capital the majority of the shares of which are held by or on behalf of His Majesty, and any corporation having a share capital, in respect of any plant or establishment or part thereof and directly controlled by an officer of His Majesty for a period exceeding three months.

Employees affected by the Order include any person employed by a Crown company to do any skilled or unskilled manual, clerical or technical work.

The Order states that any employee of a Crown company shall be free to join or continue membership in a trade union and to participate in the administration and lawful activities of a trade union.

Coercion or intimidation of any kind to influence any employee of a Crown company either to join or abstain from joining a trade union is prohibited. Attempts to organize a trade union in working hours are not authorized.

No officer, agent or other employee of a Crown company shall, while acting on behalf of the company, participate or in any manner interfere with the formation or operation of a trade union.

The refusal to employ a person or dismiss an employee by reason of his membership in a trade union, or the imposition of penalties to compel an employee to abstain from becoming or continuing to be a member of a trade union is also prohibited.

An officer or agent of a Crown company may negotiate with any of its employees with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement covering the employees of such company whom they represent providing that the employees participating in the negotiations are the properly chosen representatives of a trade union to which the majority of the employees of the company belong, or to which the majority of its employees in any trade or craft which is appropriate for collective bargaining purposes belong. Further, it is provided that no Crown company shall enter into any collective agreement any provision of which, in the opinion of the Minister of Labour, will have the effect of restricting or hampering productive output except in so far

as is necessary for the protection or the safety and health of employees.

Any difference regarding the appropriate bargaining agency shall be determined by the Minister of Labour who may refer such difference to an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission. Where any such difference arises between a Crown company and its employees other than a difference, the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act shall apply.

Nothing in the Order shall be deemed to limit or restrict in any way the operation of the provisions of P.C. 5963, the Wartime Wages Control Order.

Text of Order in Council

The following is the text of the Order in Council, P.C. 10802, of December 1, 1942:—

Whereas the Minister of Labour represents that the improvement of relations between employers and employees is of vital importance in accelerating the production of war supplies and munitions o war and in leading to the full support of the national war effort by the work people of Canada in all branches of industry;

And whereas by Order in Council P.C. 2685, dated June 19, 1940, certain principles for the avoidance of industrial unrest were approved, including therein, amongst others, the following:

(i) that employees should be free to organize in trade unions, free from any control by employers or their agents;

(ii) that employees, through the officers of their trade union or through other representatives chosen by them, should be free to negotiate with employers or the representatives and employers' associations concerning rates of pay, hours of labour and other working conditions, with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement;

(iii) that there should be no interruption in productive or distributive operations on account of strikes or lockouts and that where any difference arises which cannot be settled by negotiation between the parties, assistance in effecting a settlement should be sought from the Government conciliation services, and failing settlement of the difference in this manner, it should be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which has been extended under the War Measures Act to apply specifically to all war work;

And whereas increases or decreases in wage rates and alterations in terms of employment governing working conditions of employees, having the effect of increasing or decreasing wage rates directly or indirectly, are now subject to the provisions of The Wartime Wages Control Order, Order in Council P.C. 5963, dated July 10, 1942;

And whereas the Government of Canada has caused certain corporations to be incorporated to act as agents of His Majesty in the production of certain war supplies or of munitions of war or in the furnishing of certain necessary services or in connection therewith has assumed sole and direct control over the operations of certain corporations, in whole or in part;

And whereas it is deemed advisable for the welfare of Canada, by reason of the state of war now existing, without restricting or limiting the provisions of the said Wartime Wages Control Order, to make provision for the application of the principles set out above in respect of such corporations or operations;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to order and doth hereby order as follows,—

1. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,

(*a*) "Crown company" means any corporation engaged in the manufacture of war materials, having a share capital the majority of the shares of which are held by or on behalf of His Majesty and any corporation having a share capital, in respect of any plant or establishment or part thereof the operations of which are wholly and directly controlled by an officer of His Majesty for a period exceeding three months;

(*b*) "employee of a Crown company" means any person employed by a Crown company to do any skilled or unskilled manual, clerical or technical work;

(*c*) "trade union" means any combination of employees formed for the purpose of regulating relations between employers and employees but shall not include any such combination which denies membership to any person on the grounds of citizenship, nationality, race, creed or colour.

2. Any employee of a Crown company shall be free to join or to continue membership in a trade union and to participate in the administration and lawful activities of a trade union.

3. Nothing in this Order shall be construed in any way to authorize an employee of a Crown company in the exercise of the right to join or to organize a trade union, to use either coercion or intimidation of any kind to influence any person to join or to abstain from joining a trade union, or to work for or to attempt to organize a trade union in working hours at his place of employment.

4. No officer, agent or other employee of a Crown company shall, while acting on behalf of the company, participate in or in any manner interfere with the formation or operation of a trade union.

5. No Crown company, or officer or agent thereof acting on behalf of the Company, shall refuse to employ any person or shall dismiss or threaten to dismiss any employee of such company for the reason that such person or employee is a member of a trade union and no Crown company or officer or agent thereof shall seek by intimidation or by threats or by the imposition of any pecuniary or other penalty to compel any employee to abstain from becoming or continuing to be a member of a trade union.

6. A Crown company or officer or agent thereof may negotiate with any of its employees with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement covering the employees of such company whom they represent provided that the employees participating in the negotiations are the properly chosen representatives of a trade union to which the majority of the employees of such company belong or to which the majority of its employees in its plant or in any of its plants or in any department of a plant

or in any trade or craft which is appropriate for collective bargaining purposes, belong, whether or not such representatives are accompanied by persons not employees of the company who are representatives of a trade union of which the employees' union is a part; but no Crown company shall enter into any collective agreement any provisions of which in the opinion of the Minister of Labour will have the effect of restricting or hampering productive output except in so far as is necessary for the protection of the safety and health of the employees.

7. Any difference between a Crown company and its employees as to whether any persons are properly chosen representatives of a trade union, or as to the number of employees in a plant, department of a plant, craft or trade who are members of a trade union or as to whether any such department, craft or trade is appropriate for collective bargaining purposes shall be determined by the Minister of Labour who may refer such difference to an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission appointed pursuant to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 4020, dated June 6, 1941, as amended.

8. Where any difference arises between a Crown company and its employees, other than a difference which in the opinion of the Minister of Labour is a difference of the nature described in section seven of this Order, the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, except subsections (*e*) and (*f*) of section two and section sixty-four thereof and of all Orders in Council applicable in respect of disputes within the scope of that Act shall, in so far as such difference constitutes a dispute within the scope of that Act, be applicable thereto.

9. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to limit or restrict in any way the operation of the provisions of The Wartime Wages Control Order, Order in Council P.C. 5963, dated July 10, 1942.

EMERGENCY COAL PRODUCTION BOARD ESTABLISHED

Action Taken to Relieve Shortages—New Board Given Wide Powers to Stimulate Increased Production

DECLARING a grave emergency in the field of coal production the Government, through the Honourable J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, on December 2 announced the creation of a three-man Emergency Coal Production Board with wide powers to stimulate and organize increased coal production in Canada. J. McG. Stewart, K.C. of Halifax, Coal Administrator under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board since the outbreak of war, is the Chairman of the new Board, which is responsible to the Minister of Finance. The other members of the Board are Mr. Charles Payne, Secretary, Local No. 2665, United Mine Workers of America, Mountain Park, Alberta, and Graham F. Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada.

Coal production in Canada has increased substantially since the outbreak of war. Prior to the war Canadian production averaged 15,000,000 tons a year, and consumption 27,000,000 tons a year. In 1941 Canadian production reached 18,200,000 tons but consumption increased to nearly 40,000,000 tons. Up until mid-summer of 1942 production continued to increase, but in recent months the rate of production has begun to slip, and unless remedial measures are effected, production in 1943 will fall to 16,000,000 tons and perhaps even less.

While the over-all coal supply position throughout Canada is sufficient for the current season, very serious local shortages have developed in several parts of Western Canada, and one of the immediate tasks of the new emergency Board was to deal with production problems in these areas.

It should be pointed out, Mr. Ilsley added, that in many areas where acute local shortages now exist consumers had failed to act upon the emphatic and repeated warnings of the Coal Administrator urging them to take delivery of their winter coal during the summer months and offering them through the banks special arrangements for financing such purchases. In Ontario and Quebec, where many thousands of people followed the Administrator's advice, the heavy summer deliveries have saved the situation. Had they not done this, many areas in the central provinces would to-day be in a most difficult situation.

Outlook Serious for 1943

The really serious position, however, is the prospect for 1943. Canadian war industry is still expanding, Canadian railways will be handling even greater quantities of freight, and the demand for coal for ships' bunkers will continue to increase.

The estimated Canadian coal requirements for 1943 are 46,000,000 tons. The United States, because of its own expansion of industry, its own railway congestion, and its own coal mine labour problem, will almost certainly be unable to increase its shipments to Canada. The prospective Canadian balance sheet for coal for 1943 indicates a shortage of about 8,000,000 tons. This deficit will have to be met in part by increased production and in part by conservation in use.

The recent declines in the rate of coal output have been due chiefly to labour leaving the coal mines, some to other industries, many

into the armed forces. Those that have gone have been largely from the younger and more active age groups. With the exception of a few individual mines the production per man is tending to fall, with the result that the total output is falling more rapidly than the number of men employed.

The principal objective of the Emergency Coal Production Board will be to stimulate increased coal production by all available means with a view to reversing the downward trend in output and establishing new highs in Canadian production.

Powers and Duties of New Board

The powers and duties of the new Board will include power to open new mines or re-open closed mines. It will also have power to close small inefficient mines wherever the labour employed in these can be transferred to more efficient operations. In certain sections in Canada labour now employed in coal pits producing less than two tons per man per day could be more effectively employed working in seams which yield four or five tons per man per day.

The Board will have power, after consultation with the provinces and with labour, to suspend for the duration of the war any rules or regulations respecting employment in coal mines which may be found to be serious impediments to maximum production. It will have power to direct the production policy of mines and, where necessary, to provide financial assistance to mines which find themselves financially unable to continue in maximum production.

The Emergency Coal Production Board will work in close co-operation with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and National Selective Service. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, through its Coal Administrator, will continue to be responsible for prices, distribution and allocation of coal and the Board's Administrator will be the Chairman of the new Emergency Production Board. National Selective Service will continue to be responsible for implementing labour supply policy but it will be a duty of the new Board to make recommendations to National Selective Service from time to time.

The Emergency Coal Production Board will not have jurisdiction in respect of wages and wage rates, which will remain with the National War Labour Board, but its knowledge and experience will be made available to the National War Labour Board.

If the war program is to be carried through, and if acute suffering is to be avoided next winter, increased production must be accompanied by maximum conservation in the use of coal. Every householder, every person responsible for the heating of business or commercial premises should exercise the greatest economy in the use of coal. The Emergency Coal Production Board, in co-operation with the Coal Administrator, will develop plans to give leadership and direction along the lines of such conservation.

Painting Machinery

"In Germany, America, and to a lesser extent England," according to an article by David E. Roe appearing in a recent issue of *Industrial Welfare and Personnel Management*, a British publication, "experiments have been carried out in painting machinery with definite objects in view.

"In one scheme all the machines in one shop may be painted in different bright colours, care being taken that machines which are adjacent to each other are not painted in discordant colours. It has the dual function of introducing brightness and at the same time inducing a certain degree of interest in the operative. Thus it is found that the operative takes greater care in keeping his machine clean and, furthermore, when maintenance men are oiling they are not so prone to be careless, and any oil which is spilt is seen at once and usually wiped off.

"An even more interesting use of paint on machine tools has been developed by the Philadelphia Electric Company and E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company. Machine tools are painted in such a manner that the focal point of operation in the machine is painted in a colour which contrasts with the body of the machine. This has the effect of focussing the attention of the operative upon the point on which he must concentrate and so reduces the number of mistakes made. The danger point is usually painted in a light shade, for example cream or buff, but obviously this will depend upon the colour of the material which is being machined and to a lesser extent upon the type of lighting used and the general colour scheme in the immediate vicinity. Such schemes reduce visual fatigue very appreciable and materially reduce the number of accidents which may occur."

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DESIGN FOR POST-WAR SOCIAL SECURITY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Summary of Report by Sir William Beveridge on "Social Insurances and Allied Services"

ONE of the most important documents arising out of proposed plans for the post-war world is the report on "Social Insurances and Allied Services" issued recently in Great Britain by Sir William Beveridge, outstanding authority on socio-economic problems.

This report (which was submitted to the British Parliament) provides a blueprint for a comprehensive social security program. It is a consolidation and extension of existing social legislation in Great Britain and was prepared by a committee which included twelve representatives of Government Departments and Branches appointed in June, 1941. As aptly stated by its author, the report, of 300,000 words, covers "the whole of life," and envisages a post-war society buttressed on a strong foundation of social responsibility.

The following is an official summary of Sir William Beveridge's report which has been received by the Department of Labour.

Origin and Terms of Reference

The survey, on which the recommendations of Sir William Beveridge's Report on Social Insurance and Allied Services are based, was instituted on 10th June, 1941.

The terms of reference were:—

"To undertake, with special reference to the inter-relation of the Schemes, a survey of the existing national schemes of social insurance and allied services, including workmen's compensation and to make recommendations."

In January, 1942, it was announced to be "within the power of the Committee to consider developments of the National Insurance Schemes in the way of adding death benefits with any other risks which are at present not covered by such schemes."

The duty of survey was laid upon an interdepartmental Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir William Beveridge. The departmental officials acted as the Chairman's "advisers and assessors on the various technical and administrative matters with which they were severally concerned"; and the Report is the Report of Sir William Beveridge and not of the Committee (p. 2 and para. 40). The Committee received evidence from more than a hundred organizations and individuals. A full list is given in Appendix C; the memoranda submitted are printed in a separate volume (Cmd. 6405) as Appendix G of Sir William Beveridge's Report.

Survey of Existing Schemes

The immediate task was to make, for the first time, a comprehensive survey of the whole field of social insurance and allied services, which have been developed during the last 50 years, and to show what provision is now made and how it is made for the different needs of the population.

The survey thus included health insurance, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, widows' and orphans' pensions, workmen's compensation for industrial accident and industrial disease, non-contributory pensions for old age, public assistance and blind assistance. It does not attempt to deal with other social provisions such as housing, education or industrial welfare.

The results of this survey are set out in Appendix B of the Report, which gives a short history with statistical details of the existing social insurance schemes. They show the gratifying fact that "provision for most of the many varieties of need through interruption of earnings and other causes that may arise in modern industrial communities *has already been made in Britain* on a scale not surpassed and hardly rivalled in any other country in the world." The comparison is made in Appendix F of the Report. In one respect only, namely, limitation of medical service, both in the range of treatment which is provided as of right and in respect of the classes of persons to whom it is provided, does Britain's achievement fall seriously short of what has been accomplished elsewhere. Sir William Beveridge's Report suggests that the existing provisions for social security require to be unified and their administration to be simplified so that certain present deficiencies, anomalies and lack of co-ordination may be removed.

Recommendations and Changes

The greater part of the Report is devoted to recommendations and changes proposed to that end. In making these proposals, the Report "uses experience but is not tied by experience"; the scheme is in some ways a revolution, "but in more important ways it is a natural development from the past."

It suggests much that is new, it retains basic features which are familiar. In particular the finance of the Plan for Social Security rests on the present three part scheme of contribu-

tions, from workers, employers and the State, which was established in 1911, and has been in force for thirty years.

A list of the principal changes proposed by the Report is given in paragraph 30 of Part I, which forms an introduction and summary. These changes and the reasons behind them are discussed in Part II of the Report. Part III sets out to calculate a minimum level of subsistence and considers the special problem of old age pensioners. Part IV deals with the cost of the scheme and the manner in which the cost is to be shared between employers, employees and the State. In Part V the plan for social security is explained in detail. The meanings of various terms used are explained; details are given of the benefits proposed; the contribution conditions attached to these benefits are laid out and the technical and administrative details of the plan are outlined. A detailed Table of Contents, list of Appendices and list of Tables are given on pp. 296-99.

The plan suggested by Sir William Beveridge for social security depends on three assumptions defined in paragraph 301.

"*Three Assumptions:* No satisfactory scheme of social security can be devised except on the following assumptions:—

(*a*) Children's allowances for children up to the age of 15, or if in full-time education up to the age of 16;

(*b*) Comprehensive health and rehabilitation services for prevention and cure of disease and restoration of capacity for work, available to all members of the community;

(*c*) Maintenance of employment, that is to say avoidance of mass unemployment."

These assumptions are discussed in Part VI of the Report; the final paragraphs are concerned with the abolition of want as a practical post-war aim and with planning for peace in war. Sir William Beveridge uses the term Social Security to denote "the securing of an income to take the place of earnings when they are interrupted by unemployment, sickness or accident, to provide for retirement through age, to provide against loss of support by the death of another person, and to meet exceptional expenditures, such as those connected with birth, death and marriage. Primarily social security means security of income up to a minimum, but the provision of an income should be associated with treatment designed to bring the interruption of earnings to an end as soon as possible."

Social security as envisaged in this Report is pre-eminently not a plan "for giving to everybody something for nothing and without trouble." It is a plan to secure to each citizen an income adequate to satisfy a national minimum standard "*on condition of service and contribution* and in order to make and keep men fit for service."

The changes suggested therefore "accord with two views as to the lines on which the problem of income maintenance should be approached"; *firstly*, "that benefit in return for contributions rather than free allowance from the State is what the people of Britain desire." (para. 21). *Secondly*, "whatever money is required for provision of insurance benefits should come from a fund to which the recipients have contributed . . ."

The insured persons should not feel "that income for idleness, however caused, can come from a bottomless purse . . . The place for direct expenditure and organization by the State is in maintaining employment of the labour and other productive resources of the country." (para. 22).

Unification

Twenty-three changes are proposed in the Report. They are concerned, on the one hand to unify existing schemes, on the other hand to extend these existing schemes to cover new classes of persons and new types of risk.

As regards unification Sir William Beveridge suggests that there should be a Ministry of Social Security which would take over the duties of present Government Departments in respect of health, pensions and unemployment insurance; the work of the Assistance Board; and the duties of local government authorities in respect of public assistance.

One stamp on one insurance document, payable weekly, would cover all social insurance schemes. The rates of benefit and the conditions of contribution and benefit would, generally speaking, be assimilated.

Extension

As regards extension of social insurance, the plan would include all citizens without upper income limit, but the contributions made and types of benefit received would vary according to different needs of six groups of the population. (Classes I-VI). The classes are:—

i. Employees (Insured by weekly contributions on employment book).

ii. Other gainfully occupied, including employers, traders and independent workers of all kinds. (Insured by contribution on occupation card.)

iii. Housewives, that is married women of working age. (Insured on marriage through housewife's policy.)

iv. Others of working age who are not gainfully occupied, as for example, students above the age of 16, persons of private means, and unmarried women engaged in domestic duties not for pay. (Insured by contributions on Security Card.)

v. Persons below working age. (No contribution paid.)

vi. Persons retired above working age. (Insured by contributions paid during working age.)

All classes would be insured for medical treatment and funeral grant; children's allowances would be payable for Class V; retirement pension to Class VI. The benefits available to married women, Class III, are a special feature of the Plan for Social Security and are explained in paragraphs 339-347. Housewives are recognized as a distinct insurance class with benefits adjusted to their special needs. These include, in all cases, marriage grant, maternity grant, widowhood and separation provisions and retirement pensions. Share of the husband's unemployment or disability benefits and maternity grants, differ for reasons explained in the Report, between housewives who have no occupation outside their homes and those who are gainfully occupied.

A new basis is suggested for co-operation between the State and Friendly Societies in Change 3 (paragraphs 48-73) whereby voluntary insurance to supplement compulsory insurance remains an integral feature of the plan.

The Report suggests, in Change 23, that it would be advantageous to convert the business of industrial assurance into a public service under an Industrial Assurance Board. This proposal arises partly as a consequence of Change 3 and partly from the study of the administrative cost and other features of industrial assurance given in detail in Appendix D

Rates of Benefit

Sir William Beveridge bases his proposals on calculations made (see Part III, paragraphs 215 to 232) of the minimum cost of subsistence); a complete list of levels of benefit is given in paragraph 401 here reproduced.

Provisional Rates of Benefit and Contribution	*Shillings per week*
Unemployment, Disability and Training Benefit	
Man and not gainfully occupied wife (joint benefit)	40/–
Man with gainfully occupied wife not on benefit	24/–
Single man or woman, aged 21 and upwards	24/–
Single man or woman, aged 18-20	20/–
Boys or girls 16-17	15/–
Married woman gainfully occupied when herself on benefit	16/–
Retirement Pension (after transition period of twenty years)	
Man and not gainfully occupied wife (joint pension)	40/–basic
Single man or woman, man with gainfully occupied wife, woman contributor with husband below pensionable age (single person)	24/–basic
Addition to basic pension for postponement, in respect of each year of postponement—	
On joint pension	2/–
On single pension	1/–
Maternity Benefit (13 weeks)	
Married woman, gainfully occupied whether paying contributions or exempt, in addition to maternity grant	36/–
Widow's Benefit (13 weeks)	36/–
Guardian Benefit	24/–
Dependant Allowance	
Dependant above age for children's allowance of person receiving unemployment disability or training benefit	16/–
Children's Allowance	
For each child when responsible parent is in receipt of any benefit or pension, and for each child after the first in other cases, allowances graded by age averaging over all children in addition to existing provision in kind	8/–
Industrial Pension	
For total disability	Two-thirds of assessed weekly earnings, but not more than £3 a week and not less than would have been paid as disability benefit and dependant allowance if any.
For partial disability	Pension proportionate to loss of earning power.

	Grants
Marriage	Up to £10 according to number of contributions.
Maternity	£ 4
Funeral	
Adults	£20
Age 10-20 years	£15
Age 3-9 years	£10
Under 3 years	£ 6
Industrial	To be determined in accordance with Regulations (para. 334)

For cases of industrial accident and disease it is proposed that these should receive the normal rate of disability benefit for the first thirteen weeks and afterwards should, if totally disabled, obtain benefit based on two-thirds of their assessed weekly earnings, with a maximum of £3 a week and a minimum based on their disability benefit.

Old Age Pensions

Special provisions are made for raising the present basic pension of 10/– a week to the same level as unemployment and disability benefit over a transitional period of twenty years. In Table XI on page 91, the Report shows that in 1901 there were about 2¼ million persons of pensionable age, in 1941 the figure was 5½ million and in 1961 it will be over 8 million.

The increasing number of old persons makes the problem of old age pensions very difficult and very costly. These and other considerations are set out in paragraphs 233 to 240. Sir William Beveridge proposes that the present contributory pension of 10/– a week (20/– for man and wife) should be raised to 14/– (25/– for man and wife), in the first year of the new scheme, and would then rise by 1/– per week (1/6d per week for man and wife) every two years thereafter, and would by the end of twenty years be 24/– for the single man and 40/– for man and wife. Thus over a period the contributory pension would increase, and the supplementary or assistance pension based on a Means Test would gradually cease to be necessary. For the purpose of the Report the year 1945 is taken as the first full year of the scheme and, therefore, the full scale of contributory pension would be reached in 1965. This arrangement is somewhat similar to the arrangement in New Zealand which is referred to in paragraphs 16 and 241 of the Report. The arrangements just mentioned refer to people who are either contributory pensioners at the moment or are contributors for pensions under the existing scheme. In addition, Sir William Beveridge proposes to bring into pensions insurance all other persons not at present included, and for these persons the basic pension of 14/– or 24/– will start to be paid ten years after the beginning of the scheme, i.e. 1955, and will rise to the full rate by 1965. All these pensions would be made conditional on retirement, i.e. upon giving up regular earnings; any casual earnings above a certain amount received after retirement would entail a partial reduction of the basic pension. Existing pensioners in receipt of 10/– contributory pension would, however, have the option of continuing to work and receiving the 10/– or retiring and going on to the 14/– immediately. Persons who desire to continue working after pensionable age (65 for men and 60 for women) would receive a higher contributory pension on retirement according to the number of years they continue working after pensionable age. For each year that the claim for pension is deferred, a marired man would receive an extra 2/– per week on his pension, and a single man 1/– per week. Examples of the manner in which the contributory pension would increase automatically are given in paragraph 242, and examples of the manner in which the postponement of retirement additions operate are given in paragraph 246.

Finance

The Plan for Social Security is based on the contributory principle. The Report considers the alternative of financing the whole scheme from general taxation but rejects this method in favour of the contributory principle for the reasons given in paragraphs 272 to 274. Only two items which enter into the Social Security Budget will be financed wholly out of taxation; these are children's allowances and national assistance. All the cash benefits other than these two items will be financed out of a Social Insurance Fund into which

will be paid the contributions of insured persons, employers and an Exchequer Grant. There will also be paid from this Social Insurance Fund a contribution towards the total cost of the health and rehabilitation services.

The total expenditure on all items covered by the Social Security Budget is estimated at £697 million in 1945, rising to £858 million in 1965. Details of the expenditure are given in Table XII, which is reproduced at the end of this Summary. The division of the total expenditure between the three parties—employees, employers and State—is explained in Table XIII, p. 102 of the Report.

All this is not new or additional expenditure. There already exist large schemes of Health, Unemployment and Pensions Insurance, etc., and in 1938-39 these cost in total £342 million to the various parties. During the present war extensions have been made in these services, particularly in the introduction of supplementary pensions and the raising of the rates of benefit in other schemes. As a result of these and other factors, it is estimated that the cost of the present schemes will be £432 million in 1945. The Report thus suggests an increase in total expenditure of £265 million. The proportions to be borne by each of the three parties concerned (National Exchequer, insured persons and employers) are given in Table XII on page 112. This Table shows that of the £265 million increased expenditure, £86 million will fall on the Exchequer, £125 million on insured persons, and £54 million on the employers of insured persons. Between 1945 and 1965 the total expenditure is estimated to increase by £161 million and this extra sum will fall on the Exchequer.

The rates of weekly contribution proposed in the Report for Classes I, II and IV are given in paragraph 403, as follows:—

—	Male			Female		
	Insured Person	Employers	Joint	Insured Person	Employers	Joint
Class I—						
Age 21 and upwards	4/3	3/3	7/6	3/6	2/6	6/-
18–20	3/6	2/9	6/3	3/-	2/-	5/-
16–17	2/6	2/6	5/-	2/-	2/-	4/-
Class II						
Age 21 and upwards	4/3	—	—	3/9	—	—
18–20	3/6	—	—	3/-	—	—
16–17	2/-	—	—	2/-	—	—
Class IV						
Age 21 and upwards	3/9	—	—	3/-	—	—
18–20	3/-	—	—	2/6	—	—
16–17	1/6	—	—	1/6	—	—

Special arrangements are suggested for financing the cost of disability arising from industrial accident and disease. Part of the cost will be spread over all employers and workpeople and part will be levied on the dangerous industries in accordance with the risk in those industries.

The finance of the scheme is examined in detail by the Government Actuary in a memorandum printed as Appendix A. to the Report.

TABLE XIII.—ESTIMATED COST OF SOCIAL SECURITY TO EXCHEQUER, INSURED PERSONS AND EMPLOYERS AT VARIOUS DATES

—	£ million			
	1938–39	1945		1965
		Commitments under existing arrangements	Proposed	Proposed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
National Exchequer (and Local Rates for hospitals and public assistance)	212	265	351	519
Insured Persons	55	69	194	192
Employers	66	83	137	132
Other (mainly interest)	9	15	15	15
TOTAL	342	432	697	858

SECURITY PROVISION FOR MAN, WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN (PRESENT CONTRIBUTORY CLASSES) BASED ON TABLE XIV.

	PRESENT		PROPOSED IN PLAN FOR SOCIAL SECURITY	
	Amount	Period and Conditions	Amount	Period and Conditions
Unemployment	38/- per week	26 weeks (followed by assistance on means test).	56/- per week	Unlimited in time without means tests at any time. Subject to attendance at a training centre if unemployment is prolonged.
Liability other than industrial.	18/- per week	26 weeks, followed by 10/6 per week in disablement. Additional benefit in some cases.	56/- per week	Unlimited in time without means test at any time.
Old Age	20/- per week	Supplemented by Assistance Board according to needs.	40/- per week	On retirement, 2/- a week increase for each year of postponement of retirement. (Full rate only after transition period of twenty years. Assistance pensions on means test meanwhile.)
Widowhood	18/- per week		40/- per week	Reduced by part of any earnings. 52/- per week for first 13 weeks without reduction.
Maternity	£2		£4	
Maternity in wife gainfully occupied.	£2 additional		36/- per week for 13 weeks additional.	
Funeral	Nil		£20	With smaller sums for children.
Industrial Disability	Half earnings up to maximum of 35/- per week. (Plus 8/- for the two children).	Subject to compounding for lump sums.	56/- p.w. for 13 weeks followed by pension of two-thirds earnings up to maximum of 76/- p.w. but not less than 56/- p.w. No compounding for total disability.	
Medical Treatment.	General Practitioner for man, with additional treatment benefits in some cases.		Comprehensive medical treatment including hospital, dental and ophthalmic, nursing and convalescent homes for whole family. Post-medical rehabilitation.	

Engineering Cadetship in Great Britain

The Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain has established a scheme for Engineering Cadetships leading to technical commissions in the fighting services.

Under this plan boys aged 16, 17, 18, and 19 are invited to apply for Engineering Cadetships if:—they left school before October, 1942; they are not employed in any branch of engineering; and they have obtained the necessary academic qualifications at school. Applicants for Engineering Cadetships are chosen by a Selection Board on which all three services are represented.

The training of Cadets is carried out under the directions of the Education Departments. So far as can be arranged each cadet attends a Technical College near his home. During their courses Cadets cover the basic engineering science required in the Associate Membership Examinations of either the Institute of Mechanical Engineers or the Institution of Electrical Engineers. While receiving this training, a Cadet is a member of one of the pre-Service organizations or of the Home Guard. Membership of a particular organization does, however, not necessarily determine the service in which a Cadet will be commissioned upon the completion of his training.

Cadets also attend periodic lectures by Service Officers and make visits to technical units and workshops.

The tenure of an Engineering Cadetship is subject to satisfactory progress and conduct. But, as a rule, the training usually continues until the Cadet has reached the age of 20. The length and character of the training of Cadets is adjusted to their age and educational qualifications. In general Cadets aged 18 and 19 attend courses of training for 18 to 24 months while Cadets aged 17 attend similar courses for 2 years and 6 months. Boys of 16 receive preliminary instruction at an appropriate Technical college or other institution.

The Government pays the necessary educational fees and allows each Cadet a maintenance grant of £140 a year (in London £160 a year) if he has to live away from home or £75 a year (in London £90 a year) if he lives

ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

Transfer of Call-up Machinery—Man-power Advisory Committees—Assistance of Farmers in Lumbering and Mining—Appeal for Coal Miners—Special Order Concerning Christmas Employment

ON December 1, 1942, the mobilization machinery for the army was transferred from the War Services Department to the National Selective Service Branch of the Labour Department. With the transfer, both military and civilian man-power needs have been co-ordinated under National Selective Service.

Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, in a recent statement said that the transfer took place without interruption.

Major-Generals T. L. Tremblay and H. J. Riley, appointed joint associate directors of the military section of Selective Service in October, are responsible for administration of the mobilization service. Under them is the complete organization that existed in the War Services Department, including: headquarters staff, the divisional boards, registrars and sub-staffs as well as the medical services.

The personnel of the mobilization service remains unchanged and A. de Gaspé Taché, formerly director of mobilization, continues as supervisor of mobilization. The 13 regional boards, now known as Mobilization Appeal Boards, will function as they have in the past but the Minister of Labour has authority to increase the size of boards.

The National Registration of 1940 is being kept up to date, as before, and is serving as the basis for the call-up. All persons liable to register are required to do so and persons who have changed their addresses must notify the national registration division of National Selective Service, Ottawa. Cards are available in all post offices for this purpose.

It is anticipated that this co-ordination will effect a better working arrangement. Immediate action, for example, has beeen taken through the operation of National Selective Service regulations to see that men seeking employment be required to produce proof that they have complied with regulations dealing with military training. This is an effective method of discovering men who are delinquent in this respect. It is also the intention to ask employers to check over their payrolls and satisfy themselves that employees have complied with these regulations.

Man-power Advisory Committees

In dealing with the man-power problems of particular industries National Selective Service has consulted representatives of both management and labour. This consultation has been provided by industry Man-power Advisory Committees. Committees have been established for the pulp and paper, coal mining, hardrock mining, and jewellery industries, and are in the process of formation for the needle trades, steel, and printing and publishing industries. The Director of National Selective Service recently announced that a Man-power Advisory Committee on Agriculture would be set up.

The Pulp and Paper Man-power Advisory Committee has given invaluable assistance in connection with man-power problems arising out of the curtailment of that industry due to power shortage. This Committee has been instrumental in arranging for the transfer of displaced pulp and paper workers to war industries, in explaining to the industry the necessity for curtailment, and in acquainting the industry with National Selective Service policy and regulations.

In this connection the Committee sponsored what is believed to be the first joint management-labour conference of a major industry on a national basis in Canada. This conference was held in Montreal on November 14-15. The first session was addressed by the Power Controller, who explained the necessity for curtailment; by the Newsprint Administrator, who discussed the way in which the curtailment program was developed; by a representative of National Selective Service, who indicated the role played by National Selective Service in the curtailment situation; and by representatives of organized labour, who presented labour's views on the situation facing the pulp and paper industry. The remaining sessions of the conference were devoted to consideration and explanation of National Selective Service regulations.

The Jewellery Man-power Advisory Committee has also been active in planning to meet any curtailment within this industry. The members of the Committee have discussed curtailment problems with the Jewellery Administrator.

Assistance of Farmers in Lumbering and Mining

National Selective Service, through the Special Services Division, has undertaken a campaign to enlist the services of upwards to 100,000 farmers in coal and base metal mines

and in logging and sawmill camps during the farming off-season.

Statistics for November show that 23,342 permits to seek employment outside agriculture were granted. In addition to the recorded movement of men, as shown by the issuance of permits to seek employment, many more are believed to have gone into logging operations under the special provisions in the regulations which allow agricultural workers to take off-season employment in other essential industries for periods up to 30 days without permits.

The placement offices have on record 12,520 men who went into logging and 1,120 who went into coal mining. It is estimated that at least 10,000 more men, who did not require permits, left farms during the slack winter season for logging work.

A break-down of the available figures for November show that the following number of farm workers have entered coal mining and logging: Ontario, logging 4,301; Quebec, logging 3,723; Maritimes, coal mining 179; logging 1,409; Manitoba, logging 305, Saskatchewan, mining 115, logging 52; Alberta, mining 744, logging 807; British Columbia, mining 82, logging 1,923.

Permits to seek employment outside agriculture were granted as follows by provinces: Maritimes, 3,187; Quebec, 9,089; Ontario, 5,356; Manitoba, 2,225; Saskatchewan, 1,387; Alberta, 1,287; British Columbia, 811.

The request for these workers has been directed to only those persons who are not needed on the farm in the off-season, which may include part of the fall and all winter, until late March or early April.

Federal, provincial and municipal government officials have co-operated in supplying information to assist farmers in getting off-the-farm work during their slack seasons. A booklet entitled "A Message for Farmers" in English and French has been mailed to all farmers on rural routes or who have post office boxes, throughout a number of areas in Canada. A special advertisement in weekly and farm newspapers, and the use of radio announcements of the farm broadcasts were used to reach farmers.

The advertising was framed in such a way as to eliminate in so far as possible the movement of men to employment more distant from their home community than is necessary. In some cases movement of some considerable distance was required, but the aim has been to direct prospective employees to seek work as near to their homes as is feasible.

Departments of every provincial government are co-operating with the Dominion in moving farm workers into mining and logging during the winter months. Agricultural representatives, lands and forests officials and similar provincial fieldmen are acting as representatives, with full information about the man-power needs in mining and logging, the areas in which the needs exist and how farmers can get in touch with potential employers, either through Employment and Selective Service offices or directly.

Authorization has also been given to certain representatives of employers to visit defined rural areas in an effort to obtain men for specified industries or firms. These representatives must have written authorization from Selective Service authorities which includes instructions. The area in which a representative may recruit is defined. Each representative is given a list of other industries or firms with high labour priority to which he should send any available workers who do not wish to be employed in the industry for which he is recruiting; for example, a representative of a lumber company might be given the names of coal or base metal mines for which he could find workers who did not wish to do bush work. It is necessary that each representative be certain that agriculture will not suffer by the removal of persons being recruited. The representatives report to the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office the names, present addresses, future locations and character of employment, of each man taken from agriculture. Any transportation arrangements are at the expense of the companies for whom the men are recruited.

Under National Selective Service Regulations, farmers may accept employment outside agriculture without permit for a period not exceeding thirty days. Accordingly, a large number of farmers have proceeded directly to bush and mine operations without permit, but, in cases where it has been anticipated that the period of employment outside of agriculture would exceed thirty days, application has been made at the nearest local Employment and Selective Service Office for a permit. Farmers engaged without permit under the thirty-day rule may quit that employment without notice of separation, but when the employment is covered by permit, the farmer may not leave the operations without first serving seven days' notice of separation.

To encourage farmers and farm workers to return to agriculture in time for spring work, an expiry date is being placed on the employment permits.

Appeal for Coal Miners

In addition to the efforts to induce farmers to take off-season work in coal mines, other steps have been necessary to meet this national emergency.

Labour Minister Humphrey Mitchell, in collaboration with the four western Provincial Governments, the mine operators and the representatives of the miners, made an appeal to the mayors of Western Canada and to all employers situated from the head of the Great Lakes westward to canvass their employees to see if there are any skilled coal miners among them. The appeal was issued regardless of the essentiality of the industries.

The mayors and employers were asked to grant to the ex-coal miners leave of absence from their jobs, with protection of their seniority and pension rights. The Government paid transportation costs of those skilled men who were willing to return to the mines.

A directive was sent out to the Selective Service Officers in Employment and Selective Service Offices as another means of finding more workers for this industry. Applicants for permits who register at any office and who give their occupation as coal miners, are to be induced to return to coal mines.

In addition to these efforts, The Emergency Coal Production Board was established with wide powers to stimulate and organize increased coal production in Canada. The objectives, powers and duties of this new Board are outlined on page 1404.

Special Order Concerning Christmas Employment

National Selective Service Regulations were relaxed to permit postal authorities and the retail trade to give temporary seasonal employment to certain classes of men and women during the Christmas season. An order to this effect was made by the Director of National Selective Service on November 24, 1942, with the approval of the Minister of Labour.

Affected by the order were: students and teachers during the Christmas vacation, men more than fifty-nine years of age, women more than forty-four years of age and, where there are more than sufficient women to meet the requirements of high priority industry in a given locality, women who are less than 45 years old.

Under the order Selective Service Regulations which require permits to seek employment, seven days' notice on termination of employment, etc., do not apply to temporary seasonal employment in retail trade or by the Post Office Department during the period from December 13 to January 5. No person employed without permit pursuant to this order may continue in such employment without permit after January 5, 1943.

In addition to assisting employers, the order was designed to make it easy for the classes named to obtain work during the Christmas rush and to ease the burden on the local Employment and Selective Service Offices at that time.

Youth Welfare in Scotland

The Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland to inquire into means of carrying out the Government's newly developed youth welfare scheme has recently issued its report.

A broad view of the scope of youth service schemes is taken by the Committee which declares that youth councils must not be satisfied with short-term plans suited to the present emergency but must

> prepare now such resources as will enable young people to be prepared for work, citizenship, industrial and community living, and for the all-round development of their physical, mental, moral and spiritual life. The youth councils, also, will be charged with the duty of ascertaining and considering the living and working conditions of young people in relation to their leisure time and its beneficial use.

The Committee proposed that local education authorities should assume full responsibility for building up the youth service in their respective areas and should be assisted by youth councils acting as advisory committees and representing local health, police and government authorities, churches, voluntary organizations, employers, trade unions, the medical profession, pre-service training organizations, the Ministry of Labour, the Educational Institute of Scotland and the Workers' Educational Association or other suitable educational body. Local youth panels should be set up as district committees to advise on the special needs of each district and to execute the policies of the education authorities.

The Committee declared that the Government's scheme for youth welfare should not affect the independence of the voluntary organizations, but that youth councils should endeavour to secure increased co-operation between voluntary organizations and statutory authorities in the field of youth welfare by such means as the organization of music and drama festivals, sports and games, competitions and handicraft exhibitions.

MAN-POWER REGULATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the U.S. War Man-Power Commission, Given Control over Employment and over Calling up of Men for Military Service

AS a result of regulations which came into effect on December 5, the United States has taken steps towards the establishment of full governmental control over its man-power, both for military and industrial needs.

The new regulations came into effect through an executive order signed by President Roosevelt. They give broad powers to the chairman of the War Man-power Commission, Mr. Paul V. McNutt, which may be summarized briefly as follows:—

1. Control of the Selective Service System (i.e. the machinery by which men are called up into the armed forces.)
2. Power to direct that the hiring of workers, in any establishment, occupation or area designed by the chairman, be conducted solely through the United States Employment Service.
3. Power to assure that no employer retain in his employ any worker whose services are more urgently needed elsewhere.

The President's order also terminates voluntary enlistments in the United States armed forces, the Army and Navy being directed to obtain their recruits henceforward solely through the Selective Service System.

President Roosevelt stated in his order that it was issued "in order to promote the most effective mobilization and utilization of the national man-power and to eliminate so far as possible waste of man-power due to disruptive recruitment and undue migration of workers."

Five-Point Man-power Program

At a press conference Mr. McNutt declared that the total population would now be considered a national pool from which the needs of the armed forces, war industries, agriculture and essential civilian activities would be supplied. He outlined the use he planned to make of his new powers in the following five-point program:—

1. Allocation of man-power to armed forces, war industries, agriculture and other essential civilian activities.
2. Efficient use of labour for war industries.
3. Mobilization of the nation's labour reserves.
4. Transfer of workers from less essential activities to activities essential to the support of the war.
5. Providing labour needed for essential agriculture.

Management-Labour Policy Committee

Under the terms of the Order, Mr. McNutt is instructed to appoint a "management-labour policy committee", to be selected from the fields of labour, agriculture, and industrial management, and to "consult with the members thereof in carrying out his responsibilities."

Control of Hiring

The section of the Order directing that employment in certain cases be conducted solely through the governmental Employment Service reads as follows:—

> In so far as the effective prosecution of the war requires it, the chairman shall take all lawful and appropriate steps to assure that all hiring, rehiring, solicitation and recruitment of workers in or for work, in any establishment, plant, facility, occupation or area designated by the chairman as subject to the provisions of this section shall be conducted solely through the United States Employment Service or in accordance with such arrangements as the chairman may approve.

Mr. McNutt indicated that he would not immediately use this power to its utmost extent, and that for the time being the ordinary methods of hiring workers would continue.

"The authorization for the regulation of hiring", he said, "is clearly a necessary control in areas of critical labour shortages.

"Although I am determined to exercise this authority, where necessary, to prevent labour hoarding and allocate essential workers to war plants, action will be taken only in those areas and with respect to those occupations where it is essential to meeting labour requirements.

"Until further clarification, it should be understood that presently approved methods of recruiting and hiring may continue."

Release of Workers from Non-essential Industry

The provisions of the Order restricting employers from retaining in non-essential employment workers needed elsewhere are as follows:—

> No employer shall retain in his employ any worker whose services are more urgently needed in any establishment, plant, facility, occupation or area designated as more essential by the chairman pursuant to this section.

Mr. McNutt said that the newly-strengthened Commission was prepared to "ration scarce labour where available man-power is insufficient to meet all competing demands."

Acting with the advice of other government agencies, he said, the Commission "has established priorities for the use of labour, based on the urgency of various kinds of war production and services and linked to the production schedule and the flow of materials."

Adjustment of Hours of Work to Promote Production

"Steps are being taken", Mr. McNutt declared, "to adjust hours of work to a realistic standard designed to safeguard health and to promote production."

This adjustment, he said, would include reduction of hours in industries where they have been so "excessive" as to reduce efficiency and increase absences from work.

It also would include increasing hours in industries where "labour demands are inflated and production limited by an unnecessarily restricted working schedule," he declared.

He announced that he was taking steps "to effect the transfer of the hundreds of thousands of workers needed to meet the manpower demands of essential industries and services" and that machinery was being established to assure those transferred "suitable standards of wages and working conditions."

Allowances for Undue Hardships

In regard to the restrictions on employment, the chairman is directed in the order to take steps to prevent and relieve gross inequities or undue hardships, in so far as he finds so doing will not interfere with the effective prosecution of the war. A hearing is to be assured to any person claiming that any action under the terms of the Order is unfair or unreasonable as applied to him .

Call-up for Military Service

The Selective Service System, which in the United States administers the calling up of men for military duty, is transferred by the Order, with all its functions, to the War Man-power Commission. Mr. McNutt declared that the system would operate as a bureau within the Commission with Major General Lewis B. Hershey continuing as its chief.

The relationship between the military chiefs and Mr. McNutt is defined in the Order as follows:—

> The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall, after consultation with the chairman, determine the number of men required to be selected each month in order to fulfil the total respective requirements of the Army and Navy as approved by the President. The chairman shall furnish the required number of men through the Selective Service System.

Voluntary enlistments into the armed forces are halted for all men between the ages of 18 and 38. The Army and Navy can now obtain recruits only through the Selective Service System.

Mr. McNutt asserted that this centralization of man-power control under a single authority, was "a prerequisite to any adequate attack upon the tremendous task of allocating men to the armed forces and to war industry."

"The transfer of the Selective Service System" he declared, "and the restrictions of voluntary enlistments, will make possible a unified plan for the orderly withdrawal of men from civilian life with the least possible disturbance of essential war production."

Seniority Rights for Workers Shifting to War Production

In regard to the transfer of workers to war production, President Roosevelt, shortly after issuing the man-power order, appealed to employers in civilian industries to assure employees who take up war work that their seniority rights will be protected, as the seniority rights of those who go into the armed forces are protected by the Selective Service Act.

The President's appeal was made public on December 8, and reads as follows:

"One of the ways in which we can encourage skilled workers in civilian industry to shift to employment in war plants is to see to it that when victory has been won, employees can return to their peace-time work without loss of all the seniority rights which they have accumulated over the years. . . . . .

"Seniority privileges have become an institution in American industry. This was recognized when the Selective Service Act was passed. It was thought by the Congress only fair that men who gave up their jobs to enter the Army and Navy should have the maximum protection, so that when they returned they could step back into their jobs with a minimum of loss.

"Valuable re-employment and seniority rights are protected under the Selective Service Act. I think the same protection should be accorded to a worker, wherever, possible, who leaves his job to accept employment to help with the war effort, frequently away from home and at times under less favourable conditions. I feel that employers in civilian industries will be willing to give the same assurances to their employees who leave for war work as they are giving to employees who are leaving to join the armed services. By so doing they can perform a great service to the government at this time".

PRICE CONTROL IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1942

Government Action to Lower Cost of Living by Reducing Retail Food Prices —Activities of Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Controlling Shortages—Conservation—Rationing—Price Regulations —Import Policy

ON December 3, the Minister of Finance, the Hon. J. L. Ilsley, announced the government's plan "to bring the cost-of-living at least part of the way back to the level of the basic period" (September 15 to October 11, 1941) by reducing the retail prices of a number of imported and domestic foods of widespread consumption through reduction of duties and taxes and out-right subsidy. Every consumer will share the advantage of the reduced prices since the commodities selected, milk, tea, coffee and oranges, are foodstuffs commonly used in the average household. Effective December 7, the retail price of tea is reduced by not less than 10 cents per pound, and the price of coffee to the consumer by 4 cents a pound. Retail prices of oranges are to reflect decreased costs to distributors and dealers. Starting on December 16, the retail price of milk is reduced by 2 cents a quart. The Government also instructed the Board to examine the retail prices of beef which, in some instances, are believed to have risen unreasonably in relation to established wholesale prices.

The reduction in tea and coffee prices will be effected by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation. A subsidy is payable to all persons who have stocks on hand for resale at the close of business, December 5. Since the C.P.S.C. is the sole importer of tea and coffee, it is planned to furnish future supplies to retail stores at appropriately reduced wholesale prices. The lower milk price will be made possible by the payment of a subsidy to distributors of milk at retail outlets. In regard to beef prices, the Board is examining the practicability of a Board Order that will fix maximum retail prices for standard retail cuts of beef in proper relation to established wholesale prices.

Supply Problem

Meat.—In order to bring meat supplies throughout Canada under more complete control, all *slaughtering of livestock* for the sale of meat has been placed under permit. After January 1, 1943, persons who slaughter livestock in a slaughter house or other place or have it slaughtered for them, for the sale of meat, are required to obtain a permit. Interim permits are issued by local offices of the Board to all persons making application, and after the applications have been reviewed by the Foods Administration, permits for continued operations may be issued, replacing the interim certificate (A-490, Nov. 23). *Custom Slaughtering* has been brought under control by an order adding it to the list of services regulated by the Board. Provision is also made that maximum prices for custom slaughtering are to be determined by those established during the period October 26 to October 31, 1942, both dates inclusive. (Board Order No. 204, November 3.)

Butter.—With a view to meeting temporary shortages of *butter* in certain retail markets, provision was made for releasing, by the end of the month (Nov. 30), 25 per cent of all stocks of butter held in storage. All holders of butter in excess of 5,000 pounds were required to report their storage stocks at the end of the month, regardless of whether such stocks were held for the dealer's own account or for the account of any other person. (A-483, Nov. 18, revoking A-457.)

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.—Sales of *canned fruits and vegetables* by canners and wholesalers in Canada have been limited to 75 per cent of the stocks in their hands on November 1, 1942, with the remaining 25 per cent being held to the order of the Foods Administrator. The new restriction of sales applied to any fruit or vegetable product, or the juice thereof, packed and preserved in containers of 16 ounces or more; to jam, jelly or marmalade in containers of two pounds or more, and also to fruit for remanufacture in quantities of 30 pounds or more. Exception has been made in the case of a canner who had sold or contracted to the Department of Munitions and Supply 15 per cent of his 1942 pack of canned tomatoes, as provided in Board Order No. 148, June 24, 1942: above this 15 per cent he has been required to retain only 10 per cent of his holdings of canned tomatoes to the order of the Foods Administrator. (A-500, November 28).

Fuelwood.—Anticipating a *fuelwood* shortage in the winter of 1943-44 unless appropriate action is taken, the Board called upon provincial authorities to bring the matter to the attention of the municipalities. The Board pointed out that "it is not possible or feasible for the Board to assume primary responsibility for the supply of fuelwood

throughout Canada; in the main the individual communities must shoulder the burden." The Board suggested that a survey of the supply situation be made as soon as possible, preferably by December 1; that municipal authorities co-operate with the trade by establishing wood yards or by other measures, and that "special action" be taken in districts where such appears necessary.

Coke.—In order to conserve *petroleum coke* for essential industries such as aluminum, electrode and abrasive production, all transactions have been placed under a permit system. Provision has been made that anyone granted a permit to acquire petroleum coke for the manufacture of briquettes for domestic heating may sell such briquettes as long as such sales are reported to the Administrator in any form which may be required. The Board pointed out that substitutes for petroleum coke are available to replace it in domestic use. (A-495, November 25).

Simplification and Conservation

Leather.—Further regulations in the manufacture of leather footwear have been issued, effective November 20. The new regulations were concerned primarily with simplifying methods of production for the purpose of conserving materials and man-hours. In applying the regulations, minor disputes are to be arbitrated by one or more committees known as Committees of Reference composed of one representative of manufacturers and one of retailers or wholesalers.

Leather conservation has been effected by requiring, for civilian purposes, the use of 8½ gauge outsoles, by restricting vamp linings and facings on uppers of 5 oz. and over. Leather linings have been restricted to heavy boots that require a leather quarter lining. The great majority of heels are to be made of wood and will not be leather covered. The colour range in women's shoes has been reduced. A two-tone effect has been prohibited, both by the use of contrasting leather or by the addition of contrasting trim. White colour is no longer available in men's shoes and brown is out for work boots. In addition, novelty variations have been sharply restricted. The use of steel has been prohibited except in the case of steel shanks used in trade-marked arch-support recognized and approved by the Administrator. Certain exemptions from the regulations were made with respect to special types of footwear. Imported shoes, however, must conform with the restrictions of the Order.

The new regulations contained an important provision that no design or construction may be utilized by the manufacturer which had not been utilized by him during the period between October 1, 1941, and the effective date of the Order (November 20). Under a separate Order, manufacturers of leather footwear have been prohibited from installing machinery for manufacturing by a process differing from that existing in their plants on November 26, 1942, except with written permission of the Administrator (A-489, November 21). To assist tanners in producing larger quantities of *sole leather* for military use, manufacturers of leather footwear have been prohibited from putting into process for civilian sale any inner soles or middle soles cut from shoulders of 5 to 8 gauge or iron, or any outsoles cut from bends over 8½ gauge or iron. (A-497, November 26).

Other restrictions with a view to simplification and cost reduction were applied to sales and distribution methods. All shoe boxes must be of uniform sizes, thus eliminating the costly "brand" box. Boxes may be covered only in white or natural kraft paper, while such details as size and description must be affixed to the box in one operation. Manufacturers have been forbidden to supply window samples. Advertising labels must not be attached to shoes, and distinguishing name stamps may not be affixed except when such a mark can be applied in one stamping operation. Shipping on approval and consignment have been prohibited, and all shoe orders must contain a minimum of 15 pairs in two widths or 30 pairs in up to five widths. (A-478, November 13, revoking A-263).

Clothing.—Additional measures of simplification and conservation have been applied to the manufacturer of *women's, misses' and children's wear.* While the previous orders have been revoked, the majority of the restrictions contained in them are maintained in the new regulations with a few revisions and the addition of certain new schedules to cover garments not formerly listed. The manufacture of certain luxury garments such as evening and dinner dresses has been discontinued. Garments, other than women's or children's hats, must not be fashioned in more than four shades. The use of wool cloth to line any garment has been prohibited. The order also prohibited fur trimmings on women's and misses' hats. Restrictions have been placed on overall tucking, shirring or pleating, while double cuffs or yokes have been prohibited except as permitted under the Order. Certain new restrictions have been applied to uniforms for nurses, maids, waitresses and beauticians. Among the garments not formerly listed which were covered by the new Order were sportswear, infants'

wear, boys' wash suits, women's and children's hats, bloomers, brassieres, corsets and scarves. New blocks for women's and children's hats were prohibited, effective January 15, 1943. (A-474, November 11).

In addition to the restrictions placed upon the manufacture of *women's, misses' and children's wear,* new regulations were applied to styling, sale and delivery of such clothing. Styles in general have been "frozen" as of the present fall and winter season, or the spring and summer season of 1943. The style range which had been reduced for the fall season of this year by one-third has been cut to one-half. The number of samples shown by any manufacturer for any season "shall not exceed 50 per cent of the number of samples shown by him for the corresponding season in 1941, and no manufacturer customarily selling by sample shall sell any garment in any style for which he has not shown samples." Sales by manufacturers and wholesalers on consignment or approval have been prohibited. Displays by manufacturers on retailers' premises have also been prohibited. (A-475, November 11).

Paper Products.—With respect to the manufacture of *shipping tags,* specifications have been set out as to size, stock (of paper) and colour (for certain of the stocks). (A-456, November 2). Regulations have been made for the manufacture of *paper bags,* used for various commercial purposes, in fewer sizes and from prescribed weights of paper. In the case of special orders received by a manufacturer for 100,000 bags or more of one type, size, weight and grade which do not conform to the specifications in the Order, the Administrator may, by permit in writing, allow their manufacture. (A-482, November 17).

Glasswear.—The manufacture of *glass* containers for bottling alcoholic beverages has been restricted to the sizes, shape of container and type of closure specified in an Order issued by the Administrator of Glass and Glass Products, and in accordance with such specifications as to style, quality and shape as are approved by the Administrator. (The order does not cover the bottling of beer, ale, porter or stout). (A-472, November 7).

Brushes.—Manufacturers of *paint and varnish brushes* have been permitted to add three popularly priced lines of brushes to the number which may be turned out under the Board's program of standardization and simplification. (A-494, November 25, amending A-197).

Restrictions and Conservation

Heaters, Pumps, etc.—The manufacture of converter *heaters,* preheaters, instantaneous or storage heaters has been restricted to the styles, models and sizes listed as standard in the latest catalogue published by the manufacturer prior to November 19, the effective date of the Order. (A-479, November 16). Similar provisions have been applied to the manufacture of circulating, condensation and vacuum *pumps* by "freezing" the types of pumps at the range shown in manufacturers' catalogues and listing the permitted types of control apparatus. (A-484, November 20). Types and sizes of *surface heating coils* have also been prescribed. (A-485, November 20).

Furnaces, etc.—Manufacture of *humidifiers* for all industrial uses has been prohibited except by written permission of the Administrator (A-486, November 20). The manufacture of *all steel furnaces* (containing more than 50 per cent by weight of sheet or plate steel) has been prohibited except with written permission of the Administrator. Under the permit system, manufacturers are restricted to an annual use of not more than 70 per cent of total weight of iron and steel used in 1941. (A-476, November 11). With respect to concealed and enclosed convector type *radiators,* their manufacture has been prohibited, except for ships or railroad cars, or with permission of the Administrator (A-480, November 16).

Bristles.—Regulations governing the manufacture and sale of *pigs' bristles* in brushes have been further tightened in conformity with new restrictions in the United States. Production of brushes for ordinary civilian uses has been restricted to those containing bristles under two inches in length. Except with written permission of the Administrator, manufacturers have been required to use not less than 50 per cent of material "other than bristles" where the size of stock of bristles is 2 to 3½ inches, and not less than 45 per cent, where the bristles are 3¾ inches or longer (A-493, November 25).

Jewellery.—The use of *platinum and palladium* or their alloys has been prohibited in the manufacture or assembly of various articles of jewellery, effective November 15. The purchases of rhodium or alloys for such use has also been prohibited (A-431, November 11).

Food Choppers.—The manufacture of hand operated or motor driven *food choppers* for household use has been prohibited, while a permit in writing from the Administrator has been required in their manufacture for industrial, institutional or commercial use. (A-471, November 7).

Paper.—An Order issued by the Administrator of Converted Paper Products has prohibited the manufacture of fancy printed or embossed *wrapping paper,* special or standard Christmas wrapping paper, waxed and/or printed, and printed decorative crepe tissues. (A-481, November 17).

Shotguns.—The sale of *shotguns* at wholesale or retail has been prohibited except with permission of the Co-ordinator (of Sundry Items, n.o.p.) (A-459, November 2).

Soaps and Cleaners.—Consumers purchasing bar or packaged *soaps and cleaners* have been assured of getting materials of uniform weight, size and quality as a result of regulations issued by the Administrator of Oils and Fats. Manufacturers have been required to show clearly on the containers the packed weight of their products. The regulations provide that the weight of bars of toilet and laundry soap and bar cleansers may not be changed. Continued quality of output has been guaranteed by a provision forbidding any manufacturer from selling either bar or packaged soaps or cleansers differing in quality from those sold during the basic price ceiling period of 1941 (A-458, November 2).

Toilet Goods.—An Order by the Administrator of Pharmaceuticals and Toilet Goods has prohibited inclusion in gift sets of any tooth cleaning or shaving preparation contained in collapsible metal tubes (A-461, November 3). Simultaneously, the Board passed an order allowing retailers to sell, without exchange of tubes, tooth and shaving preparations when they form part of a gift set purchased by the retailer as such. (Board Order No. 206, November 3).

Typewriters.—The Board tightened up its regulations regarding typewriter sales by restricting the sale of used or rebuilt non-portable machines by independent dealers. In a previous amendment (A-379) to the regulations an independent dealer had been allowed to sell such a machine to users not listed in the priority schedules. Under the amendment issued this month, new, used or rebuilt non-portable typewriters may be sold to Class "B" users (war industries) in the priority schedule, with written permission of the Director, and only typewriters more than 10 years old may be sold without restriction. (A-496, November 26, amending A-194 as amended by A-379).

Building Products.—With a view to eliminating over-competition in deliveries and restricting the practice of over-ordering and returning *materials and supplies for building and construction* purposes, an Order has forbidden delivery by dealers on the same day the order is received of any of the materials and supplies listed in a schedule to the Order. Pickups of supplies and materials have been prohibited except in the course of a lawful delivery. The maximum refund or credit on returns has been at 75 per cent of invoice, except for asphalt base or tar base roofing and siding products, wallboards of wood fibre or asbestos base or building papers, for which 90 per cent credit has been permitted. (A-460, November 2).

Photo Engravings, etc.—In order to level out the peak or rush periods in production of *photo engravings,* electrotypes, etc., an Order provided that after orders are received certain minimum time limits must elapse before deliveries are made. Manufacturers of cuts for news columns of newspapers were exempted (A-487, November 21).

Deliveries.—Restrictions upon the use of both automotive and horse-drawn vehicles in the *delivery of bread and bakery products* become effective throughout Canada on December 28, 1942. Distributors have been prohibited from operating vehicles which do not yield weekly sales equal to or greater than specified minimums ($225 per week for automotive vehicles and $175 per week for horse-drawn vehicles). Exempted from the restrictions were distributors who do not operate more than two vehicles, of which not more than one may be an automotive vehicle. (A-492, November 25).

New restrictions have been placed on *deliveries of ice.* Distributors have been restricted to three deliveries a week to private residences and one each week-day to hotels and commercial establishments. Under the three day a week delivery system one man will be able to deliver in areas formerly served by two. All Sunday deliveries have been abolished and on week-days only regular deliveries may be made. The latter are to begin at a particular time and proceed along a specified route or through a designated area. The three-per-week deliveries to private residences are to be on alternate days except when a regular delivery falls on a statutory holiday, for which certain provisions have been made. (Certain deliveries are exempted from the restrictions, e.g. to hospitals). Both horse-drawn and automotive vehicles have been placed under the delivery restrictions, and distributors have been prevented from increasing the number of motor vehicles over the number regularly used last August. Subject to certain exemptions, no distributor may use an automotive vehicle after December 28, to deliver ice unless the total quantity delivered from it in each week is at least 21,000 pounds. The minimum for a horse-drawn vehicle has been placed at 15,000 pounds.

Consumer Rationing

Tea, Coffee and Sugar.—Early in the month the Administrator of Rationing announced that double rations of tea and coffee would be allowed for soft coal miners working underground in the principal coal mining areas in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Special arrangements have been made for distribution, partly in co-operation with organized labour groups. In announcing the double ration the Administrator pointed out that "the work being done by the miners of soft soal is one of great national importance . . . and involves conditions of considerable hardships".

The Rationing Division advised insurance adjusters, trustees in bankruptcy and others having to do with disposal of salvaged tea, coffee or sugar that they must obtain a permit for such sales from the appropriate officer of the Board. (The Directors of tea and coffee, and in the case of sugar, the Sugar Administrator.)

Price Regulations

Mattresses, etc.—During the month several pricing orders were issued covering certain new goods. Manufacturers' prices for *new cotton felt mattresses* must be approved or fixed by the Administrator, with concurrence of the Administrator of the Retail Trade. For retailers the ceiling will be laid down cost plus normal markup, the latter not to exceed 40 per cent of retail selling prices (a new range of quality cotton felt mattresses is replacing spring filled mattresses) (A-470, November 6). Having limited the number of types (basic construction) of *wood frame bed springs* and studio couches and metal frame beds with composite panels and wood side rails, applications for price fixing must be made to the Director of Bedding showing proposed selling price, comparison with former products as to ability, etc. On the basis of the application and Director's recommendation, maximum selling prices are to be fixed by the Deputy Administrator of Supplies, with concurrence of the Administrator of the Retail Trade. Retailers' maximum prices are to be the sum of the actual price paid and a normal markup, the markup not to exceed 40 per cent of the retailer's selling price (A-498, November 28).

Bicycles.—Specific ceiling prices have been established at the retail level for wartime *bicycles,* following an order issued last May by the Controller of Supplies which required that all bicycles must be built to certain specifications. Prices were determined after a comparative study of the prices at which bicycles were sold during the basic period (A-463, November 4).

Skates.—A price formula for manufacturers of *nu-chrome skates* and for wholesalers and retailers selling these products was issued by the Administrator of Footwear. Manufacturers were required to submit a statement showing details of cost and proposed selling price. Dealer's maximum selling price must not exceed the sum of laid down cost and basic period markup, the latter not to exceed 15 per cent and 35 per cent of selling price for wholesalers and retailers respectively (A-464, November 5).

Clothing.—Manufacturers of *women's, misses' and juniors' coats, suits or sport jackets* to be offered for sale at retail during spring and summer of 1943 may be authorized to increase by not more than 10 per cent the price at which they sold the same type of garment produced for the 1941 season. Although this increase was provided for in an Order issued last April (Board Order No. 115, respecting seasonal goods), manufacturers did not take advantage of it because they were in a favourable inventory position. (A-462, Nov. 6). Manufacturers of *men's and boys' caps and suspenders* have been authorized to make a uniform charge in addition to their maximum selling prices for caps sold in small quantities and for special large sizes of caps and suspenders. (A-469, Nov. 6).

Potatoes.—Maximum wholesale and retail prices for *potatoes* in all parts of Canada will be the highest lawful prices at which potatoes were sold in the period November 1-10, 1942. In announcing the Order, the Board's statement declared "that its new order became necessary as a result of recent sharp increases in potato prices". (Board Order No. 205, Nov. 11).

Eggs.—Specific price differentials between various grades of *eggs* were established, covering the period from November 23, 1942, to January 31, 1943. By a previous Order (No. 178), maximum wholesale prices were set in 11 principal Canadian markets for Grade "A" large eggs, and these continue in force under the new Order. A charge of two cents a dozen above the maximum wholesale price for the particular grade may be added to the prices set when eggs are packed in cartons containing a dozen or half-dozen eggs.

Fuelwood.—Several additional orders were issued covering *fuelwood* prices in certain centres. For the cities of Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, the maximum delivered price per cord was set for seasoned fuelwood, and also maximum prices for fractions of a cord when ordered by the purchaser. Maximum prices for slabs, edgings or millwood were to be those prevailing in the period December 1-15, 1941 (F-50, Nov. 18). Several minor amendments were issued with respect

to maximum prices for fuelwood in Greater Toronto area and the city of Hamilton, Ontario (F-51, Nov. 10); maximum prices for dry fuelwood in the Province of Manitoba (F-54, Nov. 18); maximum prices for fuelwood in the City of Saint John and certain districts in New Brunswick (F-52, Nov. 23); and sawdust and millwood in Vancouver area, British Columbia, F-53, November 18).

Photographic Equipment.—The maximum price for all types of *used cameras, binoculars, lenses and photographic equipment in general* has been fixed at 100 per cent of list price. In issuing the Order it was pointed out that in many cases used cameras, etc., had been selling for more than new ones had formerly brought because new goods were not being manufactured and there was a good deal of competitive bidding for the used goods. In an accompanying schedule the Order listed maximum prices for different kinds and types of used cameras, representing in general the last quoted retail selling prices for new goods during the basic period September 15 to October 11, 1941. Used binoculars, used lenses and used photographic equipment not listed in the schedule may not be sold at a price higher than the last quoted retail selling price as shown on manufacturers' or dealers' price lists. (A-477, Nov. 12).

Import Policy

The Board has added a number of imports to the list of commodities excluded from subsidy or ineligible for subsidy unless, prior to importation arrangement has been entered into with the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation. The changes were by way of amendment to the schedules which accompanied the Board's Statement of Import Policy on July 13, 1942. Added to the list of tariff items excluded from subsidy (section 1 of Schedule "B") were prunes, and cleaned rice when imported by manufacturers of cereal foods for use in the manufacture of cereal foods in their own factories. Added to the list of goods eligible for subsidy only if, prior to importation, an arrangement respecting subsidy has been entered into with C.P.S.C., were the following items: Starch, dextrine, etc.; moulding compositions and other primary forms of pyroxylin, cellulose nitrate, etc.; common and colourless window glass; cane and rattans, osiers or mullions and bamboos—unmanufactured; and button blanks and ivory nuts.

I.L.O. REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN WARTIME

INDUSTRIAL Relations and the Determination of Conditions of Employment in Wartime is the title of a comprehensive and timely article in the International Labour Review, November, 1942. After outlining the problems affecting industrial relations which arise in a war economy, the author points out the modifications which appear to be necessary in connection with collective bargaining, the adjustment of wages and the settlement of disputes.

The review of earnings which were revealed by a study made by the British Ministry of Labour and National Services and of wage rates in the United States leads to the statement that

> "it would appear that while trade union action can help certain privileged groups of workers to benefit by an increase well in excess of the cost of living, others may experience a substantial decline in the purchasing power of their wages."

The experience of the various Allied countries suggests to the author certain principles on which an industrial relations policy may well be based: (1) A general agreement for collaboration between the central workers' and employers' organizations on the one hand and the Government on the other; (2) the regulation of wages and conditions of employment for whole industries either through collective agreements or through arbitration awards; (3) the voluntary renunciation of strikes and lockouts and the submission of all labour disputes to conciliation and arbitration; and (4) the formulation by Government authorities or by law of certain principles of wage policy which are to be observed by industry and labour in their agreements and by the conciliation and arbitration authorities.

The application of these principles in different countries must vary, of course, with the extent to which employers and workers are organized and with the framework of legislation and customs into which they have to be fitted. Where there is a unified labour movement covering a large proportion of industry and similar organizations of employers, a national industrial relations policy, it is found, can be more readily formulated and applied. The Government is able to count on these organizations to assume responsibility for playing a part in framing and carrying out national production plans.

As regards collective agreements, the writer of the article points to the action taken by a considerable number of countries to give to agreements the force of law and to make it possible to extend them on certain conditions to the whole of the industry or the occupation

concerned. The legal enforcement of agreements and their extension to third parties had been provided for by law before the war in Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Republican Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., several Australian States, New Zealand, South Africa, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Morocco and other countries. New labour codes or draft codes containing such provisions have been drawn up in the Argentine, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela. The generalization of agreements under statutory authority is also provided for in the Province of Quebec under the Collective Agreement Act. In both Great Britain and the Commonwealth of Australia the Government in 1940 provided in an emergency measure for the extension of collective agreements to non-parties so that the whole industry or occupation covered by the agreement would be bound by its terms. In all these countries, of course, it is required that before an agreement may be extended, a substantial proportion of the industry must have entered into it voluntarily.

Other parts of the article summarize the more important changes in conciliation and arbitration machinery that have been made to speed up settlement and prevent work-stoppages during the war and the policies that have been adopted in certain countries for the regulation of wages and other conditions of employment.

In the United States and South Africa, as in Australia and New Zealand, there is compulsory arbitration and strikes and lockouts are prohibited. In Australia the powers of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court have been extended to cover all disputes, not merely those extending beyond the borders of a State; in New Zealand strikes and lockouts are again prohibited and decisions of emergency disputes committees as of the Court of Arbitration are binding on the disputants; in South Africa and the United States arbitration has been made compulsory since the outbreak of war. In Great Britain any dispute must be reported to the Minister of Labour and National Service who may refer it to the National Arbitration Tribunal if the parties fail to settle it and there may be no stoppage of work until three weeks have elapsed after it has been reported and unless the Minister has not, within that period, referred the dispute for settlement. The National Arbitration Tribunal's decisions bind the parties.

As regards wages, the writer states:

> The main object of any wage policy in wartime is of course to stabilize wage rates at a particular level, since what is desired is precisely to prevent a continued and uncontrolled rise in the price of labour (an essential factor of the cost of production) from leading in the long run to inflation and therefore to disorganization of the war production program.
>
> The stabilization of all wage rates has been imposed by law in Australia, Canada, and the United States. In Great Britain it has been made possible in practice by strict measures of indirect control (price control, rationing, taxation, voluntary savings, etc.) and by the discipline to which the workers' and employers' organizations have submitted of their own accord. But in no country has the stabilization of wage rates meant the freezing of wages for the duration of the conflict. In point of fact, all the national regulations provide for the necessary correctives to alleviate the strict application of the principle, in particular, in the case of the lowest paid categories of workers. Furthermore, certain exceptions are allowed in order that the wage system may continue to act as an incentive to output and thus play an active part in the war production policy.

Thus, provision is made for increasing wages which are below the subsistence level or which are low when compared with rates in the same or a similar area, occupation or industry. Further, wages may be adjusted to the cost of living, and, to stimulate war production, there may be, as in Canada, new classifications of workers, a change-over from time to piece rates, or other adjustment, or, as in Australia, increases for special skill or output. In Canada and the United States the principle of equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex has been accepted.

NATIONAL SERVICE FOR WOMEN IN GREAT BRITAIN

As many men as possible must be available for front line duties in the Armed Forces, according to a report in the October issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. This means that many more women must be recruited for the Women's Auxiliary Services to undertake duties for which men would otherwise have to be used, but in which women have shown themselves able to take the place of men.

The compulsory powers of the National Service Acts are being used to provide a number of the additional recruits wanted (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1942, page 193). These Acts do not apply, however, to married women, nor are they used to compel a woman to join the Forces who prefers to take one of the vital jobs in industry. So far, the age classes from 1918-1921 and the older half of the 1922 age class are included in the compulsory call-up; further age classes will probably be included later, but at the moment a concentrated effort is being made to secure the release from their existing work

of more women within the present call-up age classes. The position therefore is that the compulsory call-up is yielding recruits from among single women born between January 1, 1918, and June 30, 1922, provided they do not prefer factory work, but not from women born outside those age limits nor from among married women. Accordingly, the field for recruits under the National Service Acts is comparatively small, and outside it there is a much larger field of women for whom there is no compulsory call-up but who are eligible to volunteer.

The Women's Auxiliary Services have always been and still are, in the main, volunteer forces. The recruitment of these Services up to the necessary complements depends very largely upon volunteers. Even since the extension of the National Service Acts to women the number of volunteers has consistently been larger than the number of women called up under the National Service Acts. During the past six months the number of volunteers has been double the number called up, but the rate has dropped and the balance must be restored. Now that there is a call for a large increase in recruitment for the Women's Auxiliary Services the call must be answered in two ways, viz., (1) by increasing as much as possible the number of women called up from the field covered by the National Service Acts, and (2) by an increase of volunteering from that much larger field to which the calling-up arrangements do not extend.

In the past, numbers of women who wanted to volunteer have not been accepted because it was felt that their civilian work was too important. The needs of the Women's Auxiliary Services, however, have now grown more urgent and many of these women and others in like positions will now be accepted. Women in reserved work who wish to volunteer will be accepted for the Women's Auxiliary Services if their employers are willing to let them go, and it will be quite exceptional for any women not in reserved work to be refused permission to volunteer. Women may join the Service they prefer, subject to a certain proviso with regard to the W.R.N.S. in the case of the National Service age group, and so far as this can be arranged, they may follow the trade they choose, except that for certain types of work special qualifications are needed. Volunteers are wanted in the largest numbers for the following: A.T.S.—Anti-aircraft, signals, driving, special operations, radio mechanics, cooking, orderly work, camouflage; W.A.A.F.—Cooks, motor drivers, balloon operators, aircraft hands, clerks, flight mechanics, mess stewards and waitresses, radio operators. Women in the 20-24 age group can be considered for the W.R.N.S. only if they possess one of the seven special reasons or qualifications agreed between the W.R.N.S. and the Ministry of Labour. This ensures that only a certain proportion of the women in the National Service age group will be allocated to the W.R.N.S., which is the smallest of the three Women's Services.

Pay depends on the type of work done, length of service, and rank. The lowest rate is 2s. a day, all found. Wives of servicemen are granted their leave to coincide with their husbands' leave, subject to Service exigencies.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO, 1942

Report of Provincial Department of Labour Reflects Increased Industrial Activity—Deals with Employment, Industrial Disputes, Accident Prevention, Wages and Hours, etc.

UNPRECEDENTED gains in industrial employment in Ontario, due to the gathering momentum of the war effort, were reported by the provincial Department of Labour in its twenty-third report covering the fiscal year ending March 31, 1942. Employment was up almost 25 per cent over the previous year's total, the index number registering an average of 167·6 for the year, compared with 135·0 for the year preceding (1926=100). Though expansion was general in all industries covered by the report, it was specially marked in the manufacturing industry as a whole, with employment increases being greatest in the iron and steel division.

Industrial Disputes.—The number of strikes reported in Ontario during the fiscal year 1942 totalled 109, in which 28,690 workers were involved with a time loss of 298,393 man-working days. In the previous year there had been 55 strikes, involving 9,188 workers with a loss of 36,318 days, the smallest time loss due to strikes since 1925. One strike in the mining industry caused more than 45 per cent of the total time loss, or 136,000 days.

The predominant cause of strikes concerned wage increases or cost of living bonuses, there being 41 strikes for this cause alone, while wage increases figured among other demands in 34 strikes. Union recognition was the sole cause of 6 strikes, and figured among other demands in 25 strikes.

Approximately 18 per cent of the workers in all disputes were successful in their demands,

31 per cent were partially successful, and 14 per cent were involved in strikes settled in favour of employers. The remaining 37 per cent of the workers were involved in strikes which resulted in work being resumed pending negotiations or reference to a Board.

There was a great increase in the number of cases handled by the conciliation officers of the Department during the year. One reason for this increase was the number of cases referred to them for investigation and mediation by the Regional War Labour Board established under the terms of what is now known as the Wartime Wages Control Order. Another reason was the fact that, due to the co-ordination of the functions of the Ontario and federal Departments of Labour, the federal conciliation officers in this Province operated under the direction of the Ontario Department of Labour.

War Emergency Training Program.—During the second year of operation the Dominion-Provincial War Emergency Training Program extended its scope to meet the needs of changing conditions. Two new developments in the training for industry plan were the part-time classes which gave advanced training to 1,835 promising employees, both men and women, in order to make possible the up-grading of these employees, and the inauguration of authorized plant schools to give advanced training on machines and equipment not available in other training schools. Three such schools were authorized during the last month of the fiscal year.

Arrangements were made, under agreement with the Department of Pensions and National Health, for the rehabilitation training of discharged men. Such classes have already been established and plans are being completed for taking care of large numbers of ex-service men as soon as required.

During the year pre-employment and pre-enlistment classes were brought under the Workmen's Compensation Act, so that trainees will receive benefits in case of accident.

Volunteer Farm Workers.—In April, 1941, an Interdepartmental Committee of representatives of the Departments of Education, Agriculture and Labour was appointed to deal with the problem of farm labour shortage. A plan was formulated for enrolling in the Farm Service Force of Ontario secondary school students and all young men and women willing to volunteer for this national service. The administration of the plan was undertaken by the Department of Labour.

The young men placed on farms usually lived with the farmers for whom they worked and the young women lived in camps equipped by the Government and supervised by the Young Women's Christian Association. There were ten of these camps in the Niagara District, where 1,120 girls were employed in fruit picking and other farm work, and one fruit picking camp for 120 boys. Many workers went out daily from the towns and cities for farm work, being called for and returned morning and evening by the farmers.

The objective for the season was the placement of 10,000 volunteer farm workers but the total amounted to 22,860 and a magnificent service was rendered by these workers in conserving the farm products of the Province.

Employment Service.—The Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada were taken over by the Dominion Government on August 1, 1941, pursuant to the Unemployment Insurance Act. For twenty-three and a half years these offices formed an important link in the chain of Employment Offices across Canada, and during their operation 3,378,637 placements were made.

Factory Inspection.—During the year, 29,343 inspections were made by members of the Inspection Branch. This total was 2,624 fewer than had been made the previous year, the inspectors spending a greater proportion of their time in the large firms engaged in war production. It was stated in the report of the Factory Inspection Branch that priority of inspection is given to known hazards where accidents have occurred, or are most likely to occur.

Such hazards in plants are followed up closely by a repeat visit of the inspector, and all mechanical accidents reported are investigated as soon as possible in order that repetition may be averted.

Repeat visits on less urgent matters have been reduced and a great deal of follow-up on instructions of the inspectors has been handled by correspondence with an encouraging measure of success. It has also been found advisable to curtail the inspection services within the Department on what might be considered matters of minor importance in order to utilize the maximum efforts of the inspectors in the all-important sphere of accident prevention and maintenance of satisfactory working conditions in war industry.

The number of accidents reported to the Branch showed a marked increase during the year, and in this connection the report stated: "The upsurge in accidents, both fatal and lost-time, follows the curve reported during the similar period in the last war, and presents one of the major problems of the war effort of this country. All the skilled operators have been absorbed in industry long since, and operators taken on now and in the future

will be those who have had short courses of training or who belong to the 'green hand' class. Therefore, if the maximum war effort is to be developed, these employees must be protected until they become skilled workers able to carry their full load in war industry. They must be made fully conversant not only with the production possibilities of their machines, but with the accident probabilities as well. While adequate guarding may cut down production to a certain extent, it is of paramount importance in these days to ensure that workers are kept safe to remain in their places on the production line."

Concerning industrial diseases the report declared: "The danger of industrial diseases continues to be a real problem owing to the increasing use of harmful chemicals, particularly in munition plants. The Industrial Hygiene Branch of the Department of Health has again assisted us in coping with this problem."

Hours of Labour.—Due to the pressure of war production, it was stated, double and triple shifts are becoming more and more necessary. The numbers of overtime permits and double shift permits for female workers have increased greatly, and overtime permits now are issued to cover a month or more, instead of a single night as formerly. "This Branch," declares the report, "realizes the strain under which manufacturers are working to maintain and increase production, with the prevailing shortage of skilled operators and materials, and the factory inspectors are instructed to be reasonable in their recommendations for changes in factories. It has been proved, however, that excessive hours of work over an extended period result in reduced production and that satisfactory working conditions and adequate guarding of machinery improve the workers' morale and thus make for greater production."

Child Labour.—There were more cases of child labour during the year, and the report predicted that as available man-power in the Province is absorbed into military and industrial life this problem will become more and more acute. The strictest adherence to the law, which prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age, in industrial and commercial establishments, is being enforced.

Plans for Buildings.—The Examiner of Reports and Designs approved of 993 plans for new factory, shop and office buildings, or additions and alterations to such buildings. In all large new factory buildings adequate provision is made for the dispensation of medical services, and satisfactory arrangements were made with many firms to make similar provision either in new additions or by altering the floor areas in existing buildings. The total estimated construction cost amounted to $34,224,030, or an increase of $4,785,730 as compared with the previous year. This total is nearly three times that of 1940 and over four times that of 1939.

Legislation.—Three of the Acts coming under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Labour were amended at the 1942 session of the Legislature of Ontario.

Several amendments were made to the Workmen's Compensation Act for the purpose of clarifying the law and practice of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

The sections dealing with compensation for permanent disability were redrafted to make it clear that the Board is to estimate the impairment of earning capacity from the nature and degree of the injury rather than from the difference in average earnings before and after the accident, but may use the latter method if it deems it more equitable. The Board is to fix a sum as compensation proportionate to such impairment but not to exceed 66⅔ per cent of the workman's average earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed or, if not, then for any shorter period during which he has been in the employ of his employer. Compensation is to be a weekly or other periodical payment during the lifetime of the workman, or for such period as the Board may fix, and is payable even if the workman is not disabled for seven days from earning full wages.

The provision debarring a workman from compensation for an industrial disease unless the disease was due to the nature of employment in which he was engaged at any time within twelve months previous to the date of his disablement, was abolished.

Amendments were also made to the Factory, Shop and Office Building Amendment Act (revising the elevator section of the Act) and to the One Day's Rest in Seven Act.

Industry and Labour Board

The Industry and Labour Board administers the Industrial Standards Act, the Apprenticeship Act and the Minimum Wage Act.

Industrial Standards Act.—Seven schedules pursuant to the Industrial Standards Act were approved, of which one was a new schedule and six were renewals. At the close of the fiscal year, 101 schedules were in effect.

Arrears of wages of 204 employees amounting to $3,490.19 were collected from 54 employers. Of this amount the sum of $534.74 was diverted to the Crown with the approval of the Industry and Labour Board. There were 23 prosecutions during the year, resulting

in 18 convictions, and 5 cases withdrawn. Fines amounting to $171 were imposed.

Apprenticeship Act.—The numbers of apprentices registering in the designated trades have been decreasing since the beginning of the war, due to enlistments and the demand for workers for munition plants and other war enterprises, to whom are paid wages higher than those paid to apprentices. During the fiscal year 1942 a total of 333 apprentices registered, 108 of whom were in the building industry, 113 in the motor vehicle repair trade and 112 in barbering and hairdressing. The apprentices completing their training during the year numbered 360, cancellations of contracts 170, and the number of apprentices still in training at the end of the fiscal year totalled 1,123.

Employers' and employees' organizations in the construction industry have been giving serious consideration to methods of meeting the shortage of apprentices in the building trades. The various restrictions on the use of automobiles have resulted in unsettled conditions in the motor vehicle repair trade, and have affected the registration of apprentices.

Numerous inquiries have been received from employers outside the designated trades concerning organized apprenticeship and many firms are entering into contracts of apprenticeship and others are considering the matter.

Minimum Wage Act.—The wage returns submitted to the Minimum Wage Branch by 16,264 employers showed a marked increase in the numbers of persons employed. Employees reported totalled 631,631, as compared with 535,906 the previous year. Almost two-thirds of this increase of 95,725 were female workers.

As a result of the checking of these wage sheets, increased wage rates were ordered for 968 employees in 637 establishments, as compared with 1,504 employees in 869 establishments the previous year. Arrears of wages amounting to $7,432.17 were collected from 202 employers on behalf of 345 employees, as compared with $15,332.19 from 372 employers on behalf of 738 employees in 1941.

Four charges were laid against three employers, as compared with 22 charges against 17 employers in 1941. Three of these charges were withdrawn after the payment of arrears of wages amounting to $83.86, and one conviction was registered and a fine of $10 imposed.

Detailed statistics are given in the report dealing with wages and hours in various industries.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

Statistical Summary for November, 1942

ON November 30, 1942, a total of 20,691 persons were receiving training under the Dominion-Provincial War Emergency Training Program. When compared with the total number in training on November 30 of last year, this represents an increase of over 7,000 trainees.

Of those training on November 30 this year, 4,578 were attending full-time Industrial classes, while 4,553 were receiving part-time instruction.

There were 9,495 members of the Armed Forces receiving instruction under the program. Of this total 6,374 were attending R.C.A.F. courses, 2,221 were following Army classes, while 900 were in Navy classes.

In Plant Schools 1,400 individuals were receiving full-time training. In addition to those who were being trained on a part-time basis in classes held in Vocational Schools, 478 persons were receiving part-time training at other centres.

The Rehabilitation classes for the training of men who have been honourably discharged from His Majesty's Forces had an attendance of 187 on November 30, 1942.

During November this year, 8,316 new enrolees were admitted to the classes. This represents a substantial increase over the numbers who commenced training during November, 1941, when the total was 5,668.

Of the 2,588 persons who commenced training this November in the full-time Industrial classes being held in Vocational Schools, 1,410 were women. A total of 873 new enrolees entered the approved Plant Schools of whom 459 were women.

During November, 1942, 2,420 trainees who had been enrolled in the full-time Industrial classes, completed their training and were placed in employment. Of this total 1,063 or about 43 per cent were women.

From the approved plant schools 320 men and 357 women completed their training during the month, while 27 men and 23 women were placed on production before completing their courses.

As pointed out in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE with the reduction in the available supply of male trainees women have been enrolled in War Emergency Training

Classes in increasing numbers. On November 30, 1941, there were only 655 women in training under the Training Program. On November 30 of the current year, there were 3,449 women enrolled under the War Emergency Training Program. Of this number 1,912 were enrolled in full-time Pre-employment Industrial Classes, 917 in part-time classes, while 620 women were receiving training in Plant Schools being carried on by industry in co-operation with the War Emergency Training Program. During the month of November, 1942, a total of 2,140 women were admitted to training under the War Emergency Training Program, as compared with 767 women admitted to training classes during the month of November, 1941. In November, 1941, 371 women trainees in full-time Pre-employment Classes were placed in employment, while during the same month in 1942, 1,063 women from the full-time Pre-employment Classes were placed. In addition 446 women in Plant Schools and part-time classes completed their training during November, 1942. There were no women enrolled in either part-time classes or Plant Schools in November, 1941.

In addition to training workers for war industry and the armed forces, Vocational Training is being provided under the War Emergency Training Program to discharged members of the armed forces who are referred to the program by the Department of Pensions and National Health. Under the Post-Discharge Rehabilitation Order of the Department of Pensions and National Health, provision is made whereby certain allowances may be paid to discharged men by that Department, while they are undertaking Vocational Training or completing interrupted education. To avoid any duplication of facilities, arrangements were made to have the Vocational Training of discharged members of the armed forces provided under the War Emergency Training Program.

As above mentioned, the selection of the discharged members of the armed forces to be given training is made by the Department of Pensions and National Health, but officials of the War Emergency Training Program work very closely with the District Veterans' Welfare Officers. Committees have been set up across the country on which are included representatives of the War Emergency Training Program and Veterans' Welfare Officers to review cases of discharged members of the forces referred for Vocational Training, and to advise on the type of training most suitable.

So far there have not been a great number of discharged men referred to the program for training due to a large extent to the existing employment opportunities. Since April 1, 1942, a total of 791 discharged men have been enrolled in Rehabilitation Training Classes, while 187 were under training in these classes at the end of November, 1942. Owing to the small numbers involved, special classes have not as yet been established for Rehabilitation Training. These men are being enrolled in existing classes carried on under the program. However, facilities are available to establish special Rehabilitation Classes when the number of discharged members of the forces requiring Vocational Training justifies this step.

The responsibility for securing employment for discharged members of the armed forces on completion of their training rests with the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Employment Offices under National Selective Service, but wherever possible the War Emergency Training Program has given assistance in locating suitable employment through its field representatives. From April 1 to the end of November, 1942, 386 men from Rehabilitation Classes have been placed in employment. During the same period 157 rehabilitation trainees left the classes before completing their training. A great majority of these left the classes to take available employment.

The Training Branch has in preparation a new Foreman Training unit which is to follow the first two units which have already been made available to war industries, namely, Job Instructor Training and Job Relations Training.

The new unit will be called Job Methods Training. This has to do with the principles of job simplification.

It is anticipated that in view of the increasing scarcity of man-power and the demand being made on war industries for continuously increasing output that this new unit will be of extreme interest both to management and labour interested in providing maximum output to back up the men in the front line.

This is not a "speed up" program but rather one concerned with the elimination of waste effort and the discovery of methods by which this objective may be attained.

The new program should be available in the latter part of the winter. Companies with engineering, production planning, time and motion study divisions will be particularly interested in this development.

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WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS DURING MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1942, WITH TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training				Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment and Rehabilitation Classes							
					(2) Placed in Employment		Enlisted		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	At First of November	Enrolled in November	At End of November	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	In Nov.	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	In Nov.	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	In Nov.	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	In Nov.
DOMINION SUMMARY												
Pre-Employment Classes {men	16,483	2,721	1,178	2,666	12,005	1,357	188	11	336	70	2,515	217
{women	12,918	1,723	1,410	1,912	9,424	1,063	17	5	89	9	1,592	212
Part-Time Classes (1) {men	9,716	3,356	967	3,764	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{women	1,816	823	171	789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	791	124	132	187	386	41	8	.....	34	.....	157	24
Total	41,724	8,752	3,858	9,318	21,815	2,461	213	16	459	79	4,264	453
NOVA SCOTIA												
Pre-Employment Classes {men	434	104	25	89	288	36	3	.....	.....	.....	54	4
{women	51	16	35	33	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Rehabilitation Classes—men	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	488	121	60	122	307	53	3	.....	.....	.....	56	6
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Pre-Employment Classes {men	345	106	2	79	195	25	9	.....	8	.....	52	2
{women	31	28	.....	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Rehabilitation Classes—men	9	5	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total	385	139	2	110	198	25	9	.....	9	.....	57	4
QUEBEC												
Pre-Employment Classes {men	5,137	969	421	1,026	4,270	628	27	1	115	19	875	78
{women	885	244	161	278	358	120	.....	.....	19	.....	208	54
Part-Time Classes (1) {men	870	205	50	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{women	157	31	2	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	217	22	45	47	79	9	2	.....	18	.....	68	11
Total	7,266	1,471	679	1,593	4,707	757	29	1	152	19	1,151	143

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS DURING MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1942, WITH TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training				Placements, Enlistments and Withdrawals from Pre-Employment and Rehabilitation Classes							
					(2) Placed in Employment		Enlisted		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	At First of November	Enrolled in November	At End of November	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	In Nov.	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	In Nov.	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	In Nov.	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	In Nov.
ONTARIO												
Pre-Employment Classes men	7,907	1,264	548	1,179	5,489	526	103	9	20	20	1,191	120
women	8,470	845	773	922	6,915	603	3	2	25	8	907	103
Part-Time Classes (1) men	4,606	1,941	665	2,317	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
women	1,398	668	136	629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	131	24	17	29	79	9	.....	.....	3	.....	17	2
Total	22,512	4,742	2,139	5,076	12,483	1,138	106	11	48	28	2,115	225
MANITOBA												
Pre-Employment Classes men	625	136	40	98	387	65	3	1	70	26	72	5
women	53	23	2	12	25	12	3	1	.....	.....	14	1
Part-Time Classes (1) men	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
women	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	128	18	14	25	66	3	4	.....	4	.....	24	4
Total	809	179	56	136	478	80	10	2	74	26	110	10
SASKATCHEWAN												
Pre-Employment Classes men	388	2	48	48	278	1	8	.....	11	1	44	.....
women	666	165	85	198	399	33	5	1	6	1	58	17
Part-Time Classes (1) men	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
women	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	97	9	25	28	66	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,164	176	171	287	743	40	13	1	20	2	102	17
ALBERTA												
Pre-Employment Classes men	637	34	22	45	327	6	34	.....	93	4	142	1
women	449	94	80	141	179	24	3	.....	38	.....	88	9
Rehabilitation Classes—men	130	24	20	33	52	3	2	.....	2	.....	38	6
Total	1,216	152	122	219	558	33	39	.....	133	4	268	16
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
Pre-Employment Classes men	1,010	106	72	102	771	70	1	.....	19	.....	85	7
women	2,313	308	274	302	1,531	255	3	1	1	.....	311	24
Part-Time Classes (1) men	4,237	1,208	252	1,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
women	248	129	20	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes—men	76	21	11	20	39	10	.....	.....	3	.....	9	1
Total	7,884	1,772	629	1,775	2,341	335	4	1	23	.....	405	32

(1) Trainees in Part-time Classes consist largely of employed persons who are being given training at the request of employers in war production who wish to up-grade their employees.
(2) Includes those graduates who, though actually placed prior to November 1, 1942, were not so reported until after November 1, 1942.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

TABLE 2.—TRAINING GIVEN IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1942, WITH TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training				Completed Training	
	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	At First of Nov.	Enrolled in Nov.	At End of Nov.	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	In Nov.
DOMINION SUMMARY						
R.C.A.F. Classes	17,896	5,908	1,903	6,374	10,437	1,297
Army Classes	9,102	2,016	974	2,221	5,895	699
Navy Classes	2,483	954	239	900	1,469	243
Totals	29,481	8,878	3,116	9,495	17,801	2,239
NOVA SCOTIA						
R.C.A.F. Classes	252	60	24	64	169	20
Army Classes	629	182	76	190	393	59
Totals	881	242	100	254	562	79
NEW BRUNSWICK						
R.C.A.F. Classes	791	171	145	286	414	28
Army Classes	804	190	82	218	546	54
Navy Classes	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals	1,596	361	227	504	961	82
QUEBEC						
R.C.A.F Classes	2,135	748	172	757	1,216	131
Army Classes	1,330	223	89	274	982	30
Navy Classes	105	39	12	29	46	18
Totals	3,570	1,010	273	1,060	2,244	179
ONTARIO						
R.C.A.F. Classes	6,524	2,309	744	2,421	3,834	607
Army Classes	2,643	639	270	636	1,656	228
Navy Classes	2,123	695	227	672	1,400	225
Totals	11,290	3,643	1,241	3,729	6,890	1,060
MANITOBA						
R.C.A.F. Classes	1,582	435	237	501	1,020	158
Army Classes	489	127	57	151	324	29
Totals	2,071	562	294	652	1,344	187
SASKATCHEWAN						
R.C.A.F. Classes	2,414	707	218	768	1,507	155
Army Classes	558	125	83	171	387	37
Totals	2,972	832	301	939	1,894	192
ALBERTA						
R.C.A.F. Classes	2,049	744	162	779	1,067	85
Army Classes	807	169	101	192	494	78
Navy Classes	254	220	.....	199	22	.....
Totals	3,110	1,133	263	1,170	1,583	163
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
R.C.A.F. Classes	2,149	734	201	798	1,210	113
Army Classes	1,842	361	216	389	1,113	184
Totals	3,991	1,095	417	1,187	2,323	297

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

TABLE 3.—TRAINING IN INDUSTRY DURING MONTH OF NOVEMBER WITH TOTALS FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Numbers in Training				Numbers whose Training Completed, Interrupted or Discontinued							
					Completed Training		Transferred to Production before Training finished		Enlisted		Quit or Released from Company before Training finished	
	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	At First of Nov.	Enrolled in November	At end of Nov.	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	In Nov.	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	In Nov.	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	In Nov.	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30/42	In Nov.
DOMINION SUMMARY												
Plant Schools ... men	3,589	774	414	780	2,060	320	158	27	59	8	528	49
Plant Schools ... Women	2,672	650	459	620	1,589	357	101	23	2	1	348	96
Part-time Classes ... Men	2,095	327	369	350	1,621	348	.....	1	9	.....	187	25
Part-time Classes ... women	473	76	100	128	370	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,829	1,827	1,342	1,878	5,640	1,098	259	51	70	9	1,063	170
NOVA SCOTIA												
Plant School ... Men	81	.....	81	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	3
Plant School ... women	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Part-time Classes ... men	208	66	.....	66	106	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	28	.....
Part-time Classes ... women	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	302	66	94	156	106	.....	.....	.....	9	1	31	3
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Plant Schools ... men	107	21	22	29	74	11	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Plant Schools ... women	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	107	21	22	29	74	11	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3
QUEBEC												
Plant Schools ... men	96	10	1	.....	64	6	1	.....	1	.....	26	1
Plant Schools ... women	96	19	.....	.....	93	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Part-time Classes ... men	169	.....	26	.....	102	30	.....	.....	1	.....	72	24
Part-time Classes ... women	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	361	29	27	.....	259	55	1	.....	2	.....	101	25

ONTARIO												
Plant Schools	men	3,305	743	310	674	1,922	303	156	27	57	7	496	42
	women	2,290	585	399	550	1,446	329	30	23	2	1	250	69
Part-time Classes	men	1,308	189	323	242	1,026	269	.....	1	.....	.....	39	.....
	women	445	76	72	103	342	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		7,348	1,593	1,104	1,569	4,736	946	186	51	59	8	785	111
MANITOBA												
Plant Schools	men	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	women	273	46	47	57	50	9	71	.....	.....	.....	95	27
Total		273	46	47	57	50	9	71	.....	.....	.....	95	27
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
Part-time Classes	men	410	72	20	42	387	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	1
	women	28	.....	28	25	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		438	72	48	67	415	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	1

TABLE 4—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS, AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRAINEES IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals		Grand Totals New Trainees
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Nova Scotia	37	23	115	19	107	9	20	.....	7	.....	286	51	337
New Brunswick	111	12	68	17	33	1	24	.....	3	.....	239	30	269
Quebec	2,319	234	804	365	553	141	275	50	46	2	3,997	792	4,789
Ontario	3,047	2,510	878	3,025	947	1,345	669	561	490	46	6,031	7,487	13,518
Manitoba	265	6	104	27	76	17	42	3	16	.....	503	53	556
Saskatchewan	84	242	131	336	66	53	38	21	27	1	346	653	999
Alberta	44	47	93	297	79	56	48	4	35	1	299	405	704
British Columbia	202	765	141	1,174	176	166	154	3	79	.....	752	2,108	2,860
Totals	6,109	3,839	2,334	5,260	2,037	1,788	1,270	642	703	50	12,453	11,579	24,032

TABLE 5—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF VETERANS OF 1914-18 WAR AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF PRESENT WAR ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1942

(Subject to Revision)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30 1942	In November	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30 1942	In November	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30 1942	In November	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30 1942	In November	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30 1942	In November	From April 1/42 to Nov. 30 1942	In November
Nova Scotia	1	.....	26	1	11	.....	7	.....	1	.....	46	1
New Brunswick	7	.....	41	.....	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	59	.....
Quebec	11	3	160	28	34	4	12	.....	2	.....	219	35
Ontario	4	.....	46	8	9	2	37	4	32	3	128	17
Manitoba	3	.....	9	.....	11	.....	16	.....	5	.....	44	.....
Saskatchewan	6	1	44	15	16	3	13	1	10	2	89	22
Alberta	1	.....	17	1	3	.....	19	.....	11	.....	51	1
British Columbia	1	.....	20	2	5	.....	52	1	40	2	118	5
Totals	34	4	363	55	94	9	161	6	102	7	754	81

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Collective Bargaining—Selective Service Powers—Labour Supply Measures — Job Instructor Training — Seamen — Housing — Unemployment Insurance — Manitoba Electrical Standards — Quebec Stationary Engineers — Miners and Minimum Wages in Alberta and Quebec — Saskatchewan Teachers' Pensions.

THE right of employees of "Crown Companies" to join trade unions and to bargain with the employer through their unions has been established. The Director of National Selective Service has been given control over the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Recent labour supply measures include Orders establishing control over the employment of university science students, fixing wage rates on certain communication projects in British Columbia and Manitoba, authorizing special allowances for workers who will construct the synthetic rubber plant at Sarnia and establishing an Emergency Coal Production Board. An extension of the Job Instructor Training Program has been authorized. Relaxation of the Load-Line Rules for Canadian ships has been permitted in order to secure more cargo space, and additional regulations regarding life-saving appliances were issued. Steps have been taken to make more effective the enforcement of discipline in manning pools and training centres for merchant seamen. A Committee to co-ordinate the work of the Government departments and agencies concerned with housing has been established. The occupation of life insurance agent has been declared non-insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

In the provincial field, Alberta has revised its minimum wage Orders relating to women workers and has authorized the issue of emergency coal miners' certificates to meet the shortage of qualified miners. Manitoba has issued regulations regarding standards for electrical work and Quebec has amended its safety and electrical regulations for mines and quarries. Quebec has also renewed five minimum wage Orders and revised its regulations relating to stationary engineers. Saskatchewan has issued regulations for the administration of its Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1942.

Dominion

Collective Bargaining in Government-Controlled Plants

Persons employed by a "Crown Company" are declared by an Order in Council of December 1 (P.C. 10802) to have the right to join trade unions and to bargain with their employer through representatives employed by the company and chosen by the union to which belong the majority of the employees in the plant or plants or in any department of the plant or in any trade or craft employed in the plant. The representatives may be accompanied during the negotiations by other representatives of the union who are not employed by the company.

Disputes between such companies and their employees are brought within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act but disputes concerning representation may be determined by the Minister who may refer them to an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission.

Dismissal of, or discrimination of any kind against a trade union member is forbidden, and also interference by the employer in the affairs of the union.

The text of this Order in Council is published elsewhere in this issue.

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Control of Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance by Selective Service Director

The Director of Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance and the other officers and employees of the Unemployment Insurance Commission were brought under the Director of National Selective Service by an Order in Council of October 16 (P.C. 9466) passed under the War Measures Act and gazetted November 14. The Order also provides for the appointment of an Associate Director of National Selective Service—Civilian who will assist the Director in administering the National Selective Service Regulations (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, p. 1020) and in supervising the officers and staff of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Job Instructor Training Program

An extension of the Job Instructor Training Program (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1942, May and November, pp. 504, 1239), begun last spring to provide instructors to train supervisors in Canadian war plants, has been authorized by an Order in Council of October 28 (P.C. 22/9776) under the War Appropriation Act which allots a further sum for this project.

Labour Supply for Constructing Synthetic Rubber Plant

To secure labour for construction of the plant of the Government-owned Polymer Corporation which is to produce synthetic rubber, National Selective Service Officers have been authorized to arrange for the payment of prospective workers' travelling expenses to the site and for supplementary living allowances not exceeding $5 a week to persons who must maintain two domiciles because of employment on the work. The Order in Council (P.C. 10088), passed November 10 under the War Measures Act, states that these payments are subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Director of National Selective Service. Payment of supplementary allowances of various kinds was authorized by the National Selective Service Regulations (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1942, p. 1020). Loggers in the Queen Charlotte Islands were granted supplementary living allowances by an earlier Order (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1942, p. 1173).

Emergency Coal Production Board

To stimulate the production of coal an Emergency Coal Production Board has been set up under the Minister of Finance by an Order in Council of November 23 (P.C. 10674). See p. 1404 of this issue.

A subsequent Order in Council (P.C. 10726, November 24) authorized Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd., operating mines at Nanaimo and Cumberland on Vancouver Island to pay the wage rates specified in Wage Agreement Supplement No. 7 conditionally agreed upon by the Company and its employees on November 16. The Emergency Coal Production Board was directed to investigate conditions of coal production in the area, advise as to the desirability of continuing operation of these mines, adopt measures for stimulating production, examine the financial ability of the Company to pay the increased wages and recommend what financial assistance, if any, should be granted to the Company by the Government.

British Columbia and Manitoba Communication Projects

Wage rates of contractors extending communication systems under the direction of the Department of National Defence for Air in British Columbia and the United States Army Signal Corps in Manitoba have been fixed for certain occupational classifications by Orders in Council of August 5 and November 6 (P.C. 1/6956 and 9899) passed under the War Measures Act. This step was considered necessary "in the interest of industrial peace and the early completion of the project". Contractors undertaking work on these projects in either province must pay the following hourly rates: groundmen, 60 cents; linemen (second class), 75 cents; linemen (first class), 90 cents; cooks and truck drivers, 65 cents. Time and one-half is to be paid for all hours over 44 a week. Foremen are to receive $190 a month plus board and supervisors, $220 a month with board.

If an employer was paying higher basic rates on November 15, 1941, or was subsequently authorized by a War Labour Board to pay higher rates, he is not to reduce his rates. If his rates are lower, however, he may increase them in conformity with this Order, but only for the duration of his contract for these projects.

Life-Saving Appliances for Seamen

Three sets of "Additional Regulations" prescribing special measures for the protection of crews and passengers on merchant ships in wartime were issued on May 26, July 6 and July 31, 1942, under authority of an Order in Council of May 4 (P.C. 3638) (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, p. 925). Additional Regulations No. 1 of May 26 were supplementary to regulations passed in 1937 under the Canada Shipping Act and related to life-saving appliances. They in turn have been supplemented by Additional Regulations No. 4 issued November 17, 1942.

The new regulations were made in order that Canadian legislation on this subject might be brought, as far as feasible, into line with the terms of a resolution adopted by the Joint Maritime Commission of the International Labour Organization at its meeting in London on June 26 to 30 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1942, p. 882). Like the Additional Regulations No. 1, they apply to all ships of Canadian registry of more than 500 tons gross tonnage which are engaged in foreign or home-trade voyages except coastal trade.

All these ships must carry one or two life-boats in addition to those already required and two of the life-boats must be approved motor life-boats with fuel for a voyage at full power of at least 160 miles. A minimum size is specified for life-boats in all new ships and additional requirements are made for davits and life-lines and for emergency life-rafts. There are also additional requirements regarding the equipment to be carried on life-boats and life-rafts. Ships which lack stowage space for all the emergency life-rafts required by the No. 1 Regulations may carry approved buoyant apparatus, the equipment for which is set out. There are also special requirements for oil tankers to protect the crew and the life-saving equipment in case of fire.

Load-Line Rules for Canadian Ships

To secure more cargo space, deeper loading of ships of Canadian registry than is authorized by Load-Line Rules issued under the Canada Shipping Act in 1937 has been permitted by four Orders in Council under the War Measures Act.

The Load-Line Rules of December 18, 1937, which apply to home-trade and foreign-going ships not operating on lakes or rivers are based on an International Load Line Convention which was adopted in 1930 by 30 countries, and to which Canada is a signatory. By an Order in Council of October 8, 1941 (P.C. 7816) Canadian ships subject to the Convention may now be loaded to limits specified in the Order but their load-line certificates must be endorsed by the authority issuing such certificates to indicate the extent to which the international standards have been modified, and the authority may require necessary structural alterations. The Order also makes a declaration that ships of any other country signatory to the Convention bearing similarly endorsed load-line certificates will receive the same treatment as regards deeper loading in Canadian ports as Canadian ships receive in that country's ports. The United Kingdom which is depository for the Convention suggested that Canada make a declaration of this nature and has itself taken similar action and authorized deeper loading. The Order in Council is not applicable to ships operating in specified zones in certain seasons, to those marked with timber load-lines and carrying timber deck cargoes in accordance with the Timber Cargo Regulations of May 5, 1937, or to those operating in certain zones and not more than 330 feet in length. The Order was put into effect for a trial period expiring August 31, 1942, but when the Chairman of the Board of Steamship Inspection for the Dominion Government reported that no ill effects to ships or crew had resulted from the relaxation of standards it was extended for the duration of the war by an Order in Council of September 5, 1942 (P.C. 7991).

Two other Orders in Council were designed to relieve the wartime pressure on Great Lakes shipping. An Order of July 24, 1941 (P.C. 5581) relaxed special Load-Line Rules issued August 6, 1937, for ships operating on lakes and rivers to permit them to load below the summer load-line from May 16 to September 15. The depth to which they may be loaded is to be determined by the authorities issuing load-line certificates which must be marked to indicate the extent to which the Rules have been modified and are subject to cancellation by the Minister of Transport at any time. A subsequent Order (P.C. 2243, March 23, 1942), passed after consultation with United States authorities who agreed to take similar action in regard to American ships, extended the summer season by one month for Upper Lake Ships not able to navigate the St. Lawrence River locks, so that deeper loading was permitted between May 1 and September 30.

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Merchant Seamen Discipline Regulations

Manning pools and training schools or centres for merchant seamen have been set up under Orders in Council of May 19 and November 22, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 957; July, 1942, p. 795). It has been found that, while the majority of the seamen in these manning pools and training centres are law-abiding, there are occasional instances of misconduct, drunkenness and disorder, and that it is difficult for the officers in charge to enforce discipline when they lack authority to impose penalties for minor offences. The Merchant Seamen Discipline Regulations, 1942, were therefore established by an Order in Council of November 26 (P.C. 10727) passed under the War Measures Act. They set forth the fines or other deductions, from wages which may be imposed as penalties for certain specified minor offences. The Regional Director of the manning pool or the Commandant of the training school or centre is responsible for the enforcement of the regulations. Whenever a complaint is made or when, without a complaint being made, he believes that disciplinary action is necessary, he will investigate the case and impose any penalty which is justified and authorized. A record will be kept of every penalty imposed and a copy of the record will be forwarded to the Director of Merchant Seamen on the day on which the penalty was imposed. These regulations do not in any way supersede any Dominion, Provincial or municipal law.

Housing Co-ordination Committee

This Committee, the constitution and powers of which are summarized elsewhere in this issue, was established by an Order in Council of November 26 under the War Measures Act (P.C. 10797) to co-ordinate the activities of the various departments and agencies of the Government concerned with matters relating to housing and the use of building materials.

Unemployment Insurance Act

Life insurance agents have been exempted from the coverage of the Act by a regulation gazetted November 21 amending the Unemployment Insurance Regulations regarding contributions (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 633). See p. 1443 of this issue.

Provincial

Alberta Minimum Wage Act

Alberta has revised all its minimum wage Orders for women workers by Orders gazetted and effective November 30. The rates remain at $14 a week for women employed in offices, theatres, hairdressing establishments, telephone exchanges, garages and gasoline stations and as elevator operators; and at $12.50 for women in factories, hotels and restaurants, laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning establishments, shops and greenhouses. Women working in hotel dining rooms which are open for not more than five hours daily in centres of 600 population or less receive a minimum of $10 a week and women in canneries are to be paid hourly rates ranging from 25 to 35 cents. The only change in rates is the raising of the hourly rate for part-time workers in offices, hairdressing establishments, garages and gasoline stations and for those operating elevators from 30 to 35 cents.

All Orders now specify that the weekly minimum rate is to be paid for a week of six days. Formerly the Orders for hotels and restaurants, greenhouses and offices did not specify the length of the week. Time-and-a-half is now uniformly required for all hours in excess of nine a day and 48 a week. The Hours of Work Act limits hours to eight a day and 48 a week for all employed women, but in certain cases nine hours may be worked in a day without special permit if the weekly total does not exceed 48 hours. The earlier Orders relating to factories, laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments, theatres, hairdressing establishments, garages and gasoline stations, elevator operators and shops required payment of the regular rate for the first hour of overtime on any day if weekly hours did not exceed 48, but called for time-and-a-half for all other overtime.

The provisions in the earlier Orders governing factories, shops, hairdressing establishments and laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments, which permitted deductions from the minimum wages of regular employees who worked less than 48 hours a week have been omitted. As before, persons employed by the hour or day are to be paid at not less than specified hourly rates and must be paid for a minimum of four hours on any day they work. Provisions new to some Orders stipulate that not more than 25 per cent of the women workers in any establishment covered by the Orders may be employed at learners' rates unless there are less than four employees in which case one may be paid the lower rate. This clause has been inserted in all Orders even if learners' rates are not prescribed.

The following Orders contain changes additional to those indicated in the general summary:—

Order 1, factories, which replaces a 1937 Order (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, pp. 36, 622). The rates for apprentices in bookbinding, embossing, engraving and printing establishments have been brought into line with rates for all other types of apprentices covered by the Order except those in the millinery industry. Instead of beginning at $7 a week and receiving a $2 increase every six months, they now start at $6 and receive the $2 raise every four months. Their learning period has also been reduced from 18 to 12 months. In the case of apprentices in dressmaking, tailoring, fur-sewing and milliners' establishments the first month of employment must now be paid for at the appropriate rate. Previously no rate was fixed for the first month.

Order 7, offices, which replaces a 1941 Order (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 556). Its coverage has been extended to telephone operators handling private business switchboards.

Order 14, canneries, which replaces an order of last March (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, p. 797). The learning period during which lower rates may be paid has been cut from two weeks to one and all workers with a week's experience, instead of a month as before, are entitled to full rates. Under the former Order part-time workers were to be paid at the rate applicable to their job but not less than 32 cents which is the lowest rate for experienced workers. The new Order omits this specific minimum for part-time workers but declares they are to be paid the rate applicable to their job and experience.

There are no alterations in the following Orders additional to the changes indicated in the general summary above:—

Order 2, laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments; Order 4, hairdressing establishments; Order 5, theatres and other places of amusement; Order 6, garages, gasoline stations, and freight and passenger elevators; Order 8, retail and wholesale shops and mail order houses. These all replace 1937 Orders (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, pp. 36, 622).

Orders 3 and 3A, hotel and restaurant industry, which replace 1941 Orders (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 555). Order 3A applies to hotels in towns and villages of 600 population or less if the dining rooms of such hotels are not open for more than five hours daily; Order 3 covers all other hotels and restaurants.

Order 9, public commercial telephone exchanges and branch exchanges, which replaces a 1938 Order (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1093).

Order 12, greenhouses, which replaces an Order of last March (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, p. 797).

Order 10 amended several of the revoked Orders in regard to rates for women employed by the hour or day and deductions for regular workers whose work-week is less than 48 hours. It, presumably, is no longer in effect. Order 11 relates to deductions for board and lodging and applies to all women covered by minimum wage Orders. Its provisions were written into Orders 3 and 3A concerning hotels and restaurants.

Alberta Mines Act

To meet the shortage of coal-miners, the Alberta Government, by Order in Council effective November 18 and gazetted November 30, has suspended the sections of its Mines Act relating to Miners' Certificates and authorized the Chief Inspector of Mines, on the recommendation of a District Inspector, to issue emergency coal-miners' certificates. The Chief Inspector must be satisfied before granting a certificate that this step will not endanger the safety of the mine or of the persons working in it. The certificates will authorize the holder to take charge of a working face or to be employed as a coal-miner under the supervision of another miner or to do such works as the inspector designates. Certificates must specify the type of work which the holder is authorized to do and the mine and district in which he may work. Holders of the certificates may not transfer to other mines without the permission of the Chief Inspector. A fee of $1 must accompany applications for emergency certificates which will expire March 31, 1943, but may be extended; they may also, without notice, be recalled or cancelled by an inspector in writing. Application of this regulation is limited to certain districts listed in the Order.

Manitoba Electricians' Licence Act

Under an Order in Council gazetted November 7 all electrical installations and repairs to which this Act applies must conform to the standards laid down by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association in the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I (Third Edition). A 1942 amendment in the Act gave the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to make regulations regarding standards of electrical work. Previously regulations could only be made concerning licences and inspection. In 1932 the standards of the Code (second edition) had been adopted for all work to which regulations under the Electricians' Licence Act, the Fires Prevention Act and the Manitoba Power Commission Act applied.

Exempt from the Electricians' Licence Act and consequently from the Order is all electrical work carried on by public service corporations and municipal departments engaged in generating and distributing power in plants to which the public is not admitted, or engaged in operating railway transport systems. These bodies appoint their own electrical inspectors. Contractors for other electrical work must, before the work is completed, submit an application for inspection accompanied by the prescribed fee to the Department of Labour. Electrical service or power may be furnished before the inspection is made, if the company furnishing the power has been provided with a duplicate copy of the application for inspection as a temporary connection permit and is satisfied that the electrical installation or repairs have been properly done and do not constitute a hazard to persons or property.

Contractors undertaking electrical work for any public building such as a hotel, hospital, church, theatre, hall, etc., with a floor area of 1,200 square feet or more may not begin work before they have submitted to the Department detailed plans and have obtained the Department's approval.

Electrical inspectors may enter any building to inspect or test electrical equipment at all reasonable times. Inspection fees for different kinds of jobs are prescribed in the regulations. The Minister may waive compliance with any provision of the Code if undue hardship seems likely to result and the exemption does not create a hazard to persons or property. If local by-laws establish standards which the Minister considers are substantially the same as those in the Code, he may exempt the particular area from the regulations. The regulations and Electricians' Licence Act prevail over any conflicting provisions in the Code.

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

The following minimum wage Orders were renewed till January 1, 1944, by notices gazetted November 28: Order 7, Revised, shoe counter industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1350); Order 31, tailors and dressmakers in Quebec City (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939 p. 1232); Order 32, mattress and upholstering industry in Quebec City, Levis and Quebec West (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1232); Order 34, ice industry and trading in Quebec City and District (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1233); and Order 36, foundries in Hull (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1940, p. 22).

Quebec Mining Act

The regulations governing the use of electricity in mines and quarries and those relating to safety and sanitary conditions (LABOUR

GAZETTE, 1930, p. 683; 1940, p. 23) have been amended by an Order in Council and its amendment gazetted November 21.

In the safety regulations the section on the procedure and equipment for firing explosives by electrical current has been changed, and all persons employed underground are now required to wear protective hats. The provisions of the electricity regulations relating to lightning arresters, secondary circuits of current transformers and portable electrical equipment have been altered and the definitions section repealed. In future all electrical equipment used in or about mines and quarries must be of a standard approved by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association instead of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission or the Chicago Underwriters' Laboratories as before. A new section has been added regarding the provision of ground detectors when electrical energy in excess of 300 volts is taken underground.

Quebec Stationary Enginemen's Act

Under the Stationary Enginemen's Act, 1942, (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1942, p. 804), revised regulations were gazetted November 14 replacing those issued in 1936 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1936, p. 550). The fees for examinations and for renewals of certificates are unchanged and only minor details of the sections on examination procedure and the validity of certificates were altered. Several new classes of certificates have been established and the qualifications for some certificates have been changed.

In addition to the inspectors' certificates and first, second, third and fourth-class stationary enginemen's certificates now available, new certificates have been established for operators of portable steam machines, refrigerating machines and Diesel engines and for stationary engineers in sawmills and butter or cheese factories. Formerly, the holders of all classes of stationary enginemen's certificates were permitted to operate refrigerating machines after passing a special examination and no special certificate was issued. The new certificates for operators of refrigerating machines are divided into four grades for plants of different capacities (in tons of refrigeration) and four more grades are established for refrigerating machines not driven by steam. Examination and renewal fees for the new certificates are the same as for the special certificates which were issued under the earlier regulations for all types of equipment not covered by the ordinary certificates: $2 for the examination and $1 for renewal of the certificate.

As before two stationary enginemen's certificates of each class are issued, one for "A" installations and another for "AB" installations. The new regulations define "A" installations as steam boilers, steam reciprocating pumps, belt-driven pumps, automatic stokers, pulverized coal burners, blowers, compressors not driven by steam power and control apparatus. An "AB" installation includes steam boilers, steam engines and steam turbines. Holders of each class of stationary enginemen's certificates may now operate steam engines of greater motor horse-power than previously and all certificates now qualify the holder to take charge of electric boiler plants as well as steam boiler plants.

In regard to qualifications, the minimum age for fourth-class certificates has been reduced from 21 to 20 and the learning period for third- and fourth-class certificates from 24 to 18 months. The minimum age for candidates for the new refrigerating and portable machine and Diesel engine certificates is 18, and for the sawmill and dairy certificates, 20. No learning period is required for the Diesel engine, sawmill and dairy certificates; but for refrigerating machine operators it is 24 months for the first certificate and 6 months for promotion from one grade to the next. It is 18 months for portable machine operators.

New provisions stipulate that the board of examiners may reduce the apprenticeship period required for each class of certificate for persons who have taken technical school courses or are otherwise specially qualified. The Board may also authorize a stationary engineer to replace a man with a higher certificate for not more than 30 days. Stationary engineers may not leave the engine room for more than 15 minutes unless replaced by a man with a certificate not more than one degree below the grade required for the type of plant.

Saskatchewan Teachers' Superannuation Act

Administrative regulations under the new Teachers' Superannuation Act of 1942 were gazetted November 30. They clarify the application of the Act, indicate the method of applying for superannuation allowances and define a number of terms in the Act. The procedure to be followed by the Teachers' Superannuation Commission provided for by the Act, and the duties of the Commission Secretary are also outlined. The status of superannuated teachers who accept employment is clarified. The regulations rule that the annuity part of the superannuation allowance is to be computed according to Canadian Government Annuity Tables and the service pension part according to the Tables of Equivalent Values given in a schedule to the regulations.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Resolutions Pledge Support of War Effort and Call for Total Mobilization of Material and Man-power Resources

DELEGATES to the Fifth Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, held in Boston from November 9 to 13, pledged "complete and active support of the war effort," and called for "total mobilization of all material and man-power resources against the enemies of democracy."

Gains in membership during the year were reported by the Organization Department, also many new contracts signed by affiliated unions.

President Philip Murray's Report

In his opening address, Philip Murray, President of the CIO, stressed the importance to the war effort of the production front.

"Your job," he told the delegates, "is to win this war by producing all of the materials essential to the winning of the war."

He reaffirmed CIO demands for full labour representation on all war agencies, declaring: "This is a people's war. To win it, we need the energy and skill of all our people in the nation's service.

"Labour in America knows the problems and stakes that are involved. Labour knows production. It knows organization. It knows the steps that are necessary to victory.

"To ignore labour in planning and in administering the policies of the war program is to leave untapped a vast national resource—the people."

Mr. Murray declared his confidence in President Roosevelt and in the leaders of the other United Nations.

"We call upon our Commander-in-Chief," he said, "to make any demand and any request of labour, and we pledge ourselves to give everything we can in fighting men, in production, in money and in patriotism to enable the United Nations to grasp the offensive and smash forward to an immediate military destruction of the fascist Axis." (This statement was later embodied in a resolution passed by the Congress.)

Message from President Roosevelt

A letter from President Roosevelt expressed thanks for an invitation to speak at the convention.

President Roosevelt declared that his recent visit to industrial areas throughout the country had given him an encouraging picture of the way labour was fulfilling its part in winning the war. Thanking members of the CIO for their efforts, he further stated:

"I count on the members of your Organization to help in carrying out all the programs that are necesary for our national effort, and particularly those programs that have to do with preventing inflation, with sharing our customary good living with others, in order that the world may be safe for liberty and human betterment.

"In particular, I expect your members to help in carrying out the spirit of the Executive Order that deals with wage stabilization, with rationing, with price controls, and with other economic measures for the domestic security, as well as the pursuit of the war. I am sure that this co-operation will be forthcoming generously."

The convention was addressed by Mr. Bryn Roberts representing the British Trades Union Congress, the first British trade union officer to address a CIO convention. Mr. Roberts commented on the Anglo-Russian Joint Committee which, he said, was doing much to establish real co-operation between the two nations. "With the principles of our movement guiding us," he declared, "it is not too much to expect that such a committee, now limited to the Russians and ourselves, will without undue delay embrace the workers of all the other democratic countries."

Among other speakers to address the convention was Mr. A. R. Mosher, President of the Canadian Congress of Labour. Mr. Mosher said in part: "After the war is won . . . it will be in the interests of the workers of Canada and the United States and of the Canadian and American people that there be the utmost co-operation between the labour movements in our two countries, and we may furthermore set an example to the rest of the world, which may have far-reaching consequences in strengthening the foundations of peace. . .

"The winning of the war must naturally take first place in our minds. I know that you agree with your fellow-workers of Canada that industrial disputes should be avoided during wartime, and that nothing should be permitted to interfere with the production of war materials for our armed forces. What we may sacrifice now in the way of privileges we shall be able to regain in much greater

measure after the war is won, if we are able to show that we can exercise the self-restraint, the discipline, the courage which make such sacrifices possible."

Resolution Concerning War Mobilization

Stating that victory requires the fullest use of raw materials, farmlands, industrial facilities, and human resources, and that total mobilization of resources has not yet been reached, a resolution was passed by the Convention containing the following recommendations:

> National mobilization demands a nation-wide planning and utilization of all the material and man-power resources of the nation. Such a national mobilization requires a centralized administrative control of all of the resources and economic policies of the nation. . . A single administrative body should be established incorporating the activities of war supply, war man-power and of economic stabilization.
>
> Under such total war mobilization, all of the production facilities will be utilized on the basis of what is best for the nation. Centralized planning and control can determine the apportionment of facilities and materials between the military forces and our civilian needs. There can be no hindrance of such mobilization because of any profit or price problem or because of any fears of post-war difficulties. . . Total mobilization cannot operate or be organized except through the direct and fullest participation of labour—not through any advisory committee but with labour given the highest responsibility in the formulation and execution of all the policies and activities.

Other Resolutions

The following resolutions were among those also adopted by CIO delegates:

> That the CIO and its affiliated unions shall immediately seek to have organized a labour-management production committee in each war plant throughout the nation; that the government compel employers, when necessary, to participate and co-operate in the formulation of such committees.
>
> That the prices of goods and commodities be adjusted and maintained at a level low enough to stabilize the cost of living and to bring and keep the necessities of life within the reach of all the people.
>
> That an immediate program be invoked to assure an overall rationing of foods and other necessities.
>
> That wages continue to be stabilized but not frozen; that wage adjustments must continue to be made to eliminate sub-standard conditions and all outstanding inequalities and discriminatory practices.
>
> Expressing support and confidence in the committees representing the CIO and AFL to bring forward a fair and equitable program for the establishment of a unified labour movement dedicated to the winning of the war and the promotion of the basic and democratic interests of the working men and women of America.
>
> That the CIO continue to take all necessary steps to establish international labour co-operation with direct participation by the British and Soviet unions, the AFL, the CIO and Railway Labour, and the unions of the other United Nations, including our Latin-American allies.
>
> Paying tribute to the courage and heroism of men in the armed forces, and pledging that "as soldiers of the home front we shall continue to provide an avalanche of materials of war to our armed forces so that they, with the armed forces of our United Nations may successfully terminate this war as quickly as possible."
>
> Expressing opposition to any form of racial discrimination, and determination to carry on the fight for protection in law and in fact of the rights of every racial and religious group to participate fully in social, political and industrial life.
>
> Expressing determination to continue to expand the organization of the unorganized in war industries.
>
> That child care centres be established in all communities in order to permit women with children to accept war jobs.
>
> That all discrimination against the employment of women be stopped; that women receive equal pay for equal work.
>
> That unions devote special study to the problem of women workers and make full use of the qualities of initiative and leadership that they can bring to the CIO.
>
> Calling upon the government information agencies responsible for the direct job of building morale and national unity to "undertake a vigorous educational drive to spread understanding of the nature of the war and of our enemies, based on the fundamental aims outlined by President Roosevelt and other United Nations leaders;" and undertaking "through our own unions and all other means of communication we have to aid government agencies in carrying out this necessary task, to the end that all people may understand the full nature of our war against fascist aggression and through that understanding fight with greater strength and determination than before."

Election of Officers

At the close of the convention, Philip Murray was re-elected to a third term as president of the CIO. James B. Carey was re-elected for the fifth time as secretary, his title being extended to that of secretary-treasurer.

Elected as vice-presidents were: Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union; S. H. Dalrymple, United Rubber Workers; Emil Rieve, Textile Workers Union; Reid Robinson, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union; Frank Rosenblum, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; R. J. Thomas, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers; Albert J. Fitzgerald, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization; John Green, Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Progress of Insurance Registration at December 1, 1942—Amendment to Unemployment Insurance Regulations—Claims for Benefit—Report of Employment and Selective Service Offices for October—Employment Conditions at the End of November

REPORTS from Local Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission showed that at December 1, 1942, 162,174 employers' establishments and 3,466,693 persons were registered. Of the persons registered, 2,743,732 were insurable and 722,961 were uninsurable.

The insurable group consisted of insurable employees of registered firms and unemployed persons whose last employment was insurable. The other group of persons registered included employees of registered firms not coming within the coverage of the Act, and partners and proprietors of these firms. Also forming a part of this group were persons unemployed at date of registration whose last employment was uninsurable, and women between the ages of twenty and twenty-four not engaged in insurable employment at the time of the recent registration.

Amendment to Unemployment Insurance Regulations

Life insurance agents have been exempted from the coverage of the Act by a regulation gazetted November 21 amending the Unemployment Insurance Regulations regarding contributions (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, page 633). Formerly, such a worker was subject to the Act unless he was mainly dependent for his livelihood on his earnings from some other non-insurable occupation or was employed by several employers and not mainly dependent on any one of them for his livelihood. The term 'life insurance agent' is defined as including "a person who, for compensation, solicits contracts of life insurance on behalf of any insurer or transmits, for a person other than himself, an application for or a contract of life insurance to or from such an insurer or offers or acts or assumes to act in the negotiation of such contracts, but does not include any officers or salaried employees of an insurer, except in respect of commissions or salaries in lieu of commissions received by such officers or employees for acting as a life insurance agent as herein defined."

Claims for Benefit

The amount paid in claims for unemployment insurance benefit during the period from February 1 to October 31, 1942, was $287,483. In this period 20,055 claims were received for adjudication at the nine insurance offices of the Commission of which 14,806 claims were allowed, 4,121 claims were not allowed, with 1,128 claims pending.

An analysis of the 4,121 claims not allowed by Insurance Officers reveals the following reasons for non-allowance: 1,528 claims under Section 28 (i) with insufficient contributions; 122 claims under Section 28 (ii) in which 69 applications were not made in the prescribed manner, and 53 of the claimants were not unemployed; 85 claims under Section 28 (iii) in which 52 claimants were not capable of work and 33 claimants were not available for work; 29 claims under Section 43 (*a*) for loss of work due to a labour dispute; 34 claims under Section 43 (*b*) (i) for refusal of an offer of work; 30 claims under Section 43 (*b*) (ii) for neglect of opportunity to work; 1 claim under Section 43 (*b*) (iii) for failure to carry out written directions; 2,271 claims under Section 43 (*c*) in which 483 were disqualified because they were discharged due to their own misconduct, and 1,788 were disqualified for voluntarily leaving without just cause; 3 under Section 43 (*d*) for being under 16 years of age; 2 under Section 43 (*e*) for being inmates of prison, etc.; 16 under Section 43 (*f*) for being in class "O" contributions.

SUMMARY OF INSURANCE REGISTRATION AT DECEMBER 1, 1942

Region	Employers Establishments Registered	Insurable Persons Registered	Other Persons Registered	Total Persons Registered (Insurable and Others)
MARITIMES	11,863	207,633	64,651	272,184
QUEBEC	44,596	841,208	189,993	1,031,201
ONTARIO	62,155	1,089,832	253,494	1,343,326
PRAIRIES	30,215	369,516	145,142	514,658
PACIFIC	13,345	235,543	69,681	305,224
Total for Canada	**162,174**	**2,743,732**	**722,961**	**3,466,693**

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE SIXTEEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1942

Month	REVENUE CONTRIBUTIONS (Gross, less refunds)						Interest	Monthly Total	Cumulative Total	EXPENDITURES BENEFITS		Balance
	Stamps	Meter	Bulk	Misc.	Total er and ee	Government				Monthly Total	Cumulative Total	
1941	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
July	2,280,385 85	243,361 02	233,692 05	.....	2,757,438 92	551,487 78	.....	3,308,926 70	3,308,926 70	.....	.....	3,308,926 70
August	2,737,427 38	396,494 82	784,752 00	.....	3,918,674 20	783,734 84	.....	4,702,409 04	8,011,335 74	.....	.....	8,011,335 74
September	2,592,678 31	808,930 87	796,740 36	.....	4,198,349 54	839,669 91	16,500 00	5,054,519 45	13,065,855 19	.....	.....	13,065,855 19
October	2,609,982 24	1,004,855 78	952,191 25	18 30	4,567,047 57	913,409 51	.....	5,480,457 08	18,546,332 27	.....	.....	18,546,312 27
November	2,504,849 23	890,900 46	830,514 90	.....	4,226,264 59	845,252 92	.....	5,071,517 51	23,617,829 78	.....	.....	23,617,829 78
December	2,232,882 21	895,820 39	790,301 59	25 87	3,919,030 06	783,806 01	161,220 00	4,864,056 07	28,481,885 85	.....	.....	28,481,885 85
1942												
January	2,448,375 99	960,430 45	744,351 03	34 20	4,153,191 67	830,638 33	.....	4,983,830 00	33,465,715 85	.....	.....	33,465,715 85
February	2,190,122 75	864,815 30	779,327 55	70 05	3,834,335 65	766,867 13	55,980 00	4,657,182 78	38,122,898 63	983 09	983 09	18,121,915 54
March	2,838,891 10	1,143,449 39	878,355 74	580 62	4,861,276 85	972,255 37	41,810 00	5,875,342 22	43,998,240 85	26,769 83	27,752 92	43,970,487 93
April	2,447,695 56	1,095,909 60	933,515 18	2,126 96	4,479,247 30	895,849 46	135,980 00	5,511,076 76	49,509,317 61	41,554 26	69,307,18	49,440,010 43
May	2,242,987 49	1,026,031 54	965,957 74	2,938 54	4,237,915 31	847,583 06	15,350 00	5,100,848 37	54,610.165 98	52,190 56	121,497 74	54,488,668 24
June	2,405,184 25	1,098,489 24	993,631 89	7,462 61	4,504,767 99	900,953 60	161,220 00	5,566,941 59	60,177,107 57	39,524 81	161,022 55	60,016,085 02
July	2,550,545 70	1,143,940 78	1,074,712 97	7,536 33	4,776,735 78	955,347 16	.....	5,732,082 94	65,909,190 51	35,529 00	196,551 55	65,712,638 96
August	2,519,547 02	1,110,106 43	1,122,596 87	13,239 61	4,765,489 93	953,097 99	71,145 00	5,789,732 92	71,698,923 43	39,248 98	235,800 53	71,463,122 90
September	2,539,125 52	1,139,598 19	1,109,175 15	10,968 83	4,798,867 69	959,773 54	205,210 00	5,963,851 23	77,662,774 66	26,374 25	262,174 78	77,400,599 88
October	2,699,692 10	1,210,507 74	1,166,549 91	22,354 98	5,099,104 73	1,019,820 94	315,887 50	6,434,813 17	84,097,587 83	25,308 67	287,483 45	83,810,104 38
TOTAL	39,840,372 70	15,033,642 00	14,156,366 18	67.356 90	69,097,737 78	13,819.547 55	1,180,302 50	84,097,587 83	84,097,587 83	287,483 45	287,483 45	83,810,104 38

The Interest column represents the interest received on the due dates of the various Government bonds and includes accrued interest at the time of purchase. This figure does not include the accrued interest earned to October 31st.

Appeals and References

During the period from February 1 to October 31, 1942, there were 329 references and 25 appeals made by claimants, to Courts of Referees. In addition there were 8 references by Insurance Officers to Courts of Referees. Of the 362 references and appeals, 269 were heard, 57 have not yet been heard, and 36 were withdrawn. The Courts of Referees disallowed 222 claims and allowed 47.

REPORT ON CLAIMS RECEIVED FOR ADJUDICATION, PERIOD FEBRUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 19

Insurance Offices	Claims received at Local Offices	Claims received at Insurance Offices for Adjudication	Disposal of Claims		
			Allowed	Not Allowed	Pending
Moncton	4,238	4,103	3,636	437	30
Montreal	6,991	6,478	3,851	1,693	934
Toronto	3,791	3,487	2,374	1,021	92
London	788	648	544	100	4
North Bay	691	670	568	99	3
Winnipeg	2,285	1,997	1,577	392	28
Saskatoon	706	663	548	108	7
Edmonton	1,097	913	782	120	11
Vancouver	1,242	1,096	926	151	19
Total	21,829	20,055	14,806	4,121	1,128

Appeals to Umpire

Two claimants have sought permission from the Chairmen of the Courts of Referees to appeal to the Umpire under Section 58 (c) (ii). One request to appeal was refused while the other was granted. The appeal from the decision of the Courts of Referees by this claimant was made and the Umpire upheld the decision of the Court.

REFERENCES AND APPEALS TO COURTS OF REFEREES, PERIOD FEBRUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1942

Districts	Requests from Claimants		References by Insurance Officers	Total References and Appeals	Not yet Heard	Withdrawn	Heard	Court's Decisions	
	References	Appeals						Allowed	Disallowed
Moncton	1	1	3	5	3	1	1	.....	1
Montreal	120	12	4	136	40	7	89	15	74
Toronto	108	7	.....	115	10	14	91	19	72
London	7	.....	.....	7	.....	4	3	1	2
North Bay	11	.....	.....	11	.....	1	10	1	9
Winnipeg	50	1	.....	51	2	6	43	6	37
Saskatoon	6	2	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Edmonton	5	2	1	8	.....	1	7	4	3
Vancouver	21	.....	.....	21	2	2	17	1	16
Total	329	25	8	362	57	36	269	47	222

Report of Employment and Selective Service Offices for October, 1942

During the month of October, 1942, reports received from Employment and Selective Service Offices showed an increase in daily placements of 66 per cent when a comparison was made with the report for September, 1942, and of nearly 332 per cent when compared with the corresponding month a year ago. All industrial groups registered increases over September, 1942, the gain in manufacturing being most noteworthy with substantial advances in services, construction, agriculture, trade and logging. When a comparison was made with October, 1941, marked advances in placements were revealed in all industrial divisions, the gain in manufacturing being exceptionally large. Outstanding expansions were noted in trade, construction and important additions in transportation, agriculture, services and logging.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1940, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered each month at the Employment and Selective Service Offices throughout Canada. It will be seen from the graph that the trend of the curve of vacancies in relation to applications was slightly down-

ward, while that of placements was decidedly uppward, the ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications being 107·3, during October, in contrast with 108·9 in September and 70·1 during the corresponding period of 1941. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 63·8 compared with 46·4 for September, 1942, and 66·7 during the corresponding month in 1941.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices throughout Canada during October, 1942, was 10,428 compared with 9,642 during the preceding month and with 1,966 in October a year ago.

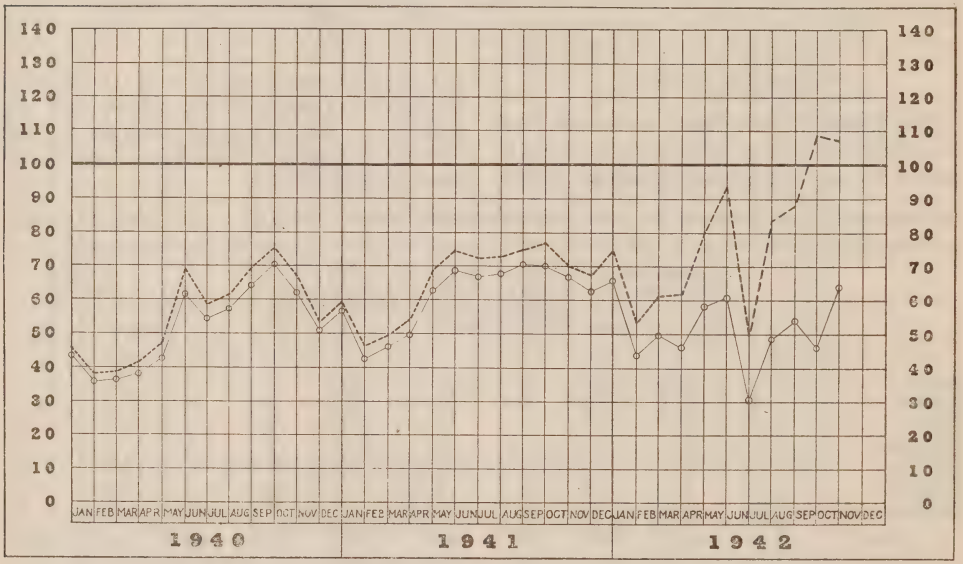
The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 9,716, in comparison with 8,855 in September, 1942, and with 2,804 during October last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices during October, 1942, was 6,208 of which 5,976 were in regular employment and 232 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 4,114 during the preceding month. Placements in October a year ago averaged 1,870 daily, consisting of 1,169 in regular and 701 in casual employment.

During the month of October, 1942, the offices referred 224,401 persons to employment and effected a total of 161,385 placements; of these, the placements in regular employment were 155,385 of which 105,908 were of men and 49,477 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 6,000. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 184,842 for men and 86,276 for women, a total of 271,118, while applications for work numbered 252,595, of which 160,250 were for men and 92,345 for women. Reports for September, 1942, showed 241,038 positions available, 221,352 applications made and 102,827 placements effected, while in October, 1941, there were recorded 51,098 vacancies, 72,897 applications for work and 48,599 placements in regular and casual employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



The following table gives the placements effected by the Offices, each year, from January, 1932 to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940	320,090	155,016	475,106
1941	316,168	191,595	507,763
1942 (10 months)	469,195	75,409	544,604

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1942

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Prince Edward Island	**508**	**122**	**718**	**521**	**392**	.....	**396**	.....
Charlottetown	240	65	407	219	176	.....	254	.....
Summerside	268	57	311	302	216	.....	142	.....
Nova Scotia	**11,455**	**8,685**	**10,505**	**9,861**	**7,421**	**195**	**4,337**	**1,137**
Amherst	409	42	617	327	329	.....	582	.....
Bridgewater	398	803	423	335	183	.....	333	.....
Digby	299	212	251	250	250	.....	1	.....
Halifax	6,505	5,588	4,904	4,934	3,412	.....	2,304	625
Inverness	33	12	69	34	19	11	63	.....
Kentville	265	434	150	108	101	.....	49	81
New Glasgow	1,163	581	1,204	1,093	932	155	372	296
Springhill	89	0	176	148	148	.....	5	.....
Sydney	1,586	805	2,065	2,024	1,516	29	498	135
Truro	455	163	405	398	321	.....	79	.....
Yarmouth	253	45	241	210	210	.....	51	.....
New Brunswick	**9,743**	**8,094**	**6,425**	**6,494**	**4,466**	**139**	**2,587**	**207**
Bathurst	484	416	193	88	68	.....	107	.....
Campbellton	324	1,670	536	364	380	22	280	.....
Edmundston	437	977	220	127	116	3	68	.....
Fredericton	293	465	301	383	243	12	64	.....
Moncton	2,202	1,063	1,998	2,402	1,372	62	1,098	142
Newcastle	2,770	1,255	217	171	169	.....	121	.....
Saint John	2,639	1,484	2,505	2,581	1,859	40	544	43
St. Stephen	208	176	214	186	136	.....	172	.....
Woodstock	386	588	241	192	123	.....	133	.....
Quebec	**86,932**	**69,522**	**74,615**	**66,047**	**42,734**	**609**	**27,062**	**10,736**
Acton Vale	26	20	61	34	28	.....	48	.....
Asbestos	92	9	208	105	34	68	111	.....
Baie St. Paul	23	7	45	28	25	.....	12	.....
Beauharnois	611	66	555	546	345	.....	59	.....
Buckingham	106	6	263	121	121	.....	126	.....
Campbell's Bay	1,180	341	215	213	213	.....	1	.....
Causapscal	1,365	1,203	1,183	1,105	988	.....	322	.....
Chandler	2,341	1,269	2,146	1,179	1,179	.....	178	.....
Chicoutimi	3,463	4,212	1,607	1,520	1,445	.....	353	372
Coaticook	149	32	276	178	126	1	68	.....
Cowansville	61	27	156	49	47	.....	29	.....
Drummondville	316	32	593	369	345	.....	545	.....
East Angus	31	11	96	53	53	.....	43	.....
Granby	271	143	418	424	249	14	211	.....
Hull	1,283	771	1,453	567	551	3	544	837
Joliette	707	523	328	227	224	1	137	.....
Jonquiere	464	330	1,185	1,287	729	.....	235	.....
Lachine	1,139	130	1,292	1,107	1,107	.....	197	.....
Lachute	647	446	399	336	206	.....	169	.....
La Tuque	2,751	2,615	466	463	277	.....	152	1,522
Levis	693	142	1,303	786	612	.....	284	47
Longueuil	1,028	180	723	987	844	.....	155	.....
Louiseville	145	34	283	111	111	.....	60	.....
Magog	54	34	131	31	26	.....	97	.....
Maniwaki	1,165	616	1,189	621	571	.....	618	.....
Matane	205	1,819	381	342	339	.....	46	833
Megantic	210	93	180	149	123	.....	43	.....
Mont Laurier	1,087	554	76	28	27	.....	8	.....
Montmagny	114	20	173	165	135	.....	28	.....
Montmorency	67	0	201	67	67	.....	55	.....
Montreal	43,618	36,169	32,598	33,723	16,307	460	13,426	2,521
Nicolet	13	44	40	28	28	.....	5	.....
Plessisville	75	29	93	88	64	.....	32	.....
Pointe Aux Trembles	249	83	357	188	144	.....	97	.....
Port Alfred	159	495	328	346	220	.....	22	.....
Quebec	5,412	4,588	7,299	5,955	4,405	.....	1,696	1,306
Richmond	63	25	70	53	50	.....	16	.....
Rimouski	1,553	1,435	381	307	301	.....	144	.....
Riviere du Loup	2,886	1,223	977	793	793	.....	184	.....
Rouyn	1,122	1,168	1,089	646	648	7	582	937
Ste. Agathe	260	248	263	59	52	.....	248	.....
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	163	5	313	313	313	.....	0	.....
St. Hyacinthe	616	311	631	586	441	.....	225	.....
St. Jean	477	96	699	574	424	2	215	.....
St. Jerome	559	327	575	321	321	.....	254	.....
Ste. Therese	430	298	547	221	129	.....	137	.....
Shawinigan Falls	1,570	1,541	1,697	1,979	1,266	.....	314	.....
Sherbrooke	913	153	1,402	1,194	892	44	367	333
Sorel	780	59	1,064	832	832	.....	820	.....
Thetford Mines	412	388	647	431	350	2	180	204
Three Rivers	758	594	2,339	1,329	1,329	.....	1,301	1,271
Val d'Or	226	2,038	348	312	297	.....	72	327
Valleyfield	880	791	930	816	682	.....	382	.....
Verdun	1,533	1,463	1,910	1,388	1,005	.....	1,124	.....
Victoriaville	411	266	433	367	284	7	285	.....

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1942—*Cont.*

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Ontario	**93,454**	**66,226**	**95,620**	**85,768**	**59,129**	**1,743**	**39,116**	**9,879**
Arnprior	174	167	199	333	151	9	49	.....
Barrie	645	282	663	526	402	5	213	112
Belleville	1,061	570	714	632	382	10	249	237
Bracebridge	339	376	412	597	311	.....	243	.....
Brampton	241	256	252	199	197	1	168	.....
Brantford	1,591	1,214	1,761	1,872	1,440	4	460	53
Brockville	275	87	500	438	264	.....	160	.....
Carleton Place	59	18	108	178	111	.....	9	.....
Chatham	1,298	329	1,557	1,481	1,104	4	854	162
Cobourg	114	57	175	211	151	4	5	.....
Collingwood	285	157	290	274	219	.....	50	.....
Cornwall	741	152	971	1,218	638	66	325	.....
Dunnville	75	13	158	163	143	.....	7	.....
Fergus	79	35	144	116	102	1	40	.....
Fort Erie	1,128	934	350	323	250	.....	160	.....
Fort Frances	75	1,022	183	78	78	.....	142	.....
Fort William	1,832	1,808	1,870	1,485	1,070	18	677	324
Galt	602	895	665	758	565	.....	212	156
Gananoque	77	7	107	86	82	2	90	.....
Goderich	117	28	184	123	60	57	165	.....
Guelph	1,015	681	938	774	713	.....	318	77
Hamilton	7,105	4,495	6,233	4,725	4,452	78	912	553
Hawkesbury	119	98	317	346	231	.....	81	.....
Ingersoll	238	98	270	242	210	.....	71	.....
Kapuskasing	1,677	1,823	493	500	328	1	213	.....
Kenora	1,661	1,251	278	138	138	.....	123	71
Kingston	1,068	829	1,299	1,061	999	9	859	332
Kirkland Lake	575	458	1,225	956	888	5	479	.....
Kitchener-Waterloo	1,678	638	1,289	1,436	1,237	15	126	296
Leamington	1,491	1,419	992	848	154	.....	788	.....
Lindsay	284	77	388	256	256	.....	314	47
Listowel	70	36	117	114	111	.....	7	.....
London	2,906	1,427	3,513	3,353	2,399	150	1,075	244
Midland	353	66	403	391	299	1	108	.....
Napanee	317	188	310	463	270	.....	109	.....
Newmarket	42	51	145	66	62	.....	54	.....
New Toronto	2,041	907	1,505	1,382	1,162	4	845	99
Niagara Falls	1,385	474	1,381	1,630	1,170	7	282	209
North Bay	963	1,500	1,454	1,095	1,023	72	614	386
Orangeville	41	20	120	114	98	.....	68	.....
Orillia	342	306	218	289	279	.....	64	.....
Oshawa	2,128	1,242	1,768	1,618	1,239	48	1,004	1,143
Ottawa	5,713	4,190	6,304	3,593	3,453	60	1,440	313
Owen Sound	527	243	687	654	523	10	468	49
Paris	71	64	82	77	72	2	22	.....
Parry Sound	791	542	424	423	288	.....	142	.....
Pembroke	288	452	957	488	487	1	379	286
Perth	156	64	167	180	148	1	66	.....
Peterborough	1,619	905	1,311	1,528	1,238	.....	167	170
Picton	187	67	247	198	354	25	63	.....
Port Arthur	1,195	3,050	1,143	914	777	6	677	872
Port Hope	120	20	177	182	134	.....	72	.....
Prescott	113	42	126	154	131	.....	1	.....
Renfrew	295	194	348	221	148	.....	121	.....
St. Catharines	1,699	552	1,870	2,296	1,431	5	857	311
St. Thomas	476	264	734	693	456	50	252	73
Sarnia	2,184	1,096	772	690	607	2	420	65
Sault St. Marie	512	2,758	901	751	682	14	273	184
Simcoe	1,257	241	1,105	1,207	1,092	.....	13	91
Smiths Falls	142	34	174	162	179	1	50	.....
Stratford	750	469	797	684	425	51	209	399
Sturgeon Falls	242	317	381	564	374	.....	171	.....
Sudbury	1,185	1,175	3,133	2,522	1,608	28	953	284
Timmins	663	2,819	1,220	1,047	1,006	41	967	312
Toronto	27,943	17,416	28,069	25,499	11,889	702	14,907	965
Trenton	318	103	442	381	346	.....	95	.....
Walkerton	140	124	284	190	110	.....	95	.....
Wallaceburg	222	28	315	199	189	10	107	.....
Welland	1,010	641	1,399	1,243	855	.....	625	390
Weston	711	383	628	514	435	.....	419	.....
Windsor	4,777	1,335	5,054	5,192	3,866	162	2,252	364
Woodstock	441	147	450	434	388	1	41	260
Manitoba—	**13,545**	**10,501**	**14,961**	**10,146**	**6,420**	**1,182**	**10,409**	**2,024**
Brandon	1,180	452	641	460	460	.....	449	149
Dauphin	182	430	223	144	144	.....	250	266
Flin Flon	789	648	322	370	371	.....	26	.....
Portage la Prairie	270	166	238	133	132	1	89	97
St. Boniface	190	19	260	188	174	.....	146	.....
Selkirk	144	12	188	149	134	.....	66	.....
The Pas	308	214	103	84	59	.....	36	.....
Winnipeg	10,482	8,560	12,986	8,618	4,946	1,181	9,347	1,512

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1942—*Conc.*

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Saskatchewan	**13,000**	**3,695**	**8,521**	**6,635**	**5,420**	**466**	**3,672**	**1,633**
Estevan	261	292	107	81	38	43	31	131
Moose Jaw	1,320	374	1,165	994	814	10	501	185
North Battleford	314	125	205	122	107	.....	87	7
Prince Albert	1,337	1,319	801	598	511	21	257	99
Regina	5,207	803	3,644	2,629	2,165	217	1,690	394
Saskatoon	3,787	548	1,775	1,622	1,221	161	807	147
Swift Current	205	93	158	110	110	.....	49	264
Weyburn	267	60	216	200	188	12	36	278
Yorkton	302	81	450	279	266	2	214	128
Alberta	**12,943**	**5,750**	**13,024**	**12,099**	**8,769**	**866**	**3,432**	**2,829**
Blairmore	328	499	97	97	84	.....	16	.....
Calgary	5,020	772	5,840	4,875	3,784	525	1,873	1,245
Drumheller	135	219	178	155	155	.....	36	9
Edmonton	5,576	2,979	5,400	5,667	3,632	333	1,051	1,079
Lethbridge	960	602	833	650	618	7	229	378
Medicine Hat	543	310	547	562	403	1	165	118
Red Deer	381	369	129	93	93	.....	62	.....
British Columbia	**29,538**	**19,608**	**28,206**	**26,830**	**20,634**	**800**	**18,178**	**1,940**
Cranbrook	190	451	282	242	192	.....	233	.....
Dawson Creek	723	114	487	487	487	.....	0	.....
Kamloops	194	182	270	204	198	.....	147	71
Kelowna	601	132	366	437	309	.....	100	.....
Nanaimo	385	95	570	457	380	.....	249	127
Nelson	452	265	428	330	319	.....	246	9
New Westminster	1,373	379	2,081	1,660	1,423	35	1,143	72
Penticton	168	101	162	103	62	41	175	49
Port Alberni	877	800	352	240	240	.....	81	.....
Prince George	1,175	1,089	474	460	440	2	33	8
Prince Rupert	1,062	809	964	962	907	.....	54	227
Trail	202	264	503	443	350	1	466	.....
Vancouver	19,504	13,722	17,654	18,454	13,199	507	14,251	534
Vernon	323	230	460	414	395	7	189	2
Victoria	2,309	975	3,153	1,937	1,733	207	811	841
Canada	**271,118**	**192,203**	**252,595**	**224,401**	**155,385**	**6,000**	**109,189**	**30,385***
Men	184,842	139,049	160,250	135,879	105,908	1,818	57,895	24,186
Women	86,276	53,154	92,345	88,522	49,477	4,182	51,294	6,199

* 248 placements effected by offices now closed.

Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

During the month of October, 1942, positions offered through Employment and Selective Service Offices in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were 20 per cent fewer than in the preceding month, but 335 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of 24 per cent in placements when compared with September and of 210 per cent in comparison with October, 1941. All industrial divisions, except agriculture, participated in the increase in placements over October of last year, the gains in manufacturing, construction, trade and transportation being the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 2,530; construction, 2,195; services, 1,493; trade, 745, and transportation, 448. During the month, 5,795 men and 2,018 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

Orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during October called for 18 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, and 690 per cent more than in the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 53 per cent more than in September, 1942, and 298 per cent in excess of the number reported during October, 1941. The increase in placements over October a year ago was due to substantial gains in manufacturing, construction and trade, with somewhat smaller increases in logging and transportation. There was a small decline in services. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 1,087; construction, 990; trade, 785; services, 742; logging, 503, and transportation, 420. There were 3,308 men and 1,158 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Quebec

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during October, was 35 per cent greater than in the preceding month, and 400 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of 126 per cent in compari-

son with September, and of 171 per cent when compared with October, 1941. When comparing placements by industrial groups, during the month under review with October of last year, a substantial increase was recorded in manufacturing, with smaller gains in construction, agriculture and trade. The improvement in these groups was partly offset by a large decrease in services and a small reduction in transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 19,064; construction, 7,310; logging, 5,101; services, 3,785; agriculture, 3,045, and trade, 2,946. Placements in regular employment numbered 32,402 of men and 10,332 of women.

ONTARIO

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during October were nearly 11 per cent better than in the preceding month, and 464 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of 49 per cent when compared with September, and of 296 per cent in comparison with October, 1941. All industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over October a year ago, the most noteworthy advances being in manufacturing, trade and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were: manufacturing, 32,146; services, 8,596; trade, 5,192; construction, 5,123; logging, 3,331; transportation, 2,212, and agriculture, 2,099. During the month 34,986 men and 24,143 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during October called for 9 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, and 321 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 37 per cent higher than in September, and 107 per cent above October, 1941. All industrial groups reported gains except agriculture and logging, in which moderate losses occurred. The most marked improvement recorded was in manufacturing, trade, transportation and construction. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 2,067; services, 1,871; trade, 1,212; construction, 945, and transportation, 527. There were 4,404 men and 2,016 women placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received in the Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during October, was 77 per cent greater than in the preceding month and 433 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of 40 per cent in comparison with September, and of 136 per cent when compared with October, 1941. All industrial divisions, except construction, participated in the increase in placements over October of last year, the gains in agriculture, trade, services and manufacturing being the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: services, 1,791; agriculture, 1,461; trade, 1,039, and manufacturing, 776. There were 3,653 men and 1,767 women placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

There was an increase of over 4 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Alberta during October when compared with the preceding month, and 238 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 49 per cent higher than in September, and 161 per cent above October, 1941. With the exception of a moderate decline in logging, all industrial divisions showed increases in placements over October of last year, the most important gains being in manufacturing, construction, trade, services and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included: services, 2,104; agriculture, 1,688; construction, 1,669; manufacturing, 1,509; trade, 1,243, and transportation, 816. There were 5,987 men and 2,782 women placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment Offices in British Columbia were notified of 21 per cent fewer positions during October than in the preceding month, but 706 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 25 per cent higher than in September and 492 per cent above October, 1941. With the exception of a minor decline in agriculture, all industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over October, 1941, the most noteworthy gains being in manufacturing, construction, trade, logging, transportation and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 9,229; construction, 3,358; services, 2,700; trade, 1,894; logging, 1,607, and transportation, 1,552. During the month 15,373 men and 5,261 women were placed in regular employment.

Employment Conditions at the End of November

Placement activities as reported by Employment and Selective Service Offices during the month of October, 1942, together with statistical summaries for that period are covered by an earlier section of this report. Later reports indicate that conditions at the end of November were as follows:—

Agricultural operations in the Maritime Provinces were practically suspended. Owing to fine weather during the autumn, fall ploughing was well advanced and many farmers were offering themselves as woodsmen and for work on defence projects. A few men were engaged in early smelt fishing in Prince Edward Island and normal catches of fresh and dried fish were being landed at Halifax. Fishermen, not otherwise employed, were returning to prepare for the lobster season. Logging operations were developing and in a few districts farmers and fishermen were providing some of the needed labour, but at other points, notably New Brunswick, the demand for labour was increasing and the supply was inadequate. All coal mines were working full time and additional miners were in demand, particularly in the New Glasgow area where the shortage was acute. Manufacturing plants generally were working full time and the supply of labour was adequate for the most part but a shortage of skilled mechanics was noticeable in the iron and steel industries at New Glasgow and skilled breadmakers were in demand at Halifax. The pulp and paper mills at Campbellton and Saint John were working at capacity, but were in danger of shutdowns owing to lack of water. Scarcely any construction work was under way in Prince Edward Island and the movement of men to the mainland was continued. National Defence projects were well advanced in portions of Nova Scotia but in other places they were being held up by the acute shortage of labour, notably carpenters and labourers. Activity at the airports was being renewed as materials were becoming available for runways. At Yarmouth the demand for building tradesmen was light but carpenters, painters, bricklayers, plumbers and labourers were urgently needed at Deep Rock and few applicants were available. With the exception of Saint John, where Government projects were under way, there was little construction activity in New Brunswick. Transportation and trucking companies at Halifax needed truck drivers and helpers, and railway and express companies required porters and labourers. These requirements were being only partially filled. Passenger traffic and freight movement were heavy, both on railways and on the Bay of Fundy water routes. At Halifax there was a steady demand for waitresses, also for sales clerks in anticipation of the Christmas trade. There was urgent need for domestic help but many young women refused to take such work, preferring positions in factories.

There were heavy demands for loggers and woodsmen in the Province of Quebec with few men offering their services. Most lines of manufacturing were active and working near capacity. Indications of some slowing up in the pulp and paper industry were in evidence. There was a considerable demand for female workers in textile, tobacco and shoe industries, as well as in the arsenals. Slight temporary lay-offs in a few centres resulted from shortages of materials and changes in operations but experienced rivetters, bolters, reamers, marine firemen, electric welders and sheetmetal workers were needed in shipbuilding industries. In all, approximately 500 men were required in the skilled metal trades in Montreal alone. These were difficult to obtain because of the experience necessary. Orders for workers on aircraft were being filled and some plants were taking on women workers. The supply of labourers was adequate. Construction work in many sections was nearing completion and, in a few instances men were being released and being absorbed in other lines of work. Shortages of skilled craftsmen were noticeable in a few centres. Transportation companies have been able to obtain the labour they required. Trade was reported good and any demand for workers was being met. Domestic help, cooks and waitresses were required in several industrial centres but there were few applicants. Experienced stenographers were scarce and assistance in a few of the professional services was being sought.

Owing to weather conditions farm activities in Ontario were curtailed but experienced help for the winter months was required in most areas and applicants for such work were very few. Threshing of flax was completed in Northwestern Ontario and yields were reported to be excellent. There were heavy demands for cutters, loggers and bushmen with comparatively few applicants. There were some enquiries for miners especially for underground work which were not being fully met but a slight improvement in the situation seemed evident. Manufacturing plants were operating at a high level of activity, but skilled labour was needed in the metal, textile and woodworking industries and to a lesser extent in abrasives, chemical and specialized war industries. There were few applicants available and the demand was not fully

satisfied. A shortage of materials had slowed down production temporarily in some plants. Female labour was replacing male in some plants connected with the aeroplane industry and labour troubles at one or two points were disturbing factors in allied industries. Pulp and paper mills in Northwestern Ontario were working on reduced time and the supply of labour appeared adequate. Although construction projects have been completed in some centres there was still much activity and the demand for skilled tradesmen and labourers was not fully met. Movement of freight by railways was heavy, lake freighters were tying up for the winter and the railways were re-arranging their staffs of section labourers. The demand for extra gang workers, brakemen and switchmen at some important railway centres was not fully met as few men were willing to accept this class of work. There were occasional demands for office help, which for the most part, were being met. Employment in the hotel trade was stable and in almost all cases the necessary workers were being secured. The almost general, and often urgent, demand for domestics, hotel and restaurant workers, was far from being supplied as applicants preferred other lines of work.

Experienced farm helpers for the winter months were greatly needed throughout the Prairie Provinces except in a few centres in Western Alberta and in Central Saskatchewan but there were few applicants. Despite the fact that there was a steady flow of experienced bushmen through the Employment Offices, the demand for more help was continuing. In some areas it was acute and the available supply was inadequate to meet the needs. The shortage of experienced coal miners was serious in most of the Prairie coal mining areas. Efforts were being made to induce miners engaged in farming and construction work to return to the mines. The demand for workers in the manufacturing industries was not excessive although many more skilled tradesmen could be employed. The recruitment of skilled labour for the aircraft, munitions and shipbuilding industries on the Pacific Coast had only met with moderate success. Building activity had declined mostly because of a shortage of materials as well as on account of bad weather. Men for this work were being secured in Winnipeg for the West Coast. There was a heavy demand for carpenters at Edmonton most of whom were being secured. The need for labour for highway and airfields construction in the northern area continued. Lake navigation was closing and 700 stevedores were being laid off, most of whom were going to work in the woods. Extra railway gangs were being reduced in most places and the men were being placed in other lines of work. Both wholesale and retail trade were reported active and with the approach of Christmas additional help was being secured. The demand for hotel, restaurant and domestic help much exceeded the supply.

Except for a slight demand for help on dairy farms on Vancouver Island, the farm labour supply in British Columbia appeared adequate. There was a general demand for fallers, sawyers, swampers, buckers and other experienced bush men, although the number of unfilled vacancies had decreased on Vancouver Island. A need for miners and muckers continued in the base metal mines and the shortage of coal miners was serious in every coal mining area. There were many enquiries for sawmill workers with a few lumber men trying to employ Japanese. Packing plants had completed their main packs and were releasing labour.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Industrial Situation as Indicated in Reports of Employers, Trade Unions and Value of Building Permits

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting October 1, was 13,200, the employees on their payrolls, numbering 1,815,672, compared with 1,795,420 in the preceding month.

The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for October was 2,246, having an aggregate membership of 389,236 persons, 0·7 per cent of whom were without employment on November 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

Recorded in the concluding section of this article and indicative of the employment situation in the building trades are the detailed statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics each month showing the value of building permits granted and the value of building materials.

The Employment Situation at the Beginning of October, 1942, as Reported by Employers

The trend of employment and payrolls continued upward at the beginning of October, there being an increase of 1·1 per cent in the former and 1·8 per cent in the latter as compared with September 1. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated information from 13,200 establishments which employed 1,815,672 persons at October 1, and disbursed the sum of $53,549,615 in payment for services rendered in the week preceding; their employees at the beginning of September had numbered 1,795,420, who had been paid $52,591,352 in weekly salaries and wages.

Of the 1,815,672 persons in recorded employment at October 1, 1,403,353, or 77·3 per cent were males, and 412,319, or 22·7 per cent, were females. This is the first occasion on which information has been obtained in regard to the sex distribution of the salaried employees and wage-earners in the current surveys. A brief discussion of these statistics is given in this report. Tables showing the distribution of the males and females in recorded employment at October 1 are also given, together with certain comparative data available in the Bureau.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



The latest percentage gain in employment was slightly above the average for October 1 in the experience of past years, although, as in preceding months, it was not equal to that indicated at the same date of 1939, 1940 or 1941. Also as in recently preceding months, the industrial distribution of the persons added to the working forces was abnormal, with greater-than-average advances in manufacturing, and smaller-than-usual increases in the non-manufacturing classes.

Within the manufacturing division, there was further marked expansion in activity in iron and steel and vegetable food plants; these reported over 10,200 and 7,200 additional workers, respectively. There were smaller gains in the tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal industries. In textiles, little general change was shown, while the trend in the remaining groups was downward.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, transportation, construction and retail trade afforded more employment. The gains in construction were contra-seasonal; those in the other divisions were seasonal, but, except in transportation, they were not equal to the usual advances at October 1. The increase in logging especially was greatly below normal. The remaining non-manufacturing groups, mining, communications and services, reported curtailment; that in mining was contrary to the customary movement at October 1, but the losses in communications and services were in accordance with the usual trend in the autumn.

The crude index number of employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), rose from its former maximum of 179·3 at the beginning of September, to 181·3 at October 1, as compared with 165·8 at October 1, 1941. In the latter comparison, there was an increase of 9·3 per cent, which was accompanied by that of 21·7 per cent in the reported weekly payrolls in the 12 months. When adjusted for seasonal influences, the October 1 index of employment was 172·5, slightly above the corrected figure of 172·3 at the beginning of September.

Payrolls

The payrolls disbursed at October 1 by the co-operating establishments amounted to $53,549,615, as compared with $52,591,352 in the last report. This increase of 1·8 per cent continues the trend which, with only one exception, has been indicated from the institution of these statistics in the spring of 1941. The exception was at January 1, when the observance of the holidays had lowered the reported earnings. The per capital weekly earnings averaged $29.49 at the latest date, 20 cents higher than that of $29.29[1] in the preceding period of observation.

The October 1 survey shows that, including statistics for financial institutions, the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,879,845, whose payrolls for services rendered in the last week in September amounted to $55,522,358. This was a per capita average of $29.54. At September 1, the establishments co-operating in the nine leading industrial groups—manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance—reported a total payroll of $54,503,743 paid to 1,859,568 men and women, whose weekly earnings averaged $29.31[1].

Statistics of employment and payrolls, on the base June 1, 1941=100, in the period for which the payroll data are available, are given

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100. TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of		
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
1941			$			$
June 1	100·0	100·0	25·25	100·0	100·0	25·57
July 1	102·9	103·9	25·49	102·6	103·6	25·82
Aug. 1	105·0	106·9	25·69	105·2	107·3	26·06
Sept. 1	106·4	109·8	26·04	108·0	110·8	26·22
Oct. 1	108·4	113·3	26·37	110·1	115·4	26·80
Nov. 1	109·6	117·3	27·02	111·6	120·4	27·59
Dec. 1	110·4	119·5	27·32	112·1	123·4	28·15
1942						
Jan. 1	108·4	112·3	26·13	111·4	114·6	26·32
Feb. 1	108·2	118·5	27·65	113·8	126·3	28·39
Mar. 1	108·0	119·4	27·92	116·5	130·2	28·58
April 1	108·0	121·6	28·41	118·7	134·3	28·94
May 1	109·5	124·0	28·59	120·4	137·3	29·19
June 1	112·3	125·5	28·20	122·6	137·6	28·73
July 1	114·9	129·7	28·49	124·7	142·0	29·16
Aug. 1	116·3	131·8	28·62	126·4	143·5	29·08
Sept. 1	117·3	135·5[1]	29·29[1]	128·3	148·9[1]	29·72[1]
Oct. 1	118·6	137·9	29·49	129·9	152·8	30·13

[1] Revised.

for the eight leading industries and for manufacturing in table 1. This shows that an increase of 9·3 per cent in the last 12 months in the number of persons reported as at work in the eight leading industries, has been accompanied by that of 21·7 per cent in their weekly payrolls; in the nine main industrial divisions including finance, the gain in employment has amounted to 9·1 per cent and in payrolls, to 21·3 per cent in the year.

From June 1, 1941, to October 1, 1942, there was an increase of 18·6 per cent in general industrial employment, accompanied by a gain of 37·9 per cent in the reported payrolls. The reasons previously given for the much greater advance in the index of earnings than in that

TABLE II—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1 and September 1, 1942, and October 1, 1941, based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees reported at Oct. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Oct. 1, 1942	Per capita Weekly Earnings at Oct. 1, 1942	Index Numbers of Employment			Index Numbers of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
				Oct. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1941	Oct. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1941
(a) PROVINCES		$	$						
Maritime Provinces	**138,703**	**3,507,581**	**25·29**	**121·5**	**113·0**	**115·1**	**142·8**	**139·5**	**125·1**
Prince Edward Island	2,073	47,287	22·81	99·6	104·5	113·1	107·0	112·2	113·3
Nova Scotia	85,451	2,214,253	25·91	126·0	116·2	116·0	147·3	144·1	124·4
New Brunswick	51,179	1,246,041	24·35	116·5	109·3	114·6	137·1	133·4	127·0
Quebec	**568,873**	**15,856,055**	**27·87**	**123·6**	**122·6**	**110·6**	**147·4**	**145·0**	**116·4**
Ontario	**749,843**	**23,064,431**	**30·76**	**114·1**	**113·0**	**106·4**	**130·6**	**127·5**	**110·3**
Prairie Provinces	**188,149**	**5,547,823**	**29·49**	**108·3**	**111·5**	**104·7**	**122·9**	**124·2***	**109·3**
Manitoba	89,177	2,613,284	29·30	109·1	110·5	103·6	121·3	121·3	106·7
Saskatchewan	37,167	1,045,855	28·14	105·4	108·9	101·0	119·2	121·0	104·2
Alberta	61,805	1,888,684	30·56	109·2	114·5	108·6	127·4	130·6*	116·1
British Columbia	**170,104**	**5,573,725**	**32·77**	**136·1**	**133·0**	**110·7**	**162·6**	**159·0***	**114·7**
CANADA	**1,815,672**	**53,549,615**	**29·49**	**118·6**	**117·3**	**108·2**	**137·9**	**135·5***	**112·9**
(b) CITIES									
Montreal	267,270	7,815,246	29·24	124·7	123·6	110·3	147·7	144·2	115·3
Quebec City	35,511	881,549	24·82	151·6	146·3	112·1	184·9	177·1	118·4
Toronto	239,780	7,341,521	30·62	121·7	119·8	106·6	140·8	135·7	111·7
Ottawa	21,424	562,091	26·24	107·8	108·5	107·0	124·0	122·7	115·1
Hamilton	62,413	2,000,439	32·05	118·0	117·8	105·7	137·8	136·0	114·4
Windsor	42,289	1,702,828	40·27	135·4	129·2	105·7	143·8	135·1	97·5
Winnipeg	56,632	1,560,919	27·56	111·1	110·0	106·8	120·7	118·9*	106·3
Vancouver	84,452	2,720,788	32·22	168·1	162·8	112·8	211·7	201·8*	118·6
(c) INDUSTRIES									
Manufacturing	1,137,242	34,269,765	30·13	129·9	128·3	110·1	152·8	148·9*	115·4
Durable Goods[1]	605,130	20,280,276	33·51	142·3	140·3*	109·0	172·0	167·0*	116·9
Non-Durable Goods	513,428	13,332,606	25·97	119·3	117·9*	111·8	133·1	129·9*	114·7
Electric Light and Power	18,684	656,883	35·16	97·9	100·2	101·1	107·0	108·5	101·8
Logging	45,005	983,191	21·85	95·8	93·2	109·9	112·1	114·9	111·2
Mining	76,831	2,725,687	35·48	92·7	94·1	102·9	105·1	106·8*	109·9
Communications	28,296	819,112	28·95	109·0	110·2	104·4	116·4	114·6	105·5
Transportation	140,729	4,831,156	34·33	112·6	110·9	105·0	122·1	122·0	108·9
Construction and Maintenance	188,660	5,307,437	28·13	107·2	105·0	111·4	132·6	131·4*	119·1
Services	41,237	738,933	17·92	108·3	110·1	102·8	121·3	120·1	105·6
Trade	157,672	3,874,334	24·57	97·9	97·1	102·6	106·1	104·2	104·3
Eight Leading Industries	**1,815,672**	**53,549,615**	**29·49**	**118·6**	**117·3**	**108·4**	**137·9**	**135·5***	**113·3**
Finance	64,173	1,972,743	30·74	107·1	107·0	105·1	114·3	110·7	106·0
Total—Nine Leading Industries	**1,879,845**	**55,522,358**	**29·54**	**118·1**	**116·8**	**108·2**	**136·9**	**134·4**	**112·6**

[1] This classification comprises the following:—Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musica instruments and clay, glass and stone products.
* Revised.

of employment may again be stated: (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work, and (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been enlarged on more than one occasion since its institution. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been awarded. In spite of these main factors beneficially affecting the typical worker, the average earnings of the individual have not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. This is a result of the continued

dilution of labour. Where the latter has risen by 37·9 per cent, the index of per capita earnings has increased by 16·8 per cent since June 1, 1941.

Employment and payrolls in manufacturing have shown advances on a much larger scale than the other industries; the index of employment in this division increased by 29·9 per cent between June 1, 1941, and October 1, 1942, while that of payrolls has risen by 52·8 per cent. The per capita earnings have gained by 17·8 per cent in the same interval. The factors mentioned above as influencing the all-industries statistics operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

The expansion in employment and payrolls in the durable goods industries has been extremely marked in the period from June 1, 1941; the index in the former has risen to 142·3 and that in the latter to 172·0 at October 1, 1942. In the non-durable goods class, the latest index number of employment stood at 119·3 per cent of the June 1, 1941, figure, and that of payrolls, at 133·1.

In considering the marked variations which are found to exist in the average earnings of those employed in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of workers therein is an important factor, being also frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages.

The Course of Wartime Employment

Since the outbreak of hostilities, the trend of employment has been almost uninterruptedly favourable, the rare exceptions to the generally buoyant movement being the seasonal losses indicated in the winter of 1939-40, at December 1, 1940, and January 1, 1941, and in the first quarter of 1942. On each occasion, these contractions have on the whole been on a small scale. As a result of the generally upward movement during the period of the war, the index for all industries combined has risen from 119·6 at September 1, 1939, to 181·3 at October 1, 1942, or by 51·6 per cent in the 37 months. The expansion was particularly marked from the summer of 1940 until the winter of 1941-42, but in more recent months, the rate of acceleration has tended to slow down. This development was to be expected in view of the magnitude of the industrial war effort, with the resultant depletion of the Dominion's reserve of labour,

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Oct 1, 1927.....	110·3	108·1	.....	.....	.....	110·0	111·1	111·7	.....	.....	.....	107·8
Oct. 1, 1928.....	118·8	114·9	.....	.....	.....	114·3	120·4	126·4	.....	.....	.....	114·0
Oct. 1, 1929.....	125·6	123·7	.....	.....	.....	120·2	128·4	134·2	.....	.....	.....	118·2
Oct. 1, 1930.....	116·2	116·2	.....	.....	.....	113·0	114·6	130·0	.....	.....	.....	112·1
Oct. 1, 1931.....	103·9	102·6	.....	.....	.....	101·6	99·3	129·1	.....	.....	.....	95·9
Oct. 1, 1932.....	86·7	84·9	.....	.....	.....	85·8	86·1	94·6	.....	.....	.....	82·1
Oct. 1, 1933.....	90·4	90·9	.....	.....	.....	89·1	89·6	98·7	.....	.....	.....	85·6
Oct. 1, 1934.....	100·0	103·1	.....	.....	.....	96·0	104·8	95·7	.....	.....	.....	95·4
Oct. 1, 1935.....	106·1	112·9	.....	.....	.....	103·1	108·1	102·7	.....	.....	.....	106·0
Oct. 1, 1936.....	110·1	117·9	.....	.....	.....	106·0	112·6	108·6	.....	.....	.....	108·1
Oct. 1, 1937.....	125·7	134·9	100·6	132·7	159·5	127·3	130·4	107·6	99·2	120·4	112·2	117·9
Oct. 1, 1938.....	116·7	114·5	106·6	124·4	102·8	121·6	115·8	113·2	100·1	142·0	114·2	111·3
Oct. 1, 1939.....	121·7	117·9	103·2	130·5	103·4	126·4	121·4	116·4	104·9	134·7	121·8	118·7
Oct. 1, 1940.....	136·2	128·2	132·5	138·8	115·2	142·8	140·9	118·1	108·7	124·6	128·4	127·8
Oct. 1, 1941.....	165·8	175·4	121·1	194·8	154·6	173·9	172·2	134·3	129·2	128·7	146·1	149·4
Jan. 1, 1942.....	165·8	183·9	118·9	204·5	162·2	175·0	172·7	131·4	127·2	119·6	145·7	142·6
Feb. 1.....	165·4	178·8	115·1	202·4	153·4	176·7	173·3	126·8	123·3	109·9	143·2	140·5
Mar. 1.....	165·1	159·3	112·9	172·8	145·4	178·6	174·4	126·1	123·9	108·8	141·0	143·1
April 1.....	165·2	155·6	92·0	175·0	135·3	176·8	174·8	127·2	125·5	112·9	139·4	149·6
May 1.....	167·4	156·7	94·4	179·3	132·3	177·9	175·9	130·9	129·1	118·5	141·9	158·8
June 1.....	171·7	166·1	107·0	185·2	145·9	182·8	178·5	137·4	133·0	132·0	147·9	161·9
July 1.....	175·7	177·2	117·0	199·7	153·0	187·1	181·1	139·4	135·3	131·6	150·9	167·9
Aug. 1.....	177·8	170·4	111·8	193·3	145·6	191·4	181·5	143·5	138·0	137·5	156·0	175·3
Sept. 1.....	179·3	172·2	111·9	195·1	147·5	192·8	183·0	143·1	137·8	138·8	154·0	179·4
Oct. 1.....	181·3	185·2	106·7	211·6	157·2	194·5	184·7	139·0	136·0	134·3	146·9	183·6
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1942	100·0	7·6	0·1	4·7	2·8	31·3	41·3	10·4	4·9	2·1	3·4	9·4

NOTE:—The relative weight, as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

augmented by the transfer of over half a million men into the armed forces.

The current surveys of employment show that since the outbreak of war, some 617,000 additional workers have been taken on by the establishments furnishing monthly statistics. The smaller firms may also have increased their staffs considerably, although it seems likely that recent events have, on the whole, reacted less favourably upon the smaller businesses. The recruitment of a labour force of this size, together with the enlistment of some 600,000 men in the various services in the space of three years, has brought about many important changes in the industrial and occupational distributions of the Canadian population.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1942	Oct. 1 1941
Manufacturing	**62·6**	**218·3**	**215·6**	**184·9**
Animal products—edible	1·9	178·7	181·3	182·3
Fur and products	0·2	125·8	125·2	131·3
Leather and products	1·6	138·0	138·6	144·2
Boots and shoes	1·0	126·5	127·7	135·9
Lumber and products	3·5	119·2	124·1	123·0
Rough and dressed lumber	2·1	108·7	114·8	114·5
Furniture	0·5	111·0	112·2	117·2
Other lumber products	0·9	166·4	170·1	160·9
Musical instruments	0·1	42·5	41·8	90·5
Plant products—edible	3·4	190·7	168·2	192·4
Pulp and paper products	4·5	130·9	134·5	135·3
Pulp and paper	2·1	124·3	127·9	126·8
Paper products	0·8	184·5	188·5	187·7
Printing and Publishing	1·6	121·3	124·6	128·4
Rubber products	0·9	125·9	128·9	143·5
Textile products	8·0	166·7	166·9	165·7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2·9	174·1	176·8	174·1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·4	125·5	127·4	128·2
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	198·2	200·0	191·0
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·6	597·5	600·6	591·6
Hosiery and knit goods	1·2	134·6	134·6	146·1
Garments and personal furnishings	2·9	173·7	171·9	167·2
Other textile products	1·0	174·2	174·5	167·2
Tobacco	0·6	137·8	129·9	116·1
Beverages	0·8	253·9	243·7	236·3
Chemicals and allied products	4·7	686·9	678·1*	397·4
Clay, glass and stone products	0·8	132·2	134·1	134·7
Electric light and power	1·0	146·8	150·2	151·6
Electrical apparatus	2·1	269·9	263·5	231·3
Iron and steel products	23·7	317·1	309·5*	226·4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·8	250·0	249·9	227·4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·5	258·0	256·1	227·5
Agricultural implements	0·6	129·5	135·7	105·9
Land vehicles	8·9	253·3	249·8	191·2
Automobiles and parts	2·4	303·0	296·7	230·7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3·0	1,234·5	1192·8	526·4
Heating appliances	0·3	155·6	155·9	169·6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1·2	324·4	327·1	251·1
Foundry and machine shop products	0·9	307·6	296·6	251·5
Other iron and steel products	5·5	478·2	455·3	310·0
Non ferrous metal products	3·1	369·7	368·7	303·4
Non metallic mineral products	0·8	200·0	204·7	186·8
Miscellaneous	0·9	361·2	360·2	246·0
Logging	**2·5**	**151·7**	**147·5**	**174·0**
Mining	**4·2**	**164·3**	**166·8**	**182·3**
Coal	1·4	90·5	90·6	95·9
Metallic ores	2·2	327·9	334·9	376·6
Non metallic minerals (except coal)	0·6	162·0	165·9	166·6
Communications	**1·6**	**105·9**	**107·1**	**101·5**
Telegraphs	0·4	128·4	129·8	124·3
Telephones	1·2	99·8	100·9	95·3
Transportation	**7·7**	**111·7**	**110·0**	**104·2**
Street railway, cartage and storage	2·1	159·2	159·5	153·0
Steam railways	4·2	97·3	95·2	89·7
Shipping and stevedoring	1·4	112·0	110·0	103·4
Construction and Maintenance	**10·4**	**149·6**	**146·5**	**155·4**
Building	4·3	179·7	167·5	164·6
Highway	3·8	174·1	172·9	208·7
Railway	2·3	96·4	101·0	97·5
Services	**2·3**	**185·1**	**188·2**	**175·7**
Hotels and restaurants	1·4	179·5	184·6	169·0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·9	194·7	194·3	187·3
Trade	**8·7**	**153·5**	**152·3**	**160·9**
Retail	6·6	161·4	158·6	167·9
Wholesale	2·1	132·4	135·0	142·3
All Industries	**100·0**	**181·3**	**179·3**	**165·8**

[1] The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Revised.

The principal sources from which these accessions to the industrial payrolls have been drawn are as follows: (*a*) unemployed workers, (*b*) the own-account and small-employer classes, (*c*) agriculture, (*d*) home-makers and other women, (*e*) adolescents, who under normal conditions would probably continue at school for a year or two longer, or possibly for a lengthier period. At the other end of the scale, many older men and women are undoubtedly prolonging their period of service beyond the usual retirement age. The armed services, in addition to drawing upon most of the above reservoirs for recruits, have of course also taken very large numbers of persons from their former employment in industry.

The expansion in manufacturing since the outbreak of hostilities has been particularly impressive, the index of employment having risen 89 per cent between September 1, 1939, and October 1, 1942. The gain in the non-manufacturing classes as a whole has amounted only to 13·6 per cent in the 37 months.

Within the manufacturing group, the highest degree of activity has been indicated in the production of durable goods, in which the index has risen from 100·4 at the beginning of the war, to 260·1 at October 1, 1942, or by 159 per cent. Even greater than this gain, has been that shown in the manufacture of iron and steel plants, while the non-ferrous metals and electrical apparatus factories have also reported extremely large additions to their working forces.

The increase in employment in the non-durable group of industries has resulted partly from the manufacture of commodities required in the prosecution of the war, and in the equipment and maintenance of the armed forces in Canada and abroad, but is also partly due to greater civilian consumption consequent upon an exceptionally high level of employment and payrolls. As a result of these factors, employment in the production of non-durable goods as a whole has risen by 47·2 per cent in the 37 months. Much of the gain has taken place in the chemical group, the manufacture of explosives and ammunition constituting a very important part of the war program.

In the non-manufacturing industries, employment in logging, communications, transportation, services and trade was at a considerably higher level at October 1, 1942, than at September 1, 1939. In mining and construction, on the other hand, activity was generally less at the latest date than at the beginning of the war; so far, the losses have been moderate.

Employment and Payrolls by Industries

Manufacturing.—The trend of employment and payrolls continued seasonally upward in manufacturing at October 1; the advance in employment again was above-average for the time of year, although it was smaller than at the beginning of October in 1939, 1940 or 1941. The distribution of the gains once more differed from the normal, those in the durable goods group being substantially greater than usual, while employment in the production of non-durable goods showed an increase which was below average. In the latter case, the smaller-than-usual expansion was probably partly due to the existing labour situation.

The 7,368 co-operating manufacturing establishments employed 844,501 men and 292,741 women at October 1, a total of 1,137,242 workers; in their preceding report they had indicated a personnel of 1,123,428. There was accordingly a gain of 13,814 persons, or 1·2 per cent, in the number in recorded employment in manufacturing, which reached a new all-time high at the date under review. The weekly payrolls disbursed at the beginning of October amounted to $34,269,765, or 2·7 per cent more than the sum of $33,384,470[1] reported by the same firms at September 1. The per capita average showed a further gain, rising from $29.72[1] in the last report, to $30.13 at the date under review, as compared with $26.80 at October 1, 1941. The ever-growing concentration of workers in the more highly paid heavy industries is chiefly responsible for the considerable increase in the payrolls reported at the beginning of October.

As already stated, the largest additions to the working forces were in the iron and steel and vegetable food divisions; the expansion in the former in particular was unusually great for October 1. Increases on a much smaller scale were reported in tobacco, beverage, chemical, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus plants. On the other hand, the trend of employment was downward in animal food, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone and non-metallic mineral products. Textiles showed no general change.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment in manufacturing at the beginning of October stood at 218·3; this figure was the highest in the record, considerably exceeding the October 1, 1941, index of 184·9. Since the increase from the preceding month was above-normal, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further upward movement, advancing from 209·6 at September 1, to 211·6 at the date under review.

[1] Revised.

The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at October 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows: 1942, 218·3; 1941, 184·9; 1940, 143·8; 1939, 119·7; 1938, 112·5; 1937, 121·7 and 1936, 109·0. For October 1, 1941, 7,001 manufacturing establishments had reported 961,559 men and women on their staffs.

The co-operating manufacturers reported the disbursement of $34,269,765 in weekly payrolls at October 1. This was an increase of $885,295, or 2·7 per cent over the weekly salaries and wages paid on or about September 1. The per capita average, at $30.13, was the highest in the record, which goes back only to June 1, 1941. At October 1, 1941, the average had been $26.80.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 per cent, the index of payrolls at October 1, 1942, stood at 152·8, as compared with 148·9[1] at September 1, 1942, and 115·4 at October 1, 1941. The increase of 32·4 per cent in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of 18·1 per cent in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers. As elsewhere given, the main reasons for this disparity are, first, the growing concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries, together with a considerable amount of overtime work for such classes, and secondly, the wide application of the method of meeting the increased cost-of-living by the payment of a bonus under the terms of P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941, together with the general increases in this allowance since its institution, notably that authorized for the first pay period after August 15 of the present year. The importance of the first of these factors is emphasized by the fact that the October 1 index number of payrolls in the durable goods group stood at 172·0, or 47·1 per cent higher than at the same date of 1941, while that in the non-durable goods, at 133·1, showed an increase of 16·0 per cent; the index of employment in the heavy industries in the same period has risen by 30·5 per cent, as compared with the gain of 6·7 per cent, in that for the light manufacturing industries.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages reported in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and equipment and beverage industries. These gains have been associated with important advances in employment; in most instances, however, the percentage rise in the latter has been proportionately less than that in the payrolls, with the result that, despite the continued dilution of labour, the average per capita earnings in these industries are higher than they were at the beginning of October, 1941. This statement, indeed, applies to the majority of manufacturing classes.

In making comparisons of the per capita averages in the various industries, it should be recalled that many factors contribute to the differences that exist. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the 133·1, showed an increase of 16·0 per cent; various industries, as indicated in tables appearing elsewhere in this report. Associated with the sex distribution is that of age, the women workers in general tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings are usually lower than among the more experienced employees. Another important factor is the presence or absence of overtime work.

Logging.—Employment in logging showed a seasonal increase which was decidedly below normal for the season. The 440 co-operating employers reported 45,005 workers; this was 1,241 more than at September 1. Employment generally was not so active as at the beginning of October in 1940 or 1941. Although the latest index, at 151·7, was many points lower than that of 174·0 at the same date of last year, there was a slight increase in the index of weekly payrolls during the 12 months. The indicated earnings at the latest date aggregated $983,191; this was $24,489 lower than the payrolls disbursed at the beginning of September, 1942.

The per capita average earnings at the date under review were $21.85, as compared with $23.03 paid on or about September 1. The October 1, 1941, average had been $18.88. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations.

Mining.—The trend in mining continued downward; returns for October 1 were received from 430 operators whose employees numbered 76,831—885 fewer than at September 1. All three branches of the industry released workers, the largest losses being in the metallic ore division. The index of employment in the mining group at October 1, at 164·3, was 9·9 per cent lower than that of 182·3 at the same date in 1941.

The weekly payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to $2,725,687, as compared with $2,769,842 indicated at September 1. The decline was thus 1·6 per cent, while that in

[1] Revised.

the number of employees was 1·1 per cent. As a result of this disparity in the percentage rates, the per capita average earnings were lower, falling from $35,64[1] at September 1, to $35.48 at the beginning of October.

Communications.—There was a curtailment in employment in the communication group as a whole at October 1, when the reported employees numbered 28,296, compared with 28,604 in the preceding month. The decrease was somewhat larger than usual for the beginning of October. The reported payroll, however, was rather higher, standing at $819,112, as compared with $806,305 paid on or about September 1. As a result of this difference in the trends of employment and payrolls, the per capita average rose from $28.19 at September 1, to $28.95 at the first of October. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 105·9; this was a few points higher than the October 1, 1941, figure of 101·5. The index number of payrolls has risen by 10·3 per cent in the twelve months.

Transportation.—There was a considerable improvement in transportation as a whole at October 1, most of which took place in steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring. The general advance in the group was seasonal, but greatly exceeded the usual gain at October 1. The level of employment was higher than at October 1 in any other year since 1929. The latest index was 111·7, compared with 104·2 at October 1, 1941. The staffs of the 564 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 140,729, as compared with 138,675 at September 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at October 1 were given as $4,831,156, a figure only very slightly higher than that indicated at September 1. The average per capita weekly earnings fell from $34.83 at September 1, to $34.33 at the date under review. As compared with October 1, 1941, there was an increase of 7·2 per cent in employment and 12·1 per cent in the index of aggregate payrolls in transportation.

In *construction and maintenance* there was a contra-seasonal increase of 3,795 persons, bringing the reported employees to 188,660 at October 1. Building and highway work were more active; the gain in the former took place mainly in defence projects. Railway construction and maintenance departments, on the other hand, were slacker. The weekly payrolls reported by 1,514 co-operating employers were higher by 0·9 per cent; the latest aggregate was $5,307,437. The disparity in the rates of increase in the employees and the salaries and wages was mainly due to variation in the amount of overtime work, and partly to the fact that those newly added to working forces frequently come on at the lower rates of pay. The per capita average earnings fell from $28.44 paid at September 1, to $28.13 at the date under review.

The October 1 index in construction, at 149·6, was lower than that of 155·4 at the beginning of October of last year, there being a falling-off of 3·7 per cent in this comparison. However, there was an increase of 17·9 per cent in the reported payrolls in the 12 months.

Services.—Employment in the service division showed a decline which, though seasonal in character, was of less-than-usual proportions. The 616 employers from whom data were received reported a staff of 41,237, as compared with 41,918 at September 1. Of the October 1 personnel, 21,275 were females. The payrolls disbursed at the beginning of October amounted to $738,933, compared with $731,684 in the preceding period of observation.

The volume of employment was greater by 5·3 per cent than at October 1, 1941, while there was an increase of 14·9 per cent in the reported payrolls in the year. The per capita average earnings, at $17.92 at the latest date, were higher by 46 cents than at September 1, also exceeding the October 1, 1941, average of $16.40. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 62 per cent of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of October.

Trade.—There was a fairly large gain in employment in trade at October 1; the improvement was seasonal according to the experience of the years since 1920, but was rather below normal in extent. Information was received from 2,207 establishments, whose personnel was increased from 156,450 at September 1, to 157,672 at the date under review. Of the latter number, 71,433 were females. The sum of $3,874,334 was paid at October 1 in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating firms, whose payrolls at September 1 had aggregated $3,802,526. The per capita average was $24.57 at the latest date, as compared with $24.31 in the preceding report.

The index number of employment in trade at October 1 stood at 153·5, as compared with 160·9 at the same date in 1941. The latest figure, therefore, showed a decrease of 4·6 per cent in this comparison; the reported payrolls, however, were higher by 1·7 per cent.

Financial Institutions.—The number of returns received from financial institutions was 754, showing a personnel of 64,173, of whom 28,837 were women. At September 1, these

[1] Revised.

establishments had employed 64,148 persons. The weekly earnings disbursed at the date under review amounted to $1,973,743, as compared with $1,912,391 paid on or about September 1. The per capita weekly average was $30.74, as compared with $29.81 in the last report. Employment in financial institutions was greater by 1·9 per cent than at October 1, 1941, while the index number of payrolls, at 114·3, was higher by 7·8 per cent.

Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas

Employment increased in five of the provinces, viz. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while the trend was downward in the Prairie Area and in Prince Edward Island. The greatest gains were in Nova Scotia and Ontario; among the provinces showing curtailment, that in Alberta was most pronounced. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at October 1 were higher than at September 1 in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.—Important expansion in industrial employment was indicated in the Maritime Provinces at October 1; the 947 co-operating establishments then reported a staff of 138,703 persons, as compared with 129,001 at the beginning of September. The number of females reported at October 1 was 17,446. The index of employment stood at 185·2, as compared with 175·4 at October 1, 1941. Substantial improvement was shown in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but there was a falling-off in Prince Edward Island.

Manufacturing afforded more employment in the Maritime Provinces as a whole; most of the gain was in vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants, while animal food, lumber and pulp and paper factories were not so active. Logging, transportation and construction showed considerable increases, and there were minor gains in mining, services and trade.

The sum of $3,507,581 was disbursed in weekly payrolls at October 1; this was an increase of $81,010, or 2·4 per cent, from the wage payments reported by the same firms at September 1. Since the increase in employment took place to a considerable extent in the industries in which the rates of pay are below the average, there was a large decline in the contents of the average pay envelope, which fell from $26.56[1] paid on or about September 1, to $25.29 at October 1, 1942. The average at the same date in 1941 had been $22.92. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 14·1 per cent, while that of employment has increased by 5·6 per cent. The number of persons on the payrolls of the 917 firms furnishing data at the same date of last year was 131,225.

Quebec.—Activity in Quebec showed a further gain at October 1, when the 3,354 firms furnishing data reported 568,873 employees, of whom 139,889 were females. At the beginning of September, they had employed 563,898 persons. There was thus an increase of 0·9 per cent over the month. This gain was decidedly smaller than that recorded at October 1 in either 1940 or 1941, but approximated the average at the beginning of October in the years since 1920.

The sum of $15,856,055 was distributed in weekly payrolls at October 1; as compared with $15,599,407 paid on or about September 1; this was a rise of 1·6 per cent. The per capita average reported at September 1 had been $27.66, while the latest average was $27.87. At October 1, 1941, the per capita figure had been $24.58. The index number of employment, at 194·5, was 11·8 per cent higher than at October 1 of last year, an increase which was accompanied by that of 27·2 per cent in the reported weekly payrolls.

A large proportion of the general advance in Quebec at October 1, 1942, took place in manufacturing, notably in vegetable food, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Pulp and paper, rubber and leather works, however, were quieter. Logging, mining and communications also afforded more employment, but employment in transportation, construction and services showed curtailment. Little general change took place in trade.

At October 1, 1941, 3,182 establishments had reported a personnel of 507,253 men and women, an increase of some 12,000 from September 1.

Ontario.—The trend in Ontario continued upward, but the number of persons added to the reported staffs at October 1 was below-average, being also smaller than at October 1, 1941. Returns were received from 5,687 establishments with a working force of 555,917 men and 193,926 women. This total of 749,843 was greater by 6,709, or 0·9 per cent, than the number they had employed at the beginning of September. The reported payrolls were also higher, showing an increase of 2·5 per cent; the total was $23,064,431, as compared with $22,504,142 at September 1. The latest per capita average was $30.76, as compared with $30.29 at September 1, 1942, and $27.78 at the beginning of October, 1941. The index of employment, at 184·7 at October 1, reached

[1] Revised.

a new peak, being slightly higher than that of 183·0 at September 1, and 7·3 per cent above the October 1, 1941, figure of 172·2. The latest index of earnings was 18·4 per cent higher than a year ago.

Employment in manufacturing in Ontario showed continued, important advances; these were especially large in iron and steel and vegetable food factories, which reported 4,693 and 3,707 additional workers, respectively. There were smaller gains in beverage, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories. On the other hand, animal food, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, textile and some other classes afforded less employment. In the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, communications, transportation and services also showed curtailment. Construction and trade, however, were brisker.

At October 1, 1941, 5,498 employers had reported an aggregate working force of 699,141; this was nearly 13,000 more than the number they had employed at September 1, 1941.

Prairie Provinces.—Industrial activity was reduced in all three provinces in the Prairie Area at the beginning of October. Although declines have frequently been indicated at October 1, there has, on the average, been a rise in employment at that date in the years since 1920. Information for the date under review was furnished by 1,818 employers having 153,980 males and 34,224 females on their staffs; this total of 188,149 was smaller by 5,175 than that indicated at September 1, the loss amounting to 2·7 per cent. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of October were also slightly lower, at $5,547,823, as compared with $5,609,812 at the beginning of September. The per capita average earnings showed an increase, advancing from $29.02 at September 1 to $29.49 at the date under review.

In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 3½ per cent, while there has been a gain of 12·4 per cent in the reported weekly payrolls.

The largest reductions in employment in the Prairie Area at October 1, 1942, took place in construction and maintenance. Transportation, communications, services, mining and manufacturing also released employees. Within the last-named, the lumber and pulp and paper division showed curtailment, while vegetable food factories were busier.

British Columbia.—Employment in British Columbia continued to expand, the firms reporting for October 1 having enlarged their personnel by 3,953 employees to 170,104 at the date under review, when the reported females numbered 26,834, or 15·7 per cent of the total. The gain over September 1, which was contra-seasonal in character, took place largely in manufacturing, notably of food and iron and steel products; mining, transportation, construction and trade also showed improvement. The only general declines in the non-manufacturing classes were in logging and communications. Within the manufacturing division, however, lumber and pulp and paper mills and non-ferrous metal plants released employees.

The payrolls disbursed by the establishments co-operating at October 1 aggregated $5,573,725, as compared with $5,451,420[1] at September 1. The latest per capita average was $32.77, four cents lower than in the preceding report. At October 1 of last year, 1,334 firms had made returns, showing an aggregate staff of 138,000. The contents of the typical pay envelope had then been $28.05. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 41·8 per cent, while that of employment, at 183·6 at October 1, 1942, was 22·9 per cent higher than at the same date of 1941. The latest figure is the maximum in the record of over 21 years.

Employment and Payrolls by Cities[1]

Industrial activity increased in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are currently tabulated. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver considerable additions to the staffs were reported; there was a nominal gain in Hamilton, while employment in Ottawa showed a falling-off. The weekly payrolls report at October 1 in each of these centres were greater than at the beginning of September; the per capita averages were likewise higher than in the preceding period of observation, also exceeding those indicated at October 1, 1941.

Montreal.—Continued expansion was reported in Montreal, where manufacturing was decidedly more active, particularly in the iron and steel division. Gains on a smaller scale were indicated in vegetable food, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. Trade and services were rather brisker. On the other hand, transportation and construction released employees.

The 1,949 establishments co-operating at October 1 employed a staff of 267,270 persons, of whom 82,976, or 31 per cent, were females. At the beginning of September, these firms had reported 264,672 employees. The weekly payrolls received by those in recorded employment at the date under review amounted to $7,815,246, 2·4 per cent more than had been paid in salaries and wages by the same employers at September 1. Since the percentage

[1] Revised.

gain in the earnings exceeded that of one per cent in the employees, there was a considerable rise in the per capita average, which stood at $29.24 as compared with $28.83 at the beginning of September. The October 1, 1941, figure had been $25.74.

The latest index of employment, at 176·0, was 13 per cent above that at the same date of last year, while the payroll index has risen by 28·1 per cent in the 12 months.

Quebec City.—Employment showed further expansion at October 1; 231 employers reported a working force of 22,987 men and 12,524 women; this total of 35,511 persons exceeded by 1,261, or 3·7 per cent, the number reported in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls rose by 4·5 per cent, the indicated October 1 total being $881,549. The weekly average stood at $24.82, 18 cents above the previous maximum figure of $24.64 at September 1. The per capita average paid on or about October 1, 1941, had been $21.94. There were important increases in employment at the date under review in manufacturnig, mainly in chemical and tobacco works. Construction was also more active, while little general change was shown in the other non-manufacturing industries.

The 219 firms furnishing statistics for October 1, 1941, had a combined working force of 25,495. The index of employment then stood at 183·8, as compared with 248·5, at October 1, 1942. This increase of 35·2 per cent was accompanied by that of 56·2 per cent in the recorded weekly payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.—Further improvement was noted in Toronto, the staffs of the 1,984 reporting firms aggregating 239,780, or 3,943 more than at September 1. The gain was of about the usual seasonal proportions. Of the total personnel at October 1, 153,351 were males, and 86,429 were females. A falling-off in employment was indicated in transportation and services, but the trend in the remaining industries was generally upward. The largest increases were in trade and in manufacturing, in which iron and steel works in particular, reported further extensive gains. There were smaller advances in vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal manufacturing, but employment in animal food, printing and publishing and rubber factories was quieter.

The weekly payrolls reported by the employers furnishing data amounted to $7,341,521, as compared with $7,075,501 paid on or about September 1, 1942. The index of employment at the latest date, at 186·6, was the highest in the record, being 14·2 per cent above that of 163·4 at the same date of last year. The reported payrolls have risen by 26·5 per cent in the 12 months.

The per capita weekly earnings averaged $30.62 at the beginning of October, as compared with an average of $30 at September 1, 1942, and $27.74 at October 1, 1941. The number of persons then employed by the 1,894 co-operating establishments was 209,763.

Ottawa.—Moderate curtailment was reported in Ottawa; most of the loss took place in construction, other industries showing little general change. Statistics were received from 250 employers, with a staff of 21,424, as compared with 21,571 in the preceding month; of the October 1 total, the female employees constituted 32·2 per cent, numbering 6,891. The weekly salaries and wages reported at October 1 aggregated $562,091, a per capita average of $26.24. The September 1 aggregate had been $556,532, and the average, $25.80. The October 1, 1941, per capita figure was $24.49.

The index of employment in Ottawa, at 162·3, was very slightly higher than that of 161·1 at October 1, 1941, while there was in this comparison an increase of 7·7 per cent in the index of payrolls. The 243 establishments co-operating at October 1, 1941, had employed 21,222 persons.

Hamilton.—There was improvement on a small scale in Hamilton at October 1, according to statistics compiled from 352 firms with a staff of 44,476 men and 17,937 women; this total of 62,413 workers compared favourably with that of 62,266 in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls disbursed on or about October 1 amounted to $2,000,439; this was an increase of 1·3 per cent over the salaries and wages paid by the same employers at the beginning of September. The gain in employment was 0·2 per cent. The per capita average earnings advanced, rising from $31.70 in the preceding period of observation, to $32.05 at the date under review.

The trend in manufacturing continued upward at October 1; most of the improvement took place in iron and steel and vegetable food plants. The non-manufacturing groups released some employees, but the changes were not pronounced.

At October 1, 1941, 339 reports had been tabulated, showing a personnel of 55,983 men and women. Over the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 11·6 per cent, while that of payrolls has risen by 20·5 per cent. The latest index of employment, at 191·1, is the maximum to date.

[1]The totals given in this section are those of the eight leading industries, excluding finance.

Windsor.—A substantial increase in employment was indicated in Windsor, where the 206 co-operating employers reporting a staff of 42,289, as compared with 40,357 in their last return; the October 1 figure included 6,174 women workers. The amount disbursed as weekly earnings was $1,702,828, compared with $1,599,945 at September 1. The latest per capita average was $40.07, as compared with that of $39.64 paid to the typical individual in recorded employment at September 1.

The increase in the personnel at the date under review took place mainly in iron and steel plants. Vegetable food and chemical factories, however, also showed heightened activity. In the non-manufacturing classes, construction reported improvement, while the changes in other industries were slight.

The 199 establishments furnishing data at October 1, 1941, had reported 33,044 employees. The latest index, at 311·2, was the maximum in the record, exceeding by 28 per cent that at the beginning of October, 1941. The index number of payrolls has advanced by 47·5 per cent over the twelve months.

Winnipeg.—There was a further moderate rise in employment in Winnipeg. The gain was largely in construction and trade, and in factories turning out vegetable food and iron and steel products. On the other hand, animal food and printing and publishing plants were slacker. A staff of 41,113 males and 15,519 females, or a total of 56,632 persons, was employed by the 560 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who had reported 56,039 employees at September 1. This increase of 1·1 per cent was accompanied by that of 1·5 per cent in the weekly payrolls, which aggregated $1,560,919 at October 1, as compared with $1,537,160 at September 1. The per capita average advanced from $27.43[1] at September 1, to $27.56 at the beginning of October.

The latest index number of employment, at 135·8, reached a new high at the date under review, when it was 4·1 per cent above the October 1, 1941, figure of 130·5. The increase in the index of payrolls over the twelve months has amounted to 13·5 per cent. The 558 employers whose statistics had been tabulated at the beginning of October of last year had reported 54,420 men and women on their payrolls, while the per capita weekly average earnings had then been $25.05.

Vancouver.—Continued important advances were indicated in Vancouver at the beginning of October. The increase again took place largely in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products. There were smaller increases in vegetable food factories, but the staffs of lumber mills were reduced. Transportation, construction, services, and trade recorded greater activity.

The 608 establishments furnishing data reported a working force of 84,452, of whom 17,351 were women. The employees reported at September 1 had numbered 81,406. The latest index, at 238·5, was 49·1 per cent higher than that of 160·0 at October 1, 1941. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of $2,720,788 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with $2,593,680 in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls has risen by 78·5 per cent since October 1, 1941. The per capita average, at $32.22, at the beginning of October, 1942, compared favourably with those of $31.86 at September 1, 1942, and $26.94 at October 1, 1941, when the 585 establishments furnishing information had employed 56,394 persons.

Sex Distribution of Persons Employed by Establishments Furnishing Returns at October 1, 1942

The results of a special enquiry regarding the number of females in recorded employment at October 1 are contained in this addition to the current survey of employment and payrolls; this is the first occasion in the more than 20 years in which the current statistics have been collected that such information was required on the monthly questionnaires.

In its periodical survey of employment, the Economics and Statistics Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply collected a great deal of information regarding the number of females in industrial employment as at August 1, 1942. In certain cases, the figures of the sex distribution used in the present report are based upon such material. The records of the annual Census of Industry and other sources in the Bureau of Statistics were also drawn upon to confirm and interpret the information furnished by individual establishments at October 1, 1942.

Data showing the number of females in industry at a comparatively recent date possess considerable interest in themselves. The value of the statistics would undoubtedly be much greater were there perfectly comparable figures for an earlier period, to permit a measurement of the changes in the sex distribution of the workers in the larger establishments. Unfortunately, no strictly comparable figures are available.

[1] Revised.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE EARNERS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AT OCT. 1, 1942, WITH COMPARISONS FROM THE 1940 ANNUAL CENSUS OF INDUSTRY, THE 1931 DECENNIAL CENSUS[1] AND FROM OTHER SOURCES IN THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Industries	Current Statistics of Employment, Oct. 1, 1942				Comparative Data[1]			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.
Manufacturing	844,501	292,741	74·3	25·7	595,684	166,533	78·2	21·8
Animal products—edible	28,444	6,900	80·5	19·5	35,896	4,707	88·4	11·6
Fur and products	1,947	1,090	64·1	35·9	3,424	1,714	66·6	33·4
Leather and products	16,875	11,652	59·2	40·8	18,503	9,395	66·3	33·7
Boots and shoes	9,892	7,498	56·9	43·1	11,002	6,718	62·1	37·9
Lumber and products	58,032	6,014	90·6	9·4	76,751	5,974	92·8	7·2
Rough and dressed lumber	36,045	2,477	93·6	6·4				
Furniture	8,850	985	90·0	10·0	10,781	760	93·4	6·6
Other lumber products	12,227	3,462	77·9	22·1				
Musical instruments	845	168	83·4	16·6	547	36	93·8	6·2
Plant products—edible	36,045	25,081	59·0	41·0	46,473	18,280	71·8	28·2
Pulp and paper products	65,050	16,636	79·6	20·4	66,661	11,482	85·3	14·7
Pulp and paper	35,261	2,283	93·9	6·1	33,323	1,396	96·0	4·0
Paper products	8,921	5,998	59·8	40·2	4,152	1,768	70·1	29·9
Printing and publishing	20,868	8,355	71·4	28·6	29,186	8,318	77·8	22·2
Rubber products	10,679	5,532	65·9	34·1	10,330	3,967	72·3	27·7
Textile products	61,463	83,883	42·3	57·7	66,601	72,372	47·9	52·1
Thread, yarn and cloth	27,257	21,650	55·7	44·3	27,982	16,273	63·2	36·8
Cotton yarn and cloth	14,056	11,151	55·8	44·2	15,801	8,663	64·6	35·4
Woollen yarn and cloth	6,648	5,778	53·5	46·5	6,603	4,676	58·5	41·5
Artificial silk and silk goods	6,553	4,721	58·1	41·9	5,578	2,934	65·5	34·5
Hosiery and knit goods	7,791	13,934	35·9	64·1	9,018	14,207	38·8	61·2
Garments and personal furnishings	507	1,005	33·5	66·5	18,286	33,854	35·1	64·9
Other textile products	8,186	9,331	46·7	53·3				
Tobacco	3,825	7,548	33·6	66·4	5,165	5,887	46·7	53·3
Beverages	11,602	2,416	82·8	17·2	12,335	1,197	91·2	8·8
Chemicals and allied products	55,583	30,427	64·6	35·4	21,171	6,511	76·5	23·5
Clay, glass and stone products	12,436	2,489	83·3	16·7	11,284	1,139	90·8	9·2
Electric light and power	16,584	2,100	88·8	11·2	15,711	1,411	91·8	8·2
Electrical apparatus	24,244	14,346	62·8	37·2	18,582	6,538	74·0	26·0
Iron and steel products	370,300	60,318	86·0	14·0	154,269	10,056	93·9	6·1
Crude, rolled and forged products	29,916	2,084	93·5	6·5				
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,101	4,280	84·4	15·6	16,608	1,537	91·5	8·5
Agricultural implements	9,454	1,412	87·0	13·0	6,527	330	95·2	4·8
Land vehicles	141,129	20,133	87·5	12·5				
Automobiles and parts	39,417	4,883	89·0	11·0	25,084	2,155	92·1	7·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	53,718	1,231	97·8	2·2	9,584	123	98·7	1·3
Heating appliances	4,618	478	90·6	9·4	5,295	301	94·6	5·4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	19,582	1,787	91·6	8·4				
Foundry and machine shop products	14,659	1,871	88·7	11·3				
Other iron and steel products	74,024	27,042	73·2	26·8				
Non-ferrous metal products	46,952	8,986	83·9	16·1	26,261	2,936	89·9	10·1
Non-metallic mineral products	14,136	1,106	92·7	7·3	12,301	691	94·7	5·3
Miscellaneous	9,459	6,049	61·0	39·0	9,130	3,651	71·4	28·6
Logging	**44,217**	**788**	**98·2**	**1·8**	**45,132**		**100·0**	
Mining	**75,266**	**1,565**	**98·0**	**2·0**	**46,629**	**305**	**99·4**	**0·6**
Coal	24,598	263	98·9	1·1	17,623	65	99·6	0·4
Metallic ores	40,204	729	98·2	1·8				
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,464	573	94·8	5·2				
Communications	**14,805**	**13,491**	**52·3**	**47·7**	**17,057**	**15,406**	**52·5**	**47·5**
Telegraphs	6,145	1,224	83·4	16·6	270	976	88·2	11·8
Telephones	8,660	12,267	41·4	58·6	1,787	14,430	40·4	59·6
Transportation	**132,298**	**8,431**	**94·0**	**6·0**	**185,606**[2]	**5,678**[2]	**97·0**	**3·0**
Street railways, cartage and storage	35,308	2,954	92·3	7·7	46,183	1,215	97·4	2·6
Steam railways	72,767	4,816	93·8	6·2	111,141	3,706	96·8	3·2
Shipping and stevedoring	24,223	661	97·3	2·7	28,282	757	97·4	2·6
Construction and Maintenance	**186,065**	**2,595**	**98·6**	**1·4**	**137,870**	**1,361**	**99·0**	**1·0**
Building	76,958	1,282	98·4	1·6				
Highway	67,811	1,186	98·3	1·7				
Railway	41,296	127	99·7	0·3				
Services	**19,962**	**21,275**	**48·4**	**51·6**	**35,996**	**26,482**	**57·6**	**42·4**
Hotels and restaurants	14,097	11,290	55·5	44·5	30,267	21,922	58·0	42·0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	5,865	9,985	37·0	63·0	5,729	4,560	55·7	44·3
Trade	**86,239**	**71,433**	**54·7**	**45·3**	**172,414**	**67,779**	**71·8**	**28·2**
Retail	58,764	61,735	48·8	51·2	133,058	59,934	68·9	31·1
Wholesale	27,475	9,689	73·9	26·1	39,356	7,845	83·4	16·6
All Industries (except Finance)	**1,403,353**	**412,319**	**77·3**	**22·7**				
Finance	**35,336**	**28,837**	**55·1**	**44·9**	**52,282**	**22,133**	**70·3**	**29·7**
Banks and Trust Companies	19,528	17,903	52·2	47·8	21,153	6,447	76·6	23·4
Brokerage and Stock Market	866	411	67·8	32·2	8,737	3,844	69·4	30·6
Insurance	14,942	10,523	58·7	41·3	22,392	11,842	65·4	34·6
Total	**1,438,689**	**441,156**	**76·5**	**23·5**				

[1] The comparative statistics in manufacturing are those of the Census of Industry for 1940; the monthly averages of the figures currently received in that year are given to show the extent to which the monthly surveys cover the total numbers of employees reported annually to the Census of Industry. The figures for logging are those tabulated by the Forest Products Branch for the winter of 1940-41. The comparative figures for the remaining non manufacturing industries are taken from the Decennial Census of 1931.

[2] Includes many employees elsewhere classified in the current employment statistics.

Decennial Census.—An estimate based on a ten per cent sample hand count of the latest census data indicated that at June 1, 1941, the wage-earners aged 14 years and over, numbered 2,864,620, of whom 2,164,710 were males and 699,910 were females. These estimates imply an increase of seven per cent in the number of males and of almost 28 per cent in the number of female wage-earners as compared with the figures of the 1931 census; the increase in the number of males was, of course, seriously affected by the fact that at the date of the 1941 Census, some 300,000 men had enlisted in the armed forces. The estimated number of women workers constituted 24·4 per cent of the total employees at June 1, 1941, while in 1931 the proportion of females had been 21·3 per cent.

The workers of both sexes enumerated in the Censuses include large numbers engaged in agriculture, domestic and personal, governmental, health and educational services, and other industries which are not covered in the current surveys. Thus, in 1931, these classes accounted for about 30 per cent of the total wage-earners then enumerated, and for almost 51 per cent of the women employees; the industrial distribution from the 1941 Census is not yet available. Of the wage-earners enumerated in the 1931 Census in the industries covered in the monthly surveys of employment, the proportion of women was only 16·7 per cent, 83·3 per cent of the approximately 1,475,000 persons at work in these classes at the Census date having been males.

The information now published from the 1941 Census is too fragmentary to permit any satisfactory comparison with the statistics tabulated at October 1, 1942; the above data, however, are given as being relevant to the subject, and roughly indicative of the growth in the proportion of women wage-earners in the decade.

Statistics of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.—At March 31, 1942, the number of persons insured by the Unemployment Insurance Commission was 2,465,100, of whom 655,096, or 26·6 per cent, were females; these figures are based upon registration cards received at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics between July 1, 1941, and March 31, 1942, but do not make allowance for any persons who may have left the scheme. To date, sufficient data are not available to permit the establishment of the statistical relationship which exists between the current returns on employment and payrolls and those of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The latter, however, include a considerable number of employees not covered in the monthly returns.

Census of Industry.—For the purpose in hand (namely, the establishment of comparisons of the sex distribution of wage-earners), the most satisfactory statistics available are those of the annual Census of Industry which, however, extends only to manufacturing. The latest published material is for 1940, since when there have been far-reaching changes in the proportions of males and females in many industries. Another qualification possibly affecting the value of the comparisons is the difference in the coverage of industry, the Census taking in all establishments without reference to their size, while the current surveys are limited, in the main, to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. Thus, the 6,541 factories furnishing monthly data in 1940 constituted only 25·6 per cent of those reporting to the Annual Census, but their employees, numbering 657,418, constituted some 86 per cent of the total number employed by all factories in the Dominion. It is probable that the growth of employment in the large war industries has resulted in the inclusion of increasingly great proportions of the total wage-earners in the current surveys of employment and payrolls.

Statistics are not available to show the sex distribution of employees according to the size of establishments, but it is likely that, normally, the smaller factories tend, in general, to employ a greater-than-average proportion of female workers, for the reason that such establishments chiefly belong in the light manufacturing industries.

Another difficulty found in comparing the data of the Census of Industry and the current surveys lies in the matter of industrial grouping and classification. The basis of coding the returns in the two branches is similar, being in each case the chief component material plan. However, the different purposes for which the two series are prepared necessitate different groupings within the various industries. The Census publishes the data in much greater detail than is possible in enquiries such as the monthly surveys.

As stated elsewhere, employment in the Dominion ordinarily reaches its annual maximum at September 1 or October 1, so that under normal circumstances, the number of females employed at October 1 would be above the average for the year; most of the data here used from the 1940 Census of Industry are averages. In that year, the number of females reported in all manufacturing industries in September constituted 22·6 per cent of the total persons employed during the month, a proportion which was not much higher than that of 21·8 per cent based on the annual averages.

From the above qualifications, it is evident that the comparisons made between the sex distribution of workers according to the 1940 Annual Census of Industry and that obtained in the current survey for October 1, 1942, must be regarded as indicative of the trends, rather than as showing absolute changes in the sex distributions, or in the numbers of female wage-earners. Had it been possible to segregate the 1940 and the 1941 census data for the firms co-operating in the monthly enquiries, the comparisons would obviously have been of much greater value.

The Non-manufacturing Industries.—Comparisons for these industries have in the main to be made with the 1931 Decennial Census data, which do not afford a very satisfactory basis for the purpose, in view of (1) the lapse of time since then, characterized by great changes in industrial conditions, (2) the difference in the situation arising from the fact that 1931 was a year of declining employment, while activity generally at October 1, 1942, was brisk; only in construction was the index of employment lower at that date than in 1931, (3) differences in the industrial classifications, and (4) the seasonal influences which may differently affect the sex distribution of workers as between June 1 and October 1. It is noteworthy that in times of depression there is a tendency for male workers, in general, to be affected by unemployment to a greater extent than females; the more favourable position of the latter in this respect is largely a consequence of their concentration in the industries contributing immediately to the consumers' needs for services or commodities. This difference in the incidence of unemployment is another factor whose effect upon the 1931 data cannot be assessed, but which may have tended to raise the proportion of females as indicated in the Census taken in that year. As a result of these qualifications, the value of the comparisons of the statistics of sex distribution in the non-manufacturing classes is limited, as in the manufacturing divisions, being useful only as roughly indicative of the general direction of the trends since the Census date.

Sex Distribution of Persons in Recorded Employment at October 1, 1942

The 13,200 establishments in the eight leading industries furnishing monthly statistics of employment and payrolls at the beginning of October, reported that they then employed 1,403,353 males and 412,319 females, the former constituting 77·3 per cent, and the latter 22·7 per cent of the total personnel of 1,815,672. When the data for financial institutions are included, the figures are increased to 1,438,689 in the case of males, and to 441,156 in the case of females, the aggregate of 1,879,845 consisting of 76·5 per cent men, and 23·5 per cent women workers. As already stated, there are no entirely satisfactory figures with which these data may be compared; however, it is evident that since 1931, there have been substantial increases in the proportion of women workers in the industries included in the current surveys; at the Census date (June 1), the ratio of females in the comparable industries was 167 per thousand. The October 1, 1942, figure of 235 per thousand represents a growth of nearly 41 per cent in this proportion in the 11 years. No allowance can be made for any differences in the situation at June 1 and October 1 which may be due to seasonal causes.

Practically 71 per cent of the total of 412,319 women workers reported at October 1 by the larger establishments in the eight leading industries, were employed in manufacturing; this percentage falls to 66·4 if the figures for financial institutions are included in the all-industries total. The females in trade (71,433) constituted the second largest group, with those in finance (28,837) services (21,275) and communications (13,491) coming next in order. The remaining 13,379 women on the staffs of the co-operating firms were distributed among the logging, mining, transportation and construction divisions. In every case, the ratio of femals workers in these industries has risen since the 1931 Census was taken; except in communications, the increases in the decade have been considerable. To an important extent, the growth in many cases has undoubtedly been at the expense of other industries ordinarily employing large numbers of women, notably domestic and personal services. The remainder have been recruited from those who were formerly unemployed, adolescent girls, home-makers and other women who under ordinary circumstances would not belong to the wage-earning population.

Significant increases in the numbers and proportion of female workers have recently been indicated in manufacturing, a development which is perhaps more remarkable for the reason that a large part of the expansion in industry resulting from the war has taken place in the heavy industries. In 1940, the Census of Industry reported that 218 per thousand persons engaged in manufacturing were females, a ratio which was considerably smaller than that of 257 recorded by the larger employers at the beginning of October, 1942; the proportion of female workers per thousand in September, 1940, was 226. Thus in the two years, there has been an increase of 13·7 per cent in the proportion of women wage-earners in factories, while as compared with the 1940

average, the gain at October 1, 1942, amounted to practically 18 per cent. It is not possible to say what the variation might have been had it been practicable to exclude the smaller establishments from the Census Statistics, but it is probable that their exclusion would have lowered the 1940 ratio of female labour, resulting in a rather larger percentage gain in the comparison between the proportions in 1940 and at the latest date.

It has already been stated that the data of the annual Census of Industry are not strictly comparable with those of the monthly surveys of employment, for the reason that the former enquiries take in all manufacturing establishments without reference to size, while the latter are limited, in the main, to those ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. The probability has also pointed out that the smaller establishments excluded from the current surveys would tend to employ a rather greater-than-average percentage of female wage-earners, so that if anything, the latest figures understate the proportion of females in the total wage-earning population. Bearing in mind these qualifications, it is interesting to note that where the number of males employed by the sample firms reporting at October 1, 1942, exceeded by 35 per cent the number of men on the staffs of all manufacturing establishments in September, 1940, the number of females has risen by 60 per cent; the gain in this comparison in the number of workers of both sexes has amounted to 40 per cent in the two years.

The different groups of manufacturing showed considerable variations in the proportions of female wage-earners; these ranged from 73 per thousand in non-metallic mineral products, and 94 per thousand in lumber, to 577 per thousand in textiles and 664 per thousand in tobacco factories, in both of which the level of employment in the early autumn is above the yearly average. It is almost a foregone conclusion that normally, many of those taken on during the active season in the last two groups are females; it must also be noted, however, that no increase of any consequence was indicated in textiles from September 1 to October 1, nor was the increase in tobacco particularly pronounced. The high ratios in these two industries may be compared with the 1940 proportions of 521 per thousand in textiles and 528 per thousand in tobacco.

Approximately 29 per cent of all females reported in manufacturing at October 1 were engaged in textile factories of one sort or another. The next largest group of female workers (namely, 60,381), was reported in iron and steel plants, in which, however, the proportion of female workers was only 140 per thousand. The latter was nevertheless substantially higher than that of 61 per thousand according to the 1940 Census of Industry. Within the iron and steel division, especially large numbers of women were employed in firearm and aircraft factories, in which the ratios of females were also relatively high, viz., 350 and 234 per thousand, respectively. The third largest group of women in iron and steel belonged in automobile plants, in which, however, they constituted only 11 per cent of the total wage-earners at October 1. Chemical works provided employment for 30,427 females, who numbered 354 per thousand of the total personnel in this industry; the 1940 ratio had been 235 per thousand. An extremely large percentage of the October 1 total of women in chemical factories was engaged in the production of explosives and ammunitions, while drug manufacturing accounted for over 10 per cent of the total.

In the vegetable foods group, in which activity at October 1 was seasonally high, the number of female workers was given as 25,081, being 410 per thousand, as compared with 282 per thousand, on the average, in 1940. Important increases in the ratios of female workers were also indicated in electrical apparatus (372 per thousand, as compared with 260 in 1940), pulp and paper (204 per thousand as compared with 147 in 1940), and non-ferrous metal products (161 per thousand as compared with 101 per thousand in 1940).

In connection with these changes in proportions, attention should be drawn to the fact that the employment of greater numbers of female workers is in many cases due in part to changes in the products manufactured by individual establishments, and partly to extensive rearrangement of the procedure followed in turning out the former products, so as to permit the employment of women and girls. There has of course been a tremendous increase generally in employment in manufacturing establishments during 1941 and 1942, the industrial war effort having, on the whole, been in its preliminary stages in 1940.

The concentration of female wage-earners in the leading cities is also noteworthy, 59·5 per cent of the Dominion total at October 1 being reported by manufacturers in the following centres: Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. This proportion is considerably higher than that of 50·4 per cent for men employees in manufacturing in these centres at the date under review.

In Montreal, 63,792 females, were employed by the co-operating factories, the proportion being 319 per thousand employees. Toronto showed a rather smaller number, namely,

61,458 females, but the ratio, at 345 per thousand, was higher than that in the Montreal area. The greatest proportion of female labour employed in manufacturing was in the city of Quebec, where 10,545 women workers were reported, being 394 per thousand.

Logging.—The female employees reported in logging appeared to be almost entirely engaged in clerical work; they numbered 788, or 18 in each thousand on the payroll. While recent press statements have indicated the employment of women in the more manual occupations in logging, the October 1 survey did not reflect this development on any important scale.

Mining.—The women reported in mining at the beginning of October numbered 1,565, or two per cent of the total staff. In the 1931 Census, the proportion of women workers was 0·6 per cent. The majority of females in mining were engaged in the metallic ore group, which employed 729 females, while non-metallic minerals, except coal, provided work for 573 women. It seems likely that such persons, gether with the 263 reported in coal mining at the beginning of October, were almost entirely engaged in office work.

Communications.—Of the aggregate of 28,296 workers employed by the co-operating communication companies, 13,491, or 477 per thousand were females. This proportion shows only a slight difference from that of 475 per thousand at the 1931 Census. The number of women reported by telephone companies was 12,267, or 586 per thousand of the total of both sexes; this ratio was slightly lower than that of 596 per thousand in 1931. In view of the fact that the substitution of mechanical for manual switchboard equipment in the last decade has largely displaced women workers, the virtual maintenance of the proportion of female workers must represent a substantial gain in the proportion of women in clerical and other occupations in the telephone industry. While the number of females reported by telegraph companies was relatively small (1,224), the proportion of 16·6 per cent was higher than that of 11·8 at the Census date.

Transportation.—The females employed in transportation at the beginning of October numbered 8,431, or 60 per thousand workers of both sexes. This proportion is double that indicated in the Census of June 1, 1931. Of the October 1 total, 4,816 women belonged in the steam railway operation group, of which they constituted only 6·2 per cent of the total employees. In 1931, the ratio had been three per cent; the number then listed under transportation included a considerable number of persons who are elsewhere classed in the code used in compiling the current statistics of employment and payrolls; however, it is likely that the proportion of women workers to males would not be appreciably affected by this difference in classification. In the street railway, cartage and storage group (including motor transportation companies), were employed 2,954 women, who constituted 7·7 per cent of the total staff reported at October 1. This proportion is not large enough to suggest any extensive substitution of women for men in other than clerical work.

Construction and Maintenance.—Of the 188,660 employees reported by the co-operating construction firms at the beginning of October, 2,595 were females, whose ratio was only 14 per thousand of both sexes. At June 1, 1931, the proportion had been one per cent. Of the October 1, 1942, total, 1,282 women were employed by building contractors, 1,186 by employers in the highway construction group, while in railway construction and maintenance only 127 females were reported.

Services.—This is the only one of the main industrial group to report a majority of female employees; the 21,275 women on the staffs of the establishments furnishing data at October 1 constituted 516 per thousand of the total for both sexes in the service group. The ratio at the Census date had been 424 per thousand. The co-operating hotels and restaurants provided work for 11,290 females; their proportion of 445 per thousand of both sexes was less than that of 630 per thousand in miscellaneous personal services, which are made up chiefly of laundry and dry cleaning plants. The females in the latter numbered 9,985. At the Census date, the ratio had been only 443 per thousand.

Trades.—The trading establishments furnishing information at the beginning of October reported 71,433 female workers, who constituted 453 per thousand employees of both sexes. This proportion substantially exceeded that of 282 per thousand at June 1, 1931. The increase in the ratio in retail trade was particularly significant; where the number of women wage-earners had formed 311 per thousand of the total reported in this industry at the Census date, the proportion at October 1, 1942, was 512 per thousand. In this comparison, it must be pointed out that retail trade is ordinarily more active at the beginning of October than in the early summer, and it is likely that under normal conditions, the growth in employment between these two dates would take place mainly among women. In wholesale trade, the proportion of females had increased from 166 per thousand at the Census date, to 261 at the beginning of October.

Finance.—The women employed in the finance group at October 1 were exceeded in

number only by those in manufacturing and trade. Of the total of 64,173 persons in the employ of the co-operating financial institutions, 28,837 were females, who formed 449 per thousand of the total employees, as compared with 297 per thousand in 1931. Banks and trust companies reported especially large staffs of women, who numbered 17,903 at the beginning of October; their proportion to the total of both sexes was 478 per thousand. At the Census date, only 6,447 females, or 234 per thousand employees, had reported themselves as at work in such institutions, so that since then there has been a very significant growth in both the number and proportion of women workers in the finance group.

Women Workers by Economic Areas

An extremely large proportion of the Dominion total of 412,319 females employed at October 1 by the co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries belonged in Quebec and Ontario, where the reported women workers numbered 139,889 and 193,926, respectively. The ratio in the former area was 339 in each thousand employees, and in the latter, 470 per thousand; these two provinces together employed practically 809 in every thousand females in recorded employment throughout Canada at the beginning of October. The proportion is very slightly lower if the statistics for financial institutions are included, but in this case, the number of women workers in Quebec rises to 147,213 and in Ontario, to 208,200. The concentration of men workers in the central provinces was much less marked, 702 per thousand of all males reported by the firms furnishing data at October 1 belonging in Quebec and Ontario.

The highest ratio of women in the provincial total for both sexes was found in Ontario, where 25·9 per cent of the reported staffs were females; including finance, the proportion was 26·7 per cent. In Quebec, 24·6 per cent of all employees in the eight leading industries, and 25·1 per cent in the nine groups, were women. In the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia the ratios were decidedly smaller, being as follows for the eight leading industries: 12·6 per cent, 18·2 per cent and 15·8 per cent, respectively. Including financial institutions the proportions of female labour were: Maritime, 13·3 per cent, Prairies, 19·3 per cent and British Columbia, 16·5 per cent.

The concentration of females in factory employment in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario is even more striking than in all industries. Of the total of 292,741 in manufacturing at October 1, over 38 per cent belonged in Quebec and almost 50 per cent in Ontario. This proportion of 88 per cent in the two provinces did not represent any increase in the ratio from that indicated in all factories in 1940.

The women factory workers in Quebec constituted 29·7 per cent of the total employees of both sexes, while in Ontario the percentage was 27·2. Elsewhere, the proportions were decidedly lower, viz., 16·3 per cent in the Maritimes, 18·5 per cent in the Prairie Area, and 13·3 per cent in British Columbia.

The highest ratio of female workers in Quebec was in the tobacco industry, in which 69·3 per cent of the workers were women. In Ontario, the greatest proportion, of 58·2 per cent, was in textiles; this ratio exceeded that of 56·2 per cent of female labour in textile factories in Quebec, where the number of women in those industries was considerably larger than in Ontario. In the Maritime Provinces, the textile, vegetable food, trade and service groups employed larger numbers of women workers than any other industry; the highest proportions were also recorded in these classes. A fairly similar distribution prevailed in the Prairie Area where iron and steel products also provided work for a considerable number of women. Trade, vegetable foods, iron and steel and services reported the largest staffs of females in British Columbia; except in iron and steel, these industries also had a greater-than-average proportion of women workers.

As already explained, the actual numbers of persons reported in the current surveys for October 1, 1942, and those reported for 1940 should not be directly compared, the comparisons, in the main, being limited to the proportions. However, it is noteworthy that in each of the industrial groups in Canada as a whole, the number of women employed by the larger manufacturers at October 1 considerably exceeded the number reported by all factories in 1940, a situation which did not in all cases extend to the male employees. Without exception, the proportion of females in each thousand persons on the staffs, was substantially higher at the later date.

The gains which perhaps arouse the greatest interest are those which have taken place generally in iron and steel; the number of women reported at October 1 in these industries numbered 60,318, as compared with 10,056 in 1940. The former figure constituted over one-fifth of the total number in manufacturing at the date under review, while in 1940, just over six per cent of the total females in factory employment belonged in the iron and steel group. In the Dominion as a whole, the women made up 140 in each thousand persons employed in iron and steel plants at October

1, 1942, a proportion which considerably exceeded that of 61 per thousand in 1940. In Quebec, 127 per thousand were females; this ratio was more than double that of 62 per thousand according to the latest Census of Industry. In Ontario, 178 per thousand employees were women, representing a substantial increase over the proportion of 70 per thousand in 1940.

The non-ferrous metal industries now also provide employment for a much greater proportion of females than in any previous period. At October 1, 247 in each thousand workers were women and girls, while the 1940 ratio had been only 174 per thousand. Important increases in the number and the proportions of females were reported in the manufacture of electrical apparatus and in other non-ferrous metal factories.

The textile industries have always employed large numbers of women and girls, who constitute a substantial proportion of the total staffs in such factories. From 521 per thousand in 1940, the ratio of female labour in this division has increased to 577 per thousand at October 1. Another class of industries providing employment for important numbers of females is the vegetable food group, in which the ratio has risen from 283 per thousand according to the latest Census of Industry, to 395 per thousand at the date under review, when employment was seasonally active.

Among the broad groups which still employ relatively small proportions of women are the non-metallic mineral products, iron and steel (already dealt with above), and the wood and paper industries; nevertheless, the ratio of female labour in each of these has considerably increased since 1940.

Women Workers in the Eight Leading Cities

Firms in the eight leading industries in the cities of Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, reported a staff of 245,801 females, who constituted 59·6 per cent of all women workers employed by the establishments furnishing returns at October 1. If the statistics for financial institutions are included, the number of females in the larger centres rises to 263,946, or 59·8 per cent of the Dominion total for the nine industrial groups. The proportion of women workers in the eight cities to the Dominion aggregate is considerably greater than that of 44·6 per cent for workers of both sexes. As already stated, the women employed in manufacturing establishments in the leading cities at October 1 accounted for 59·5 per cent of the total in the co-operating factories throughout the Dominion.

The cities of Toronto and Montreal provided work for greater numbers of females than any other city; in the former, 92,932 women were reported, and in the latter, 88,697. In these cities, the females constituted 36·6 per cent and 31·7 per cent, respectively, of the aggregate personnel reported in Toronto and Montreal.

In all cities, the largest groups of women workers were reported in manufacturing and trade, services taking third place as a source of employment for females. Financial institutions provided work for a considerable number of women, while the proportions of females in the remaining non-manufacturing industries in the larger cities were small.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of October, 1942

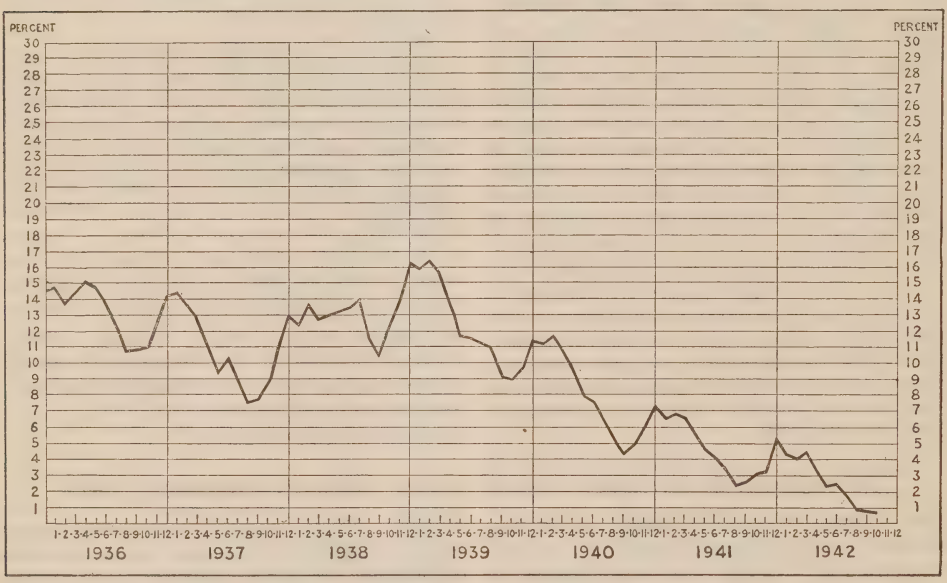
Unemployment in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work outside their own trades, or who are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference, only, to the organizations reporting.

Returns were tabulated in October from 2,246 labour organizations having a combined membership of 389,236 persons. Of these 2,820, or a percentage of 0·7 were reported as without work, in comparison with percentages of 0·8 in September and 3·1 in October, a year ago. Unemployment among union members at this time, was due principally to temporary lay-offs. The fractionally higher employment level in October, was traced to a moderate betterment for union members in the building and construction trades; the unemployment percentage in this group declined from 3·2 to 2·2, which was more than sufficient to offset the very slight contraction in work for members in the manufacturing industries. Employment for members of trade unions, showed an unvaried expansion since the close of June. The percentage of 0·7 for October was also the lowest for any month in these records, which were published on a monthly basis, for the first time, in January, 1919. Prior to that date the trade union report appeared quarterly.

In table I the percentages of unemployment are shown by provinces. It will be observed that these ranged from 0·2 in British Columbia to 1·2, in both New Brunswick and Quebec.

As in the preceding month, the percentages of members reported as without work were fractional in every province, with the exception of these latter two. Slightly higher employment levels than those shown in September were apparent in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In Ontario and Alberta the unemployment percentages remained unchanged, while in New Brunswick there was a fractional recession in available work. In comparison with reports tabulated in October, 1941, much more employment was apparent in Quebec, in which province the percentage declined from 4·7 to 1·2. Noteworthy expansion was apparent, likewise, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, while in Nova Scotia and Ontario there were increases in

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



work, although to a lesser degree. The percentage of unemployed members in New Brunswick remained unchanged.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. These percentages ranged from 0·2 in Toronto, Regina and Vancouver to 1·2 in Saint John. With the exceptions of Saint John and Edmonton the percentages of those without work in each of the other cities was fractional, only. In comparison with the preceding month, a moderately higher employment level prevailed in Regina; in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg minor improvements were apparent. In Edmonton there was a very slight betterment only, while the percentages of unemployed members in Saint John and Vancouver remained unchanged. On the other hand, in Halifax union members reported a very slight employment contraction. Compared with October, 1941, pronounced expansion was reflected in reports received from unions in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. Noteworthy increases in work were manifested likewise, in Winnipeg and Edmonton, while in Regina and Saint John there were slightly higher employment levels.

The chart which accompanies this article shows the trend of unemployment from January, 1936, to date. The curve in October, 1942, rested at a fractionally lower level than in the previous month, thus indicating a very slight employment advance. The point of the curve was substantially lower than in October, 1941, thus reflecting a much higher employment level.

For the manufacturing industries 751 returns were tabulated comprising a membership of 211,517 persons, of whom, 967, or a percentage of 0·5 were without work in comparison with 0·4 in September and 2·4 per cent in October, a year ago. A slightly higher employment level prevailed for union members in the iron and steel, printing trades and for hat, cap and glove workers. As will be seen in table II, the percentages of unemployment in these trades were low. A minor improvement occurred for leather workers, in which trade the percentage of those reported as without work was 3·0; among metal polishers, etc., and jewellery workers adequate work was apparent, as compared with small fractional

percentages of unemployment in September. Trades in which union members were fully employed at both dates included soft drink, cigar and tobacco workers, electric current employees, etc., textile and carpet workers, butchers, meat and fish packers, fur, rubber, aluminum and gas workers. As in the preceding month, 0·1 per cent of garment workers, which group includes men's and women's clothing workers, were reported as without employment. The percentage of unemployed members among clay, glass and stone workers was 0·4, in comparison with 0·2, and among bakers and confectioners the corresponding percentages were 0·3 and 0·2, respectively. Woodworkers reported a very slight decline in work, although the unemployment percentage of 0·5 remained very low. The percentage of those reported as without employment among papermakers was 1·3, which indicated a moderate decrease in available work. Among chemical products workers there was a noteworthy percentage increase from full employment to 17·6, but as the membership is small, very few members were involved. Among unclassified manufacturing workers the unemployment percentage was 9·3, which was appreciably higher, thus reflecting a rather noteworthy contraction in employment. In comparison with the situation at the close of October, a year ago, as will be observed in table II, there was a much higher employment level for union members in the iron and steel and garment trades. Pronounced betterment was indicated likewise for leather and fur workers; the percentages of unemployed members in the former trade stood at 3·0, while among fur workers no unemployment was observed. The percentages of those without work in these trades a year ago were 21·7 and 12·1, respectively. Those unions in which the members were reported as having adequate work at both dates, were cigar and tobacco workers, electric current employees, textile and carpet and rubber workers. In contrast, employment for papermakers was moderately reduced, as the percentage of unemployment rose from 0·6 to 1·3.

For coal miners returns were received from 56 unions with a combined membership of 19,617 persons, of whom, 91, or a percentage of 0·5 were unemployed as compared with percentages of 0·4 in September and 2·5 in October, 1941. As in the preceding month, New Brunswick and British Columbia returns indicated that adequate work was available. In Nova Scotia the unemployment percentage of 0·7 remained unchanged, while in Alberta there was 0·2 per cent without work, in comparison with no unemployment in September. Compared with conditions in October, 1941, the percentage of unemployment in British Columbia unions indicated a rather marked betterment; union members reported that adequate work was available in comparison with an unemployment percentage of 5·2, a year ago. In Alberta, likewise, the percentage declined sharply from 5·1 to 0·2, while in Nova Scotia where 0·7 per cent were without work, there was a fractional improvement, only. New Brunswick unions did not report any unemployment at either date.

In the non-metallic minerals group there were 8 reports tabulated, in which the aggregate membership was 4,112 persons. Of these 113, or a percentage of 2·7 were listed as unemployed. This was the same percentage, as that of the preceding month; in October a year ago, the percentage of those reported as without work was 12·4.

Unions in the building and construction trades returned 216 reports, comprising a membership of 34,170 persons, of whom, 765, or a percentage of 2·2 were unemployed compared with 3·2 per cent in September and 7·7 per cent in October, 1941. In comparison with the preceding month, hod carriers and unclassified building workers and carpenters and joiners reported that 4·1 per cent and

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average 1938	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	13·1
Average 1939	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	12·2
Average 1940	3·1	3·7	11·0	6·0	7·3	6·9	9·7	7·6	7·8
Average 1941	2·2	2·3	6·1	3·4	4·4	3·4	6·7	4·5	4·5
Oct. 1931	8·6	9·2	23·6	18·3	17·7	12·7	16·4	19·7	18·3
Oct. 1932	11·5	16·7	27·6	22·7	21·4	13·4	21·7	21·1	22·0
Oct. 1933	12·5	9·8	25·1	20·3	19·4	13·3	16·5	21·7	19·8
Oct. 1934	4·7	6·7	22·2	16·5	13·9	9·7	11·0	19·9	16·2
Oct. 1935	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	10·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	13·3
Oct. 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Oct. 1937	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Oct. 1938	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	12·3
Oct. 1939	8·5	6·4	13·8	6·6	4·4	7·2	4·3	9·9	9·0
Oct. 1940	1·1	4·2	6·9	3·8	6·8	5·9	4·8	4·9	5·0
Oct. 1941	1·6	1·2	4·7	2·0	2·7	3·2	3·7	3·1	3·1
Nov. 1941	1·3	1·4	5·1	1·7	5·4	3·7	2·4	4·0	3·3
Dec. 1941	1·0	2·1	5·7	6·0	6·2	4·2	3·8	5·3	5·2
Jan. 1942	1·3	1·9	5·4	4·4	6·3	3·8	3·3	3·6	4·3
Feb. 1942	1·6	2·0	4·4	4·6	4·1	4·6	4·1	2·7	4·0
March 1942	2·1	2·2	4·5	5·7	4·0	3·8	7·0	2·5	4·5
April 1942	1·9	1·6	3·0	4·4	4·0	2·1	6·1	1·4	3·3
May 1942	1·6	1·6	2·8	2·5	2·7	1·2	4·5	1·1	2·4
June 1942	1·3	4·7	4·6	1·6	1·1	·9	2·6	·9	2·5
July 1942	·8	1·0	3·8	·9	2·2	·8	1·3	·3	1·8
Aug. 1942	·4	2·3	1·4	·7	1·6	·8	·9	·2	·9
Sept. 1942	·8	1·1	1·3	·5	·5	·9	·9	·3	·8
Oct. 1942	·7	1·2	1·2	·5	·4	·5	·9	·2	·7

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current, etc.	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Rubber workers	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail and wholesale clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
October, 1931	15·6	34·1	6·2	21·0	10·0	12·8	15·3	11·7	....	49·3	17·1	26·8	17·0	7·5	8·9	....	25·4	65·9	41·9	0	....	37·3	49·7	10·9	24·3	12·3	1·6	5·2	5·3	0	2·8	9·9	2·2	19·5	18·3
October, 1932	21·3	36·3	13·3	24·3	10·1	16·2	18·5	15·3	0	29·2	32·9	35·0	31·9	57·1	9·3	....	27·3	28·3	43·5	0	....	44·7	59·6	12·9	26·9	14·7	2·0	14·0	14·2	0	2·0	11·1	5·3	20·8	22·0
October, 1933	24·8	24·3	8·1	20·9	12·0	15·6	18·1	14·4	0	28·4	5·4	21·0	3·5	13·6	23·3	....	25·6	20·0	38·7	0	....	57·9	65·4	12·6	44·4	12·9	·9	12·4	12·7	0	·5	7·4	1·6	17·2	19·8
October, 1934	72·4	45·6	6·1	16·7	7·1	11·6	13·3	10·3	0	23·1	16·6	21·4	18·0	8·8	9·1	....	20·0	9·6	46·6	0	....	53·9	55·1	9·1	42·4	9·1	·9	11·8	12·1	0	11·0	6·5	2·4	15·2	16·2
October, 1935	28·6	9·9	5·1	14·2	7·2	6·5	2·6	9·7	0	4·0	17·1	21·7	17·1	16·0	18·2	....	16·1	7·5	35·1	0	....	39·3	42·8	7·2	40·7	7·4	1·1	10·6	10·8	0	5·1	5·8	2·7	10·9	13·3
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	....	12·6	6·1	37·0	0	....	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·0	....	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	....	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	....	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	....	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·7	6·1	6·3	0	·3	8·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
October, 1939	16·0	20·7	3·7	10·3	4·1	6·6	5·8	8·0	5·3	4·3	7·2	1·4	4·8	27·7	21·4	0	13·3	·5	18·7	0	....	25·8	20·5	5·5	33·6	5·6	1·0	5·8	5·9	0	0	5·0	3·7	6·2	9·0
October, 1940	8·2	8·4	3·9	4·6	2·3	2·7	1·5	4·9	0	16·8	4·7	3·2	4·7	7·2	11·0	1·6	3·8	·2	1·2	0	....	15·6	9·9	4·5	30·6	4·5	·1	5·2	5·3	0	·1	2·3	·1	4·4	5·0
October, 1941	6·3	6·5	4·1	2·4	·6	1·1	·6	2·1	0	·4	3·4	0	4·1	5·7	15·3	0	1·1	·0	·4	0	....	11·5	7·7	2·4	18·5	2·0	·1	3·6	3·7	0	·3	1·1	·1	1·8	3·1
November, 1941	14·5	6·9	2·1	2·7	1·5	·9	·5	1·7	0	1·6	6·2	0	8·4	5·9	14·3	0	·5	·0	·4	0	....	13·1	8·6	2·6	18·4	2·2	·1	3·5	3·6	0	·1	1·4	·1	2·4	3·3
December, 1941	17·7	30·3	2·1	4·7	·5	1·3	1·0	2·0	0	1·5	11·7	0	17·6	6·2	22·1	0	1·7	·1	·2	0	....	17·9	10·6	4·9	19·4	5·3	·0	3·4	3·5	0	·1	1·5	·5	2·3	5·2
January, 1942	13·6	11·1	2·2	3·1	·4	1·2	·7	2·1	0	1·3	2·7	0	3·1	5·6	25·8	4·9	1·7	·1	·2	0	....	20·2	14·2	3·2	13·6	3·4	·1	3·3	3·4	0	·1	1·8	1·9	1·7	4·3
February, 1942	8·4	5·6	2·5	2·3	·7	1·2	·6	2·3	0	1·9	·6	0	·9	0	14·0	0	2·1	·4	8·1	0	....	20·0	15·5	2·9	10·1	3·3	·0	3·7	3·8	0	0	1·7	2·0	1·5	4·0
March, 1942	21·6	7·4	5·3	3·1	·1	1·4	·8	2·6	0	·9	·8	·0	1·3	0	12·7	0	3·6	·1	·2	0	....	23·6	16·3	2·7	13·9	3·0	·5	3·6	3·7	0	0	·8	·4	1·2	4·5
April, 1942	12·5	3·7	5·5	2·4	·1	·9	·5	1·8	0	·2	1·1	0	1·6	0	6·9	0	3·0	·3	·2	0	....	21·0	12·5	1·5	7·4	1·6	·0	2·7	2·7	0	0	·6	·1	1·1	3·3
May, 1942	6·0	3·9	3·9	1·9	·1	·9	·5	1·9	·1	·2	2·5	·0	3·6	0	7·5	0	1·5	·3	·2	0	19·4	16·2	8·4	1·3	4·5	1·5	·2	1·9	2·1	0	0	·6	·1	1·0	2·4
June, 1942	6·2	3·7	2·4	2·8	0	1·2	·8	1·9	0	·4	9·0	0	13·3	0	4·1	0	1·1	·1	1·7	0	2·9	23·1	5·8	1·4	10·4	1·3	·3	2·1	2·3	0	·1	·4	·1	·7	2·5
July, 1942	·4	0	·5	2·1	0	·8	·5	1·6	0	·4	7·6	0	10·5	0	6·7	0	·5	·1	·2	0	....	9·6	4·2	1·1	3·0	1·3	·1	2·0	2·2	0	0	·4	·0	·7	1·8
August, 1942	·4	0	·8	·5	·2	·7	·4	1·4	·1	·4	·1	·0	·1	·7	2·1	0	·1	·0	·2	0	....	11·0	3·3	1·2	8·8	1·2	·0	2·0	2·2	0	0	·4	0	·8	·9
September, 1942	·9	0	·8	·4	·1	·7	·3	1·5	0	·4	·2	0	·1	1·0	1·8	0	·2	·0	·2	0	0	3·2	3·2	·8	3·1	·9	·1	2·0	2·1	0	0	·3	·1	·5	·8
October, 1942	1·0	0	·9	·5	·1	1·3	1·3	1·2	0	·5	·1	0	·1	·1	1·4	0	·1	0	·4	0	17·6	9·3	2·2	·8	5·2	·8	·0	1·9	2·0	0	0	·3	·2	·4	·7

2·0 per cent, respectively, of their members, were unemployed; this was in each case a moderate increase in activity. Very slight improvement was recorded for electrical workers and plumbers and steamfitters; the unemployment percentages in both of these trades remained fractional. Among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, the percentage of members reported as without work was 5·2; this was a slight employment expansion. Bridge and structural iron workers did not report any unemployment at either date. The percentage of members reported as without work among granite and stonecutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers, wood, wire and metal lathers and steam-shovel men were 4·2, 1·1, 1·1, 1·5 respectively; these were slightly higher, thus indicating minor employment recessions. In comparison with returns received in October, 1941, carpenters and joiners manifested much better conditions; the unemployment percentage as reported for these workers declined from 7·0 to 2·0. Although the memberships were not large, union members of granite and stonecutters, bridge and structural ironworkers and wood, wire and metal lathers registered pronounced employment expansion, the unemployment percentages, in these cases, were 4·2, 0 and 1·1 in comparison with 35·8, 16·9 and 35·0, respectively, a year ago. Employment for bricklayers, masons and plasterers and hod carriers and unclassified building workers likewise attained much higher levels; the percentages of members without work in these trades were 5·2 and 4·1 respectively, in comparison with percentages of 15·3 and 10·5 in October, 1941.

In the transportation industries reports were tabulated from 898 unions, having a total membership of 80,420 persons, of whom, 618, or a percentage of 0·8, were idle; this percentage was identical with that shown in September. In October, a year ago, the unemployment percentage stood at 2·4. A fractionally higher level of employment than that of September, was apparent among steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 79 per cent of the entire group membership. Teamsters and chauffeurs were fractionally better employed, while the percentage of members, who were without work among street and electric railway employees, which stood at 0·1, remained unchanged. Among navigation workers 5·2 per cent of the members were unemployed; this was a minor employment decline. Compared with conditions in October, a year ago, navigation workers registered an important employment expansion. As will be observed in table II, an appreciable betterment was in evidence, likewise, for steam railway employees. For teamsters and chauffeurs, there was a fractional improvement, while for street and electric railway employees there was a very slight contraction in available work.

From unions in the wholesale and retail trade there were 10 returns received. These organizations had a combined membership of 2,511 persons, all of whom, as in September, were fully employed; in October, 1941, the percentage of unemployment was 0·3.

Civic employees' unions reported that 0·2 per cent of the membership was without work, in comparison with a percentage of 0·1 in both September and October, a year ago. Returns were tabulated from 106 of these unions, having a total membership of 9,748 persons, of whom, 20, were unemployed.

Reports were received from 140 unions in the miscellaneous group of occupations. These organizations had a total membership of 11,602 persons, of whom, 47, or a percentage of 0·4, were without work, in comparison with percentages of 0·5 in September and 1·8 in October, a year ago. Among unclassified workers there was no unemployment, while fractional percentages only, were shown by barbers and stationary engineers and firemen. Among theatre and stage employees 1·6 per cent of the members were listed as without work. In all of these returns minor increases in work were reflected. On the other hand, the unemployment percentage for hotel and restaurant employees rose fractionally to 0·5. In comparison with reports tabulated for October, 1941, much higher employment levels were observed among hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees. Stationary engineers and firemen reflected moderate improvement, as did, also, unclassified workers who were fully engaged in comparison with 1·0 per cent of inactivity a year ago; among barbers there was a fractional betterment, only.

Reports were received from 4 unions of fishermen having a combined membership of 2,567 persons of whom, 25, or a percentage of 1·0 were unemployed. The percentage of members who were without work in September was 0·9 and in October, 1941, it was 6·3.

Returns were tabulated from 2 unions of lumber workers and loggers. The total membership was 3,605 persons, all of whom, as in September, were reported as employed. The unemployment percentage in October, a year ago, was 6·5.

Table I shows by provinces the average percentage of union members who were unemployed each year from 1931 to 1941, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment for October of each year from 1931 to 1940, inclusive, and for each month from October, 1941, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the months included in table I.

Building permits issued in Canada during October, 1942

The October report of building permits, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, includes returns from 174 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 156 reported detailed operations. The remaining 18 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of October while 30 municipalities had failed to report at the close of November 12.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of October is $8,188,606. Revised values for the month of September include returns from 200 municipalities and aggregate $10,876,969. Reports were received from 56 of the 58 original municipalities and show a value of $6,248,700 for October. The corresponding revised value for September includes 58 returns and is $7,624,268, while the October, 1941, value was $10,100,422.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the ten elapsed months of the current year is $89,385,894. The value of the 58 municipalities for the same period is $64,722,795, while their corresponding value in 1941 was $85,893,750.

During the month of October new construction of all types amounted to 81·4 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 56·6.

TABLE I.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, OCTOBER, 1942

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
All Permits—Total Value	8,188,606	2,700	212,258	65,605	1,835,948
New Construction	6,662,411	1,050	115,290	51,450	1,494,247
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	1,526,195	1,650	96,968	14,155	341,701
Residential	5,329,029	1,650	113,758	8,055	1,296,686
New Construction	4,636,838	.....	78,270	100	1,127,207
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	692,191	1,650	35,488	7,955	169,479
Institutional	313,743	.....	30,415	700	257,008
New Construction	257,995	.....	.....	.....	250,020
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	55,748	.....	30,415	700	6,988
Commercial	752,024	1,050	65,460	6,350	116,015
New Construction	407,939	1,050	34,820	850	68,665
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	344,085	.....	30,640	5,500	47,350
Industrial	1,597,613	.....	2,525	50,000	79,942
New Construction	1,226,457	.....	2,200	50,000	3,000
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	371,156	.....	325	.....	76,942
Other Building	196,197	.....	100	500	86,297
New Construction	133,182	.....	.....	500	45,355
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	63,015	.....	100	.....	40,942

Classification of Permits	Provinces (Con.)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
All Permits—Total Value	4,913,602	291,195	198,438	304,857	364,003
New Construction	4,231,871	246,235	118,598	183,498	220,172
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	681,731	44,960	79,840	121,359	143,831
Residential	3,267,725	207,270	35,708	218,633	179,544
New Construction	2,980,047	170,810	14,258	137,276	128,870
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	287,678	36,460	21,450	81,357	50,674
Institutional	23,035	.....	1,000	550	1,035
New Construction	7,975	.....	.....	.....	.....
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	15,060	.....	1,000	550	1,035
Commercial	279,097	83,050	80,325	71,995	48,682
New Construction	149,779	74,600	24,675	37,250	16,250
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	129,318	8,450	55,650	34,745	32,432
Industrial	1,331,042	.....	4,350	5,124	124,630
New Construction	1,091,000	.....	4,000	4,107	72,150
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	240,042	.....	350	1,017	52,480
Other Building	12,703	875	77,055	8,555	10,112
New Construction	3,070	825	75,665	4,865	2,902
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	9,633	50	1,390	3,690	7,210

TABLE II—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1942. (1926=100)

Year	Value of building permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials	Year	Value of building permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials
	October	First 10 months	First 10 months	First 10 months		October	First 10 months	First 10 months	First 10 month
1942.....	8,188,606	89,385,894	(1) 47·9	(2)	1933.....	1,775,052	18,169,066	13·5	77·8
1941.....	13,137,206	102,279,173	(1) 63·7	105·8	1932.....	3,170,570	38,196,769	28·3	77·5
1940.....	12,430,766	94,160,076	(1) 41·9	95·9	1931.....	8,442,627	97,045,622	71·9	82·4
1939.....	5,623,900	49,539,913	36·7	88·1	1930.....	12,756,402	139,117,752	103·1	92·0
1938.....	9,548,687	52,732,080	39·1	90·1	1929.....	18,073,378	204,084,467	151·3	99·2
1937.....	4,401,837	47,362,820	35·1	94·9	1928.....	21,558,085	187,179,719	138·8	96·8
1936.....	4,262,607	34,946,019	25·9	85·9	1927.....	18,848,019	160,000,554	118·6	96·2
1935.....	4,030,318	40,711,114	30·2	81·2	1926.....	14,738,402	134,902,338	100·0	100·4
1934.....	2,598,024	22,313,170	16·5	82·8					

(1) Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities. (2) Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN OCTOBER, 1942, AND IN OCTOBER, 1941

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—	
	October 1942	October 1941
Prince Edward Island—		
Charlottetown	2,700	5,550
Nova Scotia—		
*Halifax	82,867	190,045
New Glasgow	No Report	12,790
*Sydney	44,020	105,750
New Brunswick—		
Fredericton	1,200	4,500
*Moncton	No Report	18,830
*Saint John	63,305	61,214
Quebec—		
*Montreal (*Maisonneuve)	780,820	1,306,082
*Quebec	28,320	184,030
Shawinigan Falls	56,260	43,900
*Sherbrooke	116,975	147,100
*Trois Rivières	26,430	109,050
*Westmount	3,809	51,040
Ontario—		
Belleville	20,600	6,550
*Brantford	3,865	26,327
Chatham	10,570	126,085
*Fort William	98,635	72,469
Galt	9,371	29,292
*Guelph	2,345	20,438
*Hamilton	232,489	761,277
*Kingston	59,995	66,001
*Kitchener	35,975	105,240
*London	53,535	94,745
Oshawa	24,340	70,514
*Ottawa	355,300	187,650
Owen Sound	1,605	4,120
*Peterborough	17,492	35,669
*Port Arthur	96,775	97,089
*St. Catharines	53,475	115,935
*St. Thomas	6,185	16,440
Sarnia	15,115	18,085

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—	
	October 1942	October 1941
Ontario—Conc.		
Sault Ste Marie	29,491	117,338
*Stratford	6,183	10,325
*Toronto	1,084,648	950,946
East York Twp	299,025	241,115
*Windsor	1,248,375	1,138,457
Riverside	15,900	22,800
Woodstock	13,308	49,834
York Twp	181,850	671,700
Manitoba—		
*Brandon	3,830	15,605
St. Boniface	32,125	46,360
*Winnipeg	214,950	363,050
Saskatchewan—		
*Moose Jaw	30,040	8,156
*Regina	122,023	56,735
*Saskatoon	21,785	376,635
Alberta—		
*Calgary	138,397	158,323
*Edmonton	124,790	298,685
Lethbridge	30,185	27,115
Medicine Hat	11,185	16,400
British Columbia—		
Nanaimo	10,125	11,750
*New Westminster	21,315	63,525
North Vancouver	30,910	433,867
Prince Rupert	3,325	27,725
*Vancouver	188,310	647,280
Vernon	12,475	44,229
*Victoria	61,587	196,073
Total 58 Municipalities	6,248,700[1]	10,100,422
Total 35 Municipalities	5,444,555[2]	8,056,216

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back in 1910.

(1) 56 municipalities only, reporting.

(2) 34 municipalities only, reporting.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, October, 1942, summarizes the August-September employment situation in Great Britain as follows:—

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at September 14 (exclusive of 23,227 men who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 63,703; those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 1,532; and those registered as unemployed casual workers (being persons who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 2,597. As compared with August 17 the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 7,605, those temporarily suspended from work showed a decrease of 234, but unemployed casual workers showed an increase of 49.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at September 14, were 34,959 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 1,084, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 1,177 temporarily stopped, and 140 unemployed casual workers. Of the 34,959 wholly unemployed, 1,080 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with August 17, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 1,267, those temporarily stopped showed a decrease of 679, but unemployed casual workers showed an increase of 19.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for September 14 was 66,022, as compared with 71,108 at August 17, and 127,825 at September 15, 1941.

United States

The number of employees in non-agricultural establishments, according to the official report issued by the United States Secretary of Labor, increased by 207,000 in the month ending October 15, bringing the total to 38,555,000.

Trade as a whole showed a seasonal increase since September of 118,000, due largely to expansion in department, variety, and clothing stores, although government restrictions continued to affect many lines. Manufacturing firms reported 64,000 more wage and salaried employees in October, although a slight decline is normally expected at this time. In Federal, State, and local government departments civilian employment increased by 205,000, most of the expansion being in navy yards, arsenals and Federal war agencies. Employment declined in construction (96,000), finance-service-miscellaneous (72,000), mining (9,000), and transportation-public utilities (3,000).

About two-thirds of the 2½ million gain in non-agricultural establishments since October, 1941, was in manufacturing. Civilian Federal, State, and local government employment increased by 1,211,000, due in part to expansion in the War and Navy Departments. Smaller gains were reported by the transportation-public utility and the finance-service-miscellaneous groups. The largest decline over the year interval was in trade (391,000), where government restrictions and curtailed stocks reduced the sales of many lines. Construction employment was 115,000 and mining employment 87,000 lower than a year ago.

A small contraseasonal gain of 0·4 per cent or 52,900 in factory wage earner employment continued the almost unbroken succession of monthly gains that began with accelerated war production in June, 1940. The revised index of factory employment for October, 1942, was 154·8 on the basis of 100 for 1939. The corresponding index for June, 1940, was 102·5. The factory payroll index, which was 107·6 in June, 1940, had increased to 261·0 in October, 1942. The greater advance in payrolls than in employment over this period reflected increased working hours, overtime premiums, wage-rate increases, and expansion in war industries, where relatively higher wage scales prevail. A comparison between October, 1941, and October, 1942, showed gains of 11·4 per cent in employment and 39·8 per cent in wages.

The gains in the durable-goods group of manufacturing industries, where war production is largely concentrated, were even more pronounced. Employment showed a gain of 20·7 per cent over the year while corresponding payrolls increased 52·9 per cent. During the month employment increased by 1·8 per cent, payrolls by 4·0 per cent. Among the war industries which showed substantial employment gains were aircraft, shipbuilding, automobiles, electrical equipment, ammunition, explosives, radios, and machine-shop products. In the non-durable-goods group employment fell 1·3 per cent between September and October due largely to a seasonal decline of 39·3 per cent or 126,200 workers.

in the canning industry. Over the year interval the non-durable-goods group showed an employment gain of 1·4 per cent. Payrolls in this group increased by 2·7 per cent over the month and 19·6 per cent over the year interval.

Due primarily to material shortages and to Government restrictions on the production of goods for civilian consumption, employment declined in the cast-iron pipe, tin cans, cutlery, typewriters and jewellery industries.

All of the mining industries reported employment declines over the month and year intervals. The reductions between September and October were relatively small, ranging from 0·7 per cent in anthracite mining to 1·6 per cent in metal mining. Between October, 1941, and October, 1942, however, the declines ranged from 2·9 per cent in metal mining to 10·5 per cent in crude-oil production, reflecting a cumulative downward trend due to the difficulty of replacing men called into the armed services or absorbed into industries with higher wage scales. Payrolls showed marked gains over the year interval in bituminous-coal mining (2·8 per cent), quarrying and non-metallic mining (11·5 per cent), and metal mining (16·3 per cent), resulting from more hours worked per week as well as wage-rate increases.

Dyeing and cleaning plants reported a net contraseasonal employment gain of 1·3 per cent over September, and year-round hotels, a seasonal rise of 1·5 per cent. Laundries showed a small seasonal recession and insurance companies, a substantial decline. Employment reductions were reported by telephone and telegraph and electric light and power companies, but street railways and buses continued to report gains in number of workers due to continued demand for public transportation.

In wholesale trade employment increased slightly (less than seasonally), all of the major groups showing declines except farm products, which showed a seasonal gain of 13·7 per cent, and groceries and food specialties, which showed a slight increase. Retail employment expanded seasonally by 2·9 per cent, despite continued declines in some lines due to government restrictions on the manufacture and sale of many civilian commodities. Outstanding gains were reported by variety stores (7·4 per cent), family clothing stores (6·7 per cent), department stores (6·6 per cent), women's apparel stores (6·3 per cent), and men's and boys' clothing stores (5·4 per cent).

Wage-rate increases averaging 7·0 per cent affecting 172,000 factory wage earners, were reported by 731 out of a reporting sample of about 30,000 establishments with about 7,000,000 workers. The largest numbers of workers receiving increases were in the following industries: blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills (39,000), radios (9,800), woollen and worsted goods (7,900), and chemicals (5,100). Wage-rate increases in non-manufacturing industries affected only small numbers of workers.

Employment of wage and salaried workers in manufacturing industries increased from September to October in about half of the states.

Federally-financed construction showed declines from mid-September to mid-October of 25,400 for employment and $1,606,000 for payrolls. Shipbuilding employment showed a sizable gain during the month that was offset by declines on other types of projects. The declines on non-residential building, airport, and public housing construction were due to the completion of certain projects, while those on public roads, reclamation, and water and sewerage projects were due to seasonal factors.

The employment level of 2,170,000 for Federally-financed construction was 119 per cent higher than a year ago; the payroll level was 161 per cent higher. The number of persons on the direct payroll of the Federal Government in October, 1942, was 298,000, or 14 per cent of the total. All other workers engaged on Federally-financed construction were in the employ of contractors and subcontractors.

In the regular Federal services employment totalled 2,765,000—165,000 more than in September and 1,237,000 more than a year ago. Seven thousand of the new employees were hired for work inside the District of Columbia.

The addition of 18,400 workers by the National Youth Administration was the result of setting up staff on the student work program for the new school year, partially offset by curtailments on the war production training program.

Personnel on the WPA and CCC programs declined 20,000 and 700 respectively during the month.

British Unemployment at New Low

British unemployment touched a new low with only 95,442 jobless registered on November 16, it was announced recently.

A month ago the total was 101,080; a year ago it stood at 168,205, and in October, 1939, the month after war started, it was nearly 1,500,000.

The current figures do not include 23,000 men and women classified as unsuitable for any work.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec are summarized in a separate article following this.

Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

QUEBEC, P.Q.—A CERTAIN LEATHER TANNERY AND SYNDICAT CATHOLIQUE DES EMPLOYÉS DE TANNERIES DE QUÉBEC, INC. (THE CATHOLIC UNION OF EMPLOYEES OF TANNERIES OF QUEBEC, INC.).

Agreement reached following the strike noted on page 1270 of the November issue. Agreement to be in effect from October 30, 1942 to February 10, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed and new workers are to join the union, and the employer is authorized to deduct union dues and pay them to the union. The minimum wage scale is that established in the collective agreement for this industry throughout the province (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 282; February, 1941, page 183, August, page 1008, October, page 1313; and March, 1942, page 353). A union committee of employees to discuss grievances and questions as to working conditions with the employer.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE WINNIPEG NEWSPAPER PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION.

The agreement which came into effect March, 1, 1937, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1937, and December, 1938, was renewed from March 1, 1942, for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. The weekly wage rate was fixed at $43.72 for day work and $45.72 for night work.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

PRICEVILLE, QUEBEC.—A SAW AND PLANING MILL OPERATING COMPANY AND LE SYNDICAT CATHOLIQUE DE L'INDUSTRIE DE BOIS DE PRICEVILLE, INC. (THE CATHOLIC UNION OF THE WOOD INDUSTRY OF PRICEVILLE, INC.).

Agreement reached following the strike mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1134, and conciliation by an officer of the Department of Labour. Agreement to be in effect from November 15, 1942, to December 31, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Preference to be given union members when hiring new workers, qualifications being equal. The Company to invite all eligible permanent employees to join the union. Hours: 60 per week; overtime at time and one half; work on Sundays and holidays double time. Hourly wage rates for some classes: foremen 52 and 57½ cents, engineer 47 cents, firemen 34½ cents, band saw sawyers 72 cents, blacksmith 45 cents, carpenter 38 cents, filers 49 to 60 cents, others 29 to 59 cents, planing mill 23 to 38½ cents. A cost-of-living bonus of $3.25 per week is to be paid. Provision is made for the adjustment of disputes.

RIMOUSKI, QUEBEC.—A SAWMILL AND BOX FACTORY OPERATOR AND LE SYNDICAT CATHOLIQUE DE L'INDUSTRIE DE BOIS DE RIMOUSKI, INC. (THE CATHOLIC UNION OF THE WOOD INDUSTRY OF RIMOUSKI, INC.)

Agreement reached following the strike mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1134, and conciliated by an officer of the Department of Labour. Agreement to be in effect from November 15, 1942, to December 31, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is the same as the agreement noted above for Priceville, except for the wage scale. Hourly wage rates for some classes: assistant foremen 47 and 58 cents, electricians 39 cents, planer operator and mechanic 57½ cents, band saw sawyers 78 and 82 cents, resaw sawyers 42 cents, edger sawyers 43½ cents, filers 47 to 57½ cents, blacksmith 45 cents, carpenter 44 cents, certain other classes 28 to 45½ cents. A cost of living bonus of $3.25 per week to be paid.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—A MANUFACTURER OF BOILERS AND TANKS AND THE CANADIAN STEELWORKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 3.

Agreement to be in effect from August 28, 1942, to March 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week; where three shifts are worked, 8 hours to be a shift. Overtime is payable at time and one half for first four hours and double time thereafter; double time also for work on Sundays and legal holidays. Minimum wage rate for mechanics is 80 cents per hour, with a corresponding increase of 3 cents per hour for all helpers and machine operators; 10 cents per hour extra for work in the way of oil, as in oil tanks, boilers, etc.; gang foremen to receive 10 cents per hour extra. Provision is made for the adjustment of disputes.

LONGUEUIL, P.Q.—DOMINION ENGINEERING WORKS (LONGUEUIL PLANT) AND THEIR HOURLY RATED EMPLOYEES REPRESENTED BY THE METAL TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTREAL AND VICINITY.

This agreement was reached during proceedings of a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and is to be in effect from November 23, 1942, to November 22, 1943, or for another year if no notice of termination given. It is printed on page 1390 of this issue.

BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN FOUNDRY AND THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 2375.

Agreement in effect from May 10, 1942, to October 1, 1943 or 1944 if no notice given. The company recognizes the union as the sole bargaining agency for its employees.

Hours: 50 per week; overtime is payable at time and one-half. Hourly wage rates: moulders 50 to 70 cents, learners 35 to 45 cents, machinists and lathe hands 45 to 55 cents, cupola tenders 45 to 50 cents; sand last operators, annealing ovens, core making, grinding, plating, water mills, shipping, rough carpenters, labourers, 40 to 45 cents; female employees and juveniles 25 to 30 cents. The cost-of-living bonus to continue to be paid as at present, subject to change in accordance with Order in Council P.C. 5963 and any amendments thereto. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of grievances.

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN ENGINEERING FIRM AND THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 2784.

Agreement to be in effect from October 9, 1942, to January 1, 1943. The company agrees that the union is the sole collective bargaining agency for its employees. The company will not attempt to influence any employee against union membership or activity and the union agrees not to intimidate any employee for any purpose.

Hours: 48 per week; overtime at time and one-half. Hourly wage rates: apprentices 25 to 65 cents, improvers 65 to 90 cents, machine hands 70 cents to $1.15, toolmakers 95 cents to $1.25, diemakers $1.05 to $1.30. Vacation: one week's vacation with pay for employees with one year's service. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of grievances.

WHITBY, ONTARIO.—WHITBY MALLEABLE IRON AND BRASS CO. LTD., AND THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 2458.

Agreement reached through an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1125. This agreement which came into effect September 28, 1942, for the period of one year, replaces the previous agreement between this foundry and its employees which was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1565. The company agrees not to attempt to influence any employee against union membership or activity. Hours: 45 per week; time and one-half for overtime and for all work on Sundays and holidays. Wages: changes in wage rates will be made as approved by the Regional War Labour Board. Cost-of-living bonus: the Company will conform to changes in cost-of-living bonuses as called for from time to time by Dominion Government announcements. Vacation: one week's vacation with pay for employees with one year's service. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the adjustment of grievances.

PRESTON, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN FOUNDRY AND THE INTERNATIONAL MOULDERS' UNION, LOCAL 314.

Agreement to be in effect from April 22, 1942, to January 31, 1943. Hours: 8 per day. Wages: piece rates as set, the day rate for moulders is $6.45; apprentice moulders to start at 35 cents per hour for first year. The cost-of-living bonus to be revised in accordance with the index issued by the Department of Labour.

LONDON, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN FOUNDRY AND FEDERAL UNION NO. 25 (TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA).

Agreement to be in effect from January 23, 1942, to February 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. Hours 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50 hour week except when three shifts per day worked, when week is 48 hours. Overtime at time and one-half. The management and the union committee to set piece work prices; a minimum hourly rate of 40 cents per hour, except for boys and apprentices of 16 years of age with a minimum of 25 cents and a 5 cent increase each six months. The cost-of-living bonus being paid when the agreement was made ($1.88 per week) to be adjusted with changes in the cost-of-living index number. Vacation: one week's vacation with pay after two years' service. Seniority rights are provided for.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LTD., AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 195.

Agreement reached following the report of a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, page 396, and October, page 1125). Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The company recognizes the union as the bargaining agent for hourly rates employees who are members of the union. Employees are free to join or not to join any union; no discrimination by the company or by union members against any employee for being or not being a union member.

Hours: at the time of signing the agreement the regular hours were 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40 hour week, with time and one-half for overtime and for all work on Sundays and holidays. A 5 per cent premium was being paid to employees on the second or third shift. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of grievances.

OJIBWAY (NEAR WINDSOR), ONTARIO.—CANADIAN STEEL CORPORATION LTD. AND THOSE OF ITS HOURLY RATED EMPLOYEES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 195.

Agreement reached following the report of the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 890) and further conciliation by officers of the Department of Labour, as noted on page 1377 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1942, to October 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The company recognizes a plant committee of employees who are union members. Employees are free to join or not to join any union; no discrimination by the company or by union members because of an employee being or not being a union member. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of grievances.

OJIBWAY (NEAR WINDSOR), ONTARIO.—THE CANADIAN BRIDGE CO. LTD. AND THOSE OF ITS HOURLY RATED EMPLOYEES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 195.

Agreement reached following the report of the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 890) and further conciliation by officers of the Department of Labour, as noted on page 1377 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1942, to September 30, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The provisions of this agreement are similar to those of the agreement noted above for the Canadian Steel Corporation Ltd. also at Ojibway.

REGINA, SASK.—REGINA INDUSTRIES LTD. AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LOCAL 520.

Agreement in effect from September 1, 1942, for the duration of the war, but amendments may be made after 30 days' notice if agreed upon. The company recognizes the union as the bargaining agency for the employees, but employees are free to join or not to join the union; no discrimination to be shown by the company or by union members against any employee for being or for not being a union member. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes.

The agreement provided that existing hours and wage rates remain in effect until approval of changes had been made by the Regional War Labour Board. This Board directed on September 24 (with amendment dated October 16) that from the payroll period commencing on or after September 12, the following conditions and wage rates apply: Hours at 8 per day, a 48 hour week, employees working on any of three daily shifts be allowed ½ hour for lunch without loss of pay, time and one-half for overtime and for all work on employee's regular day off and on holidays. Hourly wage rates for certain of the classes of workers: power house engineers and journeymen millwrights, tool grinders, fitter, plumber, steamfitter, pipefitter, blacksmith 70 to 85 cents; journeymen arc welders and machinists 75 to 90 cents; draftsman and tool designer, journeyman set-upman and tool or die makers 75 to 95 cents; experienced arc welders (not journeymen) 65 to 85 cents; acetylene generator operators, general maintenance labourer, journeymen helpers, power house fireman, burring and cleaning operators 55 to 65 cents, clerical hourly workers 50 to 65 cents, car loaders 50 to 60 cents, junior draftsmen 45 to 65 cents; watchmen, janitors and sweepers and male employees under 18 years, 45 to 55 cents; female hourly rate workers 45 to 75 cents; all hourly rate employees not classified including unclassified specialists in journeymen trade who are not journeymen 55 to 80 cents; apprentices to serve at least 3½ years and to be paid from 40 cents to 60 cents; group leaders to be paid 5 cents per hour over maximum rate. A cost-of-living bonus to be effective from August 15, 1942, based on the change in the cost-of-living index number between October, 1941, and July, 1942, to be adjusted thereafter as directed by the National War Labour Board.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN FOUNDRIES AND THE MOULDERS AND FOUNDRY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 1, CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR.

Agreements to be in effect from October 1, 1942, to September 30, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The companies recognize the union; no discrimination by either party because of an employee's union affiliation.

Hours: 8 per day, 44 per week for day shift; if a second shift employed, 7½ hours to be worked, 3¾ hours on Saturday, with pay for 8 hours, 4 hours on Saturday; if a third shift employed, 7 hours to be worked, 3½ on Saturday, with pay for 8 hours, 4 hours on Saturday. Overtime is payable at time and one-half for first four hours and double time thereafter; double time for all work on Sundays and holidays. Minimum hourly wage rates: moulders and coremakers, electric furnacemen, acetylene burners and welders, electric welders, 90 cents; cupola tender, electric cranemen handling molten metal, 72½ cents; electric cranemen on night shift, chippers and grinders, steel annealer, box carpenter, brass mixer, 65 cents; foundry helpers 60 cents; in agreements at two foundries, machine moulders are added at 85 per cent of the moulders' scale. The cost-of-living bonus to be continued and adjusted in accordance with the federal government 1942 Order in Council P.C. 5963 and amendments. Apprenticeship system to be maintained, with not more than one apprentice to each five journeymen. Provision is made for the settlement of grievances.

In the agreements for some foundries, it is provided that when the union is unable to supply skilled moulders or coremakers, other men in the foundry, not exceeding one to ten journeymen, may be promoted on trial, to receive an increase of 10 cents per hour after two months, another 10 cents after three more months and the full journeymen's rate at the end of eight months.

VICTORIA, B.C.—CERTAIN FOUNDRIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL MOULDERS AND FOUNDRY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 144.

Agreement in effect from September 1, 1941, for the duration of the war and wartime contracts unless changed by mutual consent. The companies recognize the union; no discrimination against any employee because of his union affiliation.

Hours: 8 per day, 44 per week for day shift; for second shift, 7½ hours' work with 8 hours' pay; for third shift, 7 hours' work with 8 hours' pay. Overtime is payable at time and one-half for first four hours and double time thereafter; double time for work on Sundays and holidays. Minimum hourly wage rates: moulders and coremakers 90 cents, cupola tender 72½ cents, chippers and grinders 65 cents, helpers 60 cents. A cost-of-living bonus of 4 cents per hour was stipulated, with adjustment with changes in the cost of living. Provision is made for the settlement of disputes.

Manufacturing: Shipbuilding

HALIFAX, N.S.—HALIFAX SHIPYARDS, LTD. AND THE INDUSTRIAL UNION OF MARINE AND SHIPBUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA, LOCAL NO. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from November 16, 1942, to November 16, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1941, page 1310, with these exceptions:

Wages to be paid in accordance with the provisions of Order in Council, P.C. 3471 of April 28, 1942 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 561), subject to any increases that may be directed to be paid by the National War Labour Board. The cost-of-living bonus to be paid as provided in the above Order in Council, P.C. 3471, subject to the provisions of P.C. 5963. Charge hands are governed by this agreement. The apprenticeship system to be carried on.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—SAINT JOHN DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING CO. LTD., AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL 840.

Agreement in effect from March 1, 1942, to March 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement is

similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1941, page 1310, with this exception:

Wages: the minimum hourly wage rates for journeymen carpenters is 80 cents (an increase of 5 cents per hour), for improvers 51 to 69 cents. A cost-of-living bonus equal to a 7·4 point rise in the index number to be paid from August 15, 1942, with subsequent increases with increases in the cost of living as provided in P.C. 5963 of July, 1942.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—SAINT JOHN DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING CO. LTD., AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL B 502.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1942, to March 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1941, page 851, and May, 1941, page 513, with these exceptions:

When two or three shifts are worked, ½ hour allowed for lunch during shift. Wages: the hourly rate for journeymen electricians is 80 cents (an increase of 3 cents), for helpers 53 cents, for improvers 55 to 70 cents, for temporary lighting men 55 cents. Apprenticeship: at the discretion of the company, wage rates for apprentices may be increased, and by mutual consent the term of apprenticeship may be shortened. A cost-of-living bonus equal to 9·7 points rise in the cost-of-living index number to be paid to improvers and temporary lighting men, and a 7·4 points rise in the cost-of-living index number to journeymen electricians and helpers, all as from August 15, 1942. For all work in the way of oil, as in oil tanks, etc., a bonus of 5 to 10 cents per hour to be paid; if tanks have not been properly steamed out, a bonus of 40 cents to be paid.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—SAINT JOHN DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING CO. LTD., AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LOCAL 482.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1942, to March 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1941, page 851, with these exceptions:

Wages: the hourly rate for machinists and fitters is 80 cents (an increase of 3 cents), helpers 53 cents. A cost-of-living bonus, equal to a 7·4 points rise in the cost-of-living index number, to be paid from August 15, 1942, and subsequent increases as ordered by the National War Labour Board as provided in the federal government 1942 Order in Council 5963. Apprenticeship: at the discretion of the company the wage rates for apprentices may be increased, and by mutual consent the term of apprenticeship may be shortened.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—SAINT JOHN DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING CO. LTD. AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL 213.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1942, to March 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1941, page 852, and May, 1941, page 511, with these exceptions:

Wages: the hourly rate for plumbers, steamfitters and fitters is 80 cents (an increase of 3 cents), helpers 53 cents, improvers 55 to 70 cents. A joint committee to determine and administer a policy for improvers and to regulate their advancement to the journeyman's rate. The general policy for apprentices is to be agreed upon between the company and the committee. A cost-of-living bonus equal to a 9·7 points rise in the cost-of-living index number to be paid to improvers and equal to a 7·4 points rise to journeymen plumbers, steamfitters, fitters, helpers and apprentices, all payable from August 15, 1942, with further increases as ordered by the National War Labour Board as provided by the federal government 1942 Order in Council P.C. 5963.

VICTORIA, B.C.—VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO. LTD. AND MOULDERS AND FOUNDRY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 2.

Agreement and supplementary agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1942, for the duration of the war and wartime contracts. This agreement is similar to the one between this company and their foundry employees, previously in effect and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1575, and April, 1942, page 482, with these exceptions:

Only union members to be employed. Shipyards work three shifts per day, 7 days per week, but individuals work six days, with one day off per week. For the day shift, 48 hours' work with 50 hours' pay, the night shift, 46 hours' work with 54 hours' pay, the "graveyard shift 43 hours' work with 54 hours' pay. Cost-of-living bonus to be paid as provided in the federal government 1941 Order in Council P.C. 8253.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, Etc.

SAINT JOHNS, QUEBEC.—A CERTAIN MANUFACTURER OF VITREOUS EARTHENWARE AND THE NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF OPERATIVE POTTERS, LOCAL 78.

The agreement which came into effect October 1, 1941, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1566, was renewed from October 5, 1942, to September 30, 1943. Provision is made for the adjustment of the cost-of-living bonus in accordance with orders of the National War Labour Board.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—HAMILTON BY-PRODUCT COKE OVENS LTD. AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL 700.

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1941 to October 1, next following the ending of the war, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1566, with this exception: A cost-of-living bonus was provided for in accordance with the federal government 1941 Order in Council P.C. 7440 and as further prescribed by the federal government.

THOROLD, ONTARIO.—THE EXOLON COMPANY AND FEDERAL LOCAL 22689, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

This agreement, which covers the manufacture of crude abrasives and refractories, is in effect from May 1, 1942, to May 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. Present employees to become union members and new employees hired must join the union.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week; time and one-half for overtime and for work on four holidays. Vacation: one week's vacation with pay to employees of one year's experience. Hourly wage rates for some classes: carbolon

plant—cranemen 73 cents, furnace men 68½ and 74½ cents, cleaners 58 and 61 cents, panmill and mixer 63½ cents, coke plant 60 cents, furnace repairs 60 cents, inspector 72 cents, general labour 56 cents; exolon plant—cranemen 73 cents, furnace men 58½ to 77 cents, breaking floor 58½ and 61 cents, bottoms 58½ cents, grain 64 and 68½ cents, grain crusher operator 61 cents, grain crusher helper 58½ cents, grain shippers 61 and 64 cents, mixer 61 and 63½ cents, general labour 56 cents; yard—loading and unloading 56 and 60 cents; mechanical—machinists 75½ and 80½ cents, millwrights 67½ and 77 cents, millwrights' helpers 58 to 65 cents, oiler 70 cents, welders 64½ cents, blacksmith 71½ cents, pipefitter 73 cents, painters 68½ cents, electricians 77 cents, electricians helpers 58 to 65 cents. The cost-of-living bonus as paid at May 1, 1942 to be continued. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of grievances.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—GYPSUM, LIME AND ALABASTINE, CANADA LTD. AND GYPSUM WORKERS' UNION, No. 578.

Agreement reached through conciliation by an officer of the Department of Labour. Agreement to be in effect from August 3, 1942, for the duration of the war and three months thereafter. The company recognizes the union committee; no discrimination against any employee on account of union activity.

Hours: 48 per week; overtime at time and one half; double time for work on Sundays and holidays except for kiln men. Wages and cost-of-living bonus to be continued at rates in effect when the agreement was made unless varied by order of the Regional War Labour Board or other authorized authority. Kiln man to be paid for 8½ hours for each 8-hour shift and shall be allowed time for lunch in that shift. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of grievances.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

CANADA.—ELEVATOR MANUFACTURERS AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS.

The terms of this agreement were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1940, page 169, and the 1941 wage rates were reported in December, 1941, page 1567. The hourly wage rates reported by various locals on or about May 1, 1942 for elevator mechanics and their helpers on construction work: Halifax—97 cents for mechanics, 68 cents for helpers; Saint John, N.B.—90 cents for mechanics, 63 cents for helpers; Quebec, P.Q.—90 cents for mechanics, 63 cents for helpers; Ottawa—$1 for mechanics, 70 cents for helpers; Toronto—$1.10 for mechanics, 77 cents for helpers; St. Catharines, London and Kitchener—$1 for mechanics, 70 cents for helpers; Windsor—$1.12 for mechanics, 78 cents for helpers; Edmonton—$1.04 for mechanics, 73 cents for helpers. On contract maintenance work, the rates are 90 per cent of the regular rates.

CANADA.—CANADIAN AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER ASSOCIATION AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS, LOCAL 379 (AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER FITTERS).

Under the agreement of February 20, 1941, which covers throughout Canada, the installation of sprinkler systems or systems used for fire extinguishing purposes, which was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1567, the wage rate was adjusted September, 1941, to 97 cents per hour when working in their home towns and $1.22 when working out of town (increases of 3½ cents per hour).

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CONTRACTORS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCALS 587, 864, 1003 AND 1080.

Agreement in effect from April, 1942, to March 31, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. Only union members to be employed. Hours: 8 per day, Monday to Friday, a 40-hour week. Saturday between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. to be paid at time and one-half except emergency work on Saturday which may be done for less than the regular Saturday overtime rate if satisfactory proof is furnished to the union; double time after 8 hours' work. For work on Sundays and holidays, double time. Basic minimum wage rate is 85 cents per hour except for spray painting which is 95 cents.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO AND THE WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 97.

The agreement which came into effect June 1, 1941, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1567, was amended from January 1, 1942, to provide for an increase of 10 cents per hour for nail on lathing on wood furring, making this rate 85 cents. (The rate for metal furring, etc., remains at $1.10 per hour.)

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—MASTER PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION OF HAMILTON AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 205.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1942, to April 30, 1943, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice. Union shop conditions will prevail and preference given union men. Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. For work on night shift, 9 hours' pay for 8 hours' work. Overtime at time and one half; work on Sundays and holidays, double time. Minimum wage rate for painters and paperhangers: 80 cents per hour; spray painting 95 cents (increases of 5 cents per hour over the previous rates.)

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF ESSEX COUNTY AND THE BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 6 (BRICKLAYERS).

This agreement which came into effect for the period November 18, 1941 to March 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice, remains in effect for the year 1942-1943. Hours: 8 per day except when two or more shifts are employed, when 7 hours will be worked, with 8 hours' pay and one-half hour for lunch. Double time for overtime including all work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Wage rate for bricklayers and stone masons: $1.20 per hour. Provision is made for the settlement of disputes.

SAULT. STE. MARIE, ONTARIO.—CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 446.

Agreement in effect from July 16, 1941, to February 1, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week; employees on night shifts to receive 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work. Overtime at time and one-half for first three hours and

double time thereafter; double time for work on Sundays and holidays. Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 85 cents per hour, helpers' rate to start at 50 cents, and one helper allowed to every three carpenters.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—REGINA BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL 1867.

Agreement to be in effect from May 15, 1942 to May 14, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1157, with this exception: To the minimum wage rates of 90 cents for carpenters, $1 for foremen, a cost-of-living bonus of 5 cents per hour was added, effective from July 16, 1942 until May 15, 1943, when the bonus will be redetermined.

VICTORIA, B.C.—VICTORIA BUILDERS' EXCHANGE LTD. AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL 1598.

Agreement to be in effect from September 14, 1942 to September 13, 1944, or for the duration of the war, subject to 60 days' notice of amendments. Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours: thereafter and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time. The basic wage rate remains at 90 cents per hour, but the cost-of-living bonus is now fixed at 10 cents per hour for all time worked during the regular working day or week, this bonus subject to adjustment annually.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

CORNWALL, ONTARIO.—CORNWALL STREET RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER CO. AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, LOCAL 946.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1942, to April 30, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The Company recognizes the union and undertakes to recommend to employees that they become and remain union members. Hours and hourly wage rates: passenger car operators—9 hours per day, 6 days per week, from 42 cents for spare operators during first year to 53 cents for regular operators after two years' regular service; freight locomotive—freight motormen 55 to 60 cents; freight brakemen 45 to 50 cents; shop men—8 hours per day, 6 days per week, shop mechanics 50 to 60 cents, helpers 40 to 50 cents, apprentices 30 to 40 cents, nightmen 40 to 45 cents; line department—average 9 hours per day, 5 on Saturdays, wire and linemen 45 to 60 cents; sub-station operators—8 hours per day, 7 days per week, 58 cents per hour; track maintenance—welders 53 to 58 cents, track labourers 40 to 47 cents. Provision is made for seniority rights, one week's vacation with pay each year, and also for the settlement of grievances.

NIAGARA, ST. CATHARINES AND TORONTO RAILWAY (ONTARIO) AND THE MOTORMEN, CONDUCTORS AND BUS OPERATORS ENGAGED IN PASSENGER SERVICE (MEMBERS OF AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, LOCAL 864.

The agreement which came into effect September 1, 1940 and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE June, 1941, page 700, was extended from October 14, 1941 to be in effect until one year after the proclamation of peace and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice. A cost-of-living bonus of $1.93 per week from June 1, 1941, was made payable and was made subject to change with changes in the cost-of-living index number.

LONDON, ONTARIO.—LONDON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, DIVISION 741 (BUS OPERATORS, ETC.).

This agreement was reached following the report of a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 430). Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1941, subject to 60 days' notice, and covers bus operators, shop and garage employees, all of whom must become union members. Wages and overtime: bus operators 51 cents per hour during first year and 54 cents thereafter, with 12 cents per hour extra for work after their scheduled working hours (for spare operators 12 cents extra for work after scheduled run for a day and on any extra runs after 10 hours), all operators to receive 12 cents per hour extra for all work on Sundays; carpenters 60 and 68 cents per hour, painters 58 and 66 cents, mechanics, 40 to 66 cents, bus cleaners 51 to 55 cents, trackmen 53 and 57 cents, linemen 57 to 68 cents, others 55 to 66 cents; garage men to receive 12 cents per hour for work after regular daily schedule unless called out for emergency work after regular daily schedule when they will be paid time and one half, and 12 cents per hour extra for Sunday work; all employees to be paid 12 cents per hour extra for work on specified holidays. Provision is made for seniority rights, one week's vacation with pay and for the settlement of disputes.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF PORT ARTHUR AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, DIVISION 966.

Agreement and rider *re* cost-of-living bonus are in effect from May 1, 1942 to May 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1942, page 108, with this addition: should a motor bus service be put in operation, street railway employees to be given preference of employment according to seniority and wage rates would be the same as in the street railway departments.

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—CITY OF FORT WILLIAM AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, DIVISION 966.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1942 to April 30, 1943, and until a new agreement made. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1942, page 108, with this exception: for regular operators, overtime will be allowed for all time worked in excess of regular schedule time.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.—NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 1259.

Agreement in effect January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, and thereafter from year

to year, subject to notice. Only union members to be employed, if available. Hourly wage rates are 50 cents for day work and 60 cents for night work, plus a cost-of-living bonus of 7 cents per hour for both day and night work. Double time for work on Sundays and specified holidays. Provision is made for the settlement of disputes.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Telegraphs and Telephones

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—CITY OF FORT WILLIAM PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMITTEE AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL 339 (TELEPHONE ELECTRICAL WORKERS).

Agreement and rider in effect from May 1, 1942, to May 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The employer recognizes the union and will not discriminate against any employee because of his connection with the union. Hours: 8 per day. 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week, except one man who may work 8 hours on Saturday at straight time. Monthly wage rates: wire chief and line foreman $210, trouble man $177.50, switchboard man and chief installer $175, journeymen linemen $167.80 (88 cents per hour), linemen from $123.95 during first year to $154.45 (81 cents per hour) during third year, cable splicer $181 93½ cents per hour), cable splicers helper $123.95 (65 cents) to $154.45 (81 cents per hour), telephone repairman $118.50 (57 cents per hour) telephone groundman $91.50 (47½ cents per hour). A cost-of-living bonus is provided for. Vacation: all employees on monthly salary to have two weeks' vacation with pay each year. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes.

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—CITY OF FORT WILLIAM PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMITTEE AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, BRANCH 1275 (TELEPHONE OPERATORS).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1942, to May 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. No discrimination against any employee on account of union membership. Legal holidays to be observed with pay. Employees on a monthly salary to have two weeks' vacation with pay, and ten day's sick leave if required. Hours for the various shifts are specified, each operator to be allowed one day off a week. Monthly wage rates: $25 for students, operators from $42 during first three months to $70.87 during fifth year, supervisors $73.50 and $76.12. A cost-of-living bonus, seniority rights and procedure for settlement of disputes are provided for.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF PORT ARTHUR AND THE EMPLOYEES OF THE LIGHT AND POWER DEPARTMENT AND TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT, MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL 339.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1942 to April 30, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. Permanent employees to maintain union membership and new employees to join the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44-hour week, except one man in the light and power department and one in the telephone department who may work 8 hours on Saturday at straight time; for sub-station operators, 8 hours per day, 6 days per week. Overtime at time and one-half to midnight; thereafter and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time. Wage rates: line foreman $202.50 per month, journeymen linemen 88 cents, apprentice linemen 40 during first year to 81 cents during fifth year, cable splicer 93½ cents, cable splicers helper 86 cents, wire chief $200 per month, apprentice rackmen 40 to 81 cents, troubleman (telephone) $165 per month, installer 88 cents, meter tester and repairman 88 cents, trouble and service man (light and power) 88 cents, street light repairman, 81 cents, substation operators $90 to $150 per month, day operator $160. A cost-of-living bonus is provided for. Provision is made for two weeks' vacation with pay for monthly paid employees and one week for hourly paid employees; for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes.

MANITOBA.—MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM AND EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS (LOCALS 435 & 1037).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1942, to April 30, 1943, and thereafter unless notice is given. No discrimination against any employee on account of union membership or activity.

Hours for work on city and exchanges of 1,000 subscribers or more, 8 hours per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week; on provincial construction and maintenance work (except district men and troublemen), 48 hours per week. Overtime on city and exchange (exchange of 1,000 subscribers or more) work, time and one-half to midnight and double time thereafter also for all work on Sundays and legal holidays. Minimum monthly wage rates: apprentices for inside work at Winnipeg from $50 during first year to $105 during fifth year, junior journeymen from $120 to $160; apprentices for outside work at Winnipeg from $80 during first year to $120 during fifth year, junior journeymen fro $130 to $160; apprentices for outside work in the Province from $80 during first year to $10 below journeyman's rate in fifth year; journeymen in city—rackmen $160, installers and installer despatchers $161, test clerk and P.B.X. installers $165, combination, pay station and P.B.X. inspectors $168, P.A.X. inspectors $177, switchman, morse equipment men, assistant automatic traffic engineer and teletype man $188, shopmen $167 and $160, power plant attendant $162, power plant inspector $178, chief switchmen, chief tester and other chiefs and foremen $180 to $230, cable splicers $182, linemen $163, toll switchroom operators $165 to $188, labourers 45 and 50 cents per hour; journeymen in Province (with board) cablemen $159, linemen $146, foremen $153 and $163; journeymen in Province (without board) districtmen $155, district troublemen $148; control operator sand station attendants from $60 during first year to $160 during seventh year. Vacation: one weeks vacation after one year's service, two weeks after two years' service. Sick leave: after five years' service, two weeks, and after ten years' service, two months, with pay, per year when required. Provision is made for the settlement of disputes.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

SYDNEY, N.S.—CALEDONIA POWER AND WATER BOARD AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL 1089 B.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, and thereafter subject to notice. The Board recognizes the union

and agrees to deduct union dues from employees' pay for the union.

Hours: 8½ per day, 5½ on Saturday, a 48-hour week, troublemen a 51 hour week, switchboard operators 8 per day for 7 days a week, metermen a 48 hour week. Overtime is payable at time and one-half, double time for all work on Sundays and holidays except for men relieving switchboard operators and troublemen on Sundays and holidays. Wage rates per hour: linemen 67 and 72 cents, groundmen 55 cents, troubleman 72 cents, meter repairmen, testers and installers 72 cents or $145 per month, switchboard operators 67 cents. Vacation: one week's vacation with pay after one year's service. Provision is made for the settlement of disputes.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF PORT ARTHUR AND THE EMPLOYEES OF THE LIGHT AND POWER DEPARTMENT AND TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT, MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL 339.

The agreement, in effect May 1, 1942, to April 30, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, is noted above under: "Transportation and Public Utilities—Telegraphs and Telephones."

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—HYDRO ELECTRIC COMMISSION OF FORT WILLIAM AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL 339.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1942, to May 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. No discrimination against any employee on account of his connection with the union. All permanent employees to maintain membership and new employees are to join the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Overtime is payable at time and one-half until midnight; thereafter and all work on Sundays and legal holidays, double time. Hourly wage rates: journeyman lineman 88 cents, linemen 65 to 81 cents, linemen's helpers 40 to 57 cents, street light service man 69 cents, street light repairman $183.75 per month, meter tester and repairmen $165, meter installers $155, meter readers $116.50 to $135, operators $120 to $150. A cost-of-living bonus of $15.80 per month to all permanent employees, with revisions according to changes in the cost of living. Vacation: employees on monthly salary to have two weeks' vacation with pay and all legal holidays; employees on hourly rates, one week's vacation and all legal holidays. Provision is made for seniority rights.

Trade

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN DAIRIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL 647 (MILK DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES).

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1941, to January 1, 1942, and thereafter subject to 90 days' notice. Only union members to be employed, if available.

Employees to work a 6-day week, plant employees a 48-hour week. Weekly wage rates: retail sales route men $29 plus commission, special delivery $26, haulers between branches $30, stablemen $26, milk haulers, $27, pasteurizer $31, receiver and grader and testing room $31, storage and bottle filler $28, bottle washer $28, can washer $26, shipper and checker $28, utility men $29 and $31, mechanics $28, all other employees $26. Vacation: two weeks' vacation with pay annually to all employees with one year's service. Seniority rights are set out and a method of settling disputes provided for.

Service: Recreational

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL 440 (MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS).

Agreement to be in effect from July 6, 1942, for the duration of the war. Only union members to be employed. Weekly wage rates for a 6-day week; shift operators $31, with overtime at $1 per hour.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN THEATRE AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL 95 (STAGE EMPLOYEES).

This agreement which came into effect in 1940 to run to August 31, 1941, and year to year, is still in effect for the year 1942 to 1943. Only union members to be employed. Hours: 48 per week. Wage rates: carpenter, propertyman, electrician $41.40, head flyman $41, grips and extra flymen $40.50, overtime at $1 per hour until midnight and $1.50 after midnight.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL 303 (MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS).

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1942 to August 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. Only union members to be employed. Wage rates and hours vary with size of theatre, running time, etc., the weekly wage rates $27.50 in the smallest theatre to $53 in the largest theatres. Overtime is payable at $2 per hour, Sunday work at $3 per hour; a cost-of-living bonus is also provided for.

FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL 467 (MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS).

Agreements to be in effect from various dates in 1941, for the duration of the war. Only union members to be employed. Wage rates are $25 for third projectionist in one theatre, $30, $35, $42.50, $45 and $52. Overtime is payable at $1.35 per hour.

VANCOUVER AND OTHER CENTRES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL 348 (MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS).

Agreements to be in effect from September 1, 1941 to August 31, 1943 (for some theatres the agreement was to August 31, 1942). Weekly wage rates: at five theatres in Vancouver, $60.06, at four theatres $58,34, at other theatres $39.65 to $50, the rate for all suburban theatres of the larger chain of theatres being $43.78; at New Westminster theatres, $46.20 and $48.60; at one theatre at Rossland $45.50; at all other theatres included in this

agreement at: Chilliwack, Kelowna, Nanaimo, Trail, Vernon, Kamloops, Nelson, Prince Rupert and Penticton, the rate is $39.65 per week. Overtime is payable at straight time until midnight and double time thereafter; Sunday work at double time.

Service: Business and Personal

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN HOTELS AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, LOCAL NO. 280 (BEVERAGE DISPENSERS)

Agreement in effect from September 1, 1941, to August 31, 1944 or for the duration of the war, if longer. Only union members to be employed. Hours: 51 per week of 6 days. Full time employees to have at least one night a week off at 6 p.m. Minimum weekly wages: $26 for waiters handling beverages and $29 for tapmen; steady spare man working 5 hours per day, 6 days per week, $17; extra help 60 cents per hour. A cost-of-living bonus to be paid. Provision is made for settlement of disputes.

ST. CATHARINES, THOROLD, MERRITTON AND PORT DALHOUSIE, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN HOTELS AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA, LOCAL 756 (BEVERAGE DISPENSERS).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943. Only union members to be employed. Hours: 48 per week of 6 days. Minimum weekly wage rates: $24 for waiters handling beverages and $27 for tapmen; steady spareman $15 for a 30 hour week; extra help or spare men 55 cents per hour; overtime at 60 cents per hour. Disputes are to be settled by arbitration.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN HOTELS AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE, AND BARTENDERS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA, LOCAL 579 (BEVERAGE DISPENSERS).

Agreements in effect from various dates, for the duration of the war and six months after and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. Only union members to be employed. Hours: 48 per week; overtime is payable at 60 cents per hour. Wage rate: $27 per week or $4.50 per day or 60 cents per hour. Vacation: one week's vacation with pay each year after one year's service. Provision is made for the settlement of disputes.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN HOTELS AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA, LOCAL 265 (BEVERAGE DISPENSERS).

This agreement which came into effect March 28, 1941, continues to March 28, 1944 from year to year, subject to notice. Only union members to be employed. Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week, a 48-hour week for waiters, tapmen not to average more than 48 hours per week. Wages: tapmen $5 per day, floormen 50 cents per hour, extra men 50 cents. Vacation: one week's vacation with pay each year after one year's service. Provision is made for the settlement of disputes. A supplementary agreement was made November 25, 1941, to provide for a cost-of-living bonus.

COLEMAN, BLAIRMORE, BELLEVUE AND HILLCREST IN THE CROW'S NEST PASS DISTRICT, ALBERTA, AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' UNION OF CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR (BEVERAGE DISPENSERS, ETC.).

Agreement reached following strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1942, page 156. Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1942, to January 31, 1943, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The agreement covers beverage dispensers and other male employees of the hotels. New employees must join the union and the employers agree to deduct all union dues and assessments and pay same over to the union. Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week, a 48-hour week. Overtime at time and one half. Weekly wages: tapmen $27, floormen or part time workers 60 cents per hour. A cost-of-living bonus is provided for. Vacation: regular employees to be given two weeks' vacation with pay each year.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN HOTELS AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA, LOCAL 676 (BEGERAGE DISPENSERS).

Agreement to be in effect from April 7, 1942, to April 6, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. All help to be hired through the union offices. No discrimination against employees on account of union activity. Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week; one night off a week to steady employees. Minimum wages: tapmen $34 per week, floormen $31, short shift steady men 75 cents per hour (4 hours) extra men $6 per 8 hour shift, $3.25 per 4 hour shift. Vacation: one week's vacation with pay to steady employees with one year's service.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN HOTELS AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' UNION, LOCAL 28 (HOTEL EMPLOYEES).

Agreement to be in effect from August 9, 1941, to June 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. All employees must be union members and all help must be hired through the union, if available. Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week, a 48-hour week. Overtime is payable at time and one half. Wages: for waiters and waitresses (counter) $2.85 per day or $17 per week for 8 hour day, $2.30 per day on $13.80 per week for 6 hours; waiters and waitresses (dining room) $2.50 per day, $15 per week for 8 hour day, $2 per day, $12 per week for 6 hour day; short shifts 40 cents per hour; busboys and busgirls $2.30 per day, $13.40 per week with an 8-hour day; waiters and waitresses on night shifts $3.25 per day, $19.50 per week. Employees on 8 hours to receive 3 meals, those on a 6 hour day 2 meals and those on 4 hours or less one meal, all without charge. Vacation: one week's vacation with pay each year to employees with one year's service.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—CERTAIN HOTELS AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, LOCAL 835 (BEVERAGE DISPENSERS).

Agreement to be in effect from June 26, 1942, to June 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. No discrimination against any employee on acount of union activity. Hours: 48 per week. Wages: tapmen $34 per week, floormen $31, short shift men $5.60 per 6 hour shift ($6 if union members) $2.80 per shift of 4 hours ($3 if union members) Vacation: one week's vacation with pay for employees with one year's service.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act," the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A parity committee (formerly called a joint committee) must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A parity committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August, 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of one new agreement and the amendment of eight others, all of which are summarized below. A request for the extension of a new agreement for retail food stores in Quebec was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 21. Requests for the amendment of certain agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, as follows: building trades at St. Hyacinthe, in the issue of November 7; barbers and hairdressers in Missisquoi County and the tannery industry throughout the Province, in the issue of November 14; barbers at Sherbrooke and the dress manufacturing industry throughout the Province, in the issue of November 21; clerks and accountants in Chicoutimi and the Lake St. John district, building trades at Three Rivers, and building trades at Sherbrooke, in the issue of November 28.

In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during November, approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of certain parity committees, and others approving the levy of assessments or amending previous Orders in Council in this connection, for certain other parity committees.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS, THREE RIVERS

An Order in Council, dated November 12, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 21, corrects the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1942, page 1347) which had amended previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1938, page 334 and March, 1940, page 281). For distributors of bread, cake and pastry, the cost of living bonus is equivalent to a 2·4 point rise representing the change in the cost of living between October 1, 1941, and July 1, 1942. The cost of living bonus shown in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1942, page 1347 applied only to journeymen bakers and their apprentices.

Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

TANNERY INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An order in Council, dated November 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 7, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 282; February, 1941, page 183, August, page 1008, October, page 1313; March 1942, page 353, and September, page 1097), by an amendment which does not alter the clauses summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

FUR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY (RETAIL TRADE), MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated November 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 28, amends the previous Orders in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1940, page 971, and December, 1941, page 1572) by changing the cost-of-living bonus conditions to conform to the federal government 1942 Order in Council 5963 and the decision of the Regional War Labour Board, the cost-of-living bonus payable now being calculated on the increase in the cost of living from July, 1940 to July 1, 1942.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, CHICOUTIMI AND LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT

An Order in Council, dated November 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 7, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1941, page 1009, November, page 1425, and December, page 1573). The agreement is extended to April 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. A cost-of-living bonus, adopted by the Regional War Labour Board, is fixed at 5 cents per hour to be effective without change until October 28, 1943.

BUILDING TRADES, ST. JOHN AND IBERVILLE

An Order in Council, dated November 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 7, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1941, page 1009, November, page 1425, and December, page 1573). The agreement is extended to April 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. Following a decision of the Regional War Labour Board and in accordance with the federal government 1942 Order in Council 5963, a cost-of-living bonus of 5 cents per hour is to be paid until October 28, 1943.

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated November 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 28, corrects the wording of the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1942, page 1348) but does not affect the summary given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Trade

RETAIL STORES, QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated November 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 7, amends the previous Order in Council for these retail stores (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 1076; January, 1939, page 96, March, page 336, July, page 729, October, page 1067; January, 1940, page 69, April, page 391, August, page 867; February, 1941, page 184, August page 1013, November, page 1425; and May, 1942, page 631). Changes and additions are made to the definitions of various types of employees. Weekly wage rates: for male apprentice tailor and dressmaker, $5 during first year to $15 during fourth year and $21 for skilled tailor or dressmaker with five years experience; for female apprentice milliner, seamstress, wages are from $5 per week during first year to $10 during fourth year and $11.50 for skilled milliner and seamstress. In place of the previous cost-of-living bonus, the bonus is now provided in the federal government 1942 Order in Council 5963, and follows a decision of the Regional War Labour Board, the bonus represents the difference in the cost of living between August, 1939 and July, 1942, and varies with changes in the cost of living. Vacation: one week's vacation with pay after one year's service.

HARDWARE AND PAINT STORES, QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated November 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 28, amends the previous Orders in Council for these stores (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1940, page 391, December, page 1312; January, 1941, page 70, June, page 705; June, 1942, page 739, and September, page 1097). In accordance with the federal government 1942 Order in Council 5963, and as authorized by the Regional War Labour Board, a cost-of-living bonus to be paid based on the rise in the cost-of-living index number from May, 1941, to October, 1941, with further adjustments with changes in the cost of living.

Service: Public Administration

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, SHERBROOKE

An Order in Council, dated November 12, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 21, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Municipal Corporation of Sherbrooke and the Syndicat des employés municipaux de la cité de Sherbrooke (The Union of Municipal Employees of the city of Sherbrooke). The agreement is to be in effect from November 21, 1942, to May 1, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, and applies to permanent employees of the roads, aqueduct, parks and hygiene departments. Hours: 8 per day; overtime at time and one quarter; Sunday work at time and one half. Six holidays are to be allowed with pay, but if required to work on these holidays, time and one quarter to be paid. Hourly wage rates for some classes: labourers 40 cents, specialized labourers 45 cents, boiler firemen 45 and 50 cents, firemen and operators in asphalt shop 45 cents, asphalt roller operators 50 cents, ordinary steam roller operators 45 cents, steam roller scale worker 35 cents, blacksmiths 45 to 55 cents, garage chief mechanic 65 cents, foreman of asphalt shop and of sewers services 60 cents, aqueduct foreman 50 to 67½ cents; other classes 45 to 55 cents.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER 1942

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics official index number of the cost of living on the base period 1935 to 1939 as 100 advanced from 117·8 at the beginning of October to 118·6 at the beginning of November due to an increase of about two per cent in the food group, all other groups being unchanged. Higher prices for beef, oranges, butter, potatoes, lard, and lemons accounted for most of the advance in the index. Comparative figures at certain earlier dates are 116·3 for November, 1941; 107·8 for November, 1940; and 100·8 for August, 1939, the last pre-war month.

Since the outbreak of the war the index has advanced 17·7 per cent as compared with an increase of 37·2 per cent between July, 1914, and October, 1917, the comparable period during the last war.

After adjustment to the base 100·0 for August, 1939, as required by Order in Council P.C. 5963 of July 10, 1942, the index was 117·7 at November 2; 116·9 at October 1; 115·4 at November 1, 1941; 114·6 at October 1, 1941; and 106·9 at November 1, 1940. Since the introduction of price control the index has advanced 2·3 points, that is between October 1, 1941, and November 1, 1942, as compared with an advance of 23·2 points for the corresponding period during the last war after the index was similarly adjusted to the base July, 1914.

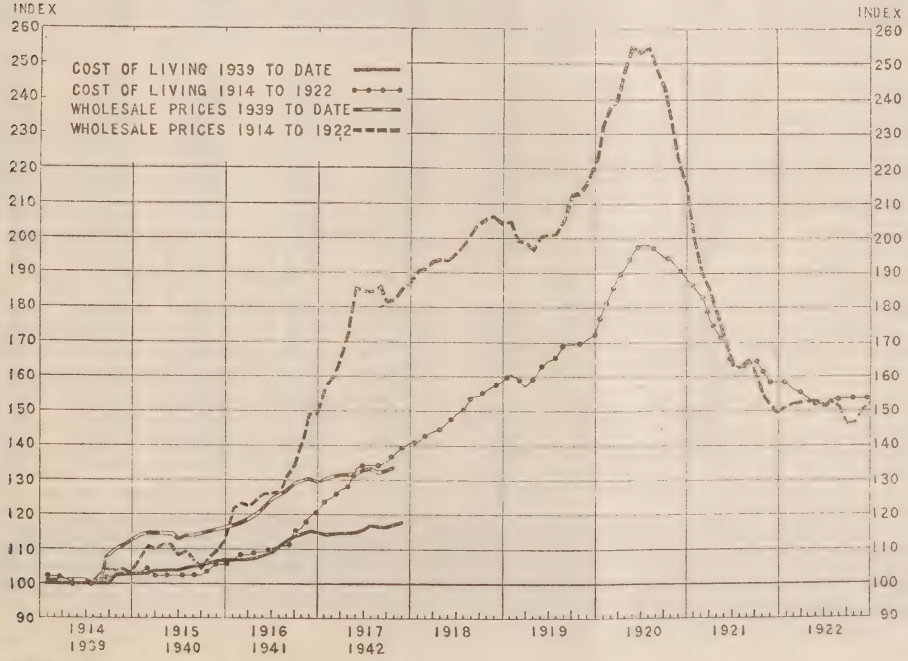
Foods advanced 33·3 per cent between August, 1939, and November, 1942; clothing 20 per cent; house furnishings and services 16·7 per cent; fuel and light 13·9 per cent; rent 7·2 per cent; and the miscellaneous group, 5·7 per cent.

In compliance with Order in Council P.C. 6219, as amended, the prices of cigarettes and tobacco used in calculating the index do not include the tax imposed on June 24, 1942, under the special War Revenue Act.

The control of prices under an Order in Council of November 1, 1941, P.C. 8527, became effective on December 1, 1941, the Order having been amended to change the effective date from November 17 to December 1. The text of P.C. 8527 which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for November, 1941, on page 1371 provided that no person should sell any goods or supply services at prices higher than during the period September 15 to October 11, except under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA 1914-1922 AND 1939-1942

BASE: PRICES IN JULY 1914 AND IN AUGUST 1939-100



67746—9

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

PRICES AS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

—	Adjusted to base 100·0 for August, 1939	On base of average prices in 1935-1939 as 100*						
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
1913		79·7	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3	
1914		80·0	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3	
1915		81·6	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9	
1916		88·3	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5	
1917		104·5	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5	
1918		118·3	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4	
1919		130·0	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2	
1920		150·5	188·1	100·2	119·9	213·1	110·3	
1921		132·5	143·9	109·2	127·6	123·4	112·5	
1922		121·3	121·9	113·7	122·2	147·0	112·5	
1926		121·8	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1	
1927		119·9	130·8	114·5	114·4	135·6	105·1	
1928		120·5	131·5	117·3	113·2	135·5	104·8	
1929		121·7	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0	
1934		95·6	92·7	93·2	102·1	97·1	97·8	
1935		96·2	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7
1936		98·1	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1
1937		101·2	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1
1938		102·2	103·8	103·1	97·7	100·9	102·4	101·2
1939								
August 1	100·0	100·8	99·3	103·8	99·0	100·1	100·9	101·3
September 1	100·0	100·8	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3
October 2	102·7	103·5	106·3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7
November 1	103·0	103·8	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9
December 1	103·0	103·8	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0
Year		101·5	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4
1940								
January 2	103·0	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8
February 1	103·0	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9
March 1	103·8	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9
April 1	103·8	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8
May 1	104·1	104·9	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8
June 1	104·1	104·9	103·8	106·9	106·0	109·1	106·5	101·8
July 2	104·8	105·6	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2
August 1	105·1	105·9	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0
September 2	105·6	106·4	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·8
October 1	106·2	107·0	106·1	107·7	108·0	113·5	109·7	102·8
November 1	106·9	107·8	108·7	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·0	102·8
December 2	107·1	108·0	109·1	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·7	102·8
Year		105·6	105·6	106·3	107·1	109·2	107·2	102·3
1941								
January 2	107·4	108·3	109·7	107·7	108·6	113·7	110·8	103·1
February 1	107·3	108·2	108·8	107·7	108·7	114·1	111·5	103·1
March 1	107·3	108·2	109·0	107·7	108·9	114·2	111·6	102·9
April 1	107·7	108·6	110·1	107·7	108·9	114·3	111·7	102·9
May 2	108·5	109·4	109·7	109·7	109·2	114·5	111·8	105·1
June 2	109·6	110·5	112·5	109·7	110·2	114·9	112·1	105·6
July 2	111·0	111·9	116·6	109·7	110·5	115·1	113·0	105·6
August 1	112·8	113·7	121·3	109·7	110·5	115·7	114·3	106·1
September 2	113·8	114·7	123·3	109·7	110·9	117·4	115·8	106·4
October 1	114·6	115·5	123·2	111·2	112·1	119·6	117·3	106·5
November 1	115·4	116·3	125·4	111·2	112·7	120·0	117·9	106·7
December 1	114·9	115·8	123·8	111·2	112·7	119·9	117·9	106·7
Year		111·7	116·1	109·4	110·3	116·1	113·8	105·1
1942								
January 2	114·5	115·4	122·3	111·2	112·9	119·9	118·0	106·8
February 2	114·8	115·7	123·1	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
March 2	115·0	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·0	107·1
April 1	115·0	115·9	123·7	111·2	112·9	119·8	118·1	107·1
May 1	115·2	116·1	124·3	111·3	112·9	119·9	118·0	107·1
June 1	115·8	116·7	126·2	111·3	112·6	119·9	117·9	107·1
July 2	117·0	117·9	130·3	111·3	112·5	120·0	117·9	107·1
August 1	116·8	117·7	129·6	111·3	112·5	120·1	117·8	107·1
September 1	116·5	117·4	128·5	111·3	112·5	120·1	117·8	107·1
October 1	116·9	117·8	129·8	111·3	112·8	120·1	117·8	107·1
November 2	117·7	118·6	132·4	111·3	112·8	120·1	117·8	107·1

*** For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.**

The cost of living bonus provided for by the Wartime Wages Control Order, July 10, 1942, P.C. 5963, replacing P.C. 8253, must be based on the index shown in the left-hand column. For each rise of one point in the index the amount of the bonus or its increase shall be:—(1) twenty-five cents per week for all adult male employees, and for all other employees employed at weekly wage rates of twenty-five dollars or more, and (2) one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under twenty-one years of age and female workers employed at basic wages rate of less than twenty-five dollars per week.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA FOR CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS AND FUEL AT CERTAIN DATES 1914 TO 1942

Commodities	Unit	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1915	Nov. 1916	Nov. 1917	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1933	Nov. 1939	Nov. 1940	Nov. 1941	Oct. 1942	Nov. 1942
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	lb.	24·4	23·7	26·1	31·3	37·6	37·8	27·7	35·9	19·7	28·7	30·1	34·2	36·9	38·1
Beef, round steak	lb.	.....	.....	22·9	28·5	34·2	33·0	22·6	30·8	15·8	24·5	26·1	30·1	33·2	34·5
Beef, rib roast	lb.	.....	.....	20·7	25·9	30·9	30·1	20·9	28·4	14·9	21·5	25·4*a*	29·4*a*	31·9*a*	33·0*a*
Beef, shoulder	lb.	17·1	16·2	17·1	21·7	26·6	24·2	15·0	22·4	10·5	16·6	17·8*b*	21·4*b*	23·9*b*	25·0*b*
Beef, stewing	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·3	11·5	18·1	8·4	13·7	14·5	17·5	20·1	21·1
Veal, forequarter	lb.	18·0	17·6	19·8	24·3	27·6	28·7	18·4	24·9	11·5	16·9	19·3	21·4	23·4	22·1
Mutton, hindquarter	lb.	20·9	20·9	24·3	29·7	35·2	35·2	26·9	30·4	17·2	24·2	27·2*c*	31·3*c*	34·5*c*	34·5*c*
Pork, fresh, from ham	lb.	20·0	19·8	23·4	32·5	37·3	41·7	27·9	30·0	15·8	23·8	25·9	29·5	30·6	30·9
Pork, salt mess	lb.	18·8	18·1	21·3	29·9	35·0	36·7	25·9	27·5	15·6	21·5	19·3	24·2	24·5	24·6
Bacon, not sliced	lb.	26·4	26·2	30·6	44·1	51·4	58·5	40·9	40·1	21·1	31·7	20·3	40·0	40·1	40·5
Bacon, sliced	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63·3	45·3	44·4	24·2	35·3	32·5	43·4	44·2	44·4
Fish, salt cod	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·1	20·9	21·0	17·4	18·8	19·8	23·1	27·1	27·9
Fish, finnan haddie	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·7	20·1	20·4	16·1	18·1	18·8	21·4	25·3	26·7
Lard	lb.	18·4	18·2	22·5	32·4	37·1	36·9	22·9	21·5	13·2	13·7	10·5	18·1	15·9	16·2
Eggs, fresh	doz.	40·3	42·6	50·1	58·1	67·1	78·8	51·6	58·5	37·7	41·9*d*	44·2*d*	51·2*d*	50·4*d*	55·4*d*
Eggs, cooking	doz.	32·5	34·6	41·3	50·7	58·5	70·2	43·7	48·6	27·7	32·8*f*	35·4*f*	43·2*f*	41·5*f*	49·2*f*
Milk	qt.	8·8	8·6	9·4	11·6	13·5	15·5	11·7	12·6	9·7	10·9	11·1	11·8	12·0	12·1
Butter, dairy	lb.	30·0	32·3	41·4	47·2	52·1	61·5	38·8	43·6	21·0	28·6	.....	35·3	36·3	36·8
Butter, creamery	lb.	34·5	36·8	45·6	51·4	57·2	66·5	43·7	47·4	24·3	32·6	32·8	37·5	39·5	40·0
Cheese, Canadian mild	lb.	20·2	21·3	26·9	30·1	32·3	38·4	28·5*h*	33·1*h*	19·7*h*	22·8*h*	23·4	36·5	34·0	34·1
Bread, white	lb.	4·4	4·4	5·8	7·5	7·9	9·4	6·7	7·9	5·9	6·5	6·7	6·8	6·8	6·8
Flour	lb.	3·8	3·4	5·4	6·5	6·9	7·5	4·4	5·3	3·1	3·4	3·5	3·6	3·6	3·6
Rolled oats, bulk	lb.	4·9	4·7	5·4	6·6	8·2	8·0	5·5	6·5	5·1	5·3	5·3	5·7	5·7	5·7
Rice	lb.	6·6	5·9	6·7	9·4	12·6	16·5	10·6	10·3	8·1	8·3	9·1	10·5	11·5	11·7
Tomatoes, canned, 2½'s	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·8	18·0	15·9	11·8	11·7	13·3	13·9	13·9	13·9
Peas, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	18·5	19·7	20·7	18·2	16·2	12·3	11·3	11·8	12·6	12·8	12·8
Corn, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	21·7	24·3	20·6	16·6	16·2	11·8	11·0	11·4	13·4	13·7	13·7
Beans, dry	lb.	6·8	7·9	11·2	16·3	16·5	11·1	8·5	11·3	4·4	6·9	7·1	6·6	6·5	6·5
Onions	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·1	4·5	5·2	3·3	3·7	3·5	5·2	5·0	4·8
Potatoes	75 lb.	79·2	96·7	152·5	167·5	160·0	183·1	95·7	184·5	91·4	124·3	102·2	122·4	.....	.....
Potatoes	15 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41·2	23·6	42·1	21·9	29·1	25·0	29·2	39·2	39·6
Apples, evaporated	lb.	12·8	12·1	13·6	16·8	23·5	28·5	22·6	21·5	14·8	15·2	.....	15·2	15·9	15·9
Prunes, medium	lb.	13;1	12·8	13·3	16·5	19·2	26·6	19·8	15·3	12·2	11·5	11·5	12·6	13·0	13·1
Raisins, seedless, 16 oz.	pkg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·8	23·3	16·0	16·8	17·0	16·5	17·3	16·8	16·5
Currants, bulk	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30·5	23·3	19·3	16·1	15·1	14·7	15·3	15·2	15·4
Peaches, canned, 2's	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42·2	34·1	27·0	20·0	16·2	15·7	16·1	16·3	16·3
Corn syrup, 5 lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73·0	50·7	42·6	41·8	43·1	44·9	59·3	60·2	60·3
Sugar, granulated	lb.	8·1	7·6	9·4	10·7	12·3	16·0	9·0	7·2	8·0	7·2	7·5	8·6	8·6	8·6
Sugar, yellow	lb.	7·4	7·0	8·8	9·9	11·3	15·4	8·5	6·9	7·8	7·0	7·3	8·4	8·4	8·4
Tea, black	lb.	39·1	38·7	39·8	49·9	62·4	62·6	59·1	70·2	43·1	61·5	67·7	82·1	.....	.....
Coffee	lb.	39·6	39·6	39·7	40·2	46·4	61·7	53·2	60·6	39·7	42·4	45·5	48·7	48·1	48·2
Cocoa, ½ lb.	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32·7	28·1	27·3	22·7	19·2	19·7	19·2	19·0	18·9
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Coal, anthracite, U.S.	ton	8·64	8·45	9·99	11·15	12·55	20·35	18·49	16·17	15·07	14·83	15·72	16·52	16·57	16·57
Coal, bituminous	ton	5·99	5·82	7·07	8·78	10·18	15·01	12·30	10·08	9·29	9·63	9·99	10·63	10·61	10·62
Coke	ton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·86	11·60	12·22	12·70	13·58	13·27	13·32
Wood, hard, long	cord	6·82	6·61	7·76	9·53	12·64	13·92	12·66	12·16	9·54	9·70	9·85	11·29	11·42	11·35
Wood, hard, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·95	14·76	14·51	11·37	11·72	12·05	13·46	13·86	13·84
Wood, soft, long	cord	5·03	4·87	5·23	6·96	9·17	10·78	9·47	8·69	7·28	7·15	7·47	8·12	8·24	8·23
Wood, soft, stove	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·67	10·47	10·92	8·75	8·60	8·83	9·54	9·78	9·76

a. Rolled. *b*. Blade. *c*. Lamb. *d*. Grade A. *f*. Grade B. *h*. Kind most sold.

each issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE the activities of the Board in the operation of the price control policy are summarized. Prices of certain fresh fruits and vegetables and certain kinds of fresh, cured and canned fish were exempted by the Board from the provisions of the maximum prices regulations. The order does not apply to sales by farmers and fishermen to dealers or processors of live stock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm-made cheese, honey, maple syrup and fish, but does apply to such dealers and processors and to sales by farmers and fishermen to consumers.

The index number of the cost of living was constructed on the basis of a survey of expenditure of 1,439 families of wage-earners and salaried workers with earnings between $450 and $2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was $1,453.90 divided as follows: food (31·3 per cent), $443; shelter (19·1 per cent), $269.50; fuel and light (6·4 per cent), $90.50; clothing (11·7 per cent), $165.80; home furnishings (8·9 per cent), $125.70; miscellaneous (22·6 per cent), $319.40.

The last named group includes health (4·3 per cent), $60.80; personal care (1·7 per cent), $23.90; transportation (5·6 per cent), $79.30; recreation (5·8 per cent), $82.10; life insurance (5·2 per cent), $73.30. Other expenditure not directly represented in the index was $40.

67746—9½

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal			Pork				Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Boneless fronts, per lb.	Shoulder roast per lb.	Lamb, leg roast per lb.	Fresh loin, per lb.	Fresh leg roast, from ham, per lb.	Fresh, shoulder, per lb.	Salt, regular mess, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Medium, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**38·1**	**34·5**	**33·0**	**25·0**	**21·1**	**27·1**	**22·1**	**34·5**	**34·1**	**30·9**	**26·4**	**24·6**	**40·5**	**44·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**41·3**	**35·0**	**31·8**	**25·9**	**21·0**	.....	**18·3**	**35·8**	**33·8**	**33·3**	**26·1**	**23·6**	**41·3**	**43·9**
1—Sydney	46·5	37·7	.....	29	23·5	.....	22	36·3	.....	35	.....	24·4	41	43·9
2—New Glasgow	41	35·7	33·6	27·6	22·6	.....	15	36	33·9	35	28·3	24·1	42	43·8
3—Amherst	37·7	33·3	30·3	23·4	17·7	.....	.....	36	32·3	.....	23·8	22	.....	44·4
4—Halifax	40·2	33·5	30·1	24	21·3	.....	18	33·5	33·9	30	26·4	23·7	41	43
5—Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·4	.....	44
6—Truro	41	35	33·2	25·6	19·7	.....	.....	37	35·2	.....	26	23·7	.....	44
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**37·8**	**33·4**	**31·7**	**24·4**	**20·3**	**22·7**	**20·0**	**33·2**	**34·7**	**30·0**	**27·7**	**24·0**	**40·0**	**44·5**
New Brunswick—(average)	**40·8**	**34·4**	**31·7**	**24·3**	**19·7**	**23·7**	**23·0**	**35·6**	**31·9**	**33·0**	**25·9**	**24·0**	**38·5**	**43·5**
8—Moncton	39·1	33·2	31	24·2	18·3	.....	25	36·4	33·3	33	27·9	23·9	38	46·1
9—Saint John	42·4	34·8	32	24·6	20·3	22·4	21	34·7	32·7	33	26·5	23·5	39	42
10—Fredericton	40·8	34·7	32·1	23·5	20·1	25	.....	35·6	29·6	.....	23·4	24·7	.....	45·1
11—Bathurst	.....	35	.....	25	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	40·7
Quebec (average)	**36·1**	**34·7**	**28·8**	**23·5**	**16·8**	**26·2**	**24·0**	**32·8**	**28·7**	**28·4**	**23·9**	**24·0**	**35·3**	**42·0**
12—Quebec	36·6	35·1	24·8	24·4	15·9	25·6	23	30·9	24·2	23	23	23·9	.....	38·9
13—Three Rivers	36·7	33·8	27·8	23	18·1	22·3	23	30	26·5	28	23·5	22·2	41	46
14—Sherbrooke	38·7	35·9	30·9	25·9	17·7	28·4	25	33·2	30·4	32	23·4	23·9	35	36·7
15—Sorel	36·3	37·1	29·5	21·9	16·4	24·7	.....	31·4	29	.....	21·7	22·8	.....	44·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	30·8	30·7	27·5	21·2	18·1	27·4	.....	31	26·7	.....	22·7	20·5	.....	44·6
17—St. Johns	41	36·3	30·5	25	15·7	32·7	.....	41·3	35·2	.....	26·7	24·7	.....	43·2
18—Thetford Mines	30·1	33·9	22·3	24·1	15·3	.....	25	30	24·1	24	23·6	23·6	30	36·6
19—Montreal	37·6	35·2	34·3	21·9	17·3	23·9	24	33·5	31·1	35	24·4	27·1	.....	43·8
20—Hull	36·7	34·4	31·3	23·7	16·7	24·6	.....	34·3	31·1	.....	26	27·5	.....	44
Ontario (average)	**38·1**	**35·0**	**34·4**	**25·8**	**21·9**	**28·0**	**26·9**	**35·2**	**36·3**	**32·4**	**27·8**	**25·5**	**40·9**	**44·2**
21—Ottawa	39·9	36	36·3	27	22·1	25·8	.....	33·2	33·3	.....	26·6	26·1	.....	46·5
22—Brockville	37	34·8	.....	25·5	22·3	.....	.....	35	33·3	.....	25·8	.....	.....	44·1
23—Kingston	36·9	33·4	32	24·7	17·5	.....	30	34	35·7	30	25·9	26	.....	43·8
24—Belleville	35·5	32·4	34	23·2	18·3	.....	32	34·5	34·4	30	27·3	.....	.....	44·5
25—Peterborough	38·9	35	34·7	26	21·9	.....	28	35·4	37·2	28	29	26·6	.....	44·2
26—Oshawa	37	35·3	37·6	26·9	22·7	30·8	27	36·3	37	30	28·6	23	42	44·9
27—Orillia	39	35·7	34·7	26·5	25	28·7	.....	38·3	37·7	.....	30	26	.....	46·7
28—Toronto	39·3	35·2	38·1	27·5	24	28·6	.....	35·4	37·6	37	25·7	.....	43	47·3
29—Niagara Falls	38·1	35·4	34·4	26·8	19·8	.....	.....	35	37·3	.....	27·7	.....	.....	43·9
30—St. Catharines	40·4	36	37·4	28·4	21·8	.....	27	35·3	37	30	27·2	.....	40	44·3
31—Hamilton	40·1	37·4	35·3	27·1	24·9	30·1	23	36·7	37	28	29·8	.....	41	44·2
32—Brantford	37·7	35·3	33·6	26·3	19·6	27·2	25	35·7	36·8	33	29	.....	39	45·9
33—Galt	38	34·7	35·5	26·5	23·3	.....	28	35·7	37·4	.....	.....	.....	43	45·9
34—Guelph	34·7	32	32·2	23·7	22·7	28·6	.....	35·4	36	.....	28·4	.....	.....	44·3
35—Kitchener	37·1	35·6	33·1	25·8	22·7	27·4	.....	35·1	37	.....	26·8	.....	.....	44·9
36—Woodstock	39·3	34·7	35	25·3	21	.....	.....	35	38	.....	26·7	.....	.....	42·4
37—Stratford	38·5	34·8	35·7	25·7	23·5	.....	.....	36·3	36·4	.....	26·4	.....	.....	45·1
38—London	37·9	35·6	34·8	25·7	22	27·3	25	36·3	36·6	32	27·5	.....	40	44·1
39—St. Thomas	38·5	35·7	34·9	25·7	22·8	28	28	35	37·1	30·5	28·8	.....	40	43·9
40—Chatham	38·5	36·2	35·6	27·2	20·3	29·3	.....	37·7	36·9	.....	31·4	25·7	.....	44·7
41—Windsor	38·5	35·3	34·4	26·3	23·3	.....	24	33·6	35·8	35	28·6	26·6	38	42·6
42—Sarnia	38·1	34	33·3	25·3	21·9	28	.....	35	34·8	.....	27·7	28	.....	43·9
43—Owen Sound	37·3	34·6	34·1	25·1	20·9	27·5	.....	36·3	34·7	.....	26·2	.....	.....	44·5
44—North Bay	40·3	36·3	37	27·7	27	.....	.....	35·7	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	45·4
45—Sudbury	37·7	35·6	33·7	25·7	21	.....	27·5	33·4	36	38	28·3	24·2	.....	41
46—Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	35	.....	25·5	.....	42
47—Timmins	35·1	33·1	31·9	24	21·4	25	25	34·2	35·7	35	27·4	25·7	39	40·9
48—Sault Ste. Marie	39·6	35·9	30·2	25·4	20·5	.....	27	34·7	35·1	35	27·1	.....	.....	42·3
49—Port Arthur	38·7	34·5	31·5	23·3	21	.....	25	33·7	35·3	32	27·5	24·4	45	45·9
50—Fort William	37·9	35·9	31	23	19·5	27·8	28	34·3	36·4	33	28·2	24·1	.....	43·3
Manitoba (average)	**35·3**	**30·0**	**30·5**	**22·6**	**20·4**	**24·5**	**20·8**	**31·0**	**35·3**	**25·0**	**27·0**	**23·7**	**37·0**	**45·1**
51—Winnipeg	36·3	31·7	30·2	23·5	21·7	24·5	21·5	30·5	36·2	.....	29	23·7	39	44·4
52—Brandon	34·7	28·3	30·7	21·7	19·1	.....	20	31·5	34·3	25	25	.....	35	45·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**35·1**	**30·6**	**31·2**	**22·0**	**18·4**	**22·5**	**20·8**	**29·9**	**30·5**	**26·5**	**22·4**	**21·0**	**39·8**	**41·7**
53—Regina	36·3	32·2	30·8	22	19·9	22·7	22	30·3	31	28	21·7	.....	43	43·2
54—Prince Albert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	40	36
55—Saskatoon	32·9	28·9	30·5	21·3	16·6	22·2	19	27·6	30·5	28	22·3	21	36	43·5
56—Moose Jaw	36	30·6	32·2	22·7	18·7	.....	20	31·7	30	27	23·3	.....	40	44·1
Alberta (average)	**35·9**	**31·8**	**30·7**	**23·3**	**19·7**	**22·6**	**24·0**	**32·7**	**33·4**	**26·8**	**24·0**	**23·6**	**37·5**	**44·8**
57—Medicine Hat	36	32·5	31·7	23·7	23·3	.....	.....	33·7	35·7	.....	23·7	.....	.....	43·7
58—Drumheller	35·2	32·7	27·3	.....	18	.....	25	.....	34·5	28	.....	23·3	35	42·7
59—Edmonton	34·3	29·4	30·9	21·3	17·4	21·8	.....	29·9	34	.....	25·5	23·1	.....	42·9
60—Calgary	37·9	32·5	34·5	23·3	21·5	23·4	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	24·4	.....	46·6
61—Lethbridge	36	32	29	24·7	18·5	.....	23	33	29·3	25·5	22·7	.....	40	48
British Columbia (average)	**40·9**	**36·5**	**37·0**	**26·2**	**25·8**	**30·7**	**25·9**	**36·5**	**34·9**	**32·2**	**27·0**	**25·9**	**45·5**	**49·3**
62—Fernie	37	35	36·7	25·3	23	28·3	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	23·5	.....	46
63—Nelson	39·3	36·3	39·5	28·7	27·3	.....	28	38·5	.....	36	.....	25·5	43	45·7
64—Trail	41·8	37·7	36·7	28·4	26·7	28·7	27	40	37·2	35	28	25·4	43	46·4
65—New Westminster	39·6	35·4	35·9	24·3	25	27·5	21	33·3	33	.....	26·1	24·7	45	48·9
66—Vancouver	41·1	35·9	35·2	24·1	26	28·6	21	34·6	33·8	29	26·7	26·3	50	51·7
67—Victoria	43·8	38·1	38·8	27	27·8	32·1	24	36·5	36·3	33	27·9	27·2	47	50·9
68—Nanaimo	44·8	38·4	36·7	27·4	27·8	31·7	30	36·7	34·2	28	26·5	26·3	45	55
69—Prince Rupert	39·7	35	34·3	24	22·7	38·3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	50

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1942

Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	Fish						Lard, pure, per lb. package	Shortening, vegetable per lb. package	Eggs		Milk in bottles, per quart	Butter		
	Cod steak, fresh, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Salmon, pink, per lb. tin			Grade A, medium or large, per doz.	Grade B, medium or large, per doz.		Dairy, prints, rolls, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
65·1	**23·0**	**36·2**	**25·2**	**27·9**	**26·9**	**22·2**	**16·2**	**19·4**	**55·4**	**49·2**	**12·1**	**36·8**	**40·0**	
65·1	**17·8**	**39·9**	.....	**28·0**	**24·3**	**23·4**	**17·2**	**19·6**	**57·9**	.....	**12·2**	**38·5**	**43·0**	
68·5	15·7	.....	.....	27·6	.....	22·1	16·5	19·2	59	.....	13–14	37	42·9	1
64·7	18·3	36·8	.....	27·3	.....	25	17·5	19·7	54·7	.....	12	40	43·1	2
61·3	.....	.....	.....	28·4	.....	24·6	18·2	19·9	58·7	.....	11b	.....	43	3
66·1	18	.....	.....	27·9	.....	21·8	16·9	19·7	58·8	.....	12·5a	.....	43·5	4
.....	20	40	.....	27·5	.....	23·8	16·8	19·3	57·8	.....	12	.....	42·8	5
64·8	17	43	.....	29·2	24·3	23·3	17·4	19·9	58·3	.....	12	.....	42·5	6
65·3	.....	.....	.....	**26·4**	.....	**22·8**	**17·1**	**19·1**	**55·7**	**48·7**	**10–11**	**36·9**	**41·1**	7
65·0	**18·4**	**37·8**	**15·3**	**27·6**	**21·8**	**23·7**	**17·1**	**19·3**	54·8	**47·7**	**12·3**	**40·0**	**42·3**	
62·5	15	36·7	.....	29·0	.....	23·9	17·4	19·9	57·7	48·7	12	40	43	8
66·5	19	38·3	15·3	28·1	21·8	23·7	16·2	19·2	59·4	.....	13	.....	41·8	9
65·9	21·7	41·3	.....	28·2	.....	23·4	17·4	19·6	55·2	46·7	12	.....	42·6	10
.....	18	35	.....	25	.....	.....	17·5	18·6	46·7	.....	.....	.....	41·6	11
67·0	**20·2**	**39·1**	**28·2**	**28·0**	**25·8**	**22·2**	**16·5**	**18·9**	**56·1**	**51·9**	**11·2**	**37·0**	**39·0**	
59·1	16	37·3	26	.....	24	21·3	17·1	19·1	57	49·2	12	36	39·6	12
67·7	25	39	29	.....	27	21·2	16·6	19·3	55	50·3	11	37	38·8	13
67·7	20	45	.....	.....	.....	23	16·9	19·2	57·1	52·3	11·1a	35	38·5	14
67·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	15·9	19	54·2	52·3	11	.....	39·8	15
64·4	.....	37·5	.....	.....	.....	22·5	16	19·1	53·9	52·9	10	.....	39·1	16
70·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·8	16·7	18·9	56·8	54·4	11b	.....	38·8	17
66·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·2	17·3	18·5	.....	50·3	10	38	38·5	18
70·7	19·9	38	29·5	28	27·1	22·3	16·3	18·7	57·3	52·8	12·5a	39	39·1	19
69	.....	37·5	.....	.....	25	23·2	15·5	18·4	57·4	52·3	12	.....	38·6	20
65·0	**20·2**	**36·4**	**28·7**	**27·2**	**25·5**	**22·2**	**16·2**	**19·2**	**56·0**	**50·3**	**12·4**	**38·4**	**39·5**	
67·6	.....	35·8	25	30·3	.....	21·9	16·3	18·9	58·1	.....	12	.....	39·5	21
64·9	.....	35	.....	29·7	.....	.....	17	19·5	54·9	46·3	12	.....	38·5	22
63·3	20	38·7	24·2	.....	.....	23·4	15·8	19·1	55·6	54·4	12	38	38·3	23
64·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·4	16·2	19	53·9	45·7	12	40	39·5	24
63·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·1	19	55·4	52·5	12	37	39·5	25
65·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·4	16·3	19·4	58·1	.....	12	.....	39·7	26
61·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	16	19·2	53·7	.....	12	.....	40	27
67·6	21·3	41·6	30·2	.....	.....	20·3	16	19	57·2	47·3	13	39	40	28
64·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	15·9	19·5	56·9	.....	12·5a	.....	40·3	29
65·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·8	15·7	19	56·5	.....	12·5a	37·5	40·3	30
65·7	25	42·5	34·5	.....	.....	22·3	15·6	19	56·2	.....	12·5a	39	40·2	31
65·2	18	35	30	.....	.....	23	15·3	19·1	54·8	.....	12	.....	39·1	32
66·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	16·5	19·1	54	48·2	12	36	39·7	33
66·1	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	23	15·8	19·1	54	.....	12	.....	39·3	34
64·9	.....	41	25	.....	.....	22·3	16	19·1	52·8	49·2	12	.....	39·4	35
64·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	22	15·4	18·9	52·2	50	12	.....	39·3	36
64·4	.....	35	29	.....	25·7	23·2	16·9	19·8	53·4	50·3	12	.....	39·7	37
65·9	18	35	30	.....	.....	20·6	16·2	19	55·1	49·4	12	39	39·2	38
65·5	.....	37	35	28·7	.....	22·2	16·8	19·2	55·8	.....	12	40	40	39
65·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	15·9	19·3	53·7	.....	12	.....	39·1	40
65·5	19	36·4	35·7	.....	.....	20·1	16·1	19·1	57	.....	13	39	39·2	41
65·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	17·1	19·3	55	.....	12	.....	39·9	42
62·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·9	16·1	19·1	55·5	.....	12	.....	39·8	43
64·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	16·9	19·3	58·4	.....	13	.....	39·5	44
64·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	16·5	19·3	59·1	54·3	13	.....	39·6	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	16·4	19·3	58·8	.....	12	38	39·3	46
64·3	.....	38	.....	24	.....	23	17·4	19·3	60·1	56·3	14	.....	40·1	47
62·9	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	20·3	15·9	19·3	58·7	.....	13	.....	39·8	48
66·3	.....	.....	23·3	26	25·7	22·5	15·7	18·7	57·5	.....	13	.....	38·9	49
66·5	.....	30	24·7	24·2	.....	22·4	15·8	18·7	56·8	.....	13	.....	39·2	50
65·7	**27·0**	**35·3**	**23·8**	.....	**27·4**	**21·8**	**15·5**	**20·1**	**52·8**	**46·2**	**11·8**	**33·0**	**37·7**	
65·9	26	36·9	26·5	.....	27·4	20·7	15·3	19·2	54·8	49·7	12	.....	37·6	51
65·4	28	33·7	21	.....	.....	22·9	15·6	20·9	50·7	42·7	11–12	33	37·8	52
62·7	**28·8**	**34·3**	.....	.....	**26·3**	**21·6**	**14·4**	**19·9**	**50·4**	**45·9**	**12·0**	**31·7**	**38·5**	
63·2	29·5	33·1	.....	.....	27	22	14·3	21·2	50·8	47·3	12	.....	38·5	53
61·3	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	19·3	14·5	18·7	49·3	42·6	12	30	39·3	54
60·8	27	35·5	.....	.....	25·5	22·2	14·3	19·5	51·6	45	12	32	38	55
65·4	30	36·5	.....	.....	.....	22·7	14·3	20·2	49·7	48·5	12	33	38·1	56
62·7	**28·6**	**35·5**	**15·6**	**30·9**	**28·7**	**21·2**	**15·2**	**19·7**	**52·0**	**44·9**	**12·0**	**31·3**	**38·3**	
61	30·3	37·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·3	19·5	49·8	41·7	12	.....	37·8	57
63·7	27·5	36	.....	.....	.....	21·9	14·3	20·1	52·3	46·2	12	33	39·1	58
61·1	27·7	33	15·5	28·4	.....	20·4	15·2	19·2	51·2	44·3	12	32	37·8	59
63·3	29·5	36	16·3	33·3	28·7	21·8	15·5	19·6	54·7	47·5	12	.....	38·7	60
64·6	28	35	15	.....	.....	20·5	15·6	19·9	.....	.....	12	29	38·1	61
66·5	**25·9**	**33·0**	**13·0**	**27·9**	**29·7**	**21·2**	**16·1**	**19·9**	**56·2**	**50·9**	**12·2**	**39·0**	**41·8**	
65	27·5	36·5	13	27·5	.....	22·3	14·7	20·8	57·2	51·3	11b	.....	40	62
66·7	26·5	35·7	.....	.....	29·7	.....	15	21	56·7	.....	12·5a	40	41·6	63
67·9	31·8	38·3	.....	.....	32	22·6	16·8	21·7	55·2	.....	12·5a	35	40·2	64
65·8	25·1	29·5	.....	.....	.....	20·2	15·7	18·6	54·6	.....	11	40	41·7	65
67·5	24	31·5	.....	.....	27·8	21	15·5	18·3	55·1	50·5	11	40	41·5	66
67·1	21·3	32·5	.....	28·3	29·4	21·3	16·5	19	56·4	.....	13	40	41·8	67
68·7	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·7	16·7	19·8	55·2	.....	12·5	.....	43·8	68
63·6	.....	27·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20	59·1	.....	14·3a	.....	43·6	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese, Canadian, mild, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, bulk, per lb.	Cornflakes, 8 oz. package	Rice, first grade, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin	Canned Vegetables: Peas, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Corn, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Beans, baked, per 16 oz. tin	Beans, common, dry, white, per lb.	Onions, cooking, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**34·1**	**6·8a**	**19·0**	**3·6**	**5·7**	**9·3**	**11·7**	**13·9**	**12·8**	**13·7**	**11·0**	**6·5**	**4·8**
Nova Scotia (average)	**34·0**	**7·5**	**19·8**	**3·7**	**5·9**	**9·9**	**10·5**	**15·1**	**13·1**	**14·8**	**11·9**	**6·6**	**4·9**
1—Sydney	33·9	6·7-8·8d	20	3·6	5·7	9·9	9·3	14·7	13·1	14·8	12	6·2	4·9
2—New Glasgow	34·8	6·7-7·3	20	3·7	6·1	10	10·9	14·9	12·4	15	11·1	6·4	4·9
3—Amherst	33·4	7·3c	20	3·8	5·8	9·9	10·3	15	12·9	15	.....	6·2	5·3
4—Halifax	34	6·7-8	20·1	3·6	6	9·8	11·1	15·1	13·1	14·6	12	7·1	4·6
5—Windsor	33·3	8·8c	18·9	3·9	6	9·5	10	15·2	13·9	.....	.....	6·9	4·8
6—Truro	34·7	6·7	19·9	3·8	5·9	10·1	11·3	15·4	13·1	14·5	12·6	6·6	4·6
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**31·4**	**7·3**	**19·9**	**3·7**	**6·0**	**10·0**	**10·6**	**14·7**	**13·8**	**14·6**	.....	**6·4**	**4·9**
New Brunswock (average)	**34·1**	**7·5**	**19·8**	**3·6**	**5·9**	**9·7**	**10·8**	**14·8**	**13·1**	**14·3**	**11·4**	**6·6**	**4·9**
8—Moncton	34	8	20·3	3·7	5·8	10	11	14·9	13·7	15	11·8	6·8	4·7
9—Saint John	34·5	6–7·3	19·3	3·3	5·9	9·7	11·2	14·7	12·6	13·5	11·3	6·9	4·9
10—Fredericton	32·9	7·3	19·8	3·7	6·3	9·5	11·6	14·6	12·9	14·5	11	6·6	4·8
11—Bathurst	35	8c	19·8	3·6	5·6	9·6	9·2	15	13·3	.....	.....	5·9	5
Quebec (average)	**32·6**	**5·3**	**16·0**	**3·8**	**5·5**	**9·7**	**11·5**	**12·7**	**13·5**	**15·0**	**11·1**	**6·1**	**6·0**
12—Quebec	33·6	5–7·5	18·2	3·6	5·7	9·7	12·2	13·2	13·1	15·1	11·8	6·4	6·1
13—Three Rivers	31·9	5·3–6	14·8	3·9	5·4	9·7	11·4	13·2	13·4	15	10·7	5·6	6·1
14—Sherbrooke	33·3	5·3	15·1	3·8	5·9	9·7	11·3	12·8	14·2	15·6	10·9	5·8	5·4
15—Sorel	31·3	4·7–5·3c	14·8	3·5	5·2	10	11·5	12·5	12·8	15·5	10·6	6·5	7·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	31·6	4	16·2	3·7	5·9	9·9	11·9	12·3	13·3	14·5	11·5	5·8	5·8
17—St. Johns	33·1	5·3c	17·2	3·8	5·5	9·7	12·6	12·4	15·8	15	11·7	5·7	6·4
18—Thetford Mines	31·7	4·7	14·9	3·9	5·1	9·7	10	12·6	13·2	14·6	11·8	5·6	5·7
19—Montreal	34·4	5·3–6·7	17·2	3·9	5·4	9·5	11·4	12·3	12·3	14·5	10·9	5·9	5·3
20—Hull	32·9	5·3–6c	15·2	3·7	5·5	9·5	11·2	12·8	13·3	15	10·2	7·2	5·5
Ontario (average)	**34·4**	**6·3**	**17·3**	**3·5**	**5·6**	**9·1**	**11·9**	**13·4**	**12·3**	**13·2**	**10·8**	**6·2**	**4·7**
21—Ottawa	34·2	6·7	16·7	3·8	5·7	9·1	12·4	13·3	12·5	14·7	11·1	6·6	5·4
22—Brockville	31·9	6·3	14·1	3·7	5·5	8·9	11·7	13·5	13·2	13·9	10	6·3	5·3
23—Kingston	33·4	5·3–6·7	15·5	3·7	5·2	9·1	11·7	12·9	12·7	13·9	10·7	6·7	5·2
24—Belleville	33·5	5·3–6·7	16·5	3·5	5·3	8·9	11·3	13·1	12·9	12·8	11·6	5·7	4·8
25—Peterborough	33·9	5·3–6·7	17·5	3·4	5·4	8·7	11·9	13	11·9	13·8	10·7	6·1	4·7
26—Oshawa	34·8	5·3–6·7	17·9	3·2	5·7	9	11·1	13·4	12·5	13·9	10·5	6·8	4·6
27—Orillia	33·7	6·7	16·7	3·4	5·1	8·9	12·2	13·9	12	13·5	12·3	5·7	4·4
28—Toronto	38·9	6·7	18·1	3·6	5·3	8·8	11·6	12·9	11·7	12·5	10·8	6·2	4·5
29—Niagara Falls	34·7	6	18·3	3·6	5·4	9·1	11·5	12·8	12	13	11·2	6·8	4·2
30—St. Catharines	35	6–6·7	17·7	3·5	5·6	9·1	12	12·7	12·7	13	10·7	6·9	4·5
31—Hamilton	36·8	6–6·7	17·5	3·4	5·5	8·8	11·9	12·9	12·1	12·5	10·7	5·8	5
32—Brantford	35·5	6–6·7	17·9	3·4	5·4	9·1	12·5	13·7	12·3	12·7	10·1	5·8	4·5
33—Galt	37	6·7	18·3	3·4	5·4	8·7	11·8	13·6	12·5	13·4	10·9	5·7	4·7
34—Guelph	37·2	6	18·3	3·2	5·7	9	11·5	13·6	12·1	13·1	9·5	5·7	4·3
35—Kitchener	36·4	6·7	17·2	3·4	5·8	8·9	12·3	13·9	12·7	13·4	10·9	6·5	4·5
36—Woodstock	33·2	6	16·6	3	5·7	8·9	12·3	13·7	12·1	12·8	9·9	6·3	4·3
37—Stratford	36·6	5·3	17·2	3·2	5·7	9·2	12	13·3	12·1	13	10·4	6·5	5·5
38—London	31·5	6·7	18·8	3·4	5·6	8·9	11·8	13·2	12·1	12·6	10·4	5·9	4·4
39—St. Thomas	34·9	5·3–6·7	20·2	3·7	5·8	9·4	12	13·4	12·2	12·6	10·8	6	4·8
40—Chatham	32·7	5·3	19	3·5	5·1	8·9	11·9	13·5	11·8	12·3	8·9	5	3·9
41—Windsor	35	5·3–6·7	17·1	3·5	5·1	8·9	11·7	12·6	11·4	12·1	10·6	5·5	4
42—Sarnia	35·7	6	18·4	3·2	5·9	9·3	12·2	13·7	12·6	14·1	11·6	6·6	4·2
43—Owen Sound	33·7	6 c	16·5	3·3	5·5	9·5	10·8	13·2	12·7	14	10·9	6·2	4·5
44—North Bay	34·7	6–6·7	16·6	3·9	6·3	9·9	13·1	14·3	13	14	11·6	6·6	5
45—Sudbury	32·3	6·7	16·7	3·8	6·1	9·1	11·5	13·4	12·3	14·2	10·8	6	4·7
46—Cobalt	32	6·7	16·3	3·9	5·8	9·7	13·2	14·9	12·5	.....	11·8	5·8	4·8
47—Timmins	32·5	6·7	18·1	3·7	5·9	9·7	12·2	14·1	12·8	13·4	12	6	5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	32·6	6·7	15·9	3·5	6	9·4	12	14·1	12	.....	12·1	7·3	5·3
49—Port Arthur	34·2	6–6·7	.....	3·6	5·6	9·4	10·7	12·9	11·7	11·9	9·8	6	4·4
50—Fort William	34·1	6–6·7	15·5	3·6	5·5	8·9	11·7	13	11·7	12·3	11·3	6·1	4·2
Manitoba (average)	**32·9**	**7·0**	**18·3**	**3·5**	**5·7**	**9·0**	**12·0**	**14·8**	**12·8**	**13·2**	**10·6**	**6·9**	**3·6**
51—Winnipeg	33·2	6·4–8	17·7	3·4	5·7	8·9	11·9	14·5	12·6	13·1	10·9	6·8	3·1
52—Brandon	32·6	6·4–7·1	18·9	3·5	5·7	9	12·1	15	13	13·2	10·3	6·9	4
Saskatchewan (average)	**32·9**	**7·0**	**22·1**	**3·5**	**5·9**	**8·9**	**11·9**	**15·1**	**13·3**	**13·4**	**11·3**	**6·6**	**4·3**
53—Regina	33·5	7·2	21·1	3·5	6·5	8·8	12·3	14·9	13·1	13·1	11·8	6·5	3·7
54—Prince Albert	33·1	6·4	22·3	3·6	5·8	8·9	11·3	15·2	13·7	13·8	.....	7·2	5
55—Saskatoon	32·1	7·2	22·8	3·6	5·3	8·9	12·7	15·1	13·8	13·7	10·8	6·7	4·4
56—Moose Jaw	32·9	7·2	22·2	3·4	5·9	8·9	11·3	15	12·7	12·9	.....	6·1	4
Alberta (average)	**35·1**	**7·9**	**22·6**	**3·5**	**5·7**	**8·9**	**12·5**	**14·7**	**12·6**	**13·1**	**10·9**	**6·9**	**4·4**
57—Medicine Hat	36·4	8	23·7	3·5	.....	8·8	12·6	14·7	12·6	13·1	10	6·6	4·5
58—Drumheller	35·1	8	22·5	3·6	6	9·3	12·5	14·8	12·9	13·7	10·7	7	4·4
59—Edmonton	33·1	7·2–8	21·8	3·5	5·6	8·7	12·2	14·6	12·7	12·8	11	7·1	4·2
60—Calgary	34·8	8	22·1	3·4	5·4	8·9	12·5	14·5	12·4	13·1	12·7	6·9	4·2
61—Lethbridge	36	8	23	3·6	.....	8·9	12·5	14·8	12·6	12·7	10	6·9	4·5
British Columbia (average)	**35·4**	**9·0**	**23·7**	**3·8**	**6·1**	**9·3**	**11·7**	**14·5**	**13·3**	**13·7**	**11·4**	**8·0**	**4·7**
62—Fernie	34·2	8 c	23·7	3·6	.....	9	12	14·1	13·2	13	12·7	8·3	4·3
63—Nelson	33·7	9	24	3·7	.....	9	12·3	14·8	14·1	15	.....	9·3	3·9
64—Trail	34·8	9	23·8	3·6	6·1	9·3	12·5	14·3	13·3	14·4	12·1	8·2	4·3
65—New Westminster	33·8	9–9·6	23·2	3·8	6	9	10·9	14	13	13·1	11·1	7	5
66—Vancouver	34·6	9–9·6	22·5	3·7	5·8	9	11·5	13·9	12·7	12·7	10·8	6·8	4·3
67—Victoria	34·8	9	23·3	3·9	6·5	9·2	12	14·3	12·6	13·4	11·3	7·9	4·7
68—Nanaimo	40	9	24·3	3·8	6	9·6	11·8	14·8	13·3	13·7	10·3	7·8	5·3
69—Prince Rupert	37	9–10	25	4	6·3	10	10·7	16	14·1	14·2	11·7	8·7	5·8

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in many cities.
c. Grocers' quotations. d. Revised quotation, no increase in price.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1942

Potatoes per 15 lbs. (d)	Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seedless per 16 oz. package	Currants, in bulk, per lb.	Bananas, medium size, per lb.	Oranges, medium size, per dozen	Lemons, medium size, per dozen	Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar†	Peaches, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar†	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, per lb.											
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
39·6	23·0	15·9	13·1	16·5	15·4	16·7	46·1	41·4	†	16·3	†	60·3	
35·2	25·0	16·0	14·0	16·9	.....	.....	52·0	48·9	37·3	16·8	34·8	66·4	
41·6	25	17	12·7	15	.....	.....	59·6	54·1	36·3	17	35	65·9	1
33·1	.....	15	15·9	16·9	.....	.....	56·3	48·4	38·1	16·6	35	63·3	2
29·7	.....	.....	14·5	17·7	.....	.....	53·4	50·8	37·3	15·6	34·7	68·3	3
37·9	25	.....	13·5	18·1	.....	.....	52·1	43·7	37	16·9	34·6	68·3	4
34·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	48·7	37·8	.....	34·5	.....	5
34·4	25	.....	13·6	17	.....	.....	50·4	47·5	37·4	18·1	34·8	66·2	6
26·4	16·3	17·0	14·1	17·5	15·2	.....	52·5	55·4	37·5	17·4	34	64·6	7
33·6	22·9	15·5	13·3	16·4	14·5	.....	48·7	50·3	37·6	16·0	35·7	64·4	
29·4	21·5	13	13·4	17·1	15	.....	48·6	49	38·2	16·8	36·4	64·5	8
36·2	26·6	18	13·6	15·5	13·8	.....	50·4	49·6	38	15·2	35	63·7	9
35	20·5	.....	12·7	16·1	14·6	.....	49	51·7	37·3	15·9	35·7	65	10
33·6	.....	.....	13·4	16·8	.....	.....	46·7	50·8	37	.....	35·6	.....	11
37·8	22·2	17·0	13·4	17·4	15·3	.....	46·7	41·9	36·2	16·1	34·1	59·7	
39·6	20	.....	13·9	18·9	15·5	.....	49·2	47·1	35	16·8	34·1	61·1	12
37	25·4	16	13	16·2	15	.....	47·3	41·3	37·6	17·1	32·9	61·3	13
37·5	.....	18	13·9	16	15·2	.....	45·4	42·5	35·9	16·3	34·5	59·4	14
37·2	.....	.....	12·7	17·2	.....	.....	46·4	44·3	37·4	15·6	36·4	59·5	15
32·1	.....	.....	14·3	18·7	15·5	.....	49·3	43·3	35·9	15·2	34	59·1	16
40·6	19	.....	13·3	.....	15	.....	46	47·9	36·1	16·1	32·6	61·4	17
38·9	.....	.....	13	19	14·7	.....	48·3	38·2	34·7	16·5	36·4	60·5	18
38·4	24·5	17	13	17	14·3	.....	45	37·9	34·7	15·4	32·3	56·9	19
38·5	22·1	.....	13·1	16·4	17	.....	43·1	35	38·1	15·9	33·7	57·8	20
42·6	23·2	16·3	13·0	15·9	15·8	.....	45·7	39·8	36·3	15·6	32·3	58·4	
41·3	25·8	.....	13	17·2	16·4	.....	44·4	37·5	36·7	15·7	32·7	59·2	21
44	25	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	44·9	42·8	.....	15·7	32	60·1	22
46·5	24·5	.....	13·2	.....	15	.....	43·6	38·7	36·2	16	31·5	58·6	23
45·2	22·3	.....	12·7	13	15	.....	43·8	38·8	36·1	15·5	31·5	57·4	24
41·3	19·1	.....	12·5	.....	16	.....	45·1	38·1	37	.....	31	57·2	25
40·1	25·6	.....	13	.....	15	.....	47·7	41·4	36·9	15·4	30·9	58·6	26
38·8	23·9	.....	12	.....	14·9	.....	44·3	38·9	36·6	15·2	32·4	57·4	27
42·1	.....	.....	11·7	16	15	.....	42·6	35·4	34·2	14·9	29·5	55·9	28
43·7	25	.....	12·2	.....	16	.....	48	39·1	36·2	15·2	33	57·5	29
45·1	22	.....	14·1	.....	15·4	.....	43·8	39·8	35·1	14·8	31·4	57·1	30
47·7	26·3	.....	14·3	14·9	14·7	.....	47·8	40·4	34·5	15·1	30·6	56·1	31
43·2	22·4	.....	13·3	15·3	14·8	.....	48·6	39·1	34·7	15·1	31·3	57·8	32
42·6	22·4	.....	14·5	12·9	15	.....	46·1	40·4	34·5	14·7	30·6	56·8	33
39·4	24·2	.....	13·3	.....	15·4	.....	42	37·5	35·9	15·6	30·6	57·2	34
42·1	22	.....	14·1	14·5	15·4	.....	40·7	38·7	34·5	15·4	31·5	57·4	35
39·2	22·1	.....	12·5	.....	15	.....	45·9	39·1	37·9	15·3	30	57·4	36
41·9	22·6	.....	14·1	.....	14·7	.....	45·7	36·5	36·7	15·5	32·2	58	37
40·1	21·8	.....	13·1	16·4	14·8	.....	47	39·1	35·4	15·4	30·9	57·8	38
40·8	18·1	.....	13·9	18·5	15·4	.....	50·1	43·5	35·3	16	32·3	58·3	39
39·4	21·7	.....	12·8	.....	15	.....	46·7	38·7	35·3	15·4	31·2	56·8	40
39·1	22·7	.....	12·7	13·3	15·9	.....	41·8	36	34·4	15·5	31	57·8	41
38	19·6	.....	12·6	.....	15·7	.....	46·4	37·4	37·4	15·6	33·3	59	42
41·8	21·3	.....	12·5	.....	15·3	.....	41·3	39	35·5	16·1	33·1	58·5	43
48·8	.....	.....	14·1	18	17·7	.....	47·6	44·5	38·5	17	35	61·7	44
44·3	25	15	12·5	16·8	17·8	.....	46·1	43·8	.....	15·4	39·8	62	45
59·1	.....	17	14·3	17·7	18	.....	46·8	42	38·7	18·8	35·6	62·7	46
46·5	25	15	12·2	.....	18	.....	49·4	43	37·5	16·9	34·7	62·5	47
43·9	25·5	18	13·6	.....	17	.....	46·9	37·8	37·2	15	31	59·8	48
34·4	27·5	.....	12·4	16·6	17·9	.....	49·8	45·3	40	14·6	35·2	57	49
36·3	23·8	.....	12	16·9	15·6	.....	47·3	42·7	37·5	15·3	33·6	58·9	50
24·3	.....	15.0	13·2	15·8	15·8	15·7	46·0	39·5	72·6	16·7	57·3	58·2	
26	.....	.....	12·7	16	15·3	15·6	46·3	40·3	72·4	15·8	56·3	57	51
22·5	.....	15	13·6	15·6	16·3	15·8	45·7	38·7	72·8	17·5	58·2	59·3	52
26·5	.....	15·3	13·3	15·6	15·7	16·9	42·9	39·5	71·2	17·5	57·9	62·7	
26·6	.....	.....	13·7	17·3	15	17·3	46·4	38	71·8	16·9	58·7	63·7	53
25	.....	16	13	.....	16·9	17	39·8	39·6	72·4	18·9	59·7	64·9	54
26	.....	14·6	14	15	15·6	15·6	46·1	39·4	70·5	17	56·7	62·8	55
28·2	.....	.....	12·4	14·4	15·4	17·8	39·3	41	70	17	56·5	59·3	56
33·0	.....	15·0	12·9	16·8	15·1	17·4	44·3	37·9	70·8	17·8	55·7	61·8	
35·3	.....	.....	12·9	14·7	15·6	17	42·7	38·3	70·2	17·3	56·3	.....	57
31·8	.....	.....	12·9	17·7	15·3	17·9	42·3	41·1	70·7	18·3	58·1	64·3	58
25·8	15	.....	12·7	16·5	15	17·3	46·3	35·5	.....	17·6	53	60	59
37·4	.....	.....	13·2	18·2	14·7	17·4	48	40·8	69·8	17·2	55·2	61	60
34·6	.....	15	12·8	.....	15	.....	42	33·7	72·3	18·5	.....	.....	61
54·6	.....	15·0	12·6	18·5	14·5	16·3	42·9	38·8	68·0	17·5	54·1	65·0	
38·5	.....	.....	14	19·3	15·6	18	44	37·5	69·7	.....	.....	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	43·3	40·5	68·7	18·7	57·5	65	63
50·5	.....	.....	12·8	17·7	14·7	17·6	39·7	40·2	70	19·3	59·7	.....	64
55·3	.....	.....	12·1	.....	13·8	15	39·8	35·7	65·9	15·7	52·4	.....	65
56·5	.....	.....	12·6	.....	13·7	15·3	41·8	39·5	66·3	15·5	50·3	.....	66
61·1	.....	.....	12·2	.....	13·5	15·7	46·5	38	66·4	16·4	52·3	.....	67
58·4	.....	15	13	.....	14·6	.....	44·7	38·3	68·7	16·9	52·3	.....	68
62	.....	.....	11·4	.....	15	.....	43·7	41	.....	20·3	.....	.....	69

† Ontario and east, 32 oz. jar; Manitoba and west, 4 pound tin.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per ¼ lb.	Cocoa, pure unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, in bulk, per qt.	Salt, fine, table, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, per ¼ lb. jar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton	Bituminous coal, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	$
Dominion (average)	**8·6**	**8·4**	**48·2**	**43·6**	**18·9**	**16·4**	**4·4**	**12·9**	**5·5**	**16·575b**	**10·618**
Nova Scotia (average)	**8·5**	**8·2**	**57·1**	**43·0**	**18·9**	**12·0**	**4·7**	**13·0**	**5·9**	.....	**9·178**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·4	54·3	42·8	19·5	10	3·8	12·8	5·8	.....	7·37- 7·72s
2—New Glasgow	8·2	8·2	58	43	20·4	10	4·4	13·5	6	.....	7·05- 7·30s
3—Amherst	8·3	8·1	57	43	16·8	.....	5	12·8	5·9	.....	10·50
4—Halifax	8·6	8·3	57·8	43	21·1	16	4·9	13·7	5·7	.....	9·22–11·42
5—Windsor	8·3	8·1	58·6	43	17·3	.....	4·7	12·2	5·9	.....	.....
6—Truro	8·7	8·3	56·7	43	18·5	.....	5·6	13	5·8	.....	10·00–10·70
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**8·7**	**8·2**	**60·2**	**43·0**	**18·3**	**15·0**	**4·1**	**13·2**	**5·9**	**17·900**	**9·90–10·40**
New Brunswick (average)	**8·6**	**8·5**	**56·7**	**43·0**	**18·7**	**10·0**	**4·2**	**12·7**	**5·7**	**18·500**	**11·145**
8—Moncton	9	8·8	59·7	43	19·8	10	4·5	13·3	5·9	g	10·47–10·97
9—Saint John	8·4	8·2	50·3	43	17·4	10	4·5	12·5	5·5	18·50	12·25–13·25
10—Fredericton	8·4	8·3	57·1	43	17·9	.....	4·1	12·8	5·9	.....	10·72–11·50
11—Bathurst	8·6	8·5	59·7	43	19·5	.....	3·8	12·1	5·4	.....	10·00
Quebec (average)	**8·1**	**7·8**	**47·0**	**44·7**	**20·2**	**15·4**	**4·3**	**12·0**	**5·6**	**16·425***	**9·961***
*12—Quebec	8·1	7·9	46·8	44·8	20·3	15	4·1	12·9	5·7	16·00	10·50
*13—Three Rivers	8·5	8	47·7	45·2	21·2	15	4·4	12·3	6	16·00	8·50– 8·75
*14—Sherbrooke	8	8	43·6	44	19·5	15	4·7	12	5·6	17·00	11·00
*15—Sorel	7·9	7·7	49·2	44·6	18·9	.....	4	11	5·3	16·00–16·50	9·05
*16—St. Hyacinthe	8	7·8	44·5	45·4	20·1	.....	4·4	11·5	5·3	15·75	9·67–11·75
*17—St. Johns	7·9	7·8	43·1	45·6	19·3	.....	4·8	12·8	5·7	15·50	10·50
*18—Thetford Mines	8	7·5	52·2	44·3	20·8	15	4·3	12·5	5·9	18·50	.....
*19—Montreal	7·9	7·7	47·5	44·7	18·7	17	3·9	11·5	5·3	16·25	8·00– 8·50
*20—Hull	8·3	8	48·1	43·8	22·6	.....	4·1	11·6	5·5	16·40–16·75	11·00
Ontario (average)	**8·5**	**8·4**	**47·2**	**43·7**	**18·8**	**14·5**	**4·3**	**12·5**	**5·5**	**16·398**	**12·022**
21—Ottawa	8·3	8·1	47·3	43·8	17·9	.....	4·2	11·9	5·7	16·75	10·50–11·00
22—Brockville	8·2	8	44·1	43·1	20·7	.....	4·3	11·5	5·4	16·00	9·00– 9·50
23—Kingston	8·1	7·9	48·3	43·3	18·1	.....	4·7	12·6	5·5	16·00	9·50
24—Belleville	8·6	8·3	48·8	43·7	17·6	12	4·7	12·2	5·7	16·00	10·00–13·00d
25—Peterborough	8·5	8·5	48·5	43·7	18·5	15	4·8	12·3	5·5	16·75	11·50–14·75d
26—Oshawa	8·7	8·4	52·9	43·6	19·4	12·5	4·4	12·5	5·8	16·00	9·50–14·00d
27—Orillia	8·3	8·2	47·5	43·8	19·7	.....	3·9	11·5	5·4	16·50	.....
28—Toronto	8·2	8	50·1	43·4	18·2	12	4·1	11·8	5·2	14·75	12·25d
29—Niagara Falls	8·7	8·7	46·5	43·8	19·5	.....	4·1	12·7	5·4	14·50–14·75g	9·00–10·00g
30—St. Catharines	8·6	8·4	46·5	43·9	19·3	.....	4·3	12·2	5·6	15·75	9·50–13·75d
31—Hamilton	8·2	8·1	44·8	44·3	18·4	10	4·3	11·9	5·3	15·50	10·00–13·00d
32—Brantford	8·4	8·3	50·7	44·6	18·5	13	4·3	11·9	5·5	16·00g	10·50–13·25d
33—Galt	8·7	8·5	48·6	44·3	19·6	.....	4·1	12·3	5·4	16·00g	11·50–13·50d
34—Guelph	8·5	8·4	46	43·5	18·2	.....	4·2	12·7	5·4	16·00	11·00–13·75d
35—Kitchener	8·6	8·4	43·1	44·2	18·9	.....	3·8	12·2	5·3	16·00	11·00–13·50d
36—Woodstock	8·6	8·4	48·5	44	18·1	.....	4·3	12·3	5·4	16·00	10·50–14·00d
37—Stratford	8·7	8·7	48·3	44·2	18·4	.....	4·2	13·2	5·7	16·00	11·50–13·00d
38—London	8·5	8·3	47·5	43·9	16·9	.....	4·1	11·9	5·5	16·50g	10·50–14·50d
39—St. Thomas	8·6	8·6	48·2	44·3	18·2	.....	4·2	12·6	6	16·00g	10·00–13·50d
40—Chatham	8·6	8·4	46·1	43·3	16·3	.....	4	12·5	5·1	16·00g	10·00–12·50
41—Windsor	8·3	8	42·6	43·6	18·9	15	4	11·8	5·5	16·00g	10·50–13·00d
42—Sarnia	8·8	8·7	46·4	43·9	18	.....	4·7	12·9	5·9	16·50g	10·75–13·50d
43—Owen Sound	8·5	8·3	53·3	43·6	19·5	.....	4·7	12·6	5·7	16·50	10·00–12·00
44—North Bay	9	8·9	54·7	44·3	19·4	.....	4·6	14·1	5·7	17·25	12·50–15·00d
45—Sudbury	8·8	8·4	45	43·8	19·7	15	4	14	5·8	17·75	11·50–15·75
46—Cobalt	8·8	8·9	46	43·3	18	.....	4·9	13·3	5·9	19·00	13·50
47—Timmins	8·8	8·7	43·1	44	20·9	19	4·8	13·7	5·5	19·50	13·00–16·75d
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·6	8·5	44·3	43·5	19·7	.....	4·2	13	5·2	17·00	10·50–13·00d
49—Port Arthur	8·4	8·2	44·1	42·6	18·6	18	4·5	13·1	5·2	16·50	11·75–14·75d
50—Fort William	8·5	8·4	43·6	43·1	19·5	18	4·6	12·2	5·2	16·80	11·75–14·74d
Manitoba (average)	**9·1**	**9·0**	**45·0**	**43·0**	**18·7**	**15·0**	**4·0**	**13·0**	**5·5**	**20·000**	**9·250**
51—Winnipeg	9·1	8·9	4·2	43	18·5	15	4·3	12·2	5·7	20·00	6·25–14·25
52—Brandon	9·1	9	47·9	42·9	18·9	15	3·7	13·8	5·3	.....	5·50–11·00
Saskatchewan (average)	**9·4**	**9·5**	**45·6**	**43·1**	**19·5**	**18·5**	**4·0**	**14·0**	**5·3**	.....	**8·675**
53—Regina	9·2	9·6	46·3	42·7	19·2	15	3·3	13·6	5·4	.....	5·50–13·00
54—Prince Albert	9·7	9·5	42·6	42·9	20·4	.....	4·2	14·2	5·7	.....	9·00–10·00
55—Saskatoon	9·5	9·5	47·9	42·9	19·8	20·6	3·9	13·6	5·1	.....	7·25– 9·60
56—Moose Jaw	9·3	9·3	45·5	44	18·4	20	4·4	14·5	5	.....	5·40– 9·65
Alberta (average)	**9·2**	**9·2**	**45·2**	**42·8**	**17·4**	**17·5**	**4·0**	**14·2**	**5·2**	.....	**5·469**
57—Medicine Hat	9·3	9·2	41·8	43	16	.....	3·3	13·9	5·2	g	g
58—Drumheller	9·3	9·1	44·5	43·5	17·5	20	4·5	15	5·3	.....	4·50– 5·50
59—Edmonton	9·2	9	46·7	42·8	18·5	15	4·2	13·8	5·2	g	3·50– 5·00
60—Calgary	9	9·1	45·1	42·2	17·3	.....	4·2	13·5	5·1	g	7·75
61—Lethbridge	9·3	9·6	48	42·3	17·5	.....	3·9	14·7	5	g	4·75– 5·00
British Columbia (average)	**8·6**	**8·5**	**44·6**	**43·5**	**19·1**	**23·0**	**4·8**	**13·7**	**5·6**	.....	**10·793**
62—Fernie	9	9·3	47·7	43·7	17·5	.....	4·6	14·5	5·3	.....	.....
63—Nelson	9	9	47	44·3	19	25	5·2	14·5	5·5	.....	9·75–11·50
64—Trail	8·8	8·8	43	43·4	19·4	25	5·8	14·4	5·3	.....	9·25–10·25
65—New Westminster	7·9	7·7	40	43·4	18·1	23	4·2	12·7	5·3	.....	10·50–12·00
66—Vancouver	8	8	41·8	42·5	19·2	15	4·6	12·1	5·4	.....	10·50–12·00
67—Victoria	8·9	8·3	46·3	43·6	20·1	25	4·1	12·7	5·7	.....	9·75–12·25
68—Nanaimo	8·6	8·1	46·3	43·3	19·4	28	5	13·7	5·5	.....	9·80
69—Prince Rupert	8·7	8·5	45	43·8	19·7	20	5	15	6·7	.....	10·75–13·00f

(b) For prices of Welsh coal see text. (c) Calculated price per cord from price quoted. (d) Including semi-bitensively occupied by workingmen but some at $30–$45. (r) Few six-roomed houses occupied by workingmen; rent for 4 houses are mostly of four and five rooms; modern, $24–$28, semi-modern, $20–$24. * Sales taxes, 4% in Montreal and

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1942

Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	cents	cents	$	$	
13·318	11·355	13·838	8·231	9·761	8·459	28·8	9·8	25·448	18·819	
10·625	6·667	7·833	5·500	6·333	6·167	30·0	10·0	19·750	15·417	
8·50– 9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30	10·1	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
9·70	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00	30	10·3	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	15·00–20·00	10·00–17·00	3
12·50	8·00– 9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00– 8·00	7·00– 9·00	5·00– 6·00	30	10	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
11·30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
13·000	9·500	11·000	7·000	8·000	7·500c	20·0	9·8	19·00–25·00	12·00–16·00	7
13·183	9·000	11·250	6·500	7·500	9·000	28·8	9·8	24·125	17·375	
12·05g	9·00g	10·00–11·00g	7·00g	8·00g	g	31	9·8	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	8
13·50	9·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	8·00–10·00	26·5	9·8	18·00–27·00	16·00–20·00	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·9	25·00	18·00	10
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	23·00	16·00	11
13·667*	13·443*	15·050*	9·250*	10·407*	10·320*	27·5	9·4	24·714	18·250	
12·00	13·33c	13·33c	12·C0c	12·00c	8·25c	26	9·5	23·00–33·00	.....	12
14·25	10·00	16·00c	8·00	12·00c	10·00c	.....	9·6	23·00–31·00	17·00–23·00	13
14·75	14·00	16·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	28	9·6	23·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	14
13·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·3	.....	.....	15
13·00–13·50	14·00	15·35	10·00	11·35	11·35	.....	9	18·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	16
13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·5	.....	.....	17
15·50	.....	12·00c	.....	9·00c	.....	29	9·4	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
12·50–13·00	17·33c	18·67c	10·00	11·00	11·00–13·00c	27	9·2	24·00–34·00	20·00–23·00	19
14·00	11·00–13·00	12·00–16·00	6·50	7·50	.....	.....	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
14·021	12·091	14·813	9·306	11·273	10·714	27·3	9·6	27·306	20·269	
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	21
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	18·00–26·00	15·00–18·00	22
.....	12·00	16·00	11·00	12·00c	13·00c	25	9·4	25·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	23
13·00	13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	11·00	25	9·4	18·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	24
15·00–15·50	12·00	14·50	10·00	13·00	9·00	22	9·5	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
.....	17·00	18·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	.....	9·4	25·00–32·50	15·00–22·50	26
14·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·8	20·00–28·00	16·00–22·00	27
13·75	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	9·2	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	28
12·50–13·00g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	29
13·50	g	g	g	g	g	25	9·7	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	30
13·00	15·00	18·00	.....	.....	.....	25	9·4	28·00–36·00	17·00–28·00	31
14·00g	g	13·00–15·00	g	9·00–10·00	g	28	9·4	23·00–33·00	18·00–25·00	32
13·30g	g	16·00–18·00	g	11·00–13·00	g	25	9·5	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·1	24·00–30·00	18·00–24·00	34
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·5	22·00–35·00	18·00–24·00	35
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·6	20·00–28·00	16·00–20·00	36
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	21·00–27·00	15·00–21·00	37
13·50g	g	18·00c	g	16·00c	g	.....	9·6	27·00–37·00	22·00–27·00	38
15·00	g	16·00–18·00c	g	11·00–14·00c	8·00–12·00c	26	9·7	24·00–32·00	20·00–24·00	39
14·00g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	40
12·75g	g	18·00g	g	14·00g	g	25	9·4	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
14·50g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	9·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
14·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·3	21·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	43
15·00	10·00–11·00	12·50–13·50	6·50– 7·50	8·50	.....	.....	9·9	.....	.....	44
15·50–16·50	.....	15·75–16·50c	.....	10·50c	.....	30	9·9	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	30	9·9	.....	.....	46
.....	11·00	12·00	8·75	9·75	.....	39	9·7	p	p	47
12·00	9·00	12·75	.....	.....	11·00c	26	9·6	22·00–32·00	16·00–22·00	48
15·50	10·50	11·75	8·00	9·25	.....	30	9·9	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	49
15·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30	9·8	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	50
13·500	.....	.....	8·525	9·375	8·563	31·5	9·9	26·750	19·500	
14·00–15·00	.....	.....	7–50–11·00	8·50–12·00	9·00–10·25	35	9·9	26·00–37·00	18·00–26·00	51
12·50	.....	.....	7·80	8·50	7·50	28	9·9	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
.....	.....	.....	7·250	9·250	10·000	28·5	10·0	27·875	20·000	
.....	.....	.....	8·00– 9·50	9·00–10·50	10·00	27	10	28·00–37·00	20·00–28·00	53
.....	.....	.....	5·00– 5·50	6·50– 7·00	.....	30	10·1	20·00–29·00	15·00–21·00	54
.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	7·00–11·00	.....	29	10·1	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	11·00–12·00c	.....	28	9·9	25·00–30·00	17·00–20·00	56
.....	.....	.....	5·000	6·000	4·000	28·3	10·2	26·125	18·375	
g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	10·2	22·00–27·00	15·00–22·00	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10·6	r	r	58
g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30	10·2	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	59
g	g	g	g	g	g	.....	10·1	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
g	g	g	g	g	4·00g	25	10	22·00.32·00	15·00–22·00	61
10·750	.....	.....	8·906	8·964	4·688	34·2	10·6	23·313	17·688	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·9	16·00	14·00	62
10·50	.....	.....	8·00– 9·00	9·50–10·25	5·00– 5·50	40	10·7	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
.....	.....	.....	8.50– 9·75	9·50–11·25	.....	40	10·6	27·00 32·00v	22·00 25·00v	64
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·00	30	10	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·00	30	10	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
11·00	.....	.....	7·50	9·00	.....	30	10·8	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	8·00	5·50	.....	10·7	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
.....	.....	.....	10·00–11·00	12·00–13·00	.....	35	10·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

minous. (f) Higher price is for coal in sacks. (g) Natural gas used extensively. (p) Six roomed houses not ex-
and 5 roomed houses, modern $25-$35 per month, semi modern, $10-$15. (s) Delivered from mines. (v) Workingmen's
Quebec, and 2% in the other cities are not included in the fuel prices.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1933	Nov. 1937	Nov. 1939	Nov. 1940	Nov. 1941	Oct. 1942	Nov. 1942
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	97·7	95·7	79·5	68·9	83·1	80·3	83·9	94·0	96·8	97·1
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	96·3	93·5	62·6	61·0	84·5	68·5	70·9	80·1	85·6	85·9
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	97·9	108·4	93·4	63·5	80·7	80·8	82·1	101·8	104·5	106·0
III. Fibres, Testiles and Textile ducts	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	96·5	89·8	77·5	70·9	69·2	79·2	84·0	96·7	92·0	92·0
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	98·8	93·1	85·8	64·4	75·7	85·0	91·4	98·3	102·6	102·8
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·3	93·4	89·3	86·1	104·1	101·9	106·2	112·7	115·3	115·3
VI. Non Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	97·0	96·7	73·5	66·2	73·7	74·5	77·7	78·2	79·7	79·7
VII. Non Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·4	92·8	89·4	85·1	87·4	86·5	90·8	98·9	100·0	100·1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·5	95·1	90·9	81·0	81·3	83·9	90·1	103·6	102·0	102·1
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	97·5	94·3	84·5	73·0	79·7	80·6	84·8	96·8	96·9	97·3
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·5	100·3	83·9	67·1	81·6	79·0	81·1	96·8	100·7	101·8
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	97·5	90·3	84·9	77·0	78·5	81·6	87·3	96·8	94·3	94·3
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	97·2	95·1	73·4	64·3	82·4	75·4	78·1	85·5	89·3	89·5
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	100·8	94·5	90·9	85·4	94·5	96·5	102·1	107·9	110·4	110·5
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	96·8	95·2	71·4	62·0	81·0	73·0	76·2	83·0	86·9	87·2
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	97·9	98·2	85·7	80·7	91·8	93·9	98·2	111·2	115·5	116·4
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	96·5	94·5	68·2	58·8	79·2	69·4	72·5	78·2	82·1	82·2
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	95·9	91·1	63·5	60·8	79·5	66·8	69·4	79·2	82·2	82·3
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	97·7	105·2	90·6	64·6	80·6	82·2	83·4	99·0	101·6	102·4
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	98·0	101·5	66·3	54·6	83·9	64·9	66·9	74·1	85·7	86·3
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	103·4	109·7	92·0	69·5	76·0	80·8	84·1	106·9	117·7	119·0
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	98·8	92·9	85·5	64·6	75·4	84·7	91·0	98·0	102·1	102·3
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	98·8	92·1	85·7	81·7	88·2	87·8	92·2	97·5	98·9	98·9
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	97·4	97·2	70·4	59·3	81·1	72·1	76·1	85·3	93·1	93·5
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	97·4	93·5	82·8	71·7	80·7	80·3	82·4	93·3	92·2	92·4

† The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—Monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 578.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of retail prices of commodities included in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services. The figures at certain dates since August, 1939, are: August, 1939, 100·0; September, 100·0; October, 103·8; November, 104·3; December, 104·3; January, 1940, 104·2; February, 104·3; March, 105·5; April, 105·5; May, 105·3; June, 105·3; July, 106·4; August, 106·8; September, 107·9; October, 108·4; November, 109·7; December, 110·0; January, 1941, 110·4; February, 110·1; March, 110·2; April, 110·7; May, 110·9; June, 112·7; July, 114·9; August, 117·7; September, 119·4; October, 120·1; November, 121·4; December, 120·6; January, 1942, 119·9; February, 120·3; March, 120·6; April, 120·6; May, 120·9; June, 121·8; July, 123·9; August, 123·5; September, 123·0; October, 123·7; November, 125·0.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of the cost of living and wholesale prices since the beginning of the present war compared with the trend in the period of 1914-1922.

Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926 as 100 advanced from 96·8 for October, 1942, to 97·1 for November. The animal products group advanced 1·4 per cent during the month and minor increases occurred also in the vegetable products group, the wood and wood products group and in the chemicals and allied products group. Other principal groups were unchanged. Comparative figures for the general index for certain earlier dates are 94·0 for November, 1941; 84·0 for November, 1940; and 72·3 for August, 1939, pre-war. Since the outbreak of war this index has advanced 34·3 per cent as compared with an increase of 82·1 per cent between July, 1914, and October, 1917, the equal period during the last war. Consumers' goods rose 33·8 per cent between August, 1939, and November, 1942, producers' goods 34·2 per cent, and Canadian farm products 47·7 per cent. Since the introduction of price control in the autumn of 1941, the increase in the index was 3·5 per cent compared

with an increase of 31·9 per cent between October, 1916, and November ,1917, the similar period during the last war.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of seventy-six staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except the following, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers; milk, bread, shoulder of veal, leg roast of pork, unsliced bacon, dairy butter, evaporated apples, vinegar and coal oil. Information as to the prices of the foregoing, with the exception of milk and bread, is obtained by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The prices of milk, bread, fuel and the rates for rent are obtained by the Bureau of Statistics and by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

By Order in Council P.C. 8965, dated November 21, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1462), the price ceiling established by P.C. 8527 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1371) was extended to rentals charged for all real property, the order to be administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Under authority conferred by Order in Council P.C. 5003 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October 1940, page 995) the Board from time to time had fixed maximum rentals for housing accommodation in certain of the cities in the list on page 1498. In these cities the maximum rentals already fixed continue unchanged, based in some cases on those in effect on January 2, 1940, and in the others on those in effect on January 2, 1941. The former are Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Thetford Mines, Kingston, Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria; the latter are Truro, Moncton, Brockville, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. In all other cases the maximum rental for any housing accommodation is the rental which was in effect on October 11, 1941. Provision is made under the orders of the Board for variation of the maximum rentals for any accommodation under certain special circumstances affecting the accommodation.

Retail Prices

Beef prices averaged higher at the beginning of November than one month earlier. Under a new order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, dated October 6, maximum wholesale prices of beef were increased $1.50 per cwt. for the period October 13 to December 23. Thereafter seasonal increases at certain dates were provided for. The provisions for retail prices are similar to those under previous orders except that provision was made for a maximum markup of 7 cents per pound (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1942, page 1282). Sirloin steak averaged 38·1 cents per pound at the beginning of November, 36·9 cents for October 1, 34·2 for November, 1941, and 28·0 cents for August, 1939, the last pre-war month. Prices of fresh pork and of bacon were slightly higher. Fresh eggs averaged 5 cents per dozen higher at 55·4 cents per dozen. Supplies were reported to be short and stocks of storage eggs at November 1 were only about one-third of those at October 1, and about 25 per cent lower than one year ago. Creamery butter averaged one-half cent per pound higher at 40 cents at November 1. Production during October was slightly higher than for October, 1941, but the total for 10 months of 1942 was 2·5 per cent lower than for the corresponding period in 1941. Production of cheese increased about 39 per cent in this latter comparison and the price at November 1 increased fractionally during the month under review to 34·1 cents per pound. Potatoes averaged slightly higher at 39·6 cents per pound. Oranges increased in price from 41·4 cents per dozen to 46·1 cents.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of November, 1942: Halifax, $18.50; Charlottetown, $17.90; Saint John, $18.50; Quebec, $16.50; Three Rivers, $17.25; Sherbrooke, $18.75; St. Hyacinthe, $17.50; Montreal, $17.75.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources, the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In Great Britain, both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 160·0 for October, an increase of 0·6 per cent for the month. Food and tobacco, as a whole, were 0·8 per cent higher due to a rise of 4·4 per cent in cereals. Industrials materials and manufacturers were 0·4 per cent higher, the chief change being an increase of 3·2 per cent in the chemicals and oils group.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* on the base July, 1914=100, was 200 at October 1, showing no change from the previous month. Food was one per cent higher, with higher prices for bread, flour and milk, although potatoes were lower in price. Clothing prices were about two per cent lower than the previous month's level. Rent, fuel and light and miscellaneous commodities were practically unchanged.

Newfoundland

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Department of Health and Welfare on the base October 1, 1938=100, was 147·8 at November 7, an increase of 2·1 per cent for the month. Food prices advanced 5·1 per cent, fuel and light 0·9 per cent, while clothing and sundries were unchanged.

Australia

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, on the base 1928-1929=1,000, was 1,102 for March, as compared with 1,094 for February and 1,081 for January.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of food, groceries and housing, the weighted average for 30 towns, on the base 1923-1927=1,000, was 956 for the fourth quarter of 1941 and 978 for the first quarter of 1942.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 100·0 for October, an increase of 0·4 per cent for the month. Farm products advanced 1·1 per cent; foods one per cent; hides and leather products were slightly lower, while the other groups were practically unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1935-1939=100 was 119·0 at October 15, an increase of one per cent for the month. Food prices advanced 2·4 per cent, clothing 0·1 per cent, miscellaneous commodities 0·3 per cent, while the rent and fuel groups were unchanged.

National Health Services Commission Appointed in South Africa

The Union of South Africa has appointed a National Health Services Commission to study the legislative, administrative and financial measures necessary to provide the Union with an organized national health service which will ensure adequate medical, dental, nursing and hospital services for all sections of the people. The Commission has been asked to give particular attention to the provisions of the Public Health, Housing and Slums Acts, the organization of medical services for the Armed Forces, the National Nutrition Council and the report of the departmental committee on national health insurance. It will study such questions as free hospital services, health education, the training of personnel for an adequate public health program and the extension of existing research facilities. The problem of co-ordinating the activities of the central, provincial and local health authorities and of the Departments of Public Health and Social Welfare will also be considered. The nine members of the Commission include one woman, a representative of the South African Trades and Labour Council, a Senator, two members of Parliament who are also medical men, and others prominent in medical or administrative work.

The Minister of Health declared recently that the appointment of the Commission was part of the Government's preparation for post-war reconstruction and that on its recommendations would be based a "New Deal" in health services for the Union.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Dispute Involving Claim for Union Recognition Held to be under British Columbia Conciliation and Arbitration Act

ON October 27, Mr. Justice Coady in British Columbia Supreme Court dismissed an action brought by a lumber company for an injunction restraining a board of arbitration appointed under the British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1937, from proceeding with the arbitration and for a declaration that no dispute existed between the company and its employees. It was agreed by counsel that the question for decision was whether the dispute was a dispute within the meaning of the Act. The plaintiff company's contention that it was not, was based on the fact that it arose out of the company's failure to enter into a collective agreement with a branch of the International Woodworkers of America, and that therefore it was not a dispute between employer and employees as required by the Act but between an employer and a union. Sec. 2(1) of the Act defines a "dispute" to mean

> any dispute or difference between an employer and a majority of all his employees or a majority of all his employees in any separate plant or department of his operation as to matters or things affecting or relating to work done, or to be done by him or them, or as to the privileges, rights and duties of the employers or employees. . .

The facts of the case were agreed to be as follows. A committee of the employees in the shingle division was elected to negotiate with the Company and it submitted a draft agreement. The negotiations failed and the committee applied for the appointment of a conciliation commissioner under the provincial Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The commissioner also failed to bring about a settlement and the Minister referred the matter to arbitration.

Section 5 of the Act provides that

> It shall be lawful for employees to bargain collectively with their employer and, if a majority of the employees are, on the seventh day of December, 1938, organized into a trade-union, to conduct such bargaining through the officers of such trade-union, and if not on that date organized into a trade-union to conduct such bargaining through representatives of employees duly elected by a majority of the employees affected. . .

The workers in the shingle division were not organized in a trade union on December 7, 1938, but the Court pointed out that the negotiations were not carried on by the union but by an elected committee of employees.

The plaintiff submitted, however, that there was only one item of dispute, viz., whether or not the agreement should be made with the union, and that that was not a dispute under sec. 2(1). The Court rejected this claim, holding that the question of union recognition was only one of several items in the proposed agreement, and that the agreement itself was merely an offer on the part of the employees for the settlement of the various questions at issue. The question of whether an agreement should be entered into with the union was a matter for the board to decide along with the other questions.

Counsel for the defendants argued that even if the only question at issue was that relating to the union, it would be a dispute within the Act. Section 7 prohibits any person from compelling, by intimidation or otherwise, any other person to join or refrain from joining a trade union. Therefore, it was argued, the employees have a right or privilege to join a union and seek union recognition, and that the "privileges" and "rights" of employees are among the matters covered by sec. 2(1). The Court considered it unnecessary to express an opinion on this point since the case had already been decided on other grounds.

This judgment has been affirmed by the British Columbia Court of Appeal and leave has been granted to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. *Bloedel, Stewart and Welch, Limited, v. Stuart et al,* (1942) 3 Western Weekly Reports 506.

Quebec Collective Agreement Act Applies to Construction Contracted for by Canadian National Railways

It was established by a decision of December 3 of the Quebec Court of King's Bench that building contractors executing work for railways under Dominion jurisdiction are subject to the Quebec Collective Agreement Act and thus liable to pay the assessments in respect of wages which are required under that Act. The Montreal Superior Court had previously maintained the action of two general contractors for recovery of $344 which they alleged they had paid in error to the Joint Committee for the Construction Industry in the Montreal district. This sum represented assessments paid in connection with the execution of contracts between the respondents and the Canadian National Railways for construction and excavation work in and about Montreal. The respondents claimed that since they were performing work for the C.N.R. they were not covered by the Act. The Joint Com-

mittee appealed the Superior Court judgment and the Court of King's Bench allowed the appeal with costs.

The Collective Agreement Act provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may order that a collective agreement between an employer or employers and a trade union governing wages, hours and apprenticeship in any trade. industry or occupation will bind the entire industry in the province or in a stated region provided that the Minister of Labour considers that the agreement has acquired "preponderant significance" in determining conditions in the industry. The parties to the agreement must form a joint committee to enforce it, and the committee has power, if approved by Order in Council, to impose an assessment on employers and workers. Section 38(c) provides that the Act does not apply to the operation of railways subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada but this exemption does not include the construction of a railway or of the buildings connected with it. An Order in Council was passed rendering a collective agreement obligatory for the construction industry in the Montreal district, including "all engineering works, public building construction, and works of installation, rebuilding and demolition of public buildings," while another Order in Council authorized an assessment on the industry.

The Appeal Court held that the burden of establishing their exemption rested on the respondents and that they had failed to do so. The collective agreement had been made mandatory for all employers and workers in the construction industry in the district. It was the respondents in their capacity as contractors for the railway company, and not the railway company itself, who had hired the men employed on the work. The Act and the agreement therefore clearly applied since the respondents were engaged in construction and in engineering work as applied to construction. *Duranceau et al v. Comité Conjoint des Métiers de la Construction,* Quebec Court of King's Bench (Appeal Side), December 3, 1942.

Validity of Ontario Industrial Standards Act and Schedule Upheld

On September 4, Mr. Justice Mackay in the Ontario High Court of Justice dismissed an action by several manufacturers of men's and boys' clothing for declarations (1) that the Ontario Industrial Standards Act is ultra vires, and (2) that a schedule established under the Act for the plaintiffs' industry is invalid because of non-observance of statutory requirements in its adoption. A previous action for the same declarations and also for an injuction restraining the defendant from enforcing the schedule under the Act was dismissed on June 14, 1940, by Mr. Justice Roach in Ontario Supreme Court. On March 14, 1941, however, the Court of Appeal ordered a re-trial because the trial Judge had declined to admit the evidence tendered by the plaintiffs. One of the plaintiffs, the Tolton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., discontinued the action.

The Industrial Standards Act provides that the Minister of Labour may, on the petition of representatives of employers or workers in any industry in any designated zone, authorize an Industrial Standards Officer appointed under the Act to call a conference of the employers and workers in the industry to investigate conditions of labour. The conference may submit a schedule of wages and hours for the industry, and if the Minister considers the schedule is agreed to by a sufficient representation of employers and workers, he may recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that an Order in Council be passed making it binding on all employers in the industry in the given zone. The Minister may establish an advisory committee, which assists in enforcing the schedule, for any zone or group of zones to which a schedule applies, and in interprovincially competitive industries the schedule may, with the approval of the Industry and Labour Board, provide for the assessment of employers and workers so that revenue may be provided for enforcement. The schedule for the men's and boys' clothing industry provides for an assessment on employers and workers of one-half of one per cent of the payroll or wages.

In attempting to establish that the Act is constitutionally invalid, the plaintiffs argued that this assessment is an indirect tax and that the Act itself, which provides penalties for non-compliance, is an invasion of the Dominion's power over criminal law. Mr. Justice Mackay held, however, that the assessment is not a tax but a payment for services rendered in attaining the purpose of the Act, and that the Act, though it may affect the criminal law, is nevertheless "clearly regulatory in essence and objective, and not penal . . . its pith and substance . . . is to regulate particular industries entirely within the Province, and therefore it is intra vires of the Provincial Legislature."

The plaintiffs contended that the schedule itself is invalid on the ground that some of the statutory requirements for the promulgation of a valid schedule were not complied with, viz., the requirements that there must be a petition for a conference, that the Industrial Standards Officer must have authority to con-

vene a conference and that a schedule must be submitted by the conference to the Minister. The Court found, however, that the petition, the authorization to summon the conference and the schedule submitted to the Minister were in proper form, for though no form is prescribed by the statute the facts were set forth clearly. In any case, the only condition attached to the passage of an Order in Council under the Act is that there must be a recommendation from the Minister. The plaintiffs did not argue that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council lacked power to enact anything contained in the schedule but merely that he had acted on improper information conveyed to the Minister. There was no remedy in the Court for a situation in which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council had conformed to the requirements of the Act. Up to the point at which the Crown gave effect to the schedule, the plaintiffs might have applied for a writ of prohibition to prevent the conference, if improperly constituted, from continuing its work or to prevent the Minister from approving a schedule improperly brought to him, or for writ of certiorari to review the regularity of the proceedings. When, however, the Crown had done what it had a right to do, the plaintiffs could not come before the Court and complain that the conference was not properly constituted. *Tolton Manufacturing Co. Limited et al v. Advisory Committee for the Men's and Boys' Clothing Industry for the Province of Ontario,* (1942) Ontario Weekly Notes 477.

Employer Held Liable in Manitoba for Accident Resulting from Failure to Take Reasonable Precautions

The Manitoba Court of Appeal on November 9, unanimously allowed the appeal of a labourer who had been injured while employed in the sorting yard of a Winnipeg dealer in scrap iron, steel and other metals, and awarded him damages totalling $2,058. The appellant's work had consisted of shearing metal and sorting and piling junk. On the morning of the accident, he, along with other labourers, had been directed to move tractor wheels and cast-iron fly wheels to a part of the yard about 50 to 75 feet distant over a path about three feet wide. It had rained the previous night and the path was soft in places. When the men were moving a flywheel weighing about 1,000 pounds, the wheel sank sidewise in a soft spot, swung around and fell on the leg and chest of the appellant who had no room to jump clear. It was testified that all the workmen in the yard had long been dissatisfied with having to move heavy material by hand, and that they had frequently complained within the hearing of the foreman, and at least once directly to an official of the company, that a moving crane ought to be used.

Sec. 82 of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Act provides that a workman has a right of action against his employer if he suffers personal injury as a result of "any defect in the condition or arrangement of the ways...or premises" or of the negligence of his employer or any employee acting in the scope of his employment, and that he will not be deemed to have incurred the risk voluntarily merely by continuing in his employment with knowledge of the defect nor "to have undertaken the risks due to the negligence of his fellow workman".

It was argued on behalf of the respondent that wheels of the weight and dimensions of the one in question had been moved without mishap on innumerable previous occasions and that negligence could not be imputed since there was no reason for expecting an accident to occur. This argument was rejected on the ground that an accident cannot be excused by past fortunate experience but that the question as to whether negligence exists must be determined on the test laid down in *Blyth* v. *Birmingham Waterworks Co.* (1856) 11 Ex. 781:

> Negligence is the omission to do something which a reasonable man, guided upon those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs, would do, or doing something which a prudent and reasonable man would not do.

The employer, therefore, had a duty under both the statute and the common law to take reasonable care to provide proper appliances and to maintain them in proper condition. In the present case the path in itself was not dangerous, but when it became the cause of an accident due to its narrowness and the state of the ground, it must be said that there was a defect in the condition of the ways or premises. *Gretch* v. *Shragge Metals Limited* (1942) 3 Western Weekly Reports 536.

Manitoba Court Awards Damages for Wrongful Dismissal

The fact that in a written contract of employment the amount of the salary is not specified but is left to be determined from time to time does not render the contract unenforceable, according to a decision handed down on July 30 by Mr. Justice Major in the Manitoba Court of King's Bench. Damages of $748.45 with costs were therefore awarded to the former manager of a co-operative creamery who had been out of employment for six months after having been dismissed in violation of his contract. The damages included $98.45 for arrears of salary.

The plaintiff had had a written agreement with the defendant company for one year and this had been renewed for a further four years with the salary to be agreed upon from time to time. At the end of the first year of the four-year period he was dismissed for alleged cause.

The Court found that he had been a competent manager and that the defendant company had made substantial profits while he was in charge. Allegations that his conduct towards the defendant's directors, employees, customers and shareholders had been such as to prejudice the undertaking were held to be unfounded. There was no doubt that the parties intended to and did enter into a contract, and the fact that no specific salary was stated merely implied that the salary would be just and reasonable. *Jaremy* v. *Vita Co-operative Limited* (1942) 3 Western Weekly Reports 513.

Recent International Developments in Social Security

Recent legislative enactments and proposals for new legislative measures in the field of social security mark "a deepening realization in the free nations that social security for all is one of the aims for which the war is being fought," Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the International Labour Office, said in a recent statement.

Proposals such as those of the Beveridge report (a summary of which appears on page 1406 of this issue) must be hailed, the statement continued, as heralding a new world-wide advance on the social security front—a front which was coming to be recognized as "an integral part of the programs of all the free nations in the struggle for a world in which President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms would be basic."

Among other evidence of the mounting interest in social security throughout the free nations, Mr. Phelan pointed to the decisions of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security held in Santiago, Chile, in September, with the co-operation of the I.L.O.; and to developments in New Zealand, Australia and the United States.

The Santiago Conference (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1942, page 1285) resulted in agreement among 18 Latin American countries, the United States and Canada, on a comprehensive program to further social security in the Americas, and on plans for permanent co-operation in carrying out this program.

Delegates to the conference agreed that it was necessary to take steps to bring the whole gainfully-occupied population in each country —workers in industry, commerce and agriculture, and the self-employed—together with their families, within the scope of contributory social insurance, and to provide them with a fully-equipped health service. The conference also recommended that representatives of employers and workers collaborate in the administration of social security.

Other examples of the widening interest in social security included the recent action of the New Zealand Government in instituting medical service, family allowances and a full set of cash benefits (a review of which will appear in a forthcoming issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE), the setting up by the Australian Government of a Commonwealth Committee to draft proposals on similar lines, and the introduction of family allowances and widows' pensions in the Commonwealth; and the introduction of a bill in the United States Congress to add disability benefits and hospitalization benefits to the existing social security scheme.

"The Santiago Conference agreed that the health and welfare of any one American nation was the concern of all," Mr. Phelan's statement concluded. "I am confident that the realization is rapidly growing that the social security of any nation in the world is the concern of all nations."

By an order of October 3, 1942, the President of the United States suspended the eight-hour law as it affects workmen employed on construction projects for the Civil Aeronautics Authority. This action he declared to be necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.

Under the 8-hour law, mechanics and labourers on public works could not be employed for more than 8 hours in any one day, except in case of extraordinary emergency. Where such men work more than 8 hours, as permitted by the new order, they must be paid time and a half for overtime

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1941

Issued as a supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE
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OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1942

JUL 15 1942

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PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1941

THE upward movement in prices following the outbreak of war in 1939 was continued during 1941 and in some countries, chiefly in the Western Hemisphere, was at a more rapid rate than previously. Factors in this upward movement were: the scarcity of many commodities resulting from the demands for war purposes in competition with civilian demands which in some countries were increased owing to higher employment and greater purchasing power due to Government expenditure; the limiting of production of civilian goods and the conversion of industry to meet war requirements; the lack of shipping space and the increased cost of transport; and the spread of the war to the Pacific toward the end of the year with further interruption of trade. By December, 1941, wholesale prices in Canada had advanced 11·2 per cent since December, 1940, and 29·5 per cent since August, 1939, the last prewar month. In the same comparison the figures for the United States are 17 per cent and 24·8 per cent, respectively; for the United Kingdom 5·2 per cent and 58·9 per cent; for India 25·8 per cent and 51 per cent; and for the Union of South Africa 12·5 per cent and 32 per cent. Similarly the cost of living in Canada advanced 7·2 per cent during 1941, and 14·9 per cent since the outbreak of war. For the United States the figures were 9·7 per cent and 12·1 per cent; and for the United Kingdom 3·1 per cent during 1941, and 29·7 per cent since August, 1939.

Movement of Retail Prices and Cost of Living in Canada During 1941

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of the cost of living in Canada on the base of average prices during the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 advanced from 108·0 for December, 1940, to 115·8 for December, 1941, showing an increase for the year of 7·2 per cent. The movement during the year was upward until November, when the index was 116·3, except for a minor decline in February. The decline of one-half point in December marked the only appreciable fall in the index since the outbreak of the war. The new regulations as to control of prices outlined below came into effect on December 1. The principal factor in the movement of the index since August, 1939, has been the change in the food group which accounted for nearly half of the increase since that time and the decline at the end of 1941 was due almost entirely to lower prices for certain foods. All other groups, however, recorded advance during the year, the largest being in the home furnishings 6·5 per cent and in clothing 5·6 per cent. At the end of the year the general index was still about 7 per cent lower than the pre-depression peak of January, 1930.

After adjustment to the base 100·0 for August, 1939, as required by Order in Council P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941, the index was 107·1 at December 1, 1940, and 114·9 at December 1, 1941, thus showing an advance for the year of 7·8 points and a wartime increase of 14·9 points.

The food group was 13·5 per cent higher at the end of 1941 than at the end of 1940 and 24·7 per cent higher than in August, 1939, the index being 123·8 for December, 1941, 109·1 for December, 1940, and 99·3 for August, 1939. Nearly all of the advance in the group during the year occurred between May and November when the high point of 125·4 was recorded. A decline of about 1·5 per cent was recorded in December. All of the 46 items in the food group advanced during the year with the exception of dry beans and cocoa which were slightly lower. The advance in the group was due mainly to higher prices for meats, dairy products, certain fruits and vegetables, tea and coffee.

The index for the clothing group advanced 5·6 per cent during the year from 113·5 for December, 1940, to 119·9 for December, 1941. Increases were slight month by month until August, most of the advance being recorded during September and October. A slight decline occurred in December. At the end of the year the index was 19·8 per cent higher than in August, 1939.

The home furnishings and services group advanced 6·5 per cent during the year and 16·8 per cent since August, 1939, the figures being 117·9 for December, 1941, 110·7 for December, 1940 and 100·9 for August, 1939. Most of the increase during the year occurred between June and October.

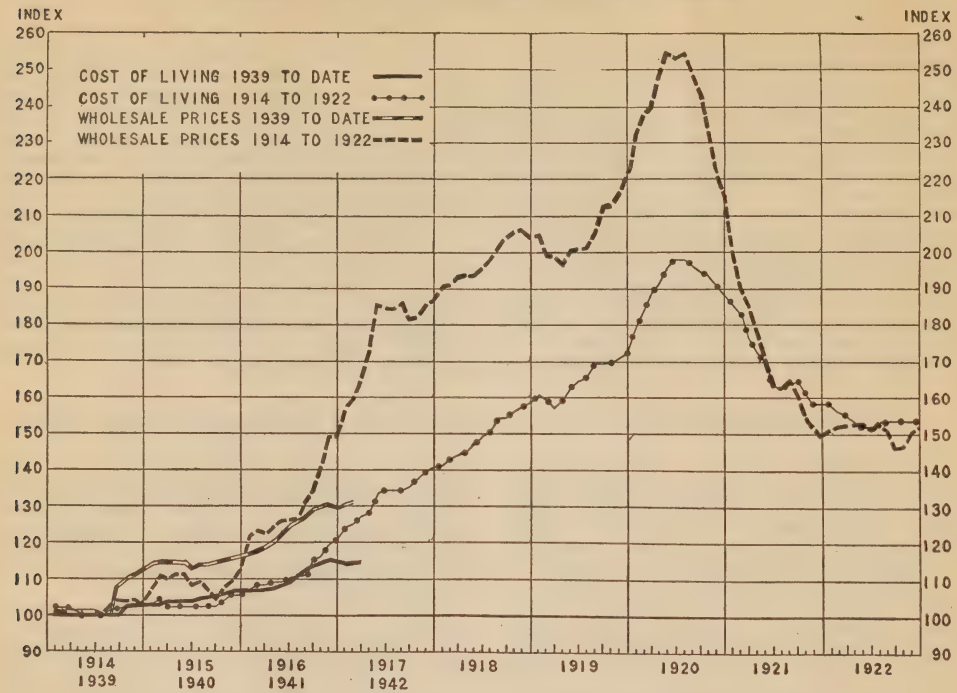
The fuel and lighting group advanced 3·9 per cent during the year, the index being 108·5 for December, 1940, and 112·7 for December, 1941. The increase was due mainly to higher prices for coal and coke though increases in the charges for fuel gas were reported from several cities. The advance in the group since the outbreak of war was 13·8 per cent.

The index of rentals for workingmen's dwellings advanced 3·2 per cent during the year and 7·1 per cent since the outbreak of war. Control of rentals effective throughout the year in a number of areas affected by war conditions was extended at various times to additional areas and toward the end of the year was extended to rentals charged for all real property.

In Canada the control of prices under an Order in Council of November 1, 1941, P.C. 8527, became effective on December 1, 1941. This order, the text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for November on page 1371 provided that no person should sell any goods or supply services at prices higher than during the period September 15 to October 11, except under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In the Labour Gazette for December, 1941, on pages 1498 to 1501 under the title "Stabilization of Prices in Canada" there appears an outline of the measures taken by the Board. Prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, furs and certain kinds of fresh, cured and canned fish were exempted by the Board from the provisions of the maximum prices regulations. The order does not apply to sales by

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLSALES PRICES IN CANADA 1914-1922 AND 1939-1942

BASE: PRICES IN JULY 1914 AND IN AUGUST 1939=100



farmers and fishermen to dealers or processors of live stock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm made cheese, honey, maple syrup and fish does but apply to sales by such dealers and processors and to sales by farmers and fishermen to consumers.

The index number of the cost of living, was constructed on the basis of a survey of expenditure of 1,439 families of wage-earners and salaried workers with earnings between $450 and $2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was $1,453.90 divided as follows: food (31·3 per cent), $443; shelter (19·1 per cent), $269.50; fuel and light (6·4 per cent), $90.50; clothing (11·7 per cent), $165.80; home furnishings (8·9 per cent), $125.70; miscellaneous (22·6 per cent), $319.40.

The last named group includes health (4·3 per cent), $60.80; personal care (1·7 per cent), $23.90; transportation (5·6 per cent), $79.30; recreation (5·8 per cent), $82.10; life insurance (5·2 per cent), $73.30. Other expenditure not directly represented in the index was $40.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of retail prices of commodities included in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services. The figures at certain dates since August, 1939, are: August, 1939, 100·0; September, 100·0; October, 103·8; November, 104·3; December, 104·3; January, 1940, 104·2; February, 104·3; March, 105·5; April, 105·5; May, 105·3; June, 105·3; July, 106·4; August, 106·8; September, 107·9; October, 108·4; November, 109·7; December, 110·0; January, 1941, 110·4; February, 110·1; March, 110·2; April, 110·7; May, 110·9; June, 112·7; July, 114·9; August, 117·7; September, 119·4; October, 120·1; November, 121·4; December, 120·6.

Table I gives the official index number for Canada on the base of average prices for the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 and also after adjustment to the base of August 1939 as 100 as required by P.C. 8253. Table IA gives the general index on the base 1935 to 1939 as 100 by months since January 1914. In Table II are shown index numbers of the cost of living for eight cities on the base August 1939 as 100 and in Table III are shown index numbers of retail prices of foods in eight cities on the base of average prices in 1935 to 1939 as 100.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of the cost of living and wholesale prices since the beginning of the present war compared with prices in the period 1914-1922.

Retail Commodity Prices, 1941

Meat prices advanced considerably during the year to a peak in October followed by a slight decline with the establishment of the prices ceiling. In the summer consumers were requested to reduce their consumption of certain pork products in order that bacon and ham might be available for export to the United Kingdom. This resulted in increased demand for other meats. Marketings of cattle and hogs were considerably greater in 1941 than in 1940 and an increase was also recorded in the number of cattle exported to the United States. The retail price of sirloin steak advanced from 29·9 cents per pound for December, 1940, to 33·8 cents for

December, 1941. Other increases in the same comparison were lamb from 27·2 cents to 31·1 cents, fresh loin of pork from 24·5 cents to 32·7 cents, and bacon from 32·2 cents to 43·1 cents.

Egg prices advanced during the summer and autumn of 1941 to levels considerably higher than for the corresponding period in 1940 but by the end of the year the difference was slight the price being 47·4 cents per dozen for December, 1941 and 46·2 cents for December, 1940. The price of milk advanced from an average of 11·1 cents per quart at the beginning of the year to 11·8 cents in December, increases of one cent per quart having been reported from many localities.

The retail price of creamery butter averaged 38·5 cents per pound at the beginning of December, 1941, as compared with 34·9 at December 1, 1940. Toward the end of 1940 the Wartime Prices and Trade Board issued an order fixing the maximum wholesale prices at the prices prevailing in various localities on December 12, 1940. This order was revoked on May 1, 1941. Under an order in council of May 10, 1941, minimum prices for butter were established for the months of May to October. The Dominion average price, as of the beginning of each month, was at the low level for the year in May and June, 34·9 cents per pound and the high 41·3 cents at the beginning of September. Toward the end of 1941 the production of dairy products was influenced by the high prices for cheese which resulted in the diversion of milk to the manufacture of cheese otherwise used for butter and concentrated milk products. The price which was relatively stable for the first six months of the year rose from 24·8 cents per pound for June to 36·7 cents for November and December.

The price of potatoes was lower month by month during the first 8 months of 1941 than in 1940. The 1941 crop was about 7 per cent less than that of 1940 and the seasonal decline following the marketing of the crop was smaller than usual. The average price at the beginning of December was 29·4 cents per 15 pounds as compared with 33·2 cents for August the high point and 25·6 cents for December, 1940.

The price of granulated sugar advanced from 7·5 cents per pound for the early months in the year to 8·6 cents for June and thereafter. On March 31 at the request of the Minister of Finance the Wartime Prices and Trade Board ordered an increase of 1 cent per pound at the refineries the increase to accrue to the Dominion Government. When the excise tax on sugar was increased one cent per pound, this order was withdrawn leaving the net increase 1 cent per pound.

The price of United States anthracite coal advanced from $15·76 per ton for December, 1940, to $16·52 for December, 1941. Most of the increase occurred after July when the price was $15·95 per ton.

Rent for workingmen's houses advanced in a number of the cities not already under rental control and prior to the establishment of the general ceiling on rentals effective December 1, 1941. By Order in Council P.C. 8965, dated November 21, 1941 the price ceiling was extended to rentals charged for all real property, the order to be administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Under authority conferred by Order in Council P.C. 5003, September, 1940, the Board from time to time fixed maximum rentals for housing accommodation in certain of the cities for which rental figures are published each month in the Labour Gazette. In these cities the maximum rentals already fixed continue unchanged, based in some cases on those in effect on January 2, 1940, and in the others on those in effect on January 2, 1941. The former are Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Thetford Mines, Kingston, Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, and Victoria; the latter are Truro, Moncton, Brockville, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge. In all the other cities in the list effective December 1, 1941, the maximum rental for any housing accommodation is the rental which was in effect on October 11, 1941.

Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1941

The accompanying Table IV gives the wholesale prices of certain important commodities, while Tables V, VI, and VII show the index number of wholesale prices in Canada calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The commodities being arranged according to "chief component materials" in Table V, "purpose" in Table VI and "origin" in Table VII.

This index advanced from 84·2 for December, 1940, to 93·6 for December, 1941. The increase 11·2 per cent was more rapid than in the preceding year when the index rose 3·1 per cent. The advance continued month by month until November, becoming pronounced during the summer. A slight decline was recorded in December following the establishment of the ceiling on prices effective December 1. The index for December, 1941, was 29·5 per cent higher than in August, 1939, the last prewar month, as compared with an increase of 48·8 per cent between July, 1914, and November, 1916, the similar period of the last war.

In the classification according to chief component materials all of the main groups advanced ranging from less than one per cent for the non-ferrous metals group to 18·4 per cent for the animal products group. In the latter group important advances were recorded by the indexes for prices of livestock, meats and poultry, hides and skins, furs, fishery products, cheese and fats. The vegetable products group advanced 13·8 per cent. Substantial increases were recorded in vegetable oils, also in the subgroup index of prices of tea, coffee, cocoa and spices, as well as for table vegetables, and moderate increases in grains, milled products and bakery products. Of the remaining groups chemical products rose 14·3 per cent, fibres and textile products 12·4 per cent, non-metallic mineral products 9·4 per cent, wood products and paper 7·8 per cent, and iron and its products 6·1 per cent. The advance in the textile products group was due in large part to increases in raw cotton, cotton fabrics and in raw silk.

Raw and partly manufactured goods advanced 12·2 per cent during 1941, and 36 per cent since August, 1939, while fully and chiefly manufactured goods rose 11·1 per cent during 1941, and 27·3 per cent since August, 1939. Canadian farm products advanced 11·1 per cent and 27·9 per cent in the same comparison.

TABLE I.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA*

PRICES AS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

—	Adjusted to base 100·0 for August, 1939	On base of average prices in 1935–1939 as 100						
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
1913		79·7	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3	
1914		80·0	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3	
1915		81·6	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9	
1916		88·3	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5	
1917		104·5	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5	
1918		118·3	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4	
1919		130·0	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2	
1920		150·5	188·1	100·2	119·9	213·1	110·3	
1921		132·5	143·9	109·2	127·6	123·4	112·5	
1922		121·3	121·9	113·7	122·2	147·0	112·5	
1923		121·7	122·8	116·6	122·2	145·1	111·7	
1924		119·5	120·9	117·4	119·2	141·7	109·6	
1925		120·6	126·3	117·4	116·8	141·3	107·5	
1926		121·8	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1	
1927		119·9	130·8	114·5	114·4	135·6	105·1	
1928		120·5	131·5	117·3	113·2	135·5	104·8	
1929		121·7	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0	
1930		120·8	131·5	122·7	111·8	130·6	105·4	
1931		109·1	103·1	119·4	110·0	114·3	103·3	
1932		99·0	85·7	109·7	106·8	100·6	100·4	
1933		94·4	84·9	98·6	102·5	93·3	98·2	
1934		95·6	92·7	93·2	102·1	97·1	97·8	
1935		96·2	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7
1936		98·1	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1
1937		101·2	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1
1938		102·2	103·8	103·1	97·7	100·9	102·4	101·2
1939								
August 1	100·0	100·8	99·3	103·8	99·0	100·1	100·9	101·3
September (1)	100·0	100·8	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3
October (2)	102·7	103·5	106·3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7
November (1)	103·0	103·8	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9
December (1)	103·0	103·8	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0
Year		101·5	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4
1940								
January (2)	103·0	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8
February (1)	103·0	103·8	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9
March (1)	103·8	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9
April (1)	103·8	104·6	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8
May (1)	104·1	104·9	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8
June (1)	104·1	104·9	103·8	106·9	106·0	109·1	106·5	101·8
July (2)	104·8	105·6	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2
August (1)	105·1	105·9	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0
September (2)	105·6	106·4	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·9
October (1)	106·2	107·0	106·1	107·7	108·0	113·5	109·7	102·8
November (1)	106·9	107·8	108·7	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·0	102·8
December (2)	107·1	108·0	109·1	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·7	102·8
Year		105·6	105·6	106·3	107·1	109·2	107·2	102·3
1941								
January (2)	107·4	108·3	109·7	107·7	108·6	113·7	110·8	103·1
February (1)	107·3	108·2	108·8	107·7	108·7	114·1	111·5	103·1
March (1)	107·3	108·2	109·0	107·7	108·9	114·2	111·6	102·9
April (1)	107·7	108·6	110·1	107·7	108·9	114·3	111·7	102·9
May (1)	108·5	109·4	109·7	109·7	109·2	114·5	111·8	105·1
June (2)	109·6	110·5	112·5	109·7	110·2	114·9	112·1	105·6
July (2)	111·0	111·9	116·6	109·7	110·5	115·1	113·0	105·6
August (1)	112·8	113·7	121·3	109·7	110·5	115·7	114·3	106·1
September (2)	113·8	114·7	123·3	109·7	110·9	117·4	115·8	106·4
October (1)	114·6	115·5	123·2	111·2	112·1	119·6	117·3	106·5
November (1)	115·4	116·3	125·4	111·2	112·7	120·0	117·9	106·7
December (1)	114·9	115·8	123·8	111·2	112·7	119·9	117·9	106·7
Year		111·7	116·1	109·4	110·3	116·1	113·8	105·1

*** For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.**

The cost of living bonus provided for by P.C. 8253 must be based on the index shown in the left-hand column. For each rise of one point in the index the amount of the bonus or its increase shall be:—(1) twenty-five cents per week for all adult male employees, and for all other employees employed at basic wage rates of twenty-five dollars or more per week, and (2) one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under twenty-one years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than twenty-five dollars per week.

TABLE IA.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN CANADA BY MONTHS 1914–1941*

Average prices 1935–1939=100

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January	80·3	81·0	84·2	97·7	111·2	126·3	140·7
February	80·3	81·9	85·0	98·5	112·8	125·6	143·8
March	80·3	81·0	85·0	100·1	113·6	124·0	147·7
April	79·4	81·0	85·9	100·9	114·4	125·6	150·2
May	78·7	81·0	85·9	104·9	116·0	127·9	154·1
June	79·4	81·0	86·6	105·7	117·5	129·5	155·8
July	78·7	81·0	87·5	105·7	118·4	130·3	155·8
August	80·3	81·0	88·2	105·7	121·6	133·5	154·9
September	80·3	81·0	90·6	106·5	121·6	133·5	153·3
October	81·0	81·9	91·4	108·0	123·1	133·5	152·5
November	81·0	83·4	93·8	109·6	124·0	134·2	150·2
December	81·0	83·4	95·4	110·5	124·7	135·8	147·7
Year	**80·0**	**81·6**	**88·3**	**104·5**	**118·3**	**130·0**	**150·5**
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	146·2	124·7	121·6	121·6	120·8	123·0	121·3
February	143·8	123·1	121·6	121·6	121·6	122·8	120·8
March	139·1	122·4	123·1	120·8	120·8	122·8	120·3
April	135·8	120·8	121·6	119·1	120·0	122·3	119·2
May	133·5	120·0	120·8	118·4	119·1	122·0	119·1
June	128·7	120·0	120·8	117·5	119·1	121·7	119·4
July	127·9	120·0	120·0	117·5	119·1	121·9	119·7
August	128·6	120·8	121·6	119·1	120·0	121·7	119·5
September	129·5	120·8	121·6	119·1	120·0	120·8	119·2
October	127·2	120·8	122·4	119·1	120·8	120·7	119·6
November	124·7	120·8	122·4	120·0	122·4	121·1	119·9
December	124·7	120·8	122·4	120·0	123·1	121·6	120·3
Year	**132·5**	**121·3**	**121·7**	**119·5**	**120·6**	**121·8**	**119·9**
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	121·1	121·0	124·4	115·6	103·3	95·9	94·9
February	120·6	120·6	124·1	114·4	102·1	94·9	95·5
March	120·1	120·8	123·6	112·3	101·3	94·3	97·1
April	120·0	120·1	122·3	111·4	101·1	94·6	96·3
May	119·5	120·6	122·0	109·9	98·8	93·3	95·2
June	119·2	120·6	122·0	108·0	97·9	93·3	94·9
July	119·5	120·8	121·2	107·9	97·6	93·5	95·1
August	120·5	123·0	120·5	108·3	98·4	95·2	95·5
September	120·6	122·8	118·4	106·8	97·8	95·1	95·5
October	121·4	123·1	118·1	105·1	97·0	94·2	95·9
November	121·2	123·5	118·0	105·2	97·1	94·3	95·9
December	121·2	123·8	116·8	104·6	96·7	94·8	95·7
Year	**120·5**	**121·7**	**120·8**	**109·1**	**99·0**	**94·4**	**95·6**
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
January	95·6	97·8	99·4	102·4	101·1	103·8	108·3
February	96·1	97·6	99·4	102·3	100·7	103·8	108·2
March	96·0	97·7	99·5	102·8	100·6	104·6	108·2
April	95·8	96·9	99·7	102·8	100·6	104·6	108·6
May	95·5	97·2	100·5	102·4	100·6	104·9	109·4
June	95·4	97·2	100·8	102·4	100·5	104·9	110·5
July	95·7	98·1	101·5	102·6	100·8	105·6	111·9
August	96·1	98·5	102·1	103·1	100·8	105·9	113·7
September	96·5	98·7	102·3	102·1	100·8	106·6	114·7
October	97·2	98·9	102·9	101·7	103·5	107·0	115·5
November	97·6	99·1	102·9	101·5	103·8	107·8	116·3
December	97·8	99·2	102·6	101·1	103·8	108·0	115·8
Year	**96·2**	**98·1**	**101·2**	**102·2**	**101·5**	**105·6**	**111·7**

* For the period 1914 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935–1939=100.

TABLE II.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES IN CANADA

August 1939=100

—	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Service	Miscellaneous	Total
HALIFAX							
1939—							
August	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
October	106·6	103·0	102·3	100·0	100·0	100·5	102·9
December	106·5	103·0	102·3	101·8	103·0	100·6	103·3
1940—							
February	106·8	103·0	102·3	101·8	103·2	100·4	103·4
April	108·1	103·0	102·3	110·3	106·1	100·4	104·9
June	106·5	106·8	104·1	110·2	106·9	100·4	105·5
August	112·3	106·8	104·1	110·2	106·9	101·9	107·5
October	112·0	103·4	104·1	112·0	108·7	101·9	107·0
December	115·2	103·4	104·1	112·2	109·7	101·9	108·0
1941—							
February	114·4	103·4	104·1	112·5	110·3	102·0	107·9
April	114·0	103·4	104·9	112·6	110·7	101·7	107·8
June	115·2	103·7	105·9	112·7	110·9	103·6	108·8
August	124·6	103·7	105·9	112·8	111·2	104·0	111·6
October	124·7	104·2	105·9	116·4	114·7	105·3	112·7
December	126·4	104·2	105·9	116·1	114·5	105·3	113·1
SAINT JOHN							
1939—							
August	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
October	106·4	100·0	102·8	100·0	100·1	100·5	102·5
December	107·9	100·0	102·8	102·1	103·0	100·7	103·4
1940—							
February	106·1	100·0	102·8	102·1	103·0	101·5	103·0
April	106·2	100·0	102·8	110·5	106·5	101·5	104·2
June	105·6	100·0	102·8	110·6	107·2	101·5	104·1
August	108·4	100·0	104·3	110·6	107·1	102·7	105·4
October	107·9	105·9	105·1	114·1	109·6	102·7	107·0
December	112·5	105·6	105·1	115·4	110·7	102·7	108·7
1941—							
February	111·4	105·9	106·5	115·7	111·2	102·9	108·6
April	111·2	105·9	106·5	115·8	111·9	102·7	108·5
June	111·7	105·9	106·5	115·9	112·2	104·5	109·1
August	120·4	105·9	106·5	116·7	112·7	106·6	112·5
October	119·4	107·3	106·5	121·0	115·4	106·9	113·2
December	122·5	107·3	109·5	120·8	115·9	107·0	114·5
MONTREAL							
1939—							
August	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
October	108·8	103·9	107·0	100·1	99·9	100·4	104·1
December	107·3	103·9	108·5	103·9	104·6	100·6	104·7
1940—							
February	106·5	103·9	108·8	103·9	104·7	100·4	104·4
April	107·1	103·9	108·5	108·7	107·3	100·4	105·4
June	105·8	109·3	109·2	110·6	107·8	100·4	106·3
August	106·0	109·3	113·6	110·6	109·2	102·2	107·1
October	107·8	108·1	113·7	116·4	111·0	102·2	108·4
December	111·1	108·1	113·7	116·5	111·8	102·2	109·6
1941—							
February	111·6	108·1	113·7	117·1	112·5	102·5	110·0
April	112·0	108·1	113·7	117·3	113·1	102·1	110·1
June	116·0	108·3	114·8	118·5	113·5	103·8	112·1
August	125·0	108·3	114·8	119·4	114·8	104·0	115·3
October	125·9	108·3	114·8	122·5	117·0	104·5	116·3
December	126·3	108·3	116·3	123·1	117·5	104·6	116·8
TORONTO							
1939—							
August	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
October	105·5	100·8	105·9	96·9	100·0	100·5	102·5
December	106·2	100·8	105·9	104·3	102·6	100·9	103·2
1940—							
February	103·6	100·8	106·7	104·3	102·9	100·8	102·5
April	104·1	100·8	107·5	108·3	103·6	100·8	103·2
June	103·5	102·9	106·3	107·3	104·4	100·8	103·4
August	104·5	102·9	110·0	107·3	104·5	102·0	104·2
October	105·9	102·9	110·0	111·4	107·2	101·4	105·1
December	107·6	102·9	110·0	111·7	108·5	101·4	105·8
1941—							
February	108·0	102·9	110·0	111·8	108·7	101·8	106·0
April	108·8	102·9	110·8	112·1	108·5	101·6	106·3
June	111·3	106·1	113·6	112·3	108·9	104·9	108·7
August	119·6	106·1	113·6	113·1	111·8	106·1	111·7
October	122·3	108·5	116·1	117·3	114·1	106·8	114·0
December	123·5	108·5	117·7	117·3	114·1	106·9	114·5

TABLE II.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES IN CANADA—*Concluded*

August 1939=100

—	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Service	Miscellaneous	Total
WINNIPEG							
1939—							
August	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
October	107·6	99·7	104·6	100·3	99·9	100·3	102·8
December	105·3	99·7	104·6	102·9	102·9	100·3	102·9
1940—							
February	105·6	99·7	104·6	102·9	103·0	100·2	102·6
April	105·6	99·7	104·6	107·9	104·5	100·2	103·3
June	104·6	101·2	104·6	106·9	104·8	100·4	103·2
August	107·9	101·2	104·6	106·9	104·6	101·8	104·6
October	107·0	103·0	105·5	109·4	106·9	102·0	105·2
December	110·3	103·0	105·5	109·3	107·8	102·0	106·3
1941—							
February	109·0	103·0	105·5	109·6	108·6	102·2	106·0
April	109·9	103·0	105·5	109·5	108·5	102·0	106·2
June	112·0	104·3	105·5	109·7	108·9	104·7	107·8
August	119·5	104·3	105·5	110·1	110·0	105·1	110·3
October	121·5	104·4	107·1	116·6	114·9	105·3	112·2
December	124·1	104·4	107·1	117·7	115·3	105·3	113·1
SASKATOON							
1939—							
August	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
October	110·6	100·5	102·7	100·5	100·0	100·4	103·6
December	111·4	100·5	102·7	104·5	104·7	100·4	104·8
1940—							
February	109·8	100·5	107·0	104·5	104·9	100·1	104·6
April	109·0	100·5	107·0	109·5	106·5	100·1	105·1
June	105·5	104·0	107·0	109·6	106·8	100·1	104·7
August	106·1	104·0	107·0	109·6	106·9	101·8	105·3
October	106·6	108·1	107·0	112·7	110·1	101·8	106·9
December	112·1	108·1	107·0	112·9	110·8	101·8	108·6
1941—							
February	111·5	108·1	107·0	113·9	111·8	102·1	108·7
April	112·5	108·1	107·0	114·0	112·3	101·8	109·0
June	111·5	112·9	107·0	114·3	113·4	104·3	110·3
August	120·2	112·9	107·0	114·9	114·3	104·5	113·1
October	126·1	113·1	107·0	118·3	118·0	104·6	115·7
December	127·1	113·1	107·0	119·9	120·2	104·7	116·4
EDMONTON							
1939—							
August	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
October	108·3	100·3	104·9	100·0	99·8	100·3	102·8
December	109·1	100·3	104·9	104·3	103·9	100·2	103·8
1940—							
February	105·9	100·3	104·9	104·3	104·1	100·0	103·1
April	106·8	100·3	104·9	108·1	105·7	99·9	103·7
June	106·4	100·3	104·9	109·7	106·4	99·9	103·8
August	104·6	100·3	104·9	109·7	106·4	101·6	103·7
October	105·2	100·0	98·0	113·9	109·6	101·6	104·2
December	109·9	100·0	98·0	114·2	109·7	101·6	105·6
1941—							
February	108·2	100·0	98·0	114·7	110·4	102·5	105·5
April	108·1	100·0	98·0	115·0	113·1	102·2	105·7
June	110·6	100·0	98·0	115·5	111·6	104·9	107·0
August	118·9	100·0	98·0	116·4	113·5	105·2	109·8
October	121·8	100·0	99·4	122·1	116·2	104·6	111·4
December	121·1	100·0	99·4	122·9	117·0	104·7	111·4
VANCOUVER							
1939—							
August	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
October	106·3	99·1	103·5	100·6	100·0	100·3	102·1
December	106·0	99·1	103·5	104·6	102·0	100·3	102·6
1940—							
February	106·1	99·1	108·8	104·6	102·1	100·2	102·9
April	106·0	99·1	108·8	108·1	103·9	100·2	103·4
June	104·5	99·2	108·8	109·3	104·0	99·6	103·0
August	105·8	99·2	108·8	109·3	103·6	101·0	103·7
October	105·6	99·4	108·8	111·2	105·3	101·0	104·0
December	109·0	99·4	108·8	111·4	106·9	101·0	105·3
1941—							
February	110·9	99·4	108·8	112·8	107·4	101·3	106·1
April	112·0	99·4	108·8	112·9	107·6	101·1	106·5
June	112·7	99·4	108·8	113·2	107·9	104·2	107·5
August	120·4	99·4	108·8	114·7	110·7	104·7	110·4
October	124·0	99·4	111·5	118·3	112·3	104·9	112·3
December	124·1	99·4	111·5	118·8	113·1	104·9	112·4

TABLE III.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES FOR EIGHT CITIES IN CANADA, 1935 TO 1941

Average prices 1935–1939=100

—	Halifax	Saint John	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Edmonton	Vancouver
1935	97·3	94·0	93·1	94·9	94·9	93·7	96·3	93·5
1936	98·2	99·0	97·2	98·2	96·6	95·1	96·9	97·2
1937	101·7	101·7	100·8	102·6	102·1	104·3	101·3	105·3
1938	103·2	103·7	105·8	103·1	103·3	105·5	103·3	104·4
1939	100·1	101·5	103·3	101·1	102·8	101·0	101·8	99·1
1940	109·8	108·0	107·8	105·0	107·3	105·8	106·7	104·0
1941	119·2	115·6	119·2	115·4	116·2	115·0	114·6	114·8
1939								
August	99·6	100·5	100·6	100·2	100·6	97·9	100·3	98·1
September	97·4	100·0	99·7	99·0	100·7	97·4	100·0	97·4
October	106·2	106·9	109·4	106·7	108·2	108·3	108·5	104·2
November	107·9	107·5	109·3	106·7	107·8	109·2	111·9	104·9
December	106·1	108·4	107·9	106·4	106·9	109·1	109·4	103·9
1940								
January	108·5	107·5	107·3	103·6	106·5	107·3	107·2	101·4
February	106·4	106·6	107·1	103·8	106·2	107·4	107·1	104·1
March	107·1	105·8	107·9	102·9	106·0	106·7	106·2	103·0
April	107·7	106·7	107·7	104·2	105·2	106·7	107·1	103·9
May	108·4	107·4	106·0	103·2	105·3	104·9	108·2	105·3
June	106·1	106·1	106·0	103·7	105·2	103·3	106·6	102·5
July	110·6	108·1	108·2	104·9	109·0	105·9	105·8	103·2
August	111·9	108·9	106·1	104·7	108·5	103·8	104·8	103·9
September	111·3	107·0	106·9	105·9	106·8	103·4	103·5	103·4
October	111·6	108·4	107·9	106·1	107·6	104·3	105·4	103·7
November	113·3	111·3	110·9	108·5	110·2	107·5	108·4	106·1
December	114·7	113·0	111·2	107·8	110·9	109·7	110·1	107·0
1941								
January	115·9	112·0	112·7	107·7	111·8	111·5	109·2	107·2
February	113·9	111·0	111·7	108·2	109·6	109·1	108·4	108·8
March	112·2	110·0	111·9	108·6	109·5	109·5	107·8	109·0
April	113·5	110·8	112·1	109·0	110·5	110·0	108·3	109·9
May	113·0	110·8	111·1	108·6	109·8	107·9	109·1	109·4
June	114·7	111·3	116·1	111·5	112·7	109·0	110·8	110·6
July	120·3	115·6	120·8	116·1	116·2	111·5	114·0	115·9
August	124·1	119·9	125·1	119·8	120·2	117·5	119·1	118·1
September	125·5	120·1	126·4	122·7	122·2	122·6	122·5	122·2
October	124·2	119·9	126·6	122·5	122·3	123·3	122·0	121·7
November	127·6	123·3	128·6	125·8	124·5	124·2	122·1	123·2
December	125·9	123·0	127·2	123·7	124·8	124·3	121·3	121·8

TABLE IV.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES, 1929–1941
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Commodities	Unit	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1932	Dec. 1939	Dec. 1940	Dec. 1941	Commodities	Unit	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1932	Dec. 1939	Dec. 1940	Dec. 1941
		$	$	$	$	$			$	$	$	$	$
Oats	bush.	0·634	0·210	0·388	0·333	0·470	Cotton, raw	lb.	0·183	0·082	0·140	0·139	0·223
Wheat	bush.	1·378	0·424	0·824	0·734	0·744	Cotton yarns	lb.	0·357	0·210	0·313	0·293	0·350
Flour	brl.	8·600	4·400	6·004	5·850	5·050	Wool, raw	lb.	0·240	0·090	0·270	0·310	0·310
Sugar, granulated	cwt.	5·270	4·180	5·560	5·893	6·893	Pulp, groundwood	ton	29·470	19·650	30·461	32·948	.....
Rubber, raw	lb.	0·161	0·038	0·225	0·255	0·275	Pig-iron, malleable	ton	22·000	19·000	23·500	23·500	.....
Cattle, good steers	cwt.	9·630	4·100	7·340	8·630	8·900	Steel bars	100 lb.	2·400	2·250	2·550	2·550	2·754
Hogs, bacon	cwt.	11·940	3·970	8·949	8·168	.....	Copper	cwt.	19·750	7·021	11·150	11·500	11·500
Hides, beef	lb.	0·145	0·048	0·155	0·155	0·150	Lead	cwt.	6·500	3·386	4·760	5·000	5·000
Butter, creamery	lb.	0·430	0·238	0·292	0·358	0·353	Spelter	cwt.	6·000	3·971	4·760	5·150	5·150
Cheese	lb.	0·280	0·180	0·230	0·228	0·370	Coal, anthracite	ton	13·470	13·328	10·717	11·889	12·499
Eggs, fresh	doz.	0·678	0·406	0·339	0·365	0·384	Coal, Nova Scotia	ton	6·000	5·250	5·500	5·500	5·700
							Gasoline	gal.	0·195	0·180	0·155	0·165	0·215

TABLE V.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY GROUPS, ACCORDING TO CHIEF COMPONENT MATERIALS, 1913–1941*

(Average prices in 1926=100)

Groups	I Vegetable Products	II Animals and their Products	III Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	IV Wood, Wood Products and Paper	V Iron and its Products	VI Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	VII Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	VIII Chemicals and Allied Products	All Commodities
Number of Commodities 1913–1925	67	50	28	21	26	15	16	13	236
1926–1933	124	74	60	44	39	15	73	73	502
1934–1938	135	76	85	49	44	18	83	77	567
1913	58·1	70·9	58·2	63·9	68·9	98·4	56·8	63·4	64·0
1914	64·8	72·6	56·9	60·3	67·3	94·7	53·7	65·3	65·5
1915	75·6	74·0	58·3	56·5	73·9	106·9	52·7	68·1	70·4
1916	87·0	85·0	77·6	64·0	104·6	135·1	58·0	78·0	84·3
1917	124·5	110·4	114·6	79·8	151·8	143·9	71·6	98·1	114·3
1918	127·9	127·1	157·1	89·1	156·9	141·9	82·3	118·7	127·4
1919	136·1	140·8	163·8	109·6	139·1	133·5	93·6	117·5	134·0
1920	167·0	145·1	176·5	154·4	168·4	135·5	112·2	141·5	155·9
1921	103·5	109·6	96·0	129·4	128·0	97·0	116·6	117·0	110·0
1922	86·2	96·0	101·7	106·3	104·6	97·3	107·0	105·4	97·3
1923	83·7	95·0	116·9	113·0	115·8	95·3	104·4	104·4	98·0
1924	89·2	91·8	117·9	105·9	111·0	94·8	104·1	102·5	99·4
1925	100·6	100·3	112·5	101·6	104·5	103·9	100·3	99·6	102·6
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1927	98·3	101·9	93·7	98·5	96·2	91·5	96·5	98·3	97·7
1928	93·0	108·1	94·5	98·7	93·2	92·0	92·5	95·3	96·4
1929	91·6	109·0	91·3	93·9	93·7	99·2	92·9	95·4	95·6
1930	77·7	99·1	81·8	88·7	91·1	80·7	91·3	92·8	86·6
1931	56·9	73·9	73·4	79·1	87·4	64·6	86·5	86·7	72·1
1932	54·8	59·7	69·7	69·1	86·3	59·0	85·5	83·9	66·7
1933	59·3	59·4	69·7	62·8	85·4	64·3	84·4	81·3	67·1
1934	66·6	67·2	72·9	65·4	87·0	64·3	86·0	81·2	71·6
1935	67·3	70·4	70·2	64·6	87·2	69·1	85·5	79·1	72·1
1936	72·6	71·8	69·7	68·5	88·0	70·1	85·4	77·9	74·6
1937	88·4	78·4	72·7	76·7	101·8	83·3	86·6	81·4	84·6
1938	73·8	76·7	67·5	77·5	100·4	70·9	86·7	79·9	78·6
1939	63·7	74·6	70·0	79·2	98·4	71·3	85·2	79·8	75·4
1940	72·1	79·1	83·8	88·8	104·1	76·9	89·3	87·9	82·9
1941	77·0	92·1	90·9	95·7	111·2	78·0	95·6	98·7	89·9
Mar. 1935	67·4	69·7	70·4	64·4	87·6	65·2	85·8	80·5	71·9
June 1935	66·1	68·7	70·4	63·9	87·2	69·6	85·1	79·8	71·4
Sept. 1935	67·5	72·1	68·8	65·1	87·2	71·1	85·2	76·9	72·4
Dec. 1935	67·1	73·0	69·6	65·9	87·2	71·5	85·4	77·5	72·7
Mar. 1936	66·7	70·5	69·6	67·8	87·3	69·3	85·9	77·2	72·4
June 1936	66·9	69·7	69·2	68·1	87·7	67·7	85·7	77·2	72·3
Sept. 1936	77·4	73·6	69·7	68·8	88·2	70·2	85·4	78·5	76·4
Dec. 1936	84·3	73·9	71·0	69·6	91·4	77·8	85·8	79·1	79·7
Mar. 1037	90·6	74·9	73·8	77·3	100·1	97·6	85·5	81·6	85·5
June 1937	87·0	77·5	74·9	77·8	103·0	84·3	86·8	81·6	84·6
Sept. 1937	86·5	81·8	71·7	77·2	105·3	83·4	87·4	81·7	85·0
Dec. 1937	85·3	78·2	69·0	75·5	104·1	72·3	87·1	80·7	82·7
Mar. 1938	85·1	79·2	67·9	79·0	103·4	71·3	87·0	80·5	83·1
June 1938	78·6	78·0	67·4	76·8	101·4	67·8	87·1	80·1	80·1
Sept. 1938	61·7	76·4	66·9	76·9	98·2	70·8	86·7	79·4	74·5
Dec. 1938	60·2	72·9	66·3	76·2	98·1	71·5	86·3	79·0	73·3
Mar. 1939	60·7	73·3	65·9	76·3	97·4	70·1	85·0	78·1	73·2
June 1939	61·9	71·2	66·6	77·1	97·0	69·2	84·6	77·7	73·2
Aug. 1939	58·7	69·7	66·5	78·4	97·1	69·9	84·1	77·6	72·3
Sept. 1939	68·7	77·6	72·9	82·4	99·4	74·6	84·6	81·5	78·4
Dec. 1939	72·0	80·3	81·9	85·3	102·2	75·3	86·5	85·1	81·7
Mar. 1940	74·9	79·9	83·5	87·2	102·5	76·4	87·3	85·6	83·2
June 1940	70·5	76·8	83·8	88·1	102·6	76·7	88·7	85·6	81·6
Sept. 1940	69·8	78·8	83·7	91·7	106·0	77·3	90·7	90·4	83·1
Dec. 1940	70·8	83·6	84·4	91·5	106·1	77·7	90·8	90·8	84·2
Jan. 1941	71·8	83·5	84·4	91·9	107·4	77·7	91·0	91·3	84·6
Feb. 1941	72·5	84·3	84·5	92·4	108·5	77·7	91·4	91·9	85·2
Mar. 1941	73·8	85·3	85·3	92·4	108·5	77·7	91·5	93·3	85·9
April 1941	76·0	84·5	86·0	92·5	109·0	77·7	91·7	95·6	86·6
May 1941	76·2	85·7	88·2	95·4	112·7	78·1	95·9	99·7	88·5
June 1941	77·7	89·9	90·8	96·1	112·7	78·1	96·0	99·6	90·0
July 1941	78·5	93·4	92·5	96·5	112·6	78·2	96·3	100·0	91·1
Aug. 1941	77·7	96·9	94·0	97·7	112·6	78·2	97·5	100·5	91·8
Sept. 1941	79·0	100·1	95·7	98·3	112·6	78·2	98·3	102·0	93·2
Oct. 1941	80·2	101·1	97·1	98·3	112·7	78·2	98·9	103·5	93·8
Nov. 1941	80·1	101·8	96·7	98·3	112·7	78·2	98·9	103·6	94·0
Dec. 1941	80·6	98·9	94·9	98·4	112·8	78·3	99·3	103·8	93·6

* Figures for 1940 and 1941 subject to revision.

TABLE VI.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY GROUPS, ACCORDING TO "PURPOSE", 1913–1941*

(Average prices in 1926=100)

Groups	I. Consumers' Goods			II. Producers' Goods				
						Producers' Materials		
	All	Foods, beverages and tobacco	Other	All	Producers' equipment	All	Building and construction	Manufacturers
Number of commodities 1913–1925	98	74	24	146	15	131	32	99
Number of commodities 1926–1933	204	116	88	351	22	329	97	232
Number of commodities 1934–1938	236	126	110	402	24	378	111	267
1913	62·0	61·8	62·2	67·7	55·1	69·1	67·0	69·5
1914	62·1	65·0	60·1	70·1	52·4	72·1	62·8	74·2
1915	62·8	68·7	58·8	77·1	51·2	80·0	60·5	84·6
1916	72·2	81·2	66·2	89·7	55·7	93·5	69·5	99·1
1917	90·5	109·1	78·1	120·6	65·3	126·7	87·4	136·0
1918	102·7	119·0	91·9	133·3	81·9	139·0	100·7	148·1
1919	115·2	127·9	106·7	139·8	90·7	145·2	117·8	151·6
1920	136·1	150·8	126·3	164·8	108·6	171·0	144·0	177·3
1921	108·9	105·1	111·5	113·3	113·8	113·3	122·7	110·8
1922	96·9	90·2	101·4	98·8	104·1	98·2	108·7	95·8
1923	94·7	91·2	97·0	97·6	102·5	97·1	111·9	93·7
1924	94·2	90·4	96·8	99·4	102·7	99·0	106·6	97·5
1925	97·0	97·7	96·5	104·9	99·2	105·5	102·9	106·2
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1927	95·7	99·4	93·3	98·5	101·1	98·2	96·1	98·6
1928	95·6	99·6	92·9	96·7	93·7	97·0	97·4	96·9
1929	94·7	100·0	91·1	96·1	94·6	96·3	99·0	95·9
1930	89·3	93·1	86·8	82·5	92·9	81·3	90·8	79·7
1931	76·2	70·4	80·0	67·1	90·0	64·6	81·9	61·7
1932	71·3	61·5	77·8	62·4	88·7	59·5	77·2	56·5
1933	71·1	63·8	76·0	63·1	86·0	60·5	78·3	57·5
1934	74·1	69·7	77·0	67·8	88·9	65·5	82·5	62·6
1935	73·6	70·4	75·7	69·5	89·8	67·2	81·2	64·8
1936	74·7	73·4	75·6	72·4	90·1	70·5	85·4	67·9
1937	79·5	81·2	78·4	86·1	93·8	85·2	94·4	83·6
1938	77·2	77·1	77·2	75·8	95·1	73·7	89·1	71·1
1939	75·8	73·9	77·0	70·4	95·4	67·6	89·7	63·9
1940	83·4	79·4	86·1	78·8	100·0	76·4	95·6	73·1
1941	91·1	89·5	92·2	83·5	105·8	81·1	106·7	76·7
Mar. 1935	73·6	70·1	75·9	69·1	89·7	66·8	81·1	64·4
June 1935	72·7	68·6	75·5	69·3	89·9	67·0	81·0	64·6
Sept. 1935	73·4	71·0	75·0	70·1	89·8	67·9	81·2	65·6
Dec. 1935	74·4	72·5	75·6	69·4	90·1	67·1	82·1	64·5
Mar. 1936	73·8	70·8	75·8	69·3	90·3	67·0	84·2	64·1
June 1936	73·7	71·2	75·4	68·5	90·0	66·1	84·8	62·9
Sept. 1936	75·5	75·6	75·5	75·4	89·7	73·8	86·0	71·7
Dec. 1936	76·9	77·4	76·5	80·4	91·8	79·1	88·0	77·6
Mar. 1937	78·3	79·4	77·5	88·8	91·9	88·4	97·3	86·9
June 1937	79·5	80·3	79·0	85·8	94·3	84·9	96·4	83·0
Sept. 1937	80·3	82·1	79·1	85·9	94·5	84·9	94·3	83·3
Dec. 1937	79·1	80·3	78·3	82·7	94·2	81·4	91·7	79·6
Mar. 1938	79·0	81·2	77·6	82·5	94·5	81·2	91·0	79·5
June 1938	77·4	78·1	76·9	78·6	95·5	76·7	89·0	74·6
Sept. 1938	76·0	74·3	77·7	68·7	95·5	65·7	87·8	62·0
Dec. 1938	76·0	75·0	76·7	68·4	95·2	65·4	89·1	61·4
Mar. 1939	74·1	72·1	75·4	68·1	94·9	65·1	87·4	61·3
June 1939	73·7	71·8	74·9	68·0	94·9	65·0	88·1	61·1
Aug. 1939	72·7	69·6	74·7	66·7	94·9	63·6	90·2	59·1
Sept. 1939	77·5	77·1	77·7	74·5	95·7	72·1	91·3	68·8
Dec. 1939	81·2	79·1	82·6	78·1	96·6	76·0	94·2	72·9
Mar. 1940	83·0	79·6	85·2	80·0	96·6	78·1	94·7	75·3
June 1940	82·3	78·3	84·9	77·3	100·4	74·7	95·2	71·2
Sept. 1940	84·1	78·8	87·6	78·3	102·2	75·6	97·9	71·8
Dec. 1940	85·2	81·8	87·5	79·3	102·2	76·7	98·3	73·0
Jan. 1941	85·5	82·1	87·7	79·7	102·2	77·2	98·7	73·6
Feb. 1941	85·7	82·5	87·9	80·6	102·3	78·2	100·1	74·5
Mar. 1941	86·2	83·4	88·1	81·3	102·4	79·0	100·6	75·3
April 1941	87·0	84·7	88·6	81·6	102·7	79·2	100·7	75·6
May 1941	88·6	85·3	90·8	83·3	106·5	80·7	107·5	76·2
June 1941	90·6	88·9	91·7	84·3	106·3	81·8	108·4	77·3
July 1941	92·0	91·6	92·3	84·5	106·7	82·0	109·0	77·4
Aug. 1941	93·3	92·8	93·7	84·5	107·1	82·0	110·6	77·1
Sept. 1941	95·2	94·7	95·6	85·6	108·4	83·1	111·3	78·3
Oct. 1941	96·7	96·2	97·0	85·7	108·0	83·2	111·1	78·5
Nov. 1941	96·8	96·8	96·8	85·5	107·9	83·0	111·2	78·2
Dec. 1941	95·5	95·0	95·8	85·8	108·6	83·3	111·6	78·5

* Figures for 1940 and 1941 subject to revision.

TABLE VII.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY GROUPS, ACCORDING TO "ORIGIN", 1913–1941*

(Average prices in 1926=100)

Groups	Raw and partly manufactured	Fully and chiefly manufactured	I. Farm (domestic and foreign)			II Marine	III Forest	IV Mineral
			Field	Animal	Canadian			
Number of Commodities (1913–1925	107	129	87	53	36	8	21	67
Number of Commodities (1926–1933	232	276	167	90	59	16	52	183
Number of Commodities (1934–1938	245	322	186	105	70	16	57	203
1913	63·8	64·8	59·2	70·1	64·1	65·9	60·1	67·9
1914	66·2	65·6	65·2	70·7	70·2	63·9	58·4	64·9
1915	72·5	71·1	75·6	73·7	77·9	65·0	56·1	68·9
1916	86·4	84·6	87·6	86·1	89·8	69·8	61·8	85·5
1917	113·6	113·5	124·5	112·5	128·5	87·2	76·9	107·7
1918	120·8	127·7	134·7	129·0	132·6	111·7	89·7	115·2
1919	130·3	132·1	142·5	142·6	146·7	115·8	107·9	114·3
1920	154·1	156·5	176·4	146·0	160·6	114·1	151·3	134·6
1921	107·2	116·1	106·6	108·2	103·7	91·2	136·9	117·8
1922	94·7	100·4	91·2	95·9	88·0	91·7	106·8	106·4
1923	91·1	103·1	93·1	95·7	81·5	85·4	112·8	106·6
1924	94·8	101·9	96·6	90·9	88·1	92·9	107·6	104·6
1925	100·8	103·8	104·0	100·5	101·0	97·8	103·3	101·7
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1927	99·9	96·5	97·9	100·5	102·1	100·2	98·3	94·6
1928	97·4	95·0	92·2	105·1	100·7	100·6	98·6	91·5
1929	97·5	93·0	90·1	105·5	100·8	105·3	93·7	92·8
1930	82·2	87·3	76·3	95·6	82·3	95·3	88·5	88·4
1931	61·9	74·8	57·7	73·9	56·3	75·6	79·0	81·9
1932	55·0	69·8	55·1	60·6	48·4	63·8	69·2	81·4
1933	56·6	70·2	59·3	61·0	51·0	62·9	63·0	80·6
1934	63·5	73·4	64·8	68·2	59·0	71·1	65·5	82·2
1935	66·9	72·8	65·1	70·6	63·5	69·2	64·7	82·8
1936	70·8	73·7	69·2	72·4	70·1	69·2	68·5	82·8
1937	84·3	80·5	83·1	79·0	87·1	71·8	76·4	88·8
1938	72·7	78·2	70·3	76·7	73·6	70·2	77·2	86·5
1939	67·4	75·3	61·8	75·5	64·3	71·2	78·9	85·7
1940	75·3	81·5	70·1	81·0	67·1	79·5	88·5	90·6
1941	81·8	88·7	76·0	91·6	71·2	92·2	95·3	95·5
Mar. 1935	65·2	73·3	65·4	70·0	62·7	71·8	64·5	82·5
June 1935	65·0	71·5	64·4	68·5	61·4	69·1	64·0	81·6
Sept. 1935	67·3	72·4	65·1	72·1	65·2	68·7	65·1	82·8
Dec. 1935	67·2	72·9	64·6	73·4	65·5	68·0	66·0	83·0
Mar. 1936	67·3	72·1	64·4	71·4	65·5	69·3	67·7	82·7
June 1936	66·6	71·9	64·2	70·1	64·5	67·3	68·0	82·4
Sept. 1936	73·9	75·1	73·1	73·7	75·0	71·8	69·1	82·9
Dec. 1936	79·3	77·3	79·5	75·5	82·4	69·6	69·8	85·1
Mar. 1937	86·9	79·7	85·2	77·1	90·0	66·3	77·1	90·2
June 1937	83·2	80·3	82·3	77·4	83·7	71·7	77·5	89·2
Sept. 1937	83·7	81·3	81·5	81·5	86·3	76·4	77·0	89·9
Dec. 1937	80·8	80·2	80·3	78·5	84·2	73·6	75·3	87·7
Mar. 1938	79·7	82·0	80·0	79·2	83·0	73·3	78·6	87·5
June 1938	75·4	79·2	74·1	77·1	76·6	67·8	76·4	86·6
Sept. 1938	65·5	75·6	60·2	76·2	63·8	70·6	76·7	86·1
Dec. 1938	64·9	73·6	58·9	73·7	64·6	67·4	75·9	85·6
Mar. 1939	65·1	73·1	58·9	73·7	65·0	67·7	76·0	84·8
June 1939	64·9	73·0	59·8	71·6	63·2	67·2	76·7	84·2
Aug. 1939	62·8	72·6	57·3	71·1	58·4	66·3	78·0	84·1
Sept. 1939	70·9	77·8	66·4	77·9	64·3	76·3	81·9	85·5
Dec. 1939	74·4	81·2	70·0	82·3	69·0	80·3	85·0	87·8
Mar. 1940	76·4	82·0	72·1	82·7	71·3	78·4	86·9	89·0
June 1940	74·0	80·1	68·6	79·1	64·3	78·2	87·8	89·9
Sept. 1940	74·3	81·8	68·4	80·7	63·8	82·3	91·3	92·0
Dec. 1940	76·2	83·2	69·6	85·1	67·1	82·9	91·1	92·1
Jan. 1941	76·6	83·4	70·3	84·5	67·2	84·2	91·5	92·3
Feb. 1941	77·7	83·7	71·0	85·4	68·3	83·7	92·0	92·8
Mar. 1941	78·9	84·2	72·4	86·2	69·1	83·5	92·0	92·9
April 1941	79·3	85·3	74·5	85·9	69·5	81·7	92·1	92·9
May 1941	80·9	86·8	75·3	86·8	69·6	82·2	95·0	95·9
June 1941	81·8	88·8	76·9	89·8	71·0	90·0	95·7	96·1
July 1941	82·4	90·2	77·5	92·5	71·7	92·1	96·1	96·2
Aug. 1941	83·3	90·8	77·0	95·3	72·1	93·8	97·4	96·7
Sept. 1941	84·6	92·4	78·6	97·8	73·3	98·3	98·0	97·1
Oct. 1941	85·3	93·2	79·5	98·8	74·1	101·4	97·9	97·3
Nov. 1941	85·3	93·3	79·2	99·0	74·1	106·9	98·0	97·5
Dec. 1941	85·5	92·4	79·3	96·8	74·6	108·2	98·1	97·8

* Figures for 1940 and 1941 subject to revision.

Prices in Great Britain and Other Countries

The accompanying tables numbered VIII to XXII give such index numbers of retail prices of foods and cost of living and of wholesale prices in several of the principal commercial and industrial countries as are available for 1941 and for preceding dates, to show the movements of prices in comparison with those in Canada. The information in the following tables is obtained for the most part from publications of the governmental or other authority constructing the index number. The semi-annual supplement to Prices and Price Indexes issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, also contains index numbers for many countries.

As a result of war conditions the information for certain countries is not as complete in the present report as heretofore, there being no data for some countries since September, 1939.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number (Table XA) is based on the standard of living of a workingman's family prior to the outbreak of war in 1914. The cost of living, on this basis, at the 1st of January, 1942, had risen about 29 per cent over the September 1, 1939, level. Of the rise of 29 per cent in the cost of living, 1·8 per cent was due to taxes on sugar, tobacco, cigarettes and matches, and a further 3·9 per cent was stated to have resulted from the Purchase Tax. (This tax which became effective October 21, 1940, is levied when the goods pass from the wholesaler to the retailer and is at the rate of one-third of the wholesale value of certain classes of goods and one-sixth of the wholesale value of certain other classes of goods. The only items used in compiling the cost of living index number which are subject to the purchase tax are clothing, clothing material, domestic ironmongery and pottery, and the tax is not chargeable on garments or shoes for young children's wear.) Food prices had risen 18 per cent since September 1, 1939. As the war progressed, maximum prices of an increasing number of foods were set by the Minister of Food. Clothing prices rose steadily from the beginning of the war and had increased by about 93 per cent in this period. The fuel and light group was 26 per cent higher and the sundries group about 30 per cent higher at January 1, 1942, than at September 1, 1939, while rent had only increased by one per cent.

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number of wholesale prices recorded a rise of 4·9 per cent from December, 1940, to December, 1941, although compared with August, 1939, they had risen 58·9 per cent.

"The forces making for a steep rise in prices had largely worked themselves out before the end of 1940, and the continuation and extension of price control and subsidies had a stabilizing effect in 1941. Consequently the increase for the year, as measured by the Board of Trade index of wholesale prices, amounted to rather less than 5 per cent, as compared with the considerable increases of 21½ and 24½ per cent, respectively, in 1940 and in the first four months of the war. Food prices increased in 1941 by 4·2 per cent, and those of industrial materials and manufactures by 5·3 per cent; there was little change in food prices in the first five months of the year, but, apart from a small decrease in August, there was subsequently a rising tendency; the greater part of the price increase for industrial materials and manufactures occurred in the first six months of the year, the largest increases (about 1 per cent) being in January and June." (*The Board of Trade Journal*, January 17, 1942.)

United States

Cost of Living.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number of the cost of goods purchased by wage-earners and lower salaried workers in large cities shows an advance of 9·7 per cent between December, 1940, and December, 1941, which began in February and continued steadily each month. During the year, the food and house furnishings groups each showed increases of about 16 per cent, clothing of about 13 per cent, the miscellaneous group about 6 per cent, while the changes in rent and in the fuel, electricity and ice group were each about 3 per cent.

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics index numbers of wholesale prices are shown in Table XXII.

"Commodity prices in wholesale markets rose sharply during the second year of World War II. Except for a slight reaction in February, the Bureau of Labor Statistics comprehensive index of nearly 900 price series advanced steadily to a 12-year peak at the end of the year. From an average of 78·6 per cent of the 1926 level for 1940, the all-commodity index rose more than 11 per cent to 87·3 for 1941. Notwithstanding governmental action to control unwarranted increases, commodity prices in wholesale markets have exceeded the 1937 peak and are at about the level reached late in 1929. . . . . ."

"Farm product prices recorded the greatest gain, nearly 22 per cent, from 1940 to 1941. Live stock and poultry advanced more than 32 per cent; grains, 13 per cent; and cotton, 38 per cent. Food prices increased 16 per cent, largely because of sharp advances in prices for meats, dairy products, and certain imports such as coffee, cocoa, tea, and pepper. Textile product prices rose nearly 15 per cent, mainly because of marked increases in prices for cotton goods, burlap, and for certain imported fibres such as hemp, sisal, and jute. . . . . ."

"From the 5-year low point of August, 1939, immediately preceding the outbreak of the war to December, 1941, prices for nearly all types of commodities have risen substantially. Among the outstanding increases were 55 per cent for farm products; 35 per cent for foods and textile

products; more than 20 per cent for hides and leather products, building materials, and chemicals and allied products; more than 15 per cent for housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodites; 10 per cent for metals and metal products; and 8 per cent for fuel and lighting materials. Since August, 1939, prices for industrial fats and oils have risen 151 per cent; for cattle feed, 82 per cent; grains, 77 per cent; cotton goods, 60 per cent; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 64 per cent; live stock and poultry, dairy products, lumber, "other farm products," "other foods," and "other textile products," from 40 to 55 per cent; and for cereal products, fruits and vegetables, meats, leather, clothing, woollen and worsted goods, motor vehicles, paper and pulp, and crude rubber, 20 to 35 per cent."—(*Monthly Labor Review*, United States Department of Labor, February, 1942.)

TABLE VIII.--INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Great Britain		Eire	Germany	South Africa	Sweden	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	Foods, 69 cities Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Cost of Living, Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Foods	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	1935-1939	1935-1939	1935-1939	1935-1939	1923	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1913-1914	1938=1000	July 1914	July 1933 -June 1934	July 1914	1923-1927=1000	1926-1930=1000
			(c)	(c)		(b)	(b)	(c)					(c)		
1913	88·3	79·7	79·9	70·7											628
1914—July	(a) 91·9	(a) 80·0	(h) 83·9	(h) 72·6	61·3	100	100	100		(a) 814	100				(a) 676
1915—July	(a) 92·7	(a) 81·6	(h) 83·9	(h) 74·0	61·0	132	125			(a) 855					(a) 724
1916—July	(a) 103·3	(a) 88·3	(h) 100·6	(h) 82·4	65·4	161	148			(a) 908					(a) 786
1917—July	(a) 133·3	(a) 104·5	(h) 125·4	(h) 97·8	77·6	204	180			(a) 996					(a) 850
1918—July	(a) 152·8	(a) 118·3	(h) 149·6	(h) 118·0	(e) 90·5	210	203			(a) 1064	219				(a) 912
1919—July	(a) 163·3	(a) 130·0	(e) 148·5	(e) 121·0	102·4	209	208			(a) 1177	257				(a) 1019
1920—July	(a) 188·1	(a) 150·5	(e) 185·0	(e) 149·4	122·6	258	252			(a) 1458	270				(a) 1034
1921—July	(a) 143·9	(a) 132·5	(i) 129·2	(i) 125·3	101·3	220	219			(a) 1320	236			(a) 977	(a) 952
1922—July	(a) 121·9	(a) 121·3	(e) 121·0	(e) 119·5	97·2	180	184			(a) 1101	190		(a) 236		
1926—July	(a) 133·3	(a) 121·8	(e) 137·8	(e) 126·4	103·4	161	170	182	142·4	(a) 1063	172		(a) 199	(a) 1015	(a) 1010
1928—July	(a) 131·5	(a) 120·5	(e) 129·7	(e) 122·1	100·3	157	165	173	152·6	(a) 1069	173		(a) 184	(a) 1004	(a) 1006
1929—July	(a) 134·7	(a) 121·7	(e) 131·3	(e) 122·1	100·3	149	161	174	154·4	(a) 1066	169		(a) 181	(a) 1044	(f) 1003
1930—July	(a) 131·5	(a) 120·8	(e) 128·1	(e) 120·3	95·8	141	155	168	149·3	(a) 1041	164		(a) 155	(g) 963	(f) 980
1933—July	(a) 84·9	(a) 94·4	(e) 82·2	(e) 90·8	75·7	118	138	(f) 149	118·7	(a) 932	153			143	(g) 771	(f) 796
1937—July	103·7	101·5	106·3	(e) 102·8	88·9	140	155	(f) 170	126·2	(a) 965	162	107		172	(g) 872	(f) 927
1938—July	104·7	102·6	98·5	(e) 100·9	86·5	146	159	(f) 173	126·8	997	166	106		199	(g) 914	950
1939—July	99·0	100·8	94·3	(e) 98·6	84·9	139	156	(f) 173	127·3	996	169	105		221	(g) 932	987
1940—January	104·5	103·8	94·8	(e) 99·6	84·6	157	174		127	1012	178	114		247	(g) 931	1008
April	104·8	104·6	96·2	(e) 99·8	85·0	158	178		129	1029	186	110		259	(g) 948	1017
July	105·3	105·6	97·4	(e) 100·5	85·7	168	187		132	1036	193	113		267	(g) 944	1027
October	106·1	107·0	96·2	100·2	85·5	169	189		130	1050	197	113		262	(g) 956	1048
November	108·7	107·8	95·9	100·1	85·5	172	192	214	130	1045		113		261		1054
December	109·1	108·0	97·2	100·7	85·9	173	195		131	1044		115		261		1053
1941—January	109·7	108·3	97·8	100·7	86·0	172	196		132	1050	204	117		260	(g) 958	1050
February	108·8	108·2	97·9	100·8	86·1	171	197	218	132	1053		119		260		1056
March	109·0	108·2	98·4	101·2	86·3	169	197		132	1063		119		261		1057
April	110·1	108·6	100·6	102·2	86·9	170	198		132	1072	219	121	(j) 263	(g) 947	1061
May	109·7	109·4	102·1	102·9	87·4	171	200	220	133	1078		122	(j) 265		1069
June	112·5	110·5	105·9	104·6	88·5	170	200		134	1083		122			1069
July	116·6	111·9	106·7	105·3	88·9	167	199		136	1095	(j) 219	126	(j) 263	(g) 945	1069
August	121·3	113·7	108·0	106·2	89·4	167	199	228	136	1089		131	(j) 263		1073
September	123·3	114·7	110·8	108·1	90·8	166	199		133	1091			(j) 261		1080
October	123·2	115·5	111·6	109·3	92·0	165	199			1096	(j) 221				1080
November	125·4	116·3	113·1	110·2	92·9	165	200	237		1105					1093
December	123·8	115·8	113·1	110·5	93·4	165	201			1106					1099

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month.
(h) December. (i) September. (j) Calculated from percentage change shown by Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of League of Nations.

TABLE IX.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States	Great Britain		Germany	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Board of Trade	Statist	Federal Statistical Bureau	Official (*g*)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (*h*)	81	784	200	45	400	78	188	43			180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	1930	1867-1877	1913	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	October, 1900	1928–1929 =1000	1936–1930=1000
		(*c*)			(*d*)		(*b*)	(*b*)				
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	.....	85·0	100	.....	1125	.....	132	.....	.....
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	.....	82·4	.....	100	(*a*) 1090	100	(*a*) 126	.....	(*a*) 748
1915—July	70·3	.....	69·3	.....	106·4	.....	.....	(*a*) 1204	.....	(*a*) 128	.....	.....
1916—July	81·4	.....	83·4	.....	130·5	.....	.....	(*a*) 1379	.....	(*a*) 155	.....	.....
1917—July	118·6	.....	123·0	.....	176·9	.....	.....	(*a*) 1583	.....	(*a*) 196	.....	.....
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	.....	193·1	.....	.....	(*a*) 1723	(*a*) 237	(*a*) 259	.....	.....
1919—July	129·8	136·15	141·1	.....	206·4	.....	.....	1810	(*a*) 222	(*a*) 312	.....	.....
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	.....	254·6	.....	.....	2613	221	(*a*) 343	.....	.....
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	.....	158·2	.....	178·6	1688	200	(*a*) 265	.....	.....
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	.....	134·0	.....	161·3	1423	190	(*a*) 289	.....	.....
1926—July	(*e*) 100·1	98·09	99·5	.....	126·0	133·1	145	1368	149	(*a*) 237	.....	.....
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	.....	120·8	141·6	144·1	1335	147	(*a*) 227	.....	(*a*) 994
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	.....	115·2	137·8	142·8	1289	145	(*a*) 220	(*i*) 1000	(*a*) 988
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	99·7	94·4	125·1	125·8	1121	124	(*a*) 181	.....	(*a*) 963
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	86·8	81·7	93·9	91·7	1072	100	(*a*) 180	(*i*) 815	(*a*) 904
1937—July	87·6	91·86	87·9	111·5	105·6	105·4	112·4	1141	106	(*a*) 238	941	(*a*) 1021
1938—July	78·6	79·04	78·8	100·6	91·1	105·6	106·4	1160	100	254	936	1035
1939—July	72·6	69·89	75·4	98·1	88·7	107·0	106·5	1123	100	270	895	1065
1940—January	82·6	80·67	79·4	125·3	124·1	108·2	127·7	1230	128	320	955	1120
April	83·1	80·53	78·6	132·2	126·0	110	134·2	1258	121	314	992	1175
July	82·6	77·87	77·7	139·7	129·5	111	141	1269	115	306	1012	1205
September	83·0	77·70	78·0	141·1	131·6	111	152	1287	113	308	1030	1236
October	83·3	78·27	78·7	142·7	131·8	111	156	1312	115	310	1034	1253
November	83·9	79·50	79·6	146·9	132·7	111	161	1315	118	310	1020	1258
December	84·2	78·85	80·0	148·6	134·5	111	164	1319	118	312	1030	1268
1941—January	84·6	78·96	80·8	149·5	134·9	111	167	1333	117	313	1034	1275
February	85·2	79·10	80·6	150·0	136·3	112	168	1332	116	317	1013	1280
March	85·9	79·99	81·5	150·8	138·0	112	170	1345	120	322	1009	1288
April	86·6	81·10	83·2	150·9	141·1	112	175	1361	122	324	1018	1293
May	88·5	82·19	84·9	151·3	143·5	112	181	1364	123	326	1022	1303
June	90·0	85·18	87·1	152·4	144·4	112	184	1367	127	331	1022	1312
July	91·1	86·83	88·8	153·2	145·3	112	188	1398	140	329	1044	1332
August	91·8	88·62	90·3	153·2	145·1	113	189	1419	144	330	1070	1328
September	93·2	89·53	91·8	154·3	145·5	113	191	1433	.....	330	1089	1332
October	93·8	89·77	92·4	154·6	143·7	.....	193	1466	.....	337	.....	1345
November	94·0	89·82	92·5	155·2	145·5	.....	198	1483	.....	340	.....	1357
December	93·6	89·27	93·6	155·9	146·5	.....	199	1475	.....	347	.....	1377

(*a*) Average for year. (*b*) First of month. (*c*) 15th of month. (*d*) End of month. (*e*) New series. (*g*) Until end of 1927 "Dr. Lorenz." (*h*) Prior to 1926, the number of commodities was 236; from January 1926 to December 1933, 502; and since January 1934, the number is 567. (*i*) Average for twelve months ending June.

TABLE X.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN GREAT BRITAIN

MINISTRY OF LABOUR
Base: July, 1914 = 100

—	Food	Rent	Clothing	Fuel and light	Other	Cost of living
1915—July	132	100	125	125	105	125
1916—July	161	.....	160	135	120	145–150
1917—July	204	100	205	140–145	140	180
1918—July	210	102	320	175–180	180	200–205
1919—July	209	106	360	185–190	195	205–210
1920—July	258	115–120*	425	230	220	252
1921—July	220	145	290	260	210	219
1922—July	180	153	240	190	195	184
1923—July	162	147	220	180–185	185	169
1924—July	162	147	225	185	180	170
1925—July	167	147	230	180	180	173
1926—July	161	150	220	195	180	170
1927—July	159	151	210–215	170	180	166
1928—July	157	151	220	165	180	165
1929—July	149	153	215–220	165–170	180	161
1930—July	141	153	210–215	170	175	155
1931—July	130	154	195	170	175	147
1932—July	125	154	185–190	165–170	170–175	143
1933—July	118	156	180–185	165–170	170–175	138
1934—July	122	156	185–190	165–170	170–175	141
1935—July	126	158	185–190	165–170	170	143
1936—July	129	159	190	170–175	170	146
1937—July	140	159	205	175	175	155
1938—July	146	160	210	185–190	175	159
1939—July	139	162	205–210	180	180	156
1940—January	157	162	250	200	190	174
April	158	162	270–275	205	193	178
July	168	164	290	212	210	187
October	169	164	300	214	219	189
1941—January	172	164	330	223	222	196
February	171	164	340–345	225	223	197
March	169	164	350	225	224	197
April	170	164	355–360	225	226	198
May	171	164	365	226	226	200
June	170	164	370	226	227	200
July	167	164	375	228	227	199
August	167	164	380	228	229	199
September	166	164	380–385	228	230	199
October	165	164	385–390	229	231	199
November	165	164	395	229	231	200
December	165	164	395–400	230	232	201

TABLE XI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN

BOARD OF TRADE
Base: 1930 = 100

—	Cereals	Meat, Fish and Eggs	Other Food and Tobacco	Total Food and Tobacco	Coal	Iron and Steel	Non-ferrous Metals	Cotton	Wool	Other Textiles	Chemicals and Oils	Miscellaneous	Total Industrial Materials and Manufactures	Total All Articles
1930—July	98·5	97·6	103·1	100·1	96·0	100·1	95·0	101·6	101·9	96·3	100·7	100·0	99·5	99·7
1931—July	76·1	80·3	98·5	85·9	99·1	91·1	77·3	78·8	78·4	76·7	88·5	85·1	85·8	85·8
1932—July	85·2	73 0	97·0	85·9	98·7	90·8	75·6	73·6	71·3	74·0	88·8	76·8	81·7	83·1
1933—July	86·2	72·5	86·3	82·0	97·1	94·9	94·3	84·8	90·1	75·7	90·9	87·4	89·5	86·8
1934—July	85·2	78·6	87·9	84·3	98·9	98·9	83·8	89·1	89·1	62·7	86·7	89·0	89·0	87·3
1935—July	82·8	77·8	92·2	85·0	99·1	100·3	87·2	86·3	92·6	68·1	89·6	86·1	89·7	88·1
1936—July	92·0	81·2	95·2	89·9	105·0	108·1	88·9	92·4	101·1	70·7	93·2	92·3	95·5	93·6
1937—July	126·8	87·3	99·5	102·9	125·4	137·6	123·1	101·3	133·4	77·7	100·0	113·3	116·1	111·5
1938—July	108·9	85·2	100·0	97·8	118·5	138·8	93·5	83·5	99·7	69 0	94 7	89 5	101 9	100 6
1939—January	93·8	87·1	95·6	92·5	122·6	130·0	96·6	80·0	98·2	69·8	92·6	88·7	99·6	97·2
July	83·0	84·1	103·3	91·2	117·1	129·3	98·4	81·6	102·3	75·0	93·3	93·7	101·7	98·1
1940—January	133·8	111·3	122·8	122·3	134·0	142·4	121·9	122·4	135·8	107·3	108·7	126·2	126·7	125·3
July	135·0	114·5	150·3	134·4	140·5	163·8	123·8	124·5	159·1	105·7	118·4	154·1	142·3	139·7
1941—January	145 8	119 7	164 9	144 7	155·3	180·2	123·4	130·2	137·8	110·3	123·9	163·4	151·7	149·5
February	144·2	118·7	165·9	144·3	156·0	180·6	123·8	133·1	168·4	109·6	124·4	166·3	152·9	150·0
March	140·5	120·0	167·2	144·1	156·0	180·9	124·2	135·5	168·8	112·6	125·5	167·4	153·9	150·8
April	139·0	122·1	166·3	144·0	156·0	181·0	124·2	136·7	168·9	113·6	126·2	167·7	154·2	150·9
May	142·5	120·3	166·2	144·4	156·1	181·0	124·1	137·7	169·8	116·6	126·1	168·2	154·7	151·3
June	146·5	119·7	165·4	145·1	161·1	181·2	124·1	139·5	170·3	123·2	126·4	168·4	156·1	152·4
July	148·5	116·2	170·7	146·3	161·5	181·3	123·8	140 0	170·6	123·6	127·5	169·1	156·5	153·2
August	151·2	116·4	167·0	145·8	162·1	181·2	123·7	140·3	170·7	124·0	127·9	169·8	156·8	153·2
September	157·7	116·4	165·5	147·1	162·1	181·2	123·7	141·1	170·9	128·5	128·3	171·4	157·7	154·3
October	160·8	115·8	165·3	147·7	162·5	181·5	123·7	141·1	171·3	128·1	128·5	172·0	158·0	154·6
November	163·7	115·5	166·2	148·7	162·8	181·4	123·7	142·1	171·7	127·9	129·2	172·8	158·3	155·2
December	168·0	116·0	167·5	150·5	162·8	181·7	124·4	142·4	171·9	126·5	129·7	172·6	158·4	155·9

TABLE XIA.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING, NEWFOUNDLAND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

COST OF LIVING AT ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

Base: October 1, 1938=100

—	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Sundries	Total
1939—October 1	108·6	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	104·4
1941—May 3	122·4	100·0	115·9	125·0	112·5	116·8
July 5	130·4	100·0	127·3	125·0	112·5	121·9
August 2	133·4	100·0	127·6	127·0	112·5	123·6
September 6	139·0	100·0	127·3	127·0	112·5	126·2
October 4	143·0	100·0	128·3	127·0	112·5	128·2
November 1	146·0	100·0	128·3	130·0	112·5	129·9
December 6	148·7	100·0	132·9	130·0	112·5	131·6

TABLE XII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN EIRE

IRISH TRADE JOURNAL AND STATISTICAL BULLETIN

Base: July, 1914 = 100

—	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	All Items
1931—February	151	206	.....	.....	164
May	139	202	131	.....	156
August	143	196	.....	.....	157
November	155	198	132	.....	165
1932—February	151	197	.....	.....	162
May	144	201	132	.....	159
August	134	205	.....	.....	153
November	135	206	132	.....	155
1933—February	130	203	.....	.....	151
May	126	203	132	.....	148
August	129	200	.....	.....	149
November	140	200	131	.....	156
1934—February	133	202	.....	.....	152
May	129	200	131	.....	149
August	134	201	.....	.....	152
November	143	200	131	.....	157
1935—February	136	199	.....	.....	153
May	132	198	.....	.....	151
August	140	200	.....	.....	15o
November	150	200	130	.....	162
1936—February	145	201	.....	.....	159
May	141	202	.....	.....	157
August	145	203	.....	.....	159
November	155	204	131	.....	166
1937—February	153	212	.....	.....	167
May	152	219	.....	176	167
August	154	222	.....	176	170
November	165	226	128	.....	177
1938—February	159	226	.....	183	173
May	156	226	.....	179	171
August	159	226	.....	179	173
November	163	225	129	184	176
1939—February	160	225	.....	184	174
May	157	225	.....	180	172
August	158	225	.....	180	173
November	178	246	129	207	192
1940—February	177	270	.....	217	197
May	180	289	.....	286	204
August	182	295	.....	243	206
November	194	299	131	244	214
1941—February	196	305	.....	263	218
May	197	308	.....	275	220
August	201	311	.....	304	228
November	212	317	131	314	237

TABLE XIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES IN SOUTH AFRICA

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE
Base: Union average, 9 towns, 1938 = 1000

—	Food only	Food, fuel, light and rent	Food, fuel, light, rent and sundries
1914	930	872	814
1915	995	899	855
1916	1033	924	908
1917	1149	996	996
1918	1165	1029	1064
1919	1263	1098	1177
1920	1660	1355	1458
1921	1350	1192	1320
1922	1105	1053	1101
1924	1118	1069	1083
1927	1102	1076	1069
1929	1072	1066	1066
1930	1024	1038	1041
1933	917	942	932
1934	964	955	945
1937	954	966	965
1938	1000	1000	1000
1939	993	999	999
1940—January	1000	1004	1012
April	1024	1017	1029
July	1026	1018	1036
October	1049	1028	1050
1941—January	1040	1023	1050
February	1048	1027	1053
March	1061	1035	1063
April	1084	1047	1072
May	1097	1054	1078
June	1104	1058	1083
July	1134	1074	1095
August	1111	1062	1089
September	1107	1060	1091
October	1120	1067	1096
November	1140	1077	1105
December	1138	1076	1106

TABLE XIV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN SOUTH AFRICA

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE
Base: 1910=1000

—	Metals	Jute, Leather Hides, etc.	Grains, Meals, etc.	Dairy Products	Groceries	Meat	Building materials	Chemicals	Fuel and Light	Soft Goods	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1914	1221	1366	1108	1060	954	1266	1087	1018	928	1113	1052	1090
1915	1696	1511	1199	1135	1035	1301	1195	1278	990	1362	1275	1204
1916	2292	1739	1342	1168	1127	1383	1401	1561	1148	1765	1669	1379
1917	3245	2054	1449	1222	1212	1520	1753	1872	1349	2297	2178	1583
1918	3898	2265	1471	1283	1272	1650	2074	1833	1470	2900	2572	1723
1919	3198	2332	1706	1600	1403	1723	2084	1424	1510	2355	2475	1854
1920	3339	2705	2693	2023	1901	2116	2445	1271	1658	4418	3174	2512
1921	2607	1649	1472	1589	1728	1638	2082	1261	1743	3324	2899	1805
1922	1651	1411	1262	1209	1322	1362	1630	1178	1454	2361	2029	1445
1924	1517	1568	1403	1366	1386	1365	1380	984	1244	2196	1720	1448
1927	1264	1731	1476	1339	1285	1268	1282	992	1196	1869	1674	1397
1929	1122	1624	1312	1327	1235	1261	1234	823	1075	1858	1659	1305
1930	1135	1357	1023	1086	1149	1089	1233	801	1032	1783	1642	1155
1933	1041	1002	1012	974	1053	960	1107	745	953	1354	1560	1047
1934	1056	1013	1218	1087	1021	1221	1126	738	902	1398	1517	1143
1937	1360	1145	1140	945	1008	1206	1193	827	911	1416	1551	1136
1938	1393	1023	1226	1022	984	1308	1195	833	921	1406	1574	1174
1939—July	1323	1056	1128	1019	969	1249	1181	735	907	1390	1530	1123
1940—January	1661	1642	1174	1012	1034	1278	1396	814	992	1623	1761	1230
April	1750	1499	1189	1024	1036	1309	1495	849	1008	1688	1881	1258
July	1828	1322	1173	1063	1040	1296	1547	904	1011	1758	1964	1269
October	1868	1240	1268	1059	1051	1336	1560	916	1035	1780	2024	1312
1941—January	1911	1284	1280	1056	1070	1343	1574	947	1032	1868	2056	1333
February	1930	1283	1271	1060	1072	1336	1599	945	1031	1872	2062	1332
March	1954	1292	1299	1061	1074	1327	1618	961	1042	1875	2070	1345
April	2002	1305	1323	1061	1081	1304	1664	970	1055	1901	2073	1361
May	2037	1341	1303	1062	1098	1289	1733	973	1055	1911	2078	1364
June	2107	1369	1277	1062	1107	1299	1773	981	1063	1917	2099	1367
July	2194	1377	1304	1064	1132	1361	1838	988	1062	1937	2117	1398
August	2219	1380	1315	1069	1164	1400	1886	992	1069	1956	2137	1419
September	2320	1415	1315	1071	1180	1425	1908	999	1069	1978	2148	1433
October	2367	1446	1361	1073	1178	1512	1960	1006	1069	1988	2168	1466
November	2382	1461	1393	1075	1176	1544	1982	1007	1070	1989	2181	1483
December	2377	1463	1368	1106	1159	1552	1987	1006	1066	1991	2184	1475

TABLE XV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES IN AUSTRALIA (30 TOWNS)

COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

Base: Weighted average of 6 capital cities, 1923–1927=1000

—	Food and Groceries	Housing (4 and 5 rooms)	Food, Groceries and Housing Combined	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total Household Expenditure
1921	954	823	807	1290	1009	1013
1926	1027	992	1015	993	990	1006
1927	1004	998	1002	982	1000	997
1928	989	1032	1004	1002	1001	1003
1929	1047	1037	1044	999	998	1026
1930—1st quarter	985	1052	1009	982	996	1001
1931—1st "	864	928	887	886	973	901
1932—1st "	823	811	819	826	955	844
1933—1st "	741	790	757	799	944	799
1934—1st "	770	790	777	797	940	809
1935—1st "	798	818	805	785	945	824
1936—1st "	812	852	826	795	936	838
3rd "	835	873	848	794	958	841
1937—1st "	849	885	861	798	955	862
3rd "	857	902	872	814	962	874
1938—1st "	865	914	882	826	963	882
3rd "	907	929	914	831	961	902
1939—1st "	939	941	938	832	960	916
2nd "	929	946	934	836	960	915
3rd "	924	950	932	837	961	914
4th "	930	951	936	859	967	923
1940—1st "	921	953	931	888	974	927
2nd "	947	954	948	936	997	951
3rd "	.....	.....	944	.....	.....	956
4th "	.....	.....	956	.....	.....	983
1941—1st "	.....	.....	958	.....	.....	992
2nd "	.....	.....	947	.....	.....	998
3rd "	.....	.....	945	.....	.....	1006

TABLE XVI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN AUSTRALIA

COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

Base: 1928–1929=1000

—	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Foodstuffs and Tobacco	All Groups
1932–1933	823	1022	586	976	604	1000	745	815
1933–1934	808	794	792	917	697	991	788	811
1934–1935	766	842	609	840	674	981	816	814
1935–1936	725	895	774	816	766	981	857	840
1936–1937	758	925	920	814	963	1044	910	892
1937–1938	798	951	776	824	844	1098	932	911
1938–1939	807	944	633	833	806	1024	963	917
1939—January	811	941	624	833	821	1028	936	903
July	815	946	663	835	805	1013	919	895
September	816	948	787	835	931	1098	921	909
October	816	993	850	835	986	1099	947	931
1940—January	829	1096	844	922	1082	1139	945	955
April	849	1152	843	924	1063	1203	986	992
July	835	1280	836	1006	1052	1287	986	1012
September	835	1272	838	1014	1051	1359	1006	1030
October	841	1282	850	1012	1059	1359	1008	1034
November	841	1282	848	1019	1112	1359	977	1020
December	841	1286	852	1019	1106	1359	996	1030
1941—January	847	1285	853	1020	1092	1354	1002	1034
February	848	1283	852	1020	1084	1355	964	1013
March	848	1284	868	1022	1094	1355	956	1009
April	857	1325	878	1022	1121	1355	958	1018
May	859	1325	895	1022	1180	1379	957	1022
June	859	1326	897	1022	1128	1379	960	1022
July	885	1327	878	1022	1132	1382	993	1044
August	888	1351	889	1153	1131	1382	1022	1070
September	918	1373	898	1234	1131	1382	1035	1089

TABLE XVII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING, NEW ZEALAND

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE
Base: 1926–1930=1000

—	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing, Drapery, and Footwear	Miscellaneous	Total
1914—July	703	535	585	686	601	628
1915—12 Months	803	538	593	746	646	676
1916	857	541	637	871	712	724
1917	920	553	728	1031	794	786
1918	985	566	782	1216	898	850
1919	1027	581	852	1476	975	912
1920	1165	613	1013	1653	1131	1019
1921	1134	680	1131	1509	1153	1034
1922	958	724	1045	1274	1103	952
1923	965	792	998	1173	1055	959
1924	1005	859	985	1139	1033	984
1925	1030	912	993	1111	1015	1004
1926	1026	962	1002	1060	1013	1010
1927	983	1000	1005	1017	1033	1001
1928	1004	1014	1011	995	1002	1006
1929	1013	1019	992	980	986	1004
1930	974	1007	991	947	986	981
1931	845	953	987	869	986	906
1932	775	844	958	814	973	838
1933	732	766	890	816	976	795
1934	774	758	841	832	973	808
1937	956	828	924	915	1050	923
1938	991	858	964	936	1054	951
1939—August	1060	893	991	967	1081	995
1940—February	1064	903	994	1003	1139	1013
May	1078	913	1005	1031	1162	1029
August	1070	922	1008	1097	1185	1042
November	1087	928	1010	1118	1196	1054
1941—January	1076	.....	1012	.....	.....	1050
February	1077	933	1012	1137	1201	1056
March	1081	.....	1012	.....	.....	1057
April	1092	.....	1012	.....	.....	1061
May	1099	942	1013	1146	1210	1069
June	1099	.....	1013	.....	.....	1069
July	1101	.....	1012	.....	.....	1069
August	1093	950	1011	1170	1213	1073
September	1115	.....	1010	.....	.....	1080
October	1113	.....	1011	.....	.....	1080
November	1142	950	1012	1184	1220	1093
December	1160	.....	1012	.....	.....	1099

TABLE XVIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN NEW ZEALAND

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE
Base: Average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1926–1930=1000

—	Foodstuffs, etc., of vegetable origin	Textile Manufactures	Wood and Wood Products	Animal Products	Metals and their Products	Non-metallic Minerals and their Products	Chemicals and Manures	All Groups Combined
1914	634	535	582	843	919	821	954	748
1928	1009	998	977	1023	971	974	981	994
1929	991	969	989	1024	963	998	968	988
1930	965	915	1003	957	973	990	957	963
1931	938	837	952	769	975	977	888	902
1932	961	791	907	672	964	1002	828	878
1933	954	787	924	696	1062	1031	836	904
1934	956	781	935	736	1063	1009	846	909
1935	1018	780	954	807	1056	1028	840	937
1936	979	769	997	869	1069	1050	826	946
1937	1036	810	1082	924	1249	1106	833	1021
1938	1011	806	1150	973	1296	1094	840	1036
1939—September	1155	821	1176	956	1277	1190	863	1078
1940—January	1163	858	1193	1053	1331	1218	866	1120
July	1173	945	1221	1097	1590	1265	931	1205
October	1208	1093	1249	1053	1698	1289	940	1253
November	1217	1099	1257	1059	1710	1279	940	1258
December	1223	1113	1265	1086	1726	1271	942	1268
1941—January	1214	1113	1274	1075	1775	1273	942	1275
February	1219	1114	1282	1091	1776	1277	943	1280
March	1233	1115	1301	1105	1784	1275	943	1288
April	1243	1117	1308	1112	1789	1275	947	1293
May	1244	1119	1319	1159	1791	1270	949	1303
June	1253	1157	1320	1145	1807	1278	949	1312
July	1278	1174	1323	1186	1809	1300	949	1332
August	1285	1187	1323	1137	1820	1300	950	1328
September	1294	1198	1326	1133	1823	1302	953	1332
October	1326	1192	1325	1152	1825	1328	954	1345
November	1403	1193	1323	1138	1828	1318	957	1357
	1483	1193	1327	1155	1830	1319	957	1377

TABLE XIX.—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA (BOMBAY)

Base: July 1933 to June 1934=100

—	Food	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing	House rent	Miscellaneous	Cost of Living
1935—January	101	106	90	100	93	99
April	99	103	90	100	96	98
July	105	105	86	100	98	101
October	104	103	86	100	97	101
1936—January	108	102	85	100	98	103
April	105	96	85	100	96	100
July	107	98	84	100	96	101
October	107	101	83	100	96	102
1937—January	110	101	83	100	98	104
April	112	110	83	100	97	105
July	115	110	84	100	98	107
October	118	106	86	100	97	108
1938—January	116	107	86	100	97	107
April	112	106	86	100	96	105
July	115	106	85	100	96	106
October	114	105	85	100	94	105
1939—January	112	105	85	100	96	105
April	110	98	85	100	94	103
July	114	100	85	100	96	105
October	119	98	88	100	98	108
1940—January	128	100	92	100	99	114
April	121	101	91	100	98	110
July	127	103	90	100	96	113
October	127	103	92	100	96	113
1941—January	131	105	96	100	106	117
February	132	116	96	100	106	119
March	134	116	97	100	102	119
April	138	113	99	100	101	121
May	138	120	100	100	100	122
June	139	123	100	100	100	122
July	145	125	105	100	100	126
August	153	126	111	100	101	131

TABLE XX.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA (BOMBAY)

Labour Office, Bombay
Base: July, 1914=100

—	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other Food	Total Food	Oil Seeds	Raw Cotton	Cotton Manufactures	Other Textiles	Hides and Skins	Metals	Other Raw and Manufactured Articles	Total Non-Food	General Average
1920—July	151	145	452	181	216	171	144	318	174	164	288	194	220	221
1921—July	186	152	234	185	191	170	137	270	184	156	244	198	206	200
1922—July	170	134	220	228	183	151	196	255	192	142	177	189	192	190
1923—July	127	90	215	317	178	132	217	211	196	139	182	169	178	178
1924—July	143	98	211	260	174	150	265	232	187	150	166	166	189	184
1925—July	141	102	159	184	148	140	182	208	144	139	153	155	163	158
1926—July	146	128	144	148	143	140	144	180	130	147	150	148	152	149
1927—July	139	129	130	162	141	143	154	163	142	139	136	159	149	147
1928—July	130	124	129	196	143	131	169	172	123	146	137	140	149	147
1929—July	152	141	140	171	153	147	126	168	103	157	135	133	142	145
1930—July	117	115	125	144	124	102	75	154	95	143	126	131	123	124
1931—July	71	78	106	136	91	84	74	143	84	146	112	142	117	108
1932—July	85	90	116	162	106	73	75	109	95	132	108	132	105	106
1933—July	86	75	109	146	100	69	90	110	77	99	108	118	99	100
1934—July	78	72	102	141	94	64	86	100	73	99	109	117	96	95
1935—July	85	77	106	148	100	98	96	97	76	99	105	116	99	99
1936—July	81	72	106	121	92	100	98	95	73	99	107	110	100	97
1937—July	95	87	111	141	106	100	90	96	82	99	139	120	107	106
1938—July	80	76	127	149	101	95	65	95	79	99	133	124	100	100
1939—July	81	86	130	147	103	94	67	88	79	99	134	120	99	100
1940—July	103	91	134	144	115	100	72	98	83	99	192	135	116	115
October	103	91	138	148	116	94	76	97	83	99	189	135	115	115
1941—January	101	86	131	144	112	92	71	103	83	99	217	136	120	117
February	97	82	127	134	107	92	71	105	83	99	224	136	122	116
March	102	81	128	138	111	96	75	115	83	99	230	136	125	120
April	96	76	129	134	106	94	84	118	83	99	250	136	131	122
May	95	78	127	130	105	96	91	120	83	99	250	138	133	123
June	99	83	129	132	108	97	96	125	83	99	262	138	137	127
July	109	92	136	141	117	102	98	148	83	99	321	140	153	140
August	112	93	140	143	120	105	92	164	83	99	335	140	156	144

TABLE XXI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower Salaried Workers in Large Cities

[1935–39 = 100]

Period	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House furnishings	Miscellaneous	Total
1913—Average	79·9	69·3	92·2	61·9	59·1	50·9	70·7
1914—December	83·9	70·0	92·2	62·5	61·5	52·4	72·6
1915—December	83·9	72·6	93·6	62·5	65·4	54·6	74·0
1916—December	100·6	83·2	94·3	67·1	75·5	57·6	82·4
1917—December	125·4	103·3	92·3	76·8	89·0	71·5	97·8
1918—December	149·6	147·9	97·1	90·4	121·2	83·1	118·0
1919—December	160·0	198·4	109·6	94·8	152·3	94·3	135·3
1920—December	146·4	187·8	131·4	119·0	164·4	104·7	138·3
1921—December	126·1	133·4	142·3	113·8	124·4	103·5	123·6
1922—June	121·0	124·9	142·5	110·0	115·5	100·9	119·5
December	122·4	123·6	143·8	117·3	119·3	100·4	120·4
1923—June	123·7	125·7	146·0	113·2	127·4	100·5	121·6
December	126·0	126·7	149·6	116·0	127·4	101·5	123·5
1924—June	121·5	125·1	152·0	112·0	123·1	101·3	121·8
December	125·9	123·0	152·6	114·2	122·7	101·7	123·2
1925—June	131·9	122·6	152·2	112·4	121·3	102·3	124·9
December	140·6	121·8	152·0	121·3	121·1	102·6	128·2
1926—June	137·8	120·7	150·6	114·7	118·6	102·5	126·4
December	136·8	119·6	150·0	118·6	117·3	102·8	126·1
1927—June	137·5	118·5	148·4	114·1	115·7	103·1	125·7
December	132·5	116·9	146·9	115·4	115·2	103·6	123·8
1928—June	129·7	116·7	144·8	112·0	112·8	103·6	122·1
December	130·6	116·0	143·3	114·3	112·1	104·3	122·4
1929—June	131·3	115·4	141·4	111·1	111·7	104·5	122·1
December	133·8	114·7	139·9	113·6	111·3	104·9	122·8
1930—June	128·1	113·8	138·0	109·9	109·9	105·2	120·3
December	116·5	109·4	135·1	112·4	105·4	104·9	115·3
1931—June	102·1	103·5	130·9	107·3	98·1	104·3	108·2
December	96·5	96·3	125·8	109·1	92·6	103·3	104·2
1932—June	85·7	91·1	117·8	101·6	84·8	101·8	97·4
December	82·0	86·2	109·0	102·5	81·3	100·2	93·5
1933—June	82·2	84·8	100·1	97·2	81·5	97·8	90·8
December	88·1	94·4	95·8	102·9	91·1	98·1	93·9
1934—June	93·0	96·6	94·0	100·3	92·9	97·9	95·3
November	95·4	96·5	93·9	101·8	93·6	97·8	96·2
1935—March	99·7	96·8	93·8	102·1	94·2	98·1	97·8
July	99·4	96·7	94·1	99·0	94·5	98·2	97·6
October	100·0	96·9	94·6	100·5	95·7	97·9	98·0
1936—January	101·5	97·3	95·1	100·8	95·8	98·2	98·8
April	98·4	97·4	95·5	100·8	95·7	98·4	97·8
July	102·6	97·2	96·5	99·1	95·9	98·7	99·4
September	104·8	97·5	97·1	99·9	96·6	99·0	100·4
December	101·6	99·0	98·1	100·5	97·9	99·1	99·8
1937—March	105·0	100·9	98·9	100·8	102·6	100·2	101·8
June	106·0	102·5	101·0	99·2	104·3	100·9	102·8
September	107·9	105·1	102·1	100·0	106·7	101·7	104·3
December	102·7	104·8	103·7	100·7	107·0	102·0	103·0
1938—March	97·5	102·9	103·9	101·2	104·7	101·6	100·9
June	98·2	102·2	104·2	98·6	103·1	101·8	100·9
September	98·1	101·4	104·2	99·3	101·9	101·6	100·7
December	97·2	100·9	104·3	100·0	101·7	101·0	100·2
1939—March	94·6	100·4	104·3	100·1	100·9	100·5	99·1
June	93·6	100·3	104·3	97·5	100·6	100·4	98·6
September	98·4	100·3	104·4	98·6	101·1	101·1	100·6
December	94·9	101·3	104·4	99·9	102·7	100·9	99·6
1940—March	95·6	102·0	104·5	100·6	100·5	100·8	99·8
June	98·3	101·7	104·6	98·6	100·1	100·6	100·5
September	97·2	101·6	104·7	99·3	100·3	101·4	100·4
October	96·2	101·6	104·7	99·9	100·4	101·6	100·2
November	95·9	101·6	104·7	100·3	100·6	101·7	100·1
December	97·2	101·6	104·9	100·7	100·4	101·8	100·7
1941—January	97·8	100·2	105·0	100·4	99·8	102·0	100·7
February	97·9	99·9	105·1	100·9	100·1	101·9	100·8
March	98·4	102·1	105·1	100·7	101·6	101·9	101·2
April	100·6	102·3	105·4	100·9	102·2	102·2	102·2
May	102·1	102·7	105·8	101·0	102·9	102·5	102·9
June	105·9	103·3	105·8	101·4	105·3	103·3	104·6
July	106·7	104·2	106·1	102·3	107·4	103·7	105·3
August	108·0	106·9	106·3	103·2	108·9	104·0	106·2
September	110·8	110·8	106·8	103·7	112·0	105·0	108·1
October	111·6	112·6	107·5	104·0	114·4	106·9	109·3
November	113·1	113·8	107·8	104·0	115·6	107·4	110·2
December	113·1	114·8	108·2	104·1	116·8	107·7	110·5

TABLE XXII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

Base: 1926=100

—	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1913	71·5	64·2	68·1	57·3	61·3	90·8	56·7	80·2	56·3	93·1	69·8
1914	71·2	64·7	70·9	54·6	56·6	80·2	52·7	81·4	56·8	89·9	68·1
1915	71·5	65·4	75·5	54·1	51·8	86·3	53·5	112·0	56·0	86·9	69·5
1916	84·4	75·7	93·4	70·4	74·3	116·5	67·6	160·7	61·4	100·6	85·5
1917	129·0	104·5	123·8	98·7	105·4	150·6	88·2	165·0	74·2	122·1	117·5
1918	148·0	119·1	125·7	137·2	109·2	136·5	98·6	182·3	93·3	134·4	131·3
1919	157·6	129·5	174·1	135·3	104·3	130·9	115·6	157·0	105·9	139·1	138·6
1920	150·7	137·4	171·3	164·8	163·7	149·4	150·1	164·7	141·8	167·5	154·4
1921	88·4	90·6	109·2	94·5	96·8	117·5	97·4	115·0	113·0	109·2	97·6
1922	93·8	87·6	104·6	100·2	107·3	102·9	97·3	100·3	103·5	92·8	96·7
1923	98·6	92·7	104·2	111·3	97·3	109·3	108·7	101·1	108·9	99·7	100·6
1924	100·0	91·0	101·5	106·7	92·0	106·3	102·3	98·9	104·9	93·6	98·1
1925	109·8	100·2	105·3	108·3	96·5	103·2	101·7	101·8	103·1	109·0	103·5
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1926—January	107·4	102·6	103·3	106·3	98·7	99·9	102·3	101·6	101·4	116·8	103·6
July	98·6	98·8	99·0	98·5	99·5	100·7	99·4	100·4	99·9	97·5	99·5
1927—January	96·5	96·9	101·0	94·3	97·7	98·8	97·5	97·6	97·9	90·3	96·6
July	97·6	93·9	111·7	94·3	84·2	97·7	93·7	95·3	98·0	89·3	94·1
1928—January	106·1	98·5	121·0	96·7	80·8	98·1	90·8	96·3	98·6	89·0	96·3
July	107·1	102·3	124·2	96·8	82·8	98·6	94·4	94·5	96·9	80·8	98·3
1929—January	105·9	98·8	113·6	96·4	82·5	103·6	96·6	95·9	96·6	80·5	97·2
July	107·6	102·8	109·2	92·8	82·0	105·0	96·7	93·4	97·2	81·3	98·0
1930—January	101·0	97·2	105·1	89·4	79·9	101·2	96·2	93·0	97·3	78·7	93·4
July	83·1	86·3	100·7	80·0	75·4	94·3	88·9	87·8	96·2	71·7	84·0
1931—January	73·1	80·7	88·7	71·3	73·3	86·9	83·8	84·5	88·3	72·2	78·2
July	64·9	74·0	89·4	66·5	62·9	84·3	78·1	78·9	85·7	69·7	72·0
1932—January	52·8	64·7	79·3	59·6	67·9	81·8	74·8	75·7	77·7	65·6	67·3
July	47·9	60·9	68·6	51·5	72·3	79·2	69·7	73·0	74·0	64·3	64·5
1933—January	42·6	55·8	68·9	51·9	66·0	78·2	70·1	71·6	72·9	61·2	61·0
July	60·1	65·5	86·3	68·0	65·3	80·6	79·5	73·2	74·8	64·0	68·9
1934—January	58·7	64·3	89·5	76·5	73·1	85·5	86·3	74·4	80·8	67·5	72·2
July	64·5	70·6	86·3	71·5	73·9	86·8	87·0	75·4	81·6	69·9	74·8
1935—January	77·6	79·9	86·2	70·3	72·9	85·8	84·9	79·3	81·2	70·7	78·8
July	77·1	82·1	89·3	70·2	74·7	86·4	85·2	78·7	80·4	67·7	79·4
1936—January	78·2	83·5	97·1	71·7	75·1	86·7	85·7	80·5	81·4	67·8	80·6
July	81·3	81·4	93·4	70·5	76·2	86·9	86·7	79·4	81·2	71·0	80·5
1937—January	91·3	87·1	101·7	77·5	76·6	90·9	91·3	87·7	86·5	76·2	85·9
July	89·3	86·2	100·7	78·3	78·1	96·1	96·7	83·9	89·7	79·0	87·9
1938—January	71·6	76·3	96·7	69·7	78·3	96·6	91·8	79·6	88·3	75·2	80·9
July	69·4	74·3	91·5	66·1	76·8	95·2	89·2	77·7	86·4	72·9	78·8
1939—January	67·2	71·5	93·1	65·9	72·8	94·4	89·5	76·7	85·4	73·2	76·9
April	63·7	68·6	90·9	66·9	73·9	94·0	89·6	76·0	85·4	74·4	76·2
July	62·6	67·5	92·5	67·6	72·8	93·2	89·7	75·0	85·6	73·4	75·4
October	67·1	73·3	104·6	75·5	73·9	95·8	92·8	78·1	87·8	77·6	79·4
1940—January	69·1	71·7	103·6	77·9	72·7	95·8	93·4	78·1	87·9	77·7	79·4
February	68·7	71·1	102·4	75·4	72·4	95·3	93·2	78·1	88·2	77·3	78·7
March	67·9	70·2	101·8	74·0	72·2	95·5	93·3	77·0	88·0	76·9	78·4
April	69·4	71·6	101·8	72·9	71·8	94·5	92·5	76·8	88·4	77·7	78·6
May	67·9	71·4	101·3	72·9	71·7	94·5	92·5	76·7	88·5	77·7	78·4
June	66·2	70·3	99·2	72·6	71·4	94·7	92·4	76·1	88·5	77·3	77·5
July	66·5	70·3	99·0	72·4	71·1	95·1	92·7	77·0	88·5	77·7	77·7
August	65·6	70·1	96·9	72·3	71·1	94·9	93·5	76·7	88·5	76·7	77·4
September	66·2	71·5	98·3	72·5	71·0	95·4	95·6	76·8	88·5	76·5	78·0
October	66·4	71·1	100·4	73·6	71·6	97·3	97·8	76·9	88·6	76·9	78·7
November	68·2	72·5	102·3	74·5	71·9	97·6	98·9	77·5	88·6	77·5	79·6
December	69·7	73·5	102·3	74·8	71·7	97·6	99·3	77·7	88·9	77·3	80·0
1941—January	71·6	73·7	102·4	75·2	72·1	97·7	99·6	78·6	89·0	77·1	80·8
February	70·3	73·5	101·6	76·4	72·1	97·6	99·3	78·5	89·1	76·9	80·6
March	71·6	75·2	102·6	78·4	72·0	97·7	99·5	79·8	89·5	77·6	81·5
April	74·4	77·9	103·9	81·0	72·9	97·9	100·1	81·8	90·4	78·6	83·2
May	76·4	79·5	106·4	83·0	75·6	98·1	100·4	83·6	91·4	79·6	84·9
June	82·1	83·1	107·8	84·5	77·9	98·3	101·0	83·8	93·1	80·6	87·1
July	85·8	84·7	109·4	86·2	78·5	98·5	103·1	85·2	94·4	82·0	88·8
August	87·4	87·2	110·2	88·2	79·0	98·6	105·5	86·0	95·4	83·7	90·3
September	91·0	89·5	111·3	89·7	79·2	98·6	106·4	87·4	97·2	85·1	91·8
October	90·0	88·9	112·6	90·9	79·6	103·1	107·3	89·7	99·5	86·4	92·4
November	90·6	89·3	114·1	91·1	78·8	103·3	107·5	89·8	100·6	87·3	92·5
December	94·7	90·5	114·8	91·8	78·4	103·3	107·8	91·3	101·1	87·6	93·6



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

1929, 1940 and 1941

▽

REPORT No. 25

Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE, OCTOBER, 1942

▽

Minister—HON. HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Deputy Minister—BRYCE M. STEWART
Associate Deputy Minister—A. MacNAMARA

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† For electric street railways, by cities, see Table I *(d)*.

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Introductory Note

The present is the twenty-fifth report in the series on wages and hours of labour in Canada. The first report in this series was issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1921, and contained figures as to wages and hours of labour for certain trades in various cities in Canada from 1901 to 1920, with index numbers by groups based on wages in 1913 as 100. It also contained samples of wage rates for common labour in factories, miscellaneous factory trades in a small number of industries, and wages in lumbering from 1911 to 1920, with index numbers. Subsequent reports were also supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE early each year, except No. 4 on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1921 and 1922, and No. 5 on Hours of Labour in Canada and Other Countries, issued separately. These reports brought the figures down to date with extensions from time to time to include additional industries and classes of labour. In most cases these additions contained data back to 1920. Wages and hours on steamships on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river were first covered in Report No. 21, with data for 1929, 1936 and 1937.

Certain of these reports, however, contained special features. Report No. 3 (February, 1922) included an appendix with statistics of wages and hours in coal mining in Canada from 1900 to 1921 with index numbers for the three principal districts. Report No. 5 (1923) dealt with Hours of Labour in Canada and Other Countries. Report No. 7 (January, 1925) included an appendix with figures for agriculture from 1914 to 1923. Report No. 11 (January, 1928) contained an appendix on wages of employees of steam railways, considerably increasing the information for the years since 1917 with a more extensive record from 1901 to 1927 and also a new series of index numbers. Each report from No. 7 (January, 1925), to No. 14 (January, 1931), contained data not only for the previous year but back to 1920, except that figures for 1922, 1923 and 1924, the years of least change, were omitted from some of the tables owing to lack of space. Report No. 15, issued in January, 1932, contained data for the years 1926, 1930 and 1931, with figures for 1920 also in some cases. Report No. 16, issued in January, 1933, afforded figures for 1930, 1931 and 1932 with figures for 1920 and 1926 also in some tables. Subsequent reports in each case have included figures for the calendar year just ended, for the preceding year, for 1929, and for other years in some cases.

In Report No. 15 (January, 1932) the number of cities for which data were given in Table I as to building trades and electric railways was increased to approximately forty, and in the case of printing trades to fifteen, and these cities have since been covered in subsequent reports, street railways, however, being reduced owing to change over to bus operation. Previously this table covered only thirteen cities, except that data for building trades in Windsor, Ont., were included, beginning with the report for 1928. Sheet metal workers employed in building and construction have been included with building trades since 1927, while sheet metal workers in factories have been included in the table on manufacturing industries. The section of the table on metal trades previously given was omitted from Reports Nos. 15 and 16 for 1931 and 1932 but figures for these trades appeared in the tables of sample rates of wages and hours in the sections of Table X on foundries and machine shops and other metal manufacturing industries. This section of Table No. 1 was, however, included in Report No. 17 with figures for 1920, 1926 and 1930 to 1933 and has been continued in subsequent reports. As in previous reports figures on wages for the metal trades, in mines and on railways appear in the tables in those industries.

Report No. 24 included an additional table of index numbers on the basis of wages in 1935-1939=100. This was constructed from the groups in the table previously published with the inclusion of four new groups, namely, metal mining, steamships, laundries and telephones. Report No. 25 includes only the new table but the index numbers by groups on the 1913 basis are given in a footnote to the table.

The appendix on wages and hours under provincial minimum wage legislation, included first in Report No. 12, issued in January, 1929, was enlarged in Report No. 18 (January, 1936), and in subsequent reports to include also data as to wage rates in certain collective labour agreements enforceable under legislation in several of the provinces. In the present report only changes in such legislation during 1941 are included. Report No. 20 (January, 1937) contained a section on hours of labour under provincial legislation; this was omitted in Reports Nos. 21 and 22 but subsequent reports contained a similar appendix with the information revised to date. Report No. 20 also included an appendix on average weekly earnings in merchandising and service establishments, containing a summary table compiled from a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1935. Reports Nos. 21 and 22 contained similar data for 1936 and 1937. For subsequent years the data have not been collected.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

1929, 1940 and 1941

GENERAL SUMMARY

The present report contains data for the years 1929, 1940 and 1941, but the tables on building trades, printing trades, metal trades and electric street railways show figures for 1920, 1926, and 1929 to 1941, while the table on steam railways is for the years 1920 to 1941, inclusive.

In the appendices information is given as to minimum wage rates and maximum hours of work under provincial legislation, wages and hours of labour under collective agreements, and schedules of wages and hours made obligatory by Orders in Council in certain provinces. Information is also given as to the federal government fair wage policy.

Tables are included also in the appendices showing wages in agriculture in 1942 and certain previous years, average earnings of steam railway employees in recent years with numbers employed in 1940, average earnings of coal miners with numbers employed and days worked from 1921 to 1940.

The table of index numbers of rates of wages contains figures showing changes in wages for some of the principal occupational and industrial groups from 1901 to 1941, and for certain other groups from 1911, 1913 and 1920 to 1941. Index numbers for other groups have not been calculated as figures for early years have not been compiled and published. The table of index numbers previously published with 1913 as the base year is omitted from this report. The index numbers for 1941, however, are shown in a footnote to the table.

Changes in Wages

During the year 1941 there were considerable increases in wages in all industries, averaging ten per cent over 1940 when the average increase over 1939 figures was three per cent; the total increase since 1939 was, therefore, approximately 13 per cent. As some of the figures were for June and others for September they do not represent the wage level at the end of 1941. The adjustment of the cost-of-living bonuses in the closing months of the year together with such increases in rates as were made before the "wage ceiling" was provided for in November would make the level by December (including the cost-of-living bonus) somewhat higher, probably 15 per cent above 1939 rates, approximately equal to the increase in the cost-of-living since August, 1939, which was 14·9 per cent.

The figures as to wages in this report for 1941 include the cost-of-living bonus reported in each case, usually down to October while for coal mining and steam railways the adjustments after November 15 were included. For some industries the amount of the bonus is not added to the basic rates but is shown in footnotes, namely, where the bonus was paid only in a few cases and again where it was paid throughout the industry. In most cases, however, the bonus reported has been included in the figures tabulated. Many of these were given in accordance with an Order in Council passed on December 17, 1940, (P.C. 7440) for the guidance of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation dealing with wage disputes under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, in mines, some public utilities and war industries. This policy was also recommended for the

adjustment of wages generally. (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1941, pp. 22-24 and Supplement July, 1941.)

Under P.C. 7440, as amended in June, 1941, the cost-of-living bonus was 25 cents per week for each rise of one point in the cost-of-living index (adjusted to the base of 100 for August, 1939) during the period since August, 1939, or since the last increase in basic rates of wages after August, 1939, for adult male employees and female employees paid 50 cents per hour or more; for male workers under 21 years of age and for female employees paid less than 50 cents per hour the bonus was one per cent of basic wage rates; the bonus to be adjusted not more often than once in three months and when the index had risen at least five points.

A subsequent Order in Council passed on October 24, 1941, P.C. 8253 provided for the appointment of a National War Labour Board consisting of representatives of employers and workers with a chairman appointed by the Governor in Council, also Regional War Labour Boards for the various provinces, for the stabilization of wages and for the payment of cost-of-living bonuses adjustable quarterly according to the changes in the index number as follows:

Except on written permission of the National War Labour Board, no employer may increase his basic wage rates. This permission can only be given in cases where the Board has found the wages to be low. Wage rates which are high will not have to be decreased, but in such cases the Board may order the employer to defer the cost-of-living bonus.

Every employer now paying a P.C. 7440 bonus must increase it on or about November 15 by an amount based on the rise in the cost-of-living from the date of the index number last used to determine the amount of the bonus up to October, 1941. If last August he paid a bonus or increased the amount of an existing bonus on the basis of the index number for June, 1941, he would use the rise in the index number between June and October. If he based his bonus award or change in August on the index number for July he would use the rise between July and October.

Employers who have not been paying a P.C. 7440 bonus must begin to pay a bonus on or about February 15, 1942, on the basis of the rise in the cost-of-living between October, 1941, and January, 1942, or on the basis of the rise in the cost-of-living for such other period as the Board finds fair and reasonable.

The amount of all bonuses will be increased or decreased regularly as of February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15 in accordance with announcements to be made by the Board.

For each rise of one percentage point in the cost-of-living, the bonus will be:—

(*a*) 25 cents per week for all adult male employees and for other employees employed at basic wage rates of $25 or more per week, and

(*b*) One per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under 21 years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than $25 per week.

The employer is not required to pay a bonus to employees above the rank of foreman.

If there is any dispute about whether a bonus should be paid or about the amount of any bonus, it shall be decided by the Board whose decisions shall be final and binding on the employers and employees concerned.

Employers who can show to the National Board that they are financially unable to pay the bonus may be authorized not to pay it or to pay it only in part.

The bonus payable after November 15, 1941, to those receiving the full bonus under P.C. 7440 not having had an increase in wages since August, 1939, was $3.65 per week on the basis of the adjusted index for October 1, 1941, which was 114·6, a rise of 14·6 points.

The general wage index number for all of the industries covered by the calculation in 1941 was 119·2 as compared with 108·4 in 1940 and 105·3 in 1939, 89·6 in 1933 and 104·5 in 1929.

There has been considerable variation in the recovery in wages since 1933 following the industrial depression after 1929. Building trades, which have risen by the smallest percentage since 1933, had fallen the most since 1929 when the index was comparatively high.

The average increases by occupational or industrial groups were as follows: steam railways, coal mining, and common factory labour

INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOUR IN CANADA 1901-1941
(Rates in 1935-39=100),

NOTE.—For 1941, rates include cost of living bonus where reported.

Year	Building Trades (a)	Metal Trades (b)	Printing Trades (c)	Electric Railways (d)	Steam Railways (e)	Coal Mining (f)	Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades (g)	Logging and Sawmilling (h)	Metal Mining	Steamships	Laundries	Telephones	General Average Weighted* (h)
1901	36·5	37·8	32·0	33·7	35·4	48·8	.....	.....	55·7	62·9	48·3	.....	.....	**40·1**
1902	38·9	38·7	32·8	35·8	37·0	49·4	.....	.....	57·1	63·3	48·5	.....	.....	**42·1**
1903	40·8	40·4	33·3	37·5	38·6	50·3	.....	.....	58·4	61·2	48·3	.....	.....	**43·6**
1904	42·2	41·9	35·2	38·5	39·5	50·2	.....	.....	59·4	59·7	48·9	.....	.....	**44·5**
1905	44·2	43·4	36·5	38·7	38·3	50·9	.....	.....	61·5	60·3	49·2	.....	.....	**45·4**
1906	46·5	44·0	38·4	40·0	40·8	51·6	.....	.....	63·6	64·2	50·0	.....	.....	**47·3**
1907	48·5	45·4	41·7	42·9	41·6	55·2	.....	.....	65·2	63·4	51·1	.....	.....	**48·8**
1908	49·3	46·7	42·8	43·1	44·3	55·9	.....	.....	63·9	64·4	52·4	.....	.....	**49·9**
1909	50·3	47·5	44·4	42·8	44·4	56·1	.....	.....	67·2	65·0	53·1	.....	.....	**50·9**
1910	52·6	49·0	46·7	45·2	46·3	55·6	.....	.....	69·3	64·2	53·2	.....	.....	**52·5**
1911	54·6	50·2	48·8	46·4	49·2	57·5	49·9	47·7	70·7	64·9	54·0	.....	.....	**51·8**
1912	58·1	52·6	51·1	48·7	50·3	58·0	51·6	48·6	73·0	68·2	55·1	.....	.....	**53·5**
1913	60·5	55·2	53·2	52·7	51·4	59·0	52·6	50·0	73·9	67·1	57·2	47·8	.....	**54·9**
1914	61·0	55·4	54·5	53·2	52·4	60·1	53·1	51·6	70·6	67·2	58·1	50·0	.....	**55·6**
1915	61·4	56·0	55·1	51·6	52·3	60·4	53·1	53·1	68·0	68·1	59·4	48·3	.....	**56·0**
1916	62·0	59·0	56·3	53·9	54·4	65·9	58·0	57·6	79·3	75·2	60·4	51·6	.....	**59·9**
1917	66·5	70·6	59·2	60·4	64·0†	77·2	67·9	64·0	100·5	83·4	71·0	57·8	.....	**68·7**
1918	76·2	85·6	65·8	75·3	81·2	93·1	80·1	73·4	114·6	90·6	86·5	66·7	.....	**80·7**
1919	89·7	99·3	77·6	86·1	94·6	100·6	94·7	90·1	131·2	90·9	95·4	76·4	.....	**94·8**
1920	109·5	115·5	97·9	102·4	113·6	116·6	113·2	108·5	148·7	105·8	115·7	89·7	95·1	**112·7**
1921	103·2	103·0	102·9	101·3	100·7	122·9	100·2	101·1	112·9	97·9	105·6	99·0	94·6	**102·7**
1922	98·4	95·8	102·3	97·2	94·8	116·7	96·2	94·6	92·6	90·5	95·4	99·9	89·9	**95·9**
1923	100·7	96·0	100·5	98·2	95·8	116·7	95·5	98·1	107·1	94·5	100·7	101·3	91·3	**98·6**
1924	102·7	96·8	102·1	98·3	95·8	113·5	96·3	98·8	116·2	94·6	99·2	101·6	91·8	**99·8**
1925	103·1	96·7	102·6	99·0	95·8	98·9	97·9	97·8	107·8	95·9	99·4	100·7	91·9	**98·8**
1926	104·2	97·8	102·9	99·3	95·8	98·8	98·5	98·4	108·4	95·8	99·2	101·6	92·5	**99·4**
1927	108·5	98·2	103·8	100·1	102·0	99·1	98·7	99·7	109·5	95·9	100·4	102·5	94·2	**101·5**
1928	112·3	99·3	105·5	102·3	102·0	99·6	98·4	100·5	110·9	95·8	101·1	103·3	96·0	**102·7**
1929	119·6	101·8	107·7	104·7	105·0	99·6	98·7	101·1	110·5	96·4	105·7	103·5	97·1	**104·5**
1930	123·0	102·9	108·2	105·1	105·0	99·9	98·9	101·2	109·2	96·5	106·9	103·7	97·6	**105·2**
1931	118·5	100·9	102·2	104·7	102·4‡	99·9	96·4	98·7	92·6	95·2	102·3	103·2	97·9	**101·7**
1932	107·9	96·4	103·4	100·7	94·6	96·8	91·3	92·2	76·7	92·2	95·1	100·7	91·3	**94·5**
1933	95·6	93·3	98·1	96·3	92·4	95·5	88·4	87·9	66·0	91·1	89·3	98·6	90·6	**89·6**
1934	93·7	92·7	97·7	96·2	89·3	96·1	89·8	90·3	74·9	93·4	88·6	97·7	96·6	**90·5**
1935	96·7	93·6	98·2	96·8	94·6	97·8	92·0	92·2	82·3	95·2	89·2	98·2	95·9	**93·1**
1936	97·3	93·8	98·6	97·8	94·6	97·9	94·5	94·4	90·5	97·6	90·6	98·7	96·7	**94·8**
1937	100·1	103·4	99·9	100·4	100·8	98·4	102·8	101·9	104·6	101·9	101·2	100·0	101·6	**101·8**
1938	102·5	104·4	101·5	102·1	105·0	102·9	105·0	105·2	112·0	102·4	109·0	101·4	102·8	**104·9**
1939	103·3	104·7	101·9	102·7	105·0	102·9	105·9	106·0	110·5	102·8	110·0	101·7	103·1	**105·3**
1940	105·7	109·3	103·6	105·6	105·0	104·0	109·5	110·6	114·2	103·5	115·5	103·1	104·1	**108·4**
1941	111·7	119·0	108·6	113·7	117·7	116·6	122·4	122·5	125·6	113·2	126·9	110·2	114·5	**119·2**

* Weighted according to average number of workers in each group in 1921 and 1931 except metal mining where years 1921, 1931 and 1938 were used.

† Including some increases effected near the end of the year.

‡ Including a 10 per cent decrease for certain classes toward the end of the year.

(a) Seven trades from 1901 to 1920, eight from 1921 to 1926, nine from 1927 to 1941; 13 cities to 1927, 14 cities to 1930, thereafter 31 to 42 cities.

(b) Five trades from 1901 to 1926, four from 1927 to 1941.

(c) Two trades from 1901 to 1920, four for 1921 and 1922, two for 1923 and 1924, six from 1925 to 1941.

(d) Two classes from 1901 to 1923, five classes 1924 to 1941; from 1901 to 1930, 13 cities; thereafter 35 decreasing to 25.

(e) Twenty-three classes.

(f) Four classes 1901 to 1920, twelve classes 1921 to 1941.

(g) The number of samples (and industries) increased from time to time since 1920; machine operators, helpers, etc., also included.

(h) Revised, see page 15.

§ On the former base (1913=100) the index numbers for 1941 are as follows: building trades 184·6, metal trades 215·8, printing trades 203·9, electric railways 215·8, steam railways 229·0, coal mining 197·2, common factory labour 232·8, miscellaneous factory trades 244·9, logging and sawmilling 221·2, and the general average weighted 225·0.

—12 per cent; miscellaneous factory trades—11 per cent; logging and sawmilling, steamships, and telephones—10 per cent; metal mining—9½ per cent (in metal mining, many miners also receive bonuses based on the price of metals, production, etc.); metal trades—9 per cent; electric railways—7½ per cent; laundries—7 per cent; building trades—5½ per cent; and printing trades—5 per cent.

In manufacturing, all industries included reveal wage increases in 1941. The furniture and radio industries had the greatest average increase in wage rates, over 19 per cent. Steel shipbuilding firms and firms engaged in the manufacture of carriages, wagons, truck bodies, etc., ranked next with a 16 per cent increase. Leather (tanning) showed an average rise in wages of 15½ per cent. There was a 13½ per cent increase reported in silk yarn and fabrics and rubber products industries, and 13 per cent in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Wages in the meat packing industry were higher by 12½ per cent, and an increase of about 12 per cent was reported by firms engaged in the manufacture of electrical apparatus, machinery, engines, boilers, etc., sheet metal products and flour. Firms making sash, doors, etc., also firms manufacturing ready-made clothing had a 11½ per cent rise in wage levels. There was an increase of 11 per cent in the case of woollen mills and factories producing stoves, furnaces, etc. Candy factories, cotton mills, and shirt factories reported a 10½ per cent advance and rates went up by 10 per cent in foundries and machine shops. The following had a 9½ per cent rise in wages: crude, rolled and forged products and automobile parts industries, biscuit factories and knitting mills. Firms making electric batteries, paper boxes, and brewery products reported an increase of 9 per cent approximately. Wages advanced by 8 per cent in bread and cake factories, and by 7½ per cent in the making of fur goods and tobacco and cigarettes. There was an increase of nearly 7 per cent in automobile factories. Cigar factories and firms making harness, leather belting, etc., had a rise of about 6½ per cent in wage rates. The pulp and paper industry showed increases averaging 5 per cent, mostly due to a cost-of-living bonus.

In the industries for which index numbers have not been calculated there were wage increases in several cities for civic employees but rates remained unchanged in most cities. In the case of motor truck drivers engaged in local transportation increases in wages were general in all localities and were substantial in many cases. In regard to stevedoring, longshoremen's rates of pay for handling general cargo at ocean ports were unchanged but those at Great Lakes ports generally were raised by a cost-of-living bonus of 5½ cents per hour from October 1. Rates for grain elevator employees were increased by 9½ per cent and those for workers in electric power and transmission plants by 8½ per cent.

For previous years it will be seen from the table of index numbers that by 1920 wages had reached levels about 100 per cent higher than in 1913, in some groups the increase being over one hundred per cent while for building and printing trades the increases were appreciably less, being only about 80 per cent. After 1920 nearly all groups showed some decreases, although printing trades and coal mining reached the peak in 1921 instead of 1920, declining somewhat thereafter. The decreases in coal mining in 1925 were comparatively steep. From 1925 to 1930 the movement was upward in each group. In 1930 the index numbers for most of the groups were slightly higher but that for lumbering declined slightly. In 1931 all groups were downward except coal mining and telephones. In 1932 and 1933 all groups were down, the greatest decreases being in lumbering and building trades. In 1934 lumbering, and telephones showed substantial increases, skilled and unskilled factory labour and metal mining also advanced appreciably and coal mining slightly while the other groups were lower. In 1935 all groups, except telephones, were higher especially lumbering and steam railways, and the upward movement has continued since, though in 1939 the increases were slight in all groups except lumbering where decreases occurred.

In 1940 the upward movement of wage rates was greatly accelerated, reflecting the improvement in employment and the rise in the cost of living. There were increases in all groups except steam railways. In 1941 the upward trend continued with still more and larger increases in all industries.

Building Trades

In the building trades up to 1919 there were smaller increases than in most of the other groups, but in 1920 there were considerable increases. In 1921 decreases of 10 cents per hour were general and in 1922 decreases

of 5 cents per hour were numerous. In 1923, 1924 and 1925, while there were upward movements in the average, it was due to increases in particular trades and in certain cities, and not to a general upward movement for most of the trades and localities. From 1926 to 1930, the upward movement was somewhat more general. During 1931 there were numerous decreases, in some localities the reduction being general, while in others it was confined to certain trades. During 1932 and 1933 the decreases were general, averaging about 10 per cent, while in 1934 there were decreases in some trades in certain cities but no general downward tendency appeared. In some cases there were increases so that the average decrease was about 3 per cent. In 1935, increases occurred chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, some of them due to the agreements which established minimum wages under provincial legislation as outlined in Appendix D. In 1936 the upward movement continued with, however, decreases in certain trades in a few localities. In 1937 there were increases in several of the localities and in 1938 increases became fairly general. In 1939 there were increases in only a few cases, but in 1940 increases were more common and in 1941 became general, averaging nearly 6 per cent.

Metal Trades

In the metal trades the increase in wage rates from 1915 to 1918 was greater than in most of the other groups, there being a good demand for labour in the manufacture of munitions. During the industrial activity in 1919 and 1920 further increases were made, but in 1921 and 1922 considerable decreases occurred. In 1923 and 1924 some recovery was experienced, in 1925 there was practically no change, from 1926 to 1930 there were some slight changes upward, but during 1931 the changes were downward, while during 1932 and 1933 the decreases averaged 5 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively. In 1934 there were comparatively few decreases, with some increases, so that the average was down less than one per cent. In 1935 wages recovered, being slightly higher than in 1934, and this slight recovery continued in 1936 and became substantial in 1937. In 1938 and 1939, however, the advances were slight. In 1940, increases averaged 4½ per cent, labour conditions having improved greatly because of the growing production of munitions. In 1941 the rate of increase doubled, 9 per cent, there having been many increases in wage rates while a cost-of-living bonus was paid in many cases.

Printing Trades

In the printing trades up to 1920 increases were somewhat less in most of the other industries, but in 1921 when many of the three or five-year agreements between employers and the unions expired, rates were advanced and hours were reduced in many cases. Increases appeared each year thereafter down to 1931. During 1932 decreases of 10 per cent were general in the western provinces and were made in some cities in the east. In 1933 the decreases were general, averaging 5 per cent. In 1934 while there were further decreases there were some increases, the average being down less than one per cent. In each year from 1935 to 1940 there were a few increases. In 1941, higher rates were more in evidence and widespread, averaging nearly 5 per cent greater.

Electric Street Railways

In electric railway service, rates had almost doubled by 1920, but declined slightly in 1921 and 1922, recovering somewhat in 1923 and very gradually each year thereafter until 1931 after which reductions occurred until 1934.

Since 1930, on many of these railways, with reduced traffic, operating costs were lowered to some extent by reducing hours per day, and therefore daily wages instead of reducing hourly rates. In 1934 very few changes in wages were made so that the index number was practically unchanged. Some increases occurred in each year from 1935 to 1939. In 1940 the increases were numerous and in 1941 were more numerous and more substantial, the average rate of increase being about 7½ per cent.

Steam Railways

In steam railway employment, wage increases were considerable in 1918, 1919 and 1920, but in 1921, decreases averaging about 12 per cent for all classes were made and in 1922 decreases for shop crafts, maintenance of way employees and for freight handlers, clerks, etc., were made, averaging about 10 per cent. In 1926, at the end of the year, wages of conductors, trainmen, brakemen, baggagemen, and yardmen were advanced about 6 per cent, that is, by half the amount of the reduction in 1921,

and during 1927 similar increases were made in rates for other classes. In 1929, increases were secured by shop and maintenance of way employees and by certain classes of train crews on some lines. In 1931, while practically all classes were to a great extent on short time, changes in rates were not made until the end of the year when a 10 per cent deduction from each employee's pay was made for train, engine and telegraph service employees from December first. In the early months of 1932 the same deduction was applied to other classes.

In 1933, earnings of employees in engine, train and telegraph services were subjected to a deduction of 20 per cent from May to October, inclusive, and 15 per cent thereafter. The deduction for most of the other classes was increased to 15 per cent in December.

Toward the end of 1934 amendments to the agreements between the railway companies and the employees provided that the general deduction of 15 per cent would be changed to one of 12 per cent on January 1, 1935, and to 10 per cent on May 1, 1935. Early in 1937 an amendment to each agreement provided that the deduction would be as follows: February 1, 9 per cent; April 1, 8 per cent; June 1, 7 per cent; August 1, 6 per cent; October 1, 5 per cent; December 1, 4 per cent; February 1, 1938, 2 per cent; April 1, 1938, none.

No changes were made thereafter until 1941 when a considerable increase in earnings occurred as the result of the payment of a cost-of-living bonus amounting to $1.93 per week from June 1, $2.75 from September 1, and $3.65 from November 16.

Coal Mining

In coal mining the index number reached its peak in 1921, increases having been made in the closing weeks of 1920. In 1922 decreases were made in Nova Scotia and Vancouver Island and in 1923 and 1924 slight decreases occurred in the latter. A substantial decrease occurred in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia in 1924. In 1925 decreases occurred in the three principal districts, being especially steep in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia. Slight increases, however, were provided for a number of classes in some of the mines in Alberta toward the end of the year. In 1926, reductions were effected in Nova Scotia but wages in the other fields were practically unchanged. Slight increases were made in some mines in Alberta in 1928.

In Nova Scotia in February, 1930, rates for labourers were changed by increases of 5 cents to 15 cents per day and certain other datal classes were slightly increased. During 1931 rates of wages were steady but the industry suffered greatly from short time, that is, collieries were operated less than six days per week to a great extent. In 1932 in Nova Scotia rates were reduced 10 per cent in March, except that a minimum of $3.25 per day was provided for in the principal mines. In the other districts rates were reduced only in a few of the smaller mines. In 1933, wages in the Drumheller district in Alberta were reduced more than 10 per cent. In Nova Scotia, rates were unchanged in the principal mines but there were reductions of about 15 per cent in certain mines of medium size. In 1934 partial restorations of these reductions were made in some Nova Scotia mines, while decreases occurred in New Brunswick.

In 1935, increases of about 5 per cent were made in Nova Scotia and in Alberta in the Drumheller and Edmonton districts. In 1937 datal rates in several of the principal mines in Nova Scotia were increased by nearly 10 per cent. In 1938 the rates were increased 5 to 10 per cent in the various districts in Alberta and in the Crow's Nest Pass district in British Columbia. In the principal mines on Vancouver Island in British Columbia average increases of 7 per cent were made. In 1939 there were practically no changes in rates except that in Saskatchewan the terms of settlement of a strike provided that the rates in a new agreement would be retroactive to December 11 with a minuimum rate of 40 cents per hour for labourers. In Alberta in a small number of mines increases in wages were made similar to those in other mines in 1938. In 1940 there were slight increases in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

In 1941 the principal changes were appreciable increases for some classes in Nova Scotia and the payment of a cost-of-living bonus generally to cover the increase in prices since 1939 making the average increase almost 12 per cent.

The index number for 1901 to 1934 does not include New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Princeton district in British Columbia.

The inclusion of these figures for 1934, when weighted according to numbers of miners employed, made no change in the result.

Factory Labour

Factory labour had shown almost the greatest percentage increases up to 1920, both for common labour and for the various trades, but steep decreases appeared from 1921 to 1923 after which the trend was upward until 1931 when a considerable number of decreases occurred. In 1932 decreases in rates were numerous and steep in some cases. There was, however, a pronounced tendency to reduce hours per week or per day or both, frequently on a short-time basis, with relatively small reductions in hourly rates. In some cases, where hours per day were reduced more than daily wages, the hourly rate became higher. In 1933, rates were again generally downward but less steeply.

In 1934 there were numerous increases in nearly all of the manufacturing industries but comparatively few decreases so that the index number rose by nearly 3 per cent. In 1935 the upward movement continued. In Ontario and Quebec this was due to some extent to agreements establishing minimum rates in various localities and industries under provincial legislation. In 1936 wages were increased in many establishments in all manufacturing industries and in 1937 and 1938 the upward movement continued. In 1939 there were comparatively slight increases in nearly all of the industries. In 1940 there appears an average increase of over 4 per cent for skilled and semi-skilled classes and 3½ per cent for unskilled labour. In 1941 the upward trend was much more pronounced; the rates for the skilled and semi-skilled workers were higher by nearly 11 per cent, and those for the unskilled by almost 12 per cent. This was due to the increasing demand for labour in munitions, etc., and also to an extension of the practice of paying cost-of-living bonus.

Logging and Sawmilling

In logging and sawmilling steep increases in wages appeared up to 1920, followed by particularly steep decreases in 1921, after which substantial increases occurred in 1923 and 1924, with a decrease in 1925 and slight increases each year thereafter until 1930 when more decreases than increases appeared. During 1931 decreases were general, and again in 1932, wage reductions of 20 per cent were quite common. In 1933, wages were still downward but there was a pronounced upward trend toward the end of the year for the ensuing season. In 1934, substantial increases in wages were general both in logging and in sawmills so that the index number rose by about 20 per cent. Provincial regulations as to wages in logging in New Brunswick and Quebec came into force that year. In 1935 the increases averaged 5 per cent. In 1936 wages were again upward, the increases averaging nearly 9 per cent. In 1937 the average increase was over 13 per cent and in 1938 was 5 per cent. In 1939 there was an average decrease of over one per cent as the number of decreases in wages reported exceeded the number of increases except in British Columbia where increases were more numerous. In 1940, war orders greatly improved conditions in the industry and wage increases averaged 3½ per cent. This improvement continued during 1941 and combined with a a reduction in the labour available caused an average rise in wages of 10 per cent.

Metal Mining

The wage level of metal miners in 1901 was higher than for other occupations as may be seen in the table of index numbers and, therefore, the general wage level in the industry did not increase so steeply as in most of the other groups though the rise in wages was substantial during the period 1916-1920. By 1922 wage rates had fallen nearly 15 per cent. Some recovery was made the following year and from that time the wage level became stabilized more so than in other industries. In 1931 the index number was down slightly and in 1933 fell to its lowest point since 1920. Since that time there has been a steady increase in wages paid to metal miners, the greatest increase, 10 per cent, occurring in 1941 due in large measure to a cost-of-living bonus being paid generally. The fixing of the price of gold in 1933 at $35 an ounce instead of $20 had much to do with improved labour conditions during the last ten years.

Steamships

Wages of steamship employees, for officers as well as the crew, etc., went up steadily

during the years 1901-16. In 1917 wages rose by 10 per cent followed by other steep increases until 1920 when the peak was reached as in most of the other industries. Except for coal mining the index number in 1920 for steamships was the highest of all groups in the table. In the next two years of general business depression, wages of steamship personnel fell by 10 per cent. There was substantial improvement in the next year and the average wage remained about the same until 1929 when there was a pronounced change upwards continuing in 1930. A marked decline followed in 1931 and this continued until 1935 when a slight improvement took place. This upward movement was accelerated greatly in the period 1937-1940, and the unions secured agreements with substantial increases in wages on the Great Lakes. In 1941 wages again went up, the increase averaging 10 per cent; this increase was made up for the most part by cost of living bonuses.

Laundries

In 1913, the first year in the record for wages in laundries, the index number table indicates a wage level relatively lower fhan for any of the other groups. There were substantial increases, however, during the last war but, unlike the other groups there was no decrease between 1920 and 1922, and the peak of the upward trend was not attained until 1930. This is explained largely by the fact that female laundry workers were the first to come under provincial minimum wage orders and because of this their average wage did not show the decline experienced by other classes of labour. In 1931, decreases were general and this downward movement continued until 1935 when the index number was slightly higher. In succeeding years wages in laundries continued to increase and in 1941 were higher by 7 per cent than in 1940.

Telephones

The index number of wages for the telephone industry is available back to 1920 only. It shows a marked decline in wages in 1931 and 1932 followed by a slight recovery in the following year. The average wage changed little the next three years but went up in 1926 to some extent and continued to rise until after 1932 when the wage level decreased by about 8 per cent. This loss was largely recovered in 1934. There was then little change until 1937 when the index number showed an increase of 5 per cent approximately. The average went up slightly each year since then until 1941 when much larger increases occurred, averaging 10 per cent.

Nature and Scope of Report

The main object of these reports is to show the changes in wage rates and in hours of labour during the periods covered. The figures given in each report afford a continuous record for the years included, the data being from the same sources as far as possible. Whenever a new source of information becomes available, the figures for previous years are secured, if possible, and the record is revised accordingly.

Information is compiled from reports secured annually from representative employers and trade unions, and also from union agreements. The information is obtained in June for building trades, civic employees, steamships, trucking and cartage, longshoremen, logging and sawmilling, pulp and paper mills, and for iron and steel products, including automobiles, parts and accessories. For other trades and industries the information is secured chiefly in September. For the classes covered in June, later information is frequently received and used.

Figures are secured from practically all the large establishments in the various industries and from a representative number of the smaller establishments. These reports are supplemented by figures obtained by officers of the Department and by resident correspondents of the Labour Gazette in the principal industrial centres.

Wages in manufacturing are shown by samples numbered one, two, etc., each sample showing the predominant rate in a certain establishment; in some cases, for large establishments two or three samples are given; in other cases where the same rate is paid by a number of firms a sample may represent several such firms in order to avoid repetition. Additional samples of rates above or below

the predominant rates have been included where an appreciable number of workers were receiving such rates; where it appears to be preferable a range of predominant rates is used. The locality in each case is not given as it would in many instances make possible the identification of the particular establishment. For common labour in factories sample rates are given by localities for the principal manufacturing centres only.

For the following industries wages are given in the form of samples as in the case of factory labour: steamships, grain elevators, electric current production and transmission, telephones, laundries, logging and sawmilling, and metal mining.

Figures for particular localities are given for building, metal, and printing trades, electric railways and civic employees in Tables I and II, and for trucking and cartage, and longshoremen in Table III, also for common labour in factories in Table IX.

The statistics as to building trades show the prevailing rates of wages and hours of labour for nine classes of labour for the years 1920, 1926, and for 1929 to 1941 inclusive, for the building season beginning in the spring of each year. During the year 1931, however, changes occurred later in the season more extensively than is usual, and the rates in effect at the end of the year were therefore obtained and included. For 1933 a similar survey was made again toward the end of the year in several cities. As in all previous years, changes in rates reported down to the end of the year, from the sources mentioned above, are included. In Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the rates include agreement rates made obligatory on all employers affected under provincial legislation as to collective agreements and industrial standards; in British Columbia they include minimum rates for the construction industry under the Male Minimum Wage Act, and in Manitoba under the Fair Wages Act. Such rates of wages and hours of labour are given in Appendix D.

On steam railways, wages of employees on the regular staffs are fixed according to agreements between the several railways and the employees, members of the organizations of railway employees, the principal railways having the same rates for nearly all the principal classes. The figures published are taken from these agreements.

In water transportation the organizations of various classes of employees negotiate scales of wages, hours and working conditions with many of the steamship companies although agreements are not always signed; other operators tend to pay about the same rates.

In coal mining, the wages in the principal districts are arranged by agreements between the coal mining operators and the employees, in most cases represented by unions and in others by committees of employees. The figures published from 1920 to 1923 were taken from such agreements. The figures for average earnings of contract miners, however, were received from representative employers in each district. In some of the mines in these districts the wages of unorganized employees are somewhat lower than the rates in the agreements. For Report No. 18, and subsequent reports, statements as to wage rates and hours of labour have been requested from the operators of all the larger mines throughout Canada and the figures so secured have been compiled by provinces or districts. The resulting figures include those for many mines not operated under agreements as to wages and working conditions, and cover the mines in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the interior of British Columbia for which figures were not previously published.

In metal mining the rates of wages and hours of labour are shown as samples for mines in the various parts of Canada, secured from representative employers.

In logging, Table VII, the data each year is for the season beginning in the autumn and ending in the spring in Eastern Canada.

Data as to Hours

In earlier reports the hours of labour shown throughout were the standard or regular hours per week, per day, etc., and did not indicate the hours actually worked either overtime or on short time. During 1931 a number of establishments in many of the manufacturing industries reported operations on a short time basis. In the report for that year, No. 15, covering the years 1926, 1930 and 1931, standard or full-time weekly hours were shown as before, with full-time weekly or daily earnings where hourly wages were not used.

In Report No. 16, however, with figures for 1930, 1931 and 1932, in the tables on manu-

facturing industries, the hours of labour for these years were those reported by employers, whether short time or regular hours, and the wage rates were brought to an hourly basis, except in certain industries—clothing, bread, cake, biscuit, candy, brewing and paper box making—for which regular hours were reported chiefly, employees being usually paid by the week. The same procedure has been followed in subsequent reports except that wages for boot and shoe manufacturing are given on a weekly basis with the hours shown as reported. In this industry, as in some instances in clothing manufacturing, the hours actually worked by individual piece workers are not always reported and the hours shown are those on which the department or factory is operated.

Index Numbers of Wage Rates

In Report No. 1 tables of index numbers were given in order to show the general trend of the movement in rates of wages. The first set of index numbers was for the rates of wages from 1901 to 1920 in the thirteen selected cities. From the record for each trade or occupation in each locality, an index number was calculated both from the hourly rates and from the weekly rates, and these index numbers were averaged for all localities, by groups, thus indicating the relative changes in weekly rates and in hourly rates. The year 1913 was taken as the base period, that is the rate for 1913 in each case was taken as 100, so that the index numbers showed the percentage changes in rates from year to year prior to and since that date. An average index number was made for the five groups of trades for which figures were available back to 1901. In making the average index numbers the simple arithmetical averages were taken, no allowance being made for the importance of each trade or group by using a system of weighting. In Report No. 3 this table of index numbers for the thirteen cities was brought down to September, 1921. In Report No. 4 an index for coal mining, published in detail in Report No. 3, was added to the table making six groups back to 1901.

In subsequent reports the index numbers of hourly rates from 1901 to 1921 were reproduced, with figures since 1921 calculated by ascertaining the average increase or decrease per cent in the figures for each group each year from the figures for the preceding year and adjusting the group index number accordingly. The index numbers therefore showed approximately the movement of wage rates in each group for the past year as compared with the movement in previous years and showed current levels as compared with levels in 1913. In Report No. 3 index numbers of daily wages in coal mining were given, calculated in the same manner as the index numbers in Report No. 1. The index number for the coal mining group since 1921 has been calculated in the same manner as those for the other groups. The index numbers for metal trades, previously calculated from Section *b* which was omitted from Table I for 1931 and 1932, were calculated from the average percentage changes in the samples for such trades in Table X for those years.

A table of index numbers of wages for factory trades, for common labour in factories, and for lumbering (logging and sawmilling) calculated from the sample rates published was also given for the period 1911 to 1920 in Report No. 1. These figures have been brought down to 1941 in the same manner as the other index numbers since 1921 were calculated but in the report for 1940 (No. 24), the table was published not only on the 1913 base but also on a new base 1935-1939 as 100, the same as that for the cost of living index number.

Weighted Average Index Numbers

Beginning with Report No. 19, in addition to the simple average for the six groups with figures from 1901 to 1937, weighted averages were calculated for those six groups and also for all nine groups in those years for which figures are available. The index number for each group was weighted by the average number of wage-earners in the industry represented, as shown by the decennial or the annual industrial census of 1921 and of 1931, the average of the figures for these two dates being taken in each case.

The weights were as follows (in thousands): building trades 143; metal trades 131; printing trades 25; electric railways 18; steam railways 161; coal mining 28; common factory labour 110; miscellaneous factory trades 363; logging and sawmilling 77.

Weighting, within groups, although desirable, has not been done. In such groups by occupations or industries weighting makes comparatively little difference as rates of wages for the various classes of labour tend to rise and fall to the same extent even in different localities. In most of the groups the index numbers, being calculated from samples, the averages are automatically weighted by the number of samples which vary according to the number of workers in the various occupations and industries.

Index Number on Basis of Wages in 1935-1939 as 100

The index number previously published as outlined above was on the basis of wages in 1913 as 100 to correspond with the index number of changes in the cost of living, published by the Department in the LABOUR GAZETTE, and which was also on the basis of prices in 1913 as 100. A new official cost of living index number for Canada was constructed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of prices in 1935-1939 as 100. This was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1940, and in subsequent issues. It is, therefore, desirable to have a wage index number on the same base. The figures in the old index number have therefore been converted to the base 1935-1939. The new table of index numbers first appeared in Report No. 24 along with the old one. In this report, No. 25, only the table on the new base is included but the index numbers on the 1913 base for 1941 in continuation of the table previously published are shown in a footnote to the table on page 6.

For each group the figures in the earlier index were averaged from 1935 to 1939, and the resulting average divided into the figures for each year from 1901 to 1940, multiplied by 100. The average for all groups in each year was made by averaging the group figures weighted according to the approximate number of workers in each, as had been done for the earlier index since 1935 as described above.

Index figures for four new groups have been calculated and were included in the new index. The weights for these were as follows: metal mining 30, steamships 16, laundries 19 and telephone employees 18. The weight for metal mining was derived from the number of employees in 1921, 1931 and 1938, whereas for the other industries the weights were derived from the number employed in 1921 and 1931 as shown by the census. In metal mining there has been a much greater increase in numbers employed than in other industries.

The index for the Logging and Sawmilling group has been recalculated, rates of wages for many additional employees being included in the calculation which was carried back to 1901 instead of only to 1911. The general index is therefore revised to include the changes in this group.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building

NOTE.—Cost of living bonus not

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA								
Sydney—								
1920	.95	48	.75	48	.80	48	.75	48
1926	1.00	48	.80	48	.80	48	80	48
1929	.....	.....	.80	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	1.05–1 10	48	.80	44	.80	48	.80	44
1931	1.05	48	.80	44	.80	48	.75	44
1932	.95	48	.70	44	.70	48	.65– .70	44
1933	.95	48	.70	44	.50	48	.65	44
1934	.90	48	.70	44	.50	48	.50– 65	44
1935	.90	48	.60– .70	44	.50	48	.50– 65	44
1936	.80– .90	48	.60– .70	44	.50	48	.50– 65	44
1937	.80– .90	44–48	65– .80	44	.70	48	.50– 62½	44–48
1938	.80– .95	44	.65– .80	44	.70	44–48	62½– 75	44
1939	.95	44	.70– .80	44	.70	44–48	62½–.75	44
1940	.95	44	.80– .90	44	.70	44	62½–.75	44
1941	.95–1.00	44	.80– .90	44	.70– .80	44	.62½–.75	44
Halifax—								
1920	.75	44	.66	44–54	.70	44	.66	44
1926	.90	44	.57	44	.60	44	.57	44
1929	1.00	44	.73	44	.80	44	.73	44
1930	1.15–1.25	44	.73	44	.90	44	.73	44
1931	1.15	44	.73	44	1.00	44	.73	44
1932	.97½	44	.67½	44	.85	44	·67½	44
1933	.80– .97½	44	.55	44	.80	44	.50	44
1934	.97½	44	.55	44	.80	44	.50	44
1935	.97½	44	.55– .60	44	.80	44	.50– .55	44
1936	.97½*	44*	.60*	44*	.80*	44*	.50– .55	44
1937	.97½*	44*	.60*	44*	.80*	44*	.50– .55	44
1938	.97½*	44*	.65*	44*	.85*	44*	.50– .55	44
1939	1.00*	44*	.70*	44*	.85*	44*	.60	44
1940	1.00*	44*	.70*	44*	.95*	44*	.65	44
1941	1.10*	44*	.80*	44*	1.00*	44*	.73	44
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND								
Charlottetown—								
1920	.75–1.00	54	.40– .60	54	.45– .60	54	.41– .60	54
1926	.70– .80	54	.40– .60	54	.45– .60	54	.35– .50	54
1929	.....	.....	.60	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	.85– .90	48	.45– .60	54	.50– .60	48–54	.40– .60	48–54
1931	85– .90	48	.45– .55	54	.50– .60	48–54	.40– .60	48–54
1932	.80	48	.40– .50	54	.50	54	.40– .50	54
1933	.75	48	.45	54	.50	48	.45	54
1934	.75	48	.40– .50	48–54	.50	48	.40– .50	48–54
1935	.75	48	.35– .55	48–54	.50	48	.35– .50	48–54
1936	.75	48	45– .55	48	.45– .60	48	.35– .55	48
1937	.75	44–48	.45– .55	44–48	.45– .60	44–48	.35– .55	44–48
1938	.70	48	.45– .55	48	.40– .50	48	.40– .45	48
1939	.70– .75	44–48	.45– .55	44–48	.50– .60	44–48	.40– .55	44–48
1940	.70– .75	44–48	.45– .55	44–48	.60	44–48	.40– .55	44–48
1941	.75	44–48	.55	44–48	.60	44–48	.55	44–48
NEW BRUNSWICK								
Moncton—								
1920	.91	48	.70	48	.65– .70	48	.55– .65	48–54
1926	.91– .94	48	.50– .60	59	.....	.....	.50	48–54
1929	1.12½	44	.65– .70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	1.12–1 15½	44	.60– .65	54	.65	48	.50– .60	48–54
1931	1 12½	44	.50– .65	54	.65	48	.50– .60	48–54
1932	.90	44	.50	48	.60	48	.50	44
1933	.50– .70	44–48	.35– .40	44–60	.....	.....	.25– .55	44–60
1934	.50– .75	44–48	.35– .55	44–54	.60	44–48	.40– .50	44–54
1935	.50– .75	44–48	.35– .55	44–54	.60	44–48	.40– .50	44–54
1936	.50– .75	48–54	.35– .55	48–54	.52– .60	48	.40– .55	48–54
1937	.60– .75	44–54	.40– .55	44–54	.52– .60	44–48	.40– .55	44–48
1938	.80	44–54	.40– .55	44–54	.50– .60	48	.40– .55	44–54
1939	.80	44–48	.45– .55	44–48	.50– .60	44–48	.55	44–48
1940	.80	44–48	.45– .55	44–48	.60	44–48	.55– .60	44–48
1941	.80– .90	44–48	.50*–.70	44–48*	.60– .65	44–48	.55– .60	44–48

*Minimum rate and hours approved under the Industrial Standards Acts: Nova Scotia, 1936; New Brunswick, 1939.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES

Trades

reported except where noted, p. 28

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.95	48	.75– .80	48	.....	.....	1.00	48	.45– .50	48
.....	.....	.70– .75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35– .40	48–54
.....	.....	.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35– .40	44
1.00	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35– .40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30– .35	44–54
.80	48	.75	44	.55– .90	48	.....	.....	.25– .35	48–54
.80	48	.75	44	.55	48	.....	.....	.25– .35	44–54
.80	48	.75	44	.55	48	.....	.....	.25– .35	44–54
.75– .80	48	.70– .80	44	.70	44–48	.....	.....	.25– .35	44–54
.75– .80	44–48	.70– .80	44	.70	44	.65	44	.30– .35	44–48
.80	44	.70– .80	44	.70	44	.70	44–48	.35– .40	44–48
.80	44	.70– .80	44	.70	44	.70	44–48	.35– .40	44–48
.80	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44–48	.35– .40	44–48
.80	44	.75– .85	44	.70	44	.70	44	.35– .40	44–48
.75	44	.70	44	.70	44	.75– .80	44	.40– .45	48–54
.90	44	.60	44	.60	44	.80	44	.25– .35	44–54
1.00	44	.85	44	.77	44	.90	44	.40	44–54
1.00	44	.90	44	.85	44	.90	44	.35– .45	44–54
1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44	.90	44	.35– .40	44–54
.85	44	.85	44	.75	44	.90	44	.35– .40	44–48
.70	44	.70– .85	44	.65– .70	44	.70– .80	44	.30– .40	44–54
.70	44	.75	44	.55– .70	44	.70	44	.30– .40	44–54
.70– .75	44	.75	44	.65– .70	44	.70	44	.30– .40	44–48
.70– .80	44	.75*	44*	.65– .70	44	.70	44	.30– .40	44–48
.70– .80	44	.75*	44*	.65– .70	44	.70	44	.30– .40	44 48
.75*– .80	44*	.85	44*	.65– .70	44	.70	44	.30– .40	44–48
.80*	44*	.85*	44*	.70	44	.70	44	.30– .40	44–48
.85*	44*	.95*	44*	.70	44	.70	44	.30– .40	44–48
.90*	44*	.95*	44*	.75*	44*	.70	44	.35– .40	44–48
.60– .80	54	.60	48–54	.55	54	.50– .75	54	.35– .40	54
.55– .65	48	.60	48	.45– .60	54	.45– .50	54	.35– .50	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.70– .75	48	.60	48	.70– .75	48	.90	48	.30– .45	54
.70	48	.60	48	.70– .75	48	.90	48	.30– .40	48–54
.70	48	.50– .60	48	.70	48	.80	48	.25– .35	54
.70	48	.50	48	.65	48	.75	48	.25	54
.70	48	.50	48	.65	48	.75	48	.25– .35	48–54
.70	48	.50	48	.60	48	.75	48	.25– .35	48–54
.75	48	.50– .65	48	.60	48	.75	48	.25– .35	48–54
.75	44–48	.40– .65	44–48	.60	44–48	.75	44–48	.25– .35	44–54
.75	48	.40– .50	48	.45– .50	48	.70	44–48	.30– .35	44–54
.75	44–48	.50– .60	44–48	.50– .60	44–48	.70	44–48	.30– .35	44–54
.75	44–48	.50– .60	44–48	.50– .60	44–48	.65– .75	44–48	.35	44–54
.75	44–48	.60	44–48	.60	44–48	.....	.....	.35	44–54
.91	48	.77– .85	48	.60– .68	48	.91	48	.40– .50	40
.91– .94	48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.30– .35	48–60
1.12½	44	.85	44	.....	.....	.90	54	.30– .40	54
.90	48	.85– .90	44	.60	48	.90	48	.30– .40	48–54
1.00	48	.90	44	.60– .65	48	.75– .90	48	.30– .40	48–54
.90	44	.80	44	.55	48	.60	48	.30– .35	48–54
.50– .70	44	.70	44	.50	48	.....	.....	.25– .35	44–60
.50– .75	44–48	.70	44–48	.55– .60	44–48	.70	44–48	.25– .35	44–60
.75	44–48	.70	44–48	.55– .60	44–54	.70	44–48	.25– .35	44–60
.75	48	.60– .75	44–48	.55	44	.....	.....	.25– .35	44–54
.60– .75	44–48	.60– .65	44–48	.55– .65	44–54	.....	.....	.25– .35	44–54
.60– .80	44–48	.60– .65	44–48	.55– .65	44–54	.....	.....	.25– .35	44–54
.60– .80	44–48	.60– .65	44–48	.55– .65	44–54	.55– .65	44–54	.30– .35	44–54
.75– .80	44–48	.60– .70	44–48	.50– .65	44–54	.65	44	.30– .35	44–48
.75– .90	44–48	.70– .80	44–48	.65	44–48	.....	.....	.35– .40	44–48

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued*								
Saint John—								
1920	.75- .80	48-50	.60- .65	48-54	.50	48	.75	44-48
1926	1.00	44-48	.50- .60	44-48	.50	48	.50-.65	44-48
1929	1.00	44-48	.60	48	.60	44	.60	44-48
1930	1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.65	48	.65	44-48
1931	1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.65	48	.65	44-48
1932	1.00	44-48	.60	44-48	.65	44-48	.65	44-48
1933	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.60- .75	44-48	.55	44-48
1934	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48
1935	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48
1936	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.40- .55	44-48
1937	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.40- .55	44-48
1938	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48
1939	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48
1940	.90*	44-48*	.60*	44-48*	.65	44-48	.55*-.60	44-48*
1941	.90*	44-48*	.70*	44-48*	.65	44-48	.60*	44-48*
QUEBEC								
Quebec—**								
1920	.75	50	.50- .60	48-60	.50- .65	54	.50- .60	54
1926	.90	54	.45- .55	54-60	.45- .55	54	.40- .60	44-54
1929	1.00	54	.55	54-60	.50- .65	54	.50- .60	44-54
1930	1.00	44-54	.50- .60	44-54	.50- .65	44-54	.50- .60	44-54
1931	1.00	44-54	.50- .60	44-54	.50- .65	44-54	.50- .60	44-54
1932	.90-1.00	44-54	.50- .55	48-54	.50- .60	48	.50- .60	48-54
1933	.75	40-54	.40- .55	40-54	.45- .55	40-48	.40- .50	40-54
1934	.70	40-48	.35- .50	40-48	.40- .55	40-48	.30- .50	40-54
1935	.70- .80	40-48	.50- .60	40-48	.45- .65	40-48	.45- .55	40-48
1936	.70- .80	44-48	.50- .60	40-48	.45- .65	44-48	.45- .55	44-48
1937	.75- .80	44-48	.55- .60	40-48	.50- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48
1938	.75- .80	44-48	.55- .60	44-48	.55- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48
1939	.75- .80	44-48	.55- .60	44-48	.55- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48
1940	.80	44-48	.60	44-48	.60	44-48	.55	44-48
1941	.85	44-48	.65	44-48	.65	44-48	.60	44-48
Montreal—**								
1920	1.00	44	.67½	48	.65- .80	54	.65	50-54
1926	1.00	50	.65- .75	44-60	.60- .70	44-46½	.60- .70	44-49
1929	1.20	44-50	.80- .85	44-55	.70- .80	44-46½	.65- .80	44-50
1930	1.20	44	.75- .85	44-55	.75- .90	44-46½	.65- .85	44-49
1931	1.00-1.20	44	.65- .85	44-55	.75- .90	44-46½	.65- .85	44-49
1932	.75- .85	44	.60- .75	44-55	.75	54	.65	44-49
1933	.50- .75	40-50	.30- .65	40-60	.65	44	.45- .60	40-50
1934	.40- .70	40-50	.30- .60	40-55	.50- .65	40-48	.30- .60	40-50
1935	.70- .90	40-48	.60- .70	40-48	.65- .70	40-48	.60- .65	40-48
1936	.70- .90	40-48	.60- .70	40-48	.65- .70	40-48	.60	40-48
1937	.80- .90	44-48	.70	44-48	.75	44-48	.66	44-48
1938	.80- .90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.66	44
1939	.80- .90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.66	44
1940	.88	44	.77	44	.83	44	.70	44
1941	.92	44	.81	44	.87	44	.74	44
ONTARIO								
Ottawa—								
1920	1.00	44	.85	44	.80	44	.75	44
1926	1.10	44	.75	44	.80	44	.65	44
1929	1.25	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70	44
1930	1.25	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70	44
1931	1.25	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70	44
1932	1.00-1.12½	44	.80	44	.70- .80	44	.60	44
1933	.75-1.12½	44	.70	44	.70	44	.50- .60	44
1934	.75-1.00	44	.70	44	.70	44	.50- .60	44
1935	.75-1.00	44	.70*	44*	.70	44	.60*	44*
1936	.85*-1.00	44*	.70*	44*	.70*	40*	.65*	44*
1937	.85- .95	44	.80*	44*	.70	40	.65	44
1938	.90*	44*	.85*	44*	.80*	40*	.65	44
1939	.90-1.00	44	.85*	44*	.80*	40*	.70*	44*
1940	1.00	44	.85*	44*	.80*	40*	.70*	44*
1941	1.10	44	.90*	44*	.85*	40*	.75	44

*Minimum rate and hours approved under the Industrial Standards Act: New Brunswick, 1939; Ontario, 1935.

**Beginning in 1934, agreements approved by Order in Council under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, 1934, established minimum rates of wages for various trades in certain cities, towns and other defined jurisdictional territory throughout the province. On May 1, 1937, the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, 1934, was replaced by the Act entitled an Act Respecting Workmen's Wages. On March 18, 1938, the Act respecting Workmen's Wages was replaced by an Act entitled The Collective Labour Agreements Act. On June 22, 1940 this latter Act was replaced by an Act entitled the Collective Agreement Act. The rates indicated for 1941 and the minimum rate in each range for previous years are those approved under these acts, except for stonecutters.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Continued

Trades—Continued

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.80	48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.45	48-54
1.00	44-48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.30-.45	48-54
1.00	44-48	.75	44-48	.60	48	.80	44	.35	48-54
1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.75	48	.80	44	.35-.40	48-54
1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.65-.75	48	.80	44	.35-.40	48-54
1.00	44-48	.65-.75	44-48	.65	44-48	.80	48	.30-.40	48-54
.90	44	.60	44-48	.50-.60	44-48	.80	44	.30-.35	44-54
.90	44	.50-.65	44-48	.50-.65	44-48	.60-.70	44	.30-.35	44-54
.90	44	.60-.70	44-48	.50-.65	44-48	.60-.70	44	.30-.35	44-54
.90	44	.60-.70	44-48	.50-.65	44-48	.60-.70	44-48	.30-.35	44-54
.90	44	.60-.70	44-48	.50-.65	44-48	.60-.70	44-48	.30-.40	44-54
.90	44	.60-.70	44-48	.50-.65	44	.60-.70	44-48	.30-.40	44-54
.90	44	.60-.70	44-48	.50-.65	44	.60-.70	44-48	.30-.40	44-54
.90*	44-48	.65*-.70	44-48*	.50-.65	44	.60-.80	44-48	.30-.40	44-48
.90*	44-48*	.80*	44-48*	.65	44	.80	44	.35-.40	44-48
.70	54	.50-.60	54-60	.50-.55	54	.65-.70	48-54	.45	54
.85	54	.45-.60	54-60	.45-.55	55	.45-.60	54	.30-.40	54-60
1.00	54	.50-.60	54-60	.50-.65	54	.60-.80	48-60	.30-.45	54-60
1.00	44-54	.50-.60	44-60	.50-.65	44-54	.60-.80	44-60	.30-.45	44-60
1.00	44-54	.50-.60	44-54	.50-.60	44-54	.60-.80	44-55	.30-.45	44-60
.90-1.00	44-48	.50-.60	44-48	.50-.60	44-49½	.60-.80	44-48	.30-.40	44-54
.75	40-54	.40-.55	40-48	.40-.55	40-48	.50-.65	40-48	.30-.35	40-54
.70	40-48	.40-.55	40-48	.40-.55	40-48	.50-.65	40-48	.25-.35	40-54
.70	40-48	.45-.65	40-48	.45-.65	40-48	.50-.65	40-48	.35-.40	40-48
.70	44-48	.45-.65	44-48	.45-.65	44-48	.50-.65	40-48	.35-.40	44-48
.75	44-48	.50-.65	44-48	.50-.65	44-48	.70-.75	44-48	.40	44-48
.75	44-48	.55-.65	44-48	.55-.65	44-48	.70	44-48	.40	44-48
.75	44-48	.55-.65	44-48	.55-.65	44-48	.70	44-48	.40	44-48
.80	44-48	.60-.65	44-48	.60-.65	44-48	.70	44-48	.40	44-48
.85	44-48	.65	44-48	.65	44-48	.70	44-48	.45	44-48
.80	54	.75	44	.60-.65	44-50	.75	44	.45	50
1.00-1.12½	44-49½	.65-.85	44-49½	.70	44-50	.75	44	.30-.40	50-60
1.12½	44-50	.85	44	.75	50	.75-.90	44	.35-.40	54-60
1.05	44-49½	.90	44	.80	44	.75-1.00	44	.35-.45	44-60
.85-1.05	44-49½	.90	44	.80	44	.75-1.00	44	.30-.40	44-60
.85	44-49½	.75	44	.65	44	.75-1.00	44	.30-.40	44-60
.50-.75	40-50	.50-.75	44	.50-.65	44	.70	44	.15-.40	44-60
.67	40	.50-.75	40-54	.50-.60	40-50	.65-.70	40	.15-.40	40-60
.70-.80	40	.65-.75	40-44	.60-.70	40-44	.50-.75	40	.30-.40	40-48
.70-.80	40-48	.65-.75	40-44	.60-.70	40-44	.50-.75	40-44	.35-.40	40-48
.80	44-48	.75	40-44	.65-.70	40-44	.80	44	.40	44-48
.80	44	.75	40-44	.65-.75	44	.80	44	.40	44-48
.80	44	.75	40-44	.65-.75	44	.80	44	.40	44-48
.88	44	.85	44	.75	44	.88	44	.44	44-50
.90	44	.90	44	.82	44	.92	44	.46	44-50
.85	44	.80	44	.75	44	.87½-1.00	44	.60	44-50
1.00	44	.85	44	.83	44	1.00	44	.45-.50	44-54
1.00	44	1.00	44	.95	44	1.05	44	.45-.50	44-54
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.05	44	.45-.50	44-54
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.05	44	.45-.50	44-54
.85	44	.92½	44	.90	44	.90	44	.40-.45	44-54
.75	44	.75	40-44	.75	40-44	.60-.90	44	.35-.40	44-54
.75	44	.75	40-44	.75	40-44	.60-.80	44	.35-.40	44-54
.80*	44*	.75*	40*	.75	40-44	.80	44	.35-.40	44-54
.80*	44*	.83*	40*	.75	40-44	.80	44	.40*	44-50*
.80	44	.85	40	.82	40-44	.80	44	.40	40-50
.85*	44*	.95*	40*	.85	40-44	.80	44	.40*-.50	40-50
.85*	44*	.95*	40*	.85	40-44	.80	44	.40*-.50	40-50
.85*	44	.95*	40*	.85	40-44	.80	44	.40-.50	40-50
1.00*	44*	1.05	40	.95	44	1.00	44	.40-.50	40-50

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Continued*								
Kingston—								
1920	.85	48	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1926	1.00	44	.85	44	.70	44	.70	44
1929	1.10	44	.90	44	.85	44	.80	44
1930	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.80	44
1931	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.80	44
1932	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70– .80	44
1933	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1934	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1935	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1936	.95	44	.75*	44*	.70	44	.70*	44*
1937	.95	44	.80*	44*	.70– .75	44	.70	44
1938	1.00	44	.80	44	.70– .75	44	.70*	44*
1939	1.00	44	.80	44	.70*– .75	44*	.70*	44*
1940	1.00	44	.85	44	.75– .80	44	.75	44
1941	1.05	44	.90	44	.80	44	.80	44
Belleville—								
1920	.75	54	.65	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926	.90	54	.75	54	.75	48	.60– .75	54
1929	1.00	54	.80	54	.75	48	.70– .75	54
1930	1.00	44–54	.80	44–54	.75	48	.70– .75	54
1931	1.00	44–54	.80	44–54	.75	48	.70– .75	54
1932	.90	54	.50– .70	54	.60	48–54	.50– .65	54
1933	.75	54	.50– .60	54	.60	54	.40– .50	54
1934	.65– .75	48–54	.50– .60	48–54	.60	48	.35– .50	48
1935	.75– .90	48–54	.50– .70	48–60	.60– .75	48	.35– .60	48–60
1936	75– .80	48–54	.50– .70	48–54	.60– .70	48–54	.35– .60	48–54
1937	.75– .90	44–54	.50– .70	44–54	.60– .70	44–54	.35– .60	48–54
1938	.75– .90	44–54	.50– .70	44–54	.65– .70	44–54	.40– .60	48–54
1939	.75– .90	44–54	.50– .70	44–54	.65– .70	44–54	.40– .60	48–54
1940	.75– .90	44–54	.70*	44–48	.65– .70	44–54	.45– .60	48–54
1941	.90	44–54	.70*	44–48	.65– .70	44–54	.50– .60	44–54
Peterborough—								
1920	.85	48	.75– .85	44–54	.75– .85	48	.60– .70	44
1926	1.00	48	.60– .75	44–54	.62½	48	.50	44
1929	1.10	48	.75	54	.50– .65	48	.50	44
1930	1.10	44–48	.60– .80	44–54	.50– .65	44–48	.50	44
1931	1.10	44–48	.60– .70	44–54	.50– .65	44–48	.50	44
1932	1.00	44–48	.60– .70	44–54	.50– .65	44–48	.50	44
1933	.75– .85	40–44	.50– .60	44–48	.40– .50	48	.45	44
1934	.75	44	.45– .50	44–48	.40– .50	48	.40– .50	44
1935	.75	44	50– .65	44 48	.40– .50	48	.40– .50	44
1936	.75	44–48	.50– .60	44–48	.40– .50	48	.40– .50	44
1937	.85	44	.50– .60	44–48	.40– .60	44–48	.40– .50	44
1938	.80– .90	44	.60– .70	44–48	.50– .65	44–48	.40– .50	44–48
1939	.80– .90	44	.60*– .70	44–50*	.50– .65	44–48	.40– .50	44–48
1940	.80– .90	44	.60– .70	44–48	.50– .70	44–48	.45– .60	44–48
1941	.85– .90	44	.70– .80	44–48	.50– .70	44–48	.45– .60	44–48
Toronto—								
1920	1.00	44	.90	44	.87½	44	.75	44
1926	1.12½	44	.80– .90	44	.80	44	.65– .75	44
1929	1.25	44	1.00	44	1.15	44	.90	44
1930	1.35	44	1.10	44	1.25	44	.85– .90	44
1931	1.10	44	1.10	44	1.25	44	.75– .85	44
1932	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.75– .82½	44
1933	.90	40–44	.60– .80	40–44	1.00	40	.50– .75	44
1934	.75– .90	40–44	.60– .80	40–44	.85–1.00	40	.50– .75	44
1935	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00*	40*	.75*	40*
1936	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00*	40*	.75*	40*
1937	.90*	40*	.85	40–44	1.00	40	.75	40
1938	1.05	40	.95	40	1.00	40	.75	40
1939	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.75	40*
1940	1.05	40	.95	40	1.10	40	.80	40
1941	1.12½	40	1.00	40	1.10	40	.85	40
St. Catharines—								
1920	.90	44	.85	44	.70	44–50	.70	44
1926	1.00	44	.85	44	.....	44–50	.75	44
1929	1.15	44	1.00	44	.60– .75	44–50	.80	44
1930	1.25	44	1.00	44	.60– .75	44–50	.80	44
1931	1.25	44	.90	44	.60– .75	44–50	.80	44
1932	1.10	40–44	.90	44	.60– .70	44–50	.70	44
1933	.90	44	.60– .75	44	.65	44–50	.65	44

*Minimum rate and hours approved under the Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Continued

Trades—Continued

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.85	48	.80	44	.80	44	.75	48	.....	.....
1.00	44	.90	44	.80	44	1.00	44	.35- .40	44
1.10	44	.90	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.40	44
1.10	44	.90-1.00	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30- .40	44
1.10	44	.90	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30- .40	44
1.10	44	.75- .90	44	.70- .90	44	1.10	44	.35	44
.95	44	.75- .80	44	.80	44	.95	44	.35	44
.95	44	.65- .80	44	.65- .80	44	.95	44	.35- .40	44
.95	44	.65- .80	44	.60- .70	44	.95	44	.35- .40	44
.95	44	.65- .80	44	.60- .70	44	.95	44	.35- .40	44
.95	44	.70- .80	44	.60- .75	44	.95	44	.35- .40	44
1.00	44	.70- .80	44	.60- .75	44	1.00	44	.35- .40	44
1.00	44	.70- .80	44	.60- .75	44	1.00	44	.35- .40	44
1.00	44	.80	44	.70- .80	44	1.00	44	.35- .40	44
1.05	44	.90	44	.75- .80	44	1.05	44	.40	44
.75	54	.70	54	.60	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
.90	54	.70- .75	48	.60- .75	48	.90	54	.40- .45	54
1.00	54	.70- .75	48	.60- .70	48	.90	54	.40	54
1.00	44-54	.70- .90	48	.60- .70	48	1.00-1.25	44-54	.35- .40	54
1.00	44-54	.70-1.00	48	.60- .70	48	1.00	44-54	.35- .40	54
.90	54	.70- .90	48-54	.70	48-54	.90	48-54	.30- .40	54
.75	54	.60- .70	40-54	.50- .70	40-54	.75- .80	48-54	.30- .40	54
.65- .75	48-54	.60	40-48	.55- .60	40-50	.80	48	.25- .40	48-54
.75- .80	48-54	.60- .75	40-48	.55- .70	40-48	.75- .90	48-54	.30- .40	48-54
.70- .80	48-54	.60- .75	40-48	.55- .70	40-48	.75- .90	48-54	.30- .40	48-54
.70- .80	48-54	.60- .75	40-48	.55- .70	40-48	.90	48-54	.30- .40	48-54
.75- .80	44-54	.60- .75	44-48	.55- .70	44-48	.90	48-54	.30- .40	48-54
.75- .80	44-54	.60- .75	44-48	.55- .70	44-48	.90	48-54	.30- .40	48-54
.75- .80	44-48	.60- .75	44-48	.60- .70	44-48	.90	48	.30- .40	48-54
.80- .85	44-48	.60- .75	44-48	.60- .70	44-48	.95	48	.35- .40	44-54
.85	48	.75- .90	48	.65- .75	48	1.00	48	.40- .60	48-54
1.00	48	.65- .75	44	.55- .75	48-54	1.00	48	.35- .40	48-54
.....	.....	.65- .75	44	.65- .75	48-54	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.00-1.10	44	.70- .90	44	.60- .80	44-50	1.00-1.10	48	.35- .45	48-54
1.00	44	.60- .75	44	.60- .80	44-50	.90-1.00	48	.35- .45	48-54
1.00	44	.60- .75	44	.60- .75	44-48	.80	44	.35	48-54
.70- .75	44	.60- .75	44	.50- .70	40-48	.75	44	.30- .35	44-50
.70- .75	44	.60- .75	44	.50- .70	40-48	.75	44	.25- .35	44-50
.70- .75	44	.60- .70	44	.40- .70	44-48	.75	44	.25- .40	44-50
.70- .75	44-48	.60- .70	44	.45- .70	44-48	.75	44	.25- .40	44-50
.70- .80	44-48	.60- .70	44	.50- .70	44-48	.....	.....	.30- .40	44-50
.75- .80	44-48	.65- .75	44	.50- .70	44-48	.75	44	.35- .40	44-50
.75- .80	44-48	.65- .75	44	.50- .70	44-48	.75	44	.35- .40	44-50
.75- .80	44-48	.65- .75	44	.50- .70	44-48	.75	44	.35- .40	44-48
.75- .80	44-48	.65- .75	44	.55- .75	44-48	.....	.....	.35- .45	44-48
1.00	44	.90	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.55- .65	44-60
1.25	44	1.00	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.35- .65	44-60
1.32½	44	1.25	44	1.07½	44	1.20	44	.40- .65	44-60
1.37½	40	1.25	40-44	1.15	44	1.25	44	.40- .65	44-60
1.12½	40	1.25	40	1.07½	44	1.25	44	.40- .60	44-60
1.00	40	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	44	.30- .50	40-48
.75-1.00	40	.85	40	.75	40	.87½	44	.35- .50	40-48
.75-1.00	40	.85	40	.75	40	.87½	44	.40- .50	40-48
.90*	40*	.90*	40*	.75*	40*	.87½	44	.50*	40-48*
.90*	40*	.90*	40*	.82½	40	.87½	44	.50*	40-48*
.90*	40*	.90	40	.87½	40	.87½	44	.35- .50	40-50
.90*	40*	1.00	40	.97½	40	.95	44	.35- .50	40-50
.90	40	1.00	40	.92½	40	.95	44	.35- .50	40-50
1.00	40	1.00	40	1.00	40	.95	44	.40- .50	40-50
1.10	40	1.10	40	1.07½	40	95	44	.40- .50	40-50
.90	44	.70- .80	44	.70	44	.....	.....	.35- .50	44-50
1.00-1.15	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.40- .50	44-50
.....	.....	1.00	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	44-50
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.40- .45	44-50
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.40- .45	44-50
1.10	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.40	44-50
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35	44-50

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Continued*								
St. Catharines—Concluded								
1934	.90	44	.60– .75	44	.65	44–50	.65	44
1935	.90	44	.60– .75	44	.65– .70	44	.60– .75	44
1936	.90	44	.60– .75	44	.65– .70	44	.65*	44*
1937	.90	44	.70	44	.65– .70	44	.65	44
1938	.90	44	.70	44	.65– .70	44	.65	44
1939	.90	44	.70	44	.65– .70	44	.65	44
1940	.90	44	.80*	44	.65– .70	44	.65	44
1941	1.00	44	.90	44	.65– .70	44	.70	44
Hamilton—								
1920	1.02½	44	.85	44	.85	44	.67½	44
1926	1.12½	44	.80	44	.75	44	.70	44
1929	1.25	44	1.05	44	.85	44	.75	44
1930	1.25–1.35	44	1.00	44	.85	44	.75	44
1931	1.25	44	.90	44	.95	44	.75	44
1932	1.10	44	.90	44	.95	44	.75	44
1933	.90	40	.75	40	.75	44	.60– .70	40–44
1934	.90	40	.75– .80	40	.75	44	.60	40
1935	.90	40	.75– .80	40	.75	44	.60*	40*
1936	.90	40	.70– .80	40–44	.75	44	.65*	40*
1937	.90	40	.75– .80	40	.75	44	.65	44
1938	.90	40	.75	40	.75	44	.65	44
1939	.90	40	.75	40	.75	44	.65*	44*
1940	1.00	40	.80	40	.80	44	.70	44
1941	1.05	40	.90	40	.90	44	.75	44
Brantford—								
1920	1.00	44	.80	44	.75	44	.60	50
1926	1.00	44	.80	44	.70– .75	44	.60– .65	44
1929	1.15	44	.80	44	.60– .70	44	.65– .70	44
1930	1.15	44	.90	44	.60– .70	44	.65– .70	44
1931	1.00	44	.90	44	.65– .70	44	.60– .75	44
1932	.90	44	.70– .80	44	.60– .70	44	.60	44
1933	.75– .90	44	.70	44	.60	44	.55	44
1934	.90	44	.70	44	.50– .70	44	.50	44
1935	.90	44	.70*	44*	.50– .70	44	.50– .60	44
1936	.90	44	.70*	44*	.50– .70	44	.50– .60	44
1937	.90	44	.70	44	.50– .70	44	.50– .60	44
1938	.90	44	.70*	44*	.50– .70	44	.50– .60	44
1939	.90	44	.70	44	.60– .70	44	.50– .65	44
1940	.90	44	.70	44	.60– .70	44	.50– .65	44
1941	1.00	44	.80	44	.65– .75	44	.50– .65	44
Guelph—								
1920	1.00	44–48	.75	44	.60	59	.60	48
1926	1.10	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1929	1.12½	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	1.20	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1931	1.12½	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1932	1.00	44	.60– .70	44	.50– .60	44	.50	48
1933	.50– .75	44	.40– .60	44	.40– .50	44	.40	44
1934	.75– .90	44	.60– .70	44	.50– .75	44	.40– .60	44
1935	.70– .90	44	.60– .70	44	.50– .75	44	.50– .60	44
1936	.75– .90	44	.60– .70	44	.70	44	.50– .60	44
1937	.75	44	.50– .70	44	.50– .65	44	.40– .50	44
1938	.75– .80	44	.60– .70	44	.50– .70	44	.40– .60	44
1939	.80	44	.60– .70	44	.50– .70	44	.45– .60	44
1940	.80– .90	44	.60– .70	44	.60– .70	44	.45– .60	44
1941	.80– .90	44	.60– .70	44	.70	44	.45– .60	44
Kitchener—								
1920	1.00	50	.85	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1926	1.00–1.05	50	.50– .85	55	.65– .75	50	.60	50–59
1929	1.15	50	.60– .85	50–59	.60– .80	48–50	.....	.....
1930	1.00–1.20	50–59	.60– .85	50–55	.60– .80	48–50	.50	50–59
1931	1.00	44–50	.60– .85	48	.60– .70	48–50	.50	50
1932	.80	44	.65	44	.50– .65	48	.50	50
1933	.80	44	.40– .60	44–54	.50– .60	48	.60	44
1934	.80	44	.40– .60	44–54	.50– .60	44–50	.40– .50	44
1935	.80	44	.40– .70	44–54	.50– .60	44–50	.35– .50	40–44
1936	.80*	44*	.60*– .70	44–48*	.60– .70	44–50	.50*	44*
1937	.80	44	.60– .70	44–48	.60– .70	44–50	.50– .60	44
1938	.80– .90	44	.60– .70	44–48	.60– .70	50	.50	44–50
1939	.80*– .90	44*	.60*– .70	44–50*	.60– .70	50	.50*	44*
1940	.80*– .90	44	.60*– .70	44–50*	.60– .70	50	.50*	44*
1941	.85– .90	44	.60*– .70	44–50	.60– .70	50	.50*	44

* Minimum rate and hours approved under the Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Continued

Trades—Continued

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35	44
.90	44	.75	44	.70– .75	44	.....	.....	.35– .40	44
.80– .90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35– .40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35– .40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35– .40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35– .40	44
.80– .90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35– .40	44
.80– .90	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.35– .45	44
1.00	44	.85	44	.85	44	.87½	44	.50– .60	44–50
1.12½	44	.90	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.40	55–60
1.25	44	1.07	44	1.06¼	44	1.12½	44	.50	44–60
1.25	44	1.10	40–44	1.00–1.06¼	44	1.25	44	.40– .50	44–60
1.25	44	1.10	40	1.00	44	1.25	44	.40– .45	44–60
1.00	44	1.10	40	1.00	44	1.25	44	.40	44–60
.90	40	.80– .90	40	.75	44	.87½	44	.40	44–60
.90	40	.80	40	.75	44	.87½	44	.30– .45	44–54
.90	40	.80*	40*	.75	44	.87½	44	.30– .45	44–54
.90	40	.80*	40*	.60– .75	40–44	.87½	44	.30– .45	40–54
.90	40	.80	40	.60– .75	40–44	.87½	44	.35– .45	40–54
.90	40	.85	40	.75	40–44	.95	44	.35– .45	40–54
.90	40	.85*	40*	.75	40–44	.95	44	.35– .45	40–54
.90	40	.85*	40*	.75	40–44	.95	44	.35– .45	40–54
1.00	40	.95	40	.90	40–44	.95	44	.35– .45	40–54
1.00	44	.85	44	.75	50	1.00	44	.....	.....
1.00–1.25	44	.85	44	.60– .70	50	.90	44	.30– .50	44–60
1.15	44	.85	44	.60– .75	44	.....	.....	.40	44–50
1.15	44	.85– .90	44	.60– .75	44	1.15	44	.30– .45	44–60
.80–1.00	44	.90	44	.60– .75	44	1.00	44	.25– .45	44–60
.80	44	.90	44	.60– .75	44	1.00	44	.40	44–60
.75– .90	44	.75	44	.50– .65	44	.90	44	.35– .40	44–48
.90	44	.75	44	.50– .65	44	.90	44	.35– .40	44–48
.90	44	.75	44	.50– .65	44	.90	44	.35– .40	44–48
.90	44	.75	44	.50– .65	44	.90	44	.35– .40	44–48
.90	44	.75	44	.50– .65	44	.90	44	.35– .40	44–48
.90	44	.75	44	.60– .70	44	.90	44	.35– .40	44–48
.90	44	.75	44	.60– .70	44	.90	44	.35– .40	44–48
.80– .90	44	.75	44	.60– .70	44	.90	44	.35– .40	44–48
.80– .90	44	.75	44	.60– .70	44	1.00	44	.35– .45	44–48
1.00	48	.75	50	.....	.....	1.00	48	.50	54
1.10	44	.65	48	.....	.....	1.00	48	.40– .50	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.12½–1.20	44	1.00	48	.60	44	1.12½	44	.45– .50	44
1.12½	44	1.00	48	.60	44	1.12½	44	.40	44
1.00	44	.90	48	.60	44	1.00	44	.35– .40	44
.75	44	.55–.75	44	.60	44	.....	.....	.30– .40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.60– .70	44	.80	44	.30– .40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.60– .70	44	.80	44	.25– .40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.60– .70	44	.....	.....	.25– .40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.65	44	.....	.....	.35– .40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.65– .70	44	.80	44	.35– .40	44–48
.80	44	.75	44	.65– .70	44	.80	44	.35– .40	44–48
.80	44	.75	44	.65– .70	44	.75	44	.35– .40	44–48
.80	44	.75	44	.65– .90	44	.75– .85	44	.35 –.40	44–48
1.00	.50	.75	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.00–1.05	50	.80	44	.70– .85	44	.80– .90	44	.40– .50	50
1.15*	50	.75– .80	44–50	.60– .85	44–50	.....	.....	.35– .45	55–59
1.00–1.20	50–59	.80	44	.65– .85	44	1.00–1.20	44	.30– .50	50–59
.80	44	.80	44	.65– .85	44–49	.90–1.00	44	.40	48–59
.80	44–50	.80	44	.70– .75	44	.80	44	.35	48–59
.80	44	.60– .75	44	.60– .65	44	.65– .80	44	.30– .40	44–50
.80	40–44	.60– .70	44	.50– .70	44	.....	.....	.30– .40	44–50
.80	40–50	.60– .75	44	.50– .70	44	.65– .85	44	.25 –.40	44–60
.80*	44*	.60– .75	44	.50– .70	44	.65– .80	44	.40*	44–48*
.80	44	.60– .75	44	.50– .70	44	.75	44	.40	44–48
.80	44	.60– .75	44	.60– .70	44	.75	44	.40	48–50
.80*	44*	.60– .75	44	.60– .70	44	.75	44	.40*	44–50*
.80*	44*	.65– .75	44	.60– .70	44	.75	44	.40*	44–50*
.80– .85	44	.80	44	.70– .80	44	.75	44	.40*	44–50

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
ONTARIO—*Continued*	$		$		$		$	
London—								
1920	1.00	44	.75	44	.75	44	.70	44
1926	1.10	44	.60– .80	44	.75– .90	44	.60– .65	44
1929	1.20	44	.75– .85	44	.75	44	.65	44
1930	1.20	44	.70– .80	44	.70– .85	44	.60– .75	44
1931	1.00	44	.60– .75	44	.70– .75	44	.55– .70	44
1932	1.00	44	.60– .75	44	.60– .75	44	.55 –.70	44
1933	.80	44	.40– .65	44	.40– .60	44	.40– .60	44
1934	.80	44	.40– .65	44	.50– .60	44	.50– .60	44
1935	.80	44	.50– .70	44	.80*	40*	.50– .60	44
1936	.80– .90	44	.50– .70	44	.80*	40*	.50– .60	44
1937	.90	44	.50– .70	44	.80*	44*	.50– .60	44
1938	1.00	44	.60– .75	44	.80	44	.55– .60	44
1939	1.00	44	.60– .75	44	.80	44	.55– .60	44
1940	1.00	44	.70– .75	44	.85	44	.60	44
1941	1.05	44	.85	44	1.00*	44*	.60	44
St. Thomas—								
1920	1.00	54	.60– .70	60	.50	55	.65– .70	54
1926	1.00–1.10	54	.60– .62½	55–60	.52½	48	.60	54
1929	1.10	54	.65	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	1.10	54	.60– .65	54	.57½	54	.65	48–54
1931	1.10	50	.50– .65	50–54	.60	54	.65	48–54
1932	1.10	50–54	.50– .62½	44–48	.60	54	.60	48–54
1933	.95	44–54	.50– .60	44–48	.50– .60	54	.60	44–54
1934	.95	44–54	.50– .60	44–48	.60	54	.50	44
1935	.95	44	.50– .70	44–48	.70	44–54	.50– .60	44
1936	.80	44	.50– .60	44–48	.50– .70	44–54	.55	44
1937	.90	44	.50– .60	44–48	.70	48	.65	48
1938	.90–1.00	44	.60– .70	44–48	.70	48	.65	48
1939	.90–1.00	44	.60– .70	44–48	.70	44	.60	44
1940	.90–1.00	44	.60*–.70	44*	.70	44	.60	44
1941	1.05	44	.60*–.70	44*	.70	44	.60	44
Windsor—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	54	1.00	48	.75	48
1926	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.25	44	.85	44
1929	1.45	44	1.10	44	1.37½	44	.85	44
1930	1.45	44	1.10	44	1.37½	44	.85	44
1931	1.25	44	1.00	44	1.25	40	.75	44
1932	1.25	44	1.00	44	1.25	40	.75	44
1933	.90–1.25	40–44	.75–1.00	44	1.25	40	.50– .75	44
1934	.90	40–44	.80	44	1.00	40	.50– .60	44
1935	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00	40	.50– .65	44
1936	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00*	40*	.60– .70	44
1937	1.15*	40*	1.00*	40*	1.15*	40*	.60– .75	44
1938	1.15*	40*	1.00*	40*	1.15*	40*	.60– .75	44
1939	1.15	40	.95	40	1.15*	40*	.60– .65	44
1940	1.15	40	.95	40	1.15*	40*	.65	44
1941	1.15	40	1.05	40	1.15–1.20	40	.75	44
Port Arthur—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44–54	.90	48	.65– .70	54
1926	1.10	44	.55– .75	44–54	.75	44–54	.65	54
1929	1.25	44	.70– .80	44–54	.75	44	.60– .75	44
1930	1.25	44	.60– .75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–50	.60– .75	44–54
1931	1.00	44	.55– .75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–50	.50– .70	44–54
1932	1.00	44	.55– .75	44–49	.75–1.00	48	.50– .60	44–54
1933	1.00	44	.55– .75	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
1934	1.00	44	.55– .75	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
1935	1.00	44	.50– .70	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
1936	1.00	44	.50– .70	44–50	.60– .70	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
1937	1.00	44	.50– .70	44–50	.55– .75	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
1938	1.00	44	.55– .70	44–54	.65– .75	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
1939	1.00	44	.55– .70	44–54	.65– .75	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
1940	1.00	44	.60– .70	44–54	.65– .85	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
1941	1.00–1.15	44	.70– .80	44–54	.65– .85	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
Fort William—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44–54	.85	48	.65	44–50
1926	1.10	44	.60– .75	44–54	.75	44–54	.65	54
1929	1.25	44	.65– .75	44–54	.75	44	.60– .75	44
1930	1.25	44	.55– .75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–54	.60– .75	44–54
1931	1.00	44	.55– .75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–54	.50– .70	44–54
1932	1.00	44	.55– .75	44–49	.75–1.00	48	.50– .60	44–54
1933	1.00	44	.55– .75	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
1934	1.00	44	.55– .75	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50– .60	44–54

* Minimum rate and hours approved under the Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Continued

Trades—Continued

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.85	44	.75	44	.69	50	1.00	44	.50- .55	44-50
1.10	44	.75- .90	44	.70- .80	44	1.00-1.10	44	.40- .50	44-50
1.20	44	.85	44	.50- .60	44	1.20	44	.40- .50	44-50
1.20	44	.75- .90	44	.50- .60	44	1.20	44	.35- .55	44-50
1.00	44	.55- .75	44	.55- .65	44	1.20	44	.35- .50	44-50
1.00	44	.55- .75	44	.55- .65	44	1.00	44	.35- .45	44-48
.80	44	.60- .75	44	.60- .75	44	.....	.....	.30- .45	44
.80	44	.60- .75	44	.60- .75	44	.87½	44	.30- .45	44
.80	44	.80*	40*	.60- .75	44	.87½	44	.35- .45	44
.80	44	.80*	40*	.60- .70	44	.87½	44	.35- .45	44-48
.80	44	.80*	40*	.60- .70	44	.87½	44	.35- .50	44-50
.90*	44*	.80*	40*	.60- .70	44	.95	44	.35- .50	44-50
1.00	44	.80	40	.60- .70	44	.95	44	.35- .50	44-50
1.00	44	.80	40	.60- .70	44	.95	44	.35- .50	44-50
1.00	44	.90	40	.70	44	.95	44	.35- .50	44-50
.85	54	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45- .50	60
.85- .90	54	.75	44-50	.60- .65	44	.85	54	.40- .45	60
1.00	54	.75	49	.....	.....	.85	54	.40	54-60
1.00	54	.70- .75	49-54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35- .45	50-60
1.00	54	.70- .75	49-54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35- .45	50-60
.85	54	.70- .75	49-54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35- .40	50
.75- .85	50	.50- .75	44-54	.....	.....	.75	54	.30- .40	44-50
.65- .75	50	.50- .75	44-54	62½	48	.75	54	.25- .30	44-60
.65- .80	44-48	.75	44-54	.62½-.70	44	.75	54	.30- .40	44-60
.65- .80	44-48	.75	44	.62½	44	.75	60	.30	44-60
.65- .75	44-48	.75	44	.62½	44	.90	44	.35	44-60
.75- .90	44-48	.80*	44*	.62½	44	.90	44	.35- .45	44-60
.75- .80	44-48	.80*	44*	.62½-.70	44-48	.90-1.00	44	.35- .50	44-60
.75- .80	44-48	.80*	44*	.62½-.70	44-48	.90-1.00	44	.35- .50	44-60
.75- .80	44-48	.80	44	.62½-.70	44-48	1.05	44	.40- .50	44-60
1.00	44	1.06½	44	1.00	44	1.25	44	.65	50
1.50	44	1.25	44	.90	44	1.37½	44	.60	54
1.50	44	1.35	44	1.12½	44	1.37½	44	.65	44-54
1.50	44	1.35	44	1.12½	44	1.37½	44	.45- .65	44-54
1.25	44	1.35	44	1.12½	44	1.37½	44	.45- .50	44-54
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.12½	44	.45	44-49½
1.25	40-44	1.00	40-44	.90	40	1.12½	40	.40- .45	44-50
1.00	40-44	.75-1.00	40-44	.75	40-44	.85	40	.40- .50	44-50
.90	40	1.00*	40*	.85	40-44	.85	40	.50*	44-48*
.90*	40*	1.00*	40*	.70- .75	40-44	.85	40	.50*	44-48*
.90	40	1.00	40	.70- .85	40-44	.85	40	.50	40-48
.90	40	1.15*	40*	.70- .85	40-44	.85	40	.55*	40-48
.90	40	1.00*	40*	.70- .85	40-44	.85	40	.55*	40-48
.90	40-44	1.00*	40*	.75- .85	40-44	.85	40	.55*	40-48
.90	40-44	1.15	40	.85	40-44	.85	40	.55*	40-48
1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	1.25	48	.60	48-60
1.00	44	.90	44-48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35- .40	48-60
1.25	44	1.00	44	.75	44	1.00	44-48	.35- .40	48-60
1.00-1.25	44-54	1.00	44-48	.75- .90	44-54	1.00	44-48	.35- .50	48-60
1.00	44-54	.75-1.00	44-48	.60- .75	44	1.00	44-48	.30- .45	48-60
.75-1.00	44-48	.75-1.00	44-49	.60- .75	44	.90	44	.30- .40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.75- .85	44-49	.60- .75	44	.75	44	.30- .40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.75- .85	44	.60- .75	44	.75	44	.30- .40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60- .75	44	.75- .90	44	.35- .40	44-60
.70-1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60- .75	44	1.00	44	.35- .40	44-60
.90-1.00	44	.90	40	.60- .75	44	1.00	44	.35- .40	44-60
.80-1.00	44	.90	40-44	.65- .75	44	.75-1.00	44	.35- .45	44-60
.80-1.00	44	.90	44	.65- .75	44	.75-1.00	44	.35- .45	44-60
.80-1.00	44	.90	44	.65- .75	44	.75-1.00	44	.35- .45	44-60
.80-1.00	44	.90	44	.75- .80	44	.75-1.00	44	.40- .45	44-60
1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	1.25	48	.60	48-60
1.00	44	.90	44-48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35- .40	48-60
1.25	44	1.00	44	.75	48	1.00	44-48	.35- .40	48-60
1.00-1.25	44-54	1.00	44-48	.75- .90	44-54	1.00	48	.35- .50	48-60
1.00	44-54	.75-1.00	44-48	.60- .75	44	1.00	44-48	.30- .45	44-60
.75-1.00	44-48	.75-1.00	44-49	.60 .75	44	.90	44	.30- .40	44-60
.75 1.00	44	.75-. 85	44-49	.60- .75	44	.75	44	.30- .40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.75- .85	44	.60- .75	44	.75	44	.30- .40	44-60

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Concluded*								
Fort William—Concluded								
1935	1.00	44	.50– .70	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50– .60	44–50
1936	1.00	44	.50– .70	44–50	.60– .70	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
1937	1.00	44	.50– .70	44–54	.65– .75	44	.50– .60	44
1938	1.00	44	.55– .70	44–54	.65– .75	44	.50– .60	44–54
1939	1.00	44	.55– .70	44–54	.65– .75	44	.50– .60	44–54
1940	1.00	44	.60– .70	44–54	.65– .85	44	.50– .60	44–54
1941	1.00–1.15	44	.70– .80	44–54	.65– .85	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
MANITOBA								
Winnipeg—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44	.92½	44	.87½	44
1926	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44
1929	1.45	44	1.10	44	1.10	44	.90	44
1930	1.45	44	1.10	44	1.10	44	.95	44
1931	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44
1932	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.70– .80	44
1933	1.05	44	.75	44	.90–1.00	44	.70	44
1934§	1.00	44	.75	44	.85– .90	44	.70	44
1935§	1.00	44	.75	44	.85	44	.70	44
1936§	1.00	44	.75	44	.85	44	.70	44
1937§	1.10	44	.85	44	.85	44	.70	44
1938§	1.10	44	.85	44	.85	44	.70	44
1939§	1.10	44	.85	44	.85	44	.70	44
1940§	1.10	44	.85	44	.85	44	.70	44
1941§	1.15	44	.95	44	.95	44	.75	44
Brandon—								
1920	1.15–1.25	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1926	1.25	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1929	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44
1930	1.30–1.45	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1931	1.10–1.25	44	.90	44	.75	44	.....	.....
1932	1.00	44	.85	44	.75	44	.....	.....
1933	1.00	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1934§	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1935§	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1936§	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1937§	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1938§	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1939§	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1940§	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1941§	1.00	44	.80	44	.80	44	.70	44
SASKATCHEWAN								
Regina—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44	.90	44	.87½	44
1926	1.25	44	.80– .95	44–60	1.00	44	.75– .82½	44
1929	1.45	44	1.00	44–50	1.05	49	.87½	44
1930	1.45	44	1.00	44–50	1.10	44–49	.87½	44
1931	1.35	44	.90	44–50	1.05	44	.75	44
1932	1.35	44	.90	44	.90	44	.65– .75	44
1933	1.00	44	.50– .75	44–48	.80– .90	44	.60	44
1934	1.00	44	.60– .75	44	.80	44	.60	44
1935	1.00	44	.65– .75	44	.80	44	.60– .65	44
1936	1.00	44	.65– .75	44	.80	44	.60	44
1937	1.10	44	.75†	44†	.80†	44†	.60– .70	44
1938	1.10†	44†	.75†	44†	.90†	44†	.65†– .70	44†
1939	1.10	44	.75†	44†	.90†	44†	.65†– .70	44†
1940	1.10	44	.75†	44†	.90†	44†	.65– .70	44
1941	1.20	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.70	44
Saskatoon—								
1920	1.25	44	.75– .85	50	.80½	47	.70	55
1926	1.25	44	.75– .85	50–54	.70–1.00	49–54	.60– .80	49½–55
1929	1.45	44	.90	50–60	1.00	50	.80	50
1930	1.45	44	.70– .90	50–60	1.00	44	.75– .85	44–50
1931	1.35	44	.70– .90	50–55	1.00	44	.60– .80	44–60
1932	1.35	44	.60– .90	50–55	.70–1.00	44	.60– .70	44
1933	.75–1.00	44	.60– .75	44–54	.70–1.00	44	.50– .70	44
1934	.75–1.00	44	.50– .75	44–54	.70–1.00	44	.50– .60	44
1935	.75–1.00	44	.50– .75	44–54	.70– .80	44	.50– .65	44–50
1936	1.00	44	.50– .75	44–50	.70– .80	44	.50– .70	44–50
1937	1.00	44	.50– .75	44–50	.70	44	.50– .70	44–50
1938	1.00	44	.50– .75	44–50	.70	44	.50– .70	44–50
1939	1.00	44	.50– .75	44–50	.70– .80	44	.50– .70	44–50
1940	1.00	44	.50– .75	44	.70– .80	44	.55– .70	44–50
1941	1.00	44	.55– .75	44	.70– .80	44	.55– .70	44–48

*Minimum rate and hours approved under the Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.
§Minimum rates and hours approved under the Fair Wage Act, Manitoba, 1916, as amended in 1934.
†Minimum rate and hours approved under the Industrial Standards Act, Saskatchewan, 1937.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Continued

Trades—Continued

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.75–1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60– .75	44	.75– .90	44	.35– .40	44–60
.70–1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60– .75	44	1.00	44	.35– .40	44–60
.90–1.00	44	.90	40	.60– .75	44	1.00	44	.35– .40	44–60
80–1.00	44	.90	40–44	.65– .75	44	.75–1.00	44	.35– .45	44–60
.80–1.00	44	.90	40–44	.65– .80	44	.75–1.00	44	.35– .45	44–60
.80–1.00	44	.90	44	.65– .80	44	.75–1.00	44	.35– .45	44–60
.80–1.00	44	.90	44	.75– .80	44	.75–1.00	44	.40– .45	44–60
1.12½	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.55– .60	50
1.25	44	1.12½	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.40– .50	50–60
1.35	44	1.20	44	.90	44	1.25	44	.42½– .50	44–60
1.45	44	1.25	44	.90	44	1.25	44	.42½– .50	44–60
1.45	44	1.15	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40– .50	44–60
1.35	44	1.15	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40– .50	44–60
1.05	44	1.00	44	.70– .85	44	.95	44	.30– .45	44–50
1.00	44	.90	44	.70– .85	44	.90	44	.37½– .42½	44–48
1.00	44	.90	44	.70– .85	44	.90	44	.37½– .42½	44–48
1.00	44	.90	44	.70	44	.90	44	.37½– .42½	44–48
1.10	44	.95	44	.70	44	.90	44	.40– .45	44–48
1.10	44	.95	44	.70	44	.90	44	.40– .45	44–48
1.10	44	.95	44	.70	44	.90	44	.40– .45	44–48
1.10	44	.95	44	.70	44	.90	44	.42½– .50	44–48
1.15	44	1.05	44	.75	44	.95	44	.45– .50	44–48
1.05	44	.80	50–54	.80	50	1.00	44	.55	50
1.25	44	.80	44–54	.80	44	1.00	44	.50	48
1.35	44	1.12½	44–54	.80	44	1.12½	44	.35– .45	50
1.35	44	.80–1.12½	44–54	.80	44	1.10	44	.35– .55	48–60
1.25	44	.90–1.12½	44–54	.75	44	1.15	44	.30– .50	48–60
1.00	44	.90–1.00	44	.75	44	.95	44	.30– .40	44–60
1.00	44	.80–1.00	44	.70	44	.85	44	.25– .40	44–54
.80	44	.80–1.00	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½– .37½	44–48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½– .37½	44–48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½– .37½	44–48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½– .37½	44–48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½– .37½	44–48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½– .37½	44–48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.35– .40	44–48
1.00	44	.95	44	.70	44	.85	44	.40– .45	44–48
1.20	44	1.00	44	.80	50	1.00	44	.55	54
1.15–1.30	44	1.00	44	.80– .90	44–49	1.10	44	.35– .50	44–60
1.30	44	1.20	44	1.00	44–49	1.25	44	.40– .60	44–60
1.40	44	1.25	44	1.00	44–49	1.25	44	.40– .50	44–60
1.30	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.25	44	.40	44–60
1.10	44	1.00	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40	44
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.80	44	.30– .40	44–50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.80	44	.35– .40	44–50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.85	44	.35– .40	44–50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.85	44	.35– .40	44–50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.85	44	.35– .40	44–50
1.00	44	.90†	44†	.75†	44†	.85	44	.35– .40	44–50
1.00	44	.90†	44†	.75†	44†	.85	44	.40	44–50
1.00	44	1.00†	44†	.75†	44†	.85	44	.40	44–50
1.00	44	1.00†	44†	.75†	44†	.85	44	.45	44–50
1.25	44	.90–1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.40– .50	55–60
1.15–1.25	44	1.00–1.10	44	.80–1.00	44–54	1.10–1.25	44	.35– .45	55–60
1.35	44	1.25	44	1.00	50	1.35	44	.45	50
1.25–1.45	44	1.25–1.30	44	1.00–1.15	44–60	.....	.....	.35– .55	50–60
1.25–1.35	44	1.30	44	1.00–1.15	44–60	1.35	44	.30– .45	44–60
1.00–1.35	44	1.05–1.30	44	.80–1.15	44–48	1.00	44	.25– .45	44–60
.80–1.00	44	.90–1.05	40–44	.75–1.00	44–48	.....	.....	.25– .40	44–60
.90–1.00	44	1.00	40–44	.75–1.00	40–48	.....	.....	.25– .40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	1.00	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.....	.....	.25– .40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	1.00	40–44	.75– .90	40–44	.....	.....	.25– .40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	1.00†	40†	.75– .90	40–44	.....	.....	.30– .40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	1.00†	40†	.75– .90	44	.....	.....	.30– .40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	1.00†	40†	.75– .90	44	.....	.....	.30– .40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	1.00†	40†	.75– .90	44	.....	.....	.30– .40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	1.00†	40–44†	.75– .90	44	.....	.....	.30– .45	44–60

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ALBERTA								
Calgary.								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44	.85–1.00	48	.75– .80	44–49½
1926	1.15	44	.90– .95	44	.90–1.00	44	.70– .75	44–49½
1929	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.10	44	.95	44
1930	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.10	44	.95	44
1931	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.75– .90	44
1932	1.25	44	.85	40–44	1.00	44	.75	44
1933	90–1.00	40	.75– .85	40–44	.80	44	.75	44
1934	.90	40	.75	40–44	.90	44	.75	44
1935	.90	40	.75	40–44	.90	40–44	.75	44
1936	.90	40	.75	40–44	.90§	40–44§	.80§	40§
1937	.90	40–44	.75	40–44	.90§	40§	.80§	40§
1938	1.10	40–44	.80	40–44	.90	40	.80	40–44
1939	1.10	44	.80	40–44	.90	40	.75– .80	44
1940	1.20	44	.90	44	.90	44	.75– .80	44
1941	1.20	44	.95	44	1.00	44	.80	44
Edmonton—								
1920	1.25	44	.85	44	.85– .92	44	.85	44
1926	1.25	44	.80	44	.85	44	.70– .80	44
1929	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.10	44	.95	44
1930	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.00–1.10	44	1.00	44
1931	1.40	44	1.00	44	1.00–1.10	44	1.00	44
1932	1.20	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.80	44
1933	90–1.05	40–44	.60– .75	44	.85	44	.60– .80	44
1934	1.00	40–44	.60– .75	44	.85	44	.60– .75	44
1935	1.00	40–44	.65– .75	44	.85	44	.75	44
1936	1.00	44	.75§	44§	.85	44	.75	44
1937	1.00	44	.75§	44§	.85	44	.75	44
1938	1.10§	44§	.90§	44§	.85	44	.75	44
1939	1.10	44	.90§	44§	.85	44	.80§	44§
1940	1.10	44	.90§	44§	.85	44	.80§	44§
1941	1.10	44	.95§	44§	.85	44	.80	44
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
Vancouver—								
1920	1.12½	44	.87½–.90½	44	1.00	44	.87½	44
1926	1.12½	44	.93½	44	.90–1.00	44	.87½	44
1929	1.35	40	1.00	44	1.12½	44	.90	44
1930	1.35	40	1.00	44	1.00–1.17½	40–44	.90	44
1931	1.35	40	1.00	44	1.00–1.17½	40–44	.80	40–44
1932	1.22½	40	.87½	40–44	1.00	44	.75	40–44
1933	1.22½	40	.65– .87½	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1934	1.10	40	.62½–87½	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1935	1.10	40	.62½–.80	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1936	1.10	40	.62½–.80	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1937	1.10	40	.62½–.90	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1938	1.10	40	.75*–.90	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1939	1.10	40	.75*–.90	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1940	1.10	40	.75*–.90	40–44	.85–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1941	1.22½	40	.75–.97½†	40–44	.85–1.10	40–44	.75– .80	40–44
Victoria—								
1920	1.00	44	.75– .85	44	1.00	44	.70	44
1926	1.12½	44	.75– .81¼	44	.87½	44	.70	44
1929	1.12½	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44
1930	1.25	40	1.00	44	1.00–1.10	40–44	.85	40
1931	1.25	40	.87½	40	.87½	40	.75	40
1932	1.00	40	.75	40	.75– .87½	40	.75	40
1933	1.00	40	.65	40	.65– .75	40	.62½	40
1934	.75– .87½	40	.50– .65	40	.60– .75	40	.50– .62½	40
1935	.75– .90	40	.50– .70	40	.50– .75	40	.50– .65	40
1936	.75– .90	40	.50– .70	40	.50– .75	40	.50– .65	40
1937	.75– .90	40	.70*	40–44	.50– .75	40–44	.60– .65	40
1938	1.00	40	.70*–.80	40–44	.60– .75	40–44	.60– .65	44
1939	1.00	40	.75*–.80	40–44	.60– .75	40–44	.65	44
1940	1.12½	40	.75*–.90	40–44	.75	40–44	.65	44
1941	1.12½	40	.75–.92½‡	40–44	1.00	40–44	.75	44
Prince Rupert—								
1920	1.25	44	.87½	44	.90	44	.90	44
1926	1.25	44	.87½	44	.90	44	.90	44
1929	1.25	44	.93¾	44	.90	44	1.00	44
1930	1.25	44	.93¾	44	.93¾–1.00	44	1.00	44
1931	1.25	44	.93¾	44	.93¾–1.00	44	1.00	44
1932	1.25	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1933	1.25	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1934	1.00–1.25	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1935	1.00	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1936	1.00	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1937	1.25	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1938	1.00–1.25	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.80	44
1939	1.00–1.25	44	.85– .90	44	1.00	44	.80	44
1940	1.10–1.25	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.80	44
1941	1.22½–1.25	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.80	44

§Minimum rate and hours approved under the Industrial Standards Act, Alberta, 1935.
*Rate of wages and hours approved under the Male Minimum Wage Act, British Columbia, 1934.
†Cost of living bonus—7½c. per hour included.
‡Cost of living bonus—2½c. per hour included.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Concluded

Trades—Concluded

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
1.25	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.60	40
1.15	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30- .50	44-60
1.40	44	1.15	40-44	1.12½	44	1.10	44	.40- .60	44-60
1.40	44	1.20	40-44	1.12½	44	1.25	44	.35- .50	44-60
1.40	44	1.20-1.25	40-44	1.10-1.12½	44	1.12½	44	.30- .50	44-54
1.15	40	1.05	40	1.00	40-44	1.00	40-44	.30- .45	44
1.00	40	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.35- .45	48
.90	40	.90-1.00	40	.80- .90	40	1.00	40	.35- .45	44-48
.90	40	.90	40	.80	40	1.00	40	.35- .45	44-48
.90§	40§	.95	40	.80	40-44	1.00	40	.35- .45	40-48
.90§	40§	.95	40	.80	40-44	1 00	40	.40- .50	40-48
.90	40	.95§	40§	.80	40-44	1.00	40	.40- .50	40-48
.90	44	.95§	40§	.80	40-44	1.00	40	.40- .50	40-48
1.10	44	.95	40	.80	40-44	1.00	40	.40- .50	44-48
1.10	44	1.05	40	.90	40-44	1.00	40	.40- .50	44-48
.80- .90	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.65- .70	48
1.15	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.40- .50	44-48
1.50	44	1.15	44	1.10	44	1.00	44	.45- .65	44-48
1.50	44	1.20	44	1.12½	44	1.10	44	.45- .60	44-48
1.40	44	1.20	44	1.15	44	1.10	44	.45- .55	44-48
1.15	44	1.05	44	1.00	40	1.10	44	.45	44
1.60	44	1.05	44	1.00	40	.....	.....	.35- .45	44
.90-1.00	44	1.05	44	.75	40-44	1.00	44	.35- .50	44
.90	44	.95§	40§	.75	40-44	1.00	44	.35- .50	44
.90	44	.95§	40§	.75	44	1.00	44	.35- .50	44
.90	44	.95§	40§	.75	44	1.00	44	.40- .50	44
1.00	44	1.00§	44§	.75	44	1.00	44	.40- .50	44
1.05§	44§	1.05§	44§	.90§	44§	1.00	44	.40- .50	44-48
1.05	44	1.05§	44§	.90§	44§	1.00	44	.45- .50	44-48
1.05§	44§	1.10	44	1.00§	44§	1.00	44	.45- .50	44-48
1.12½	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.06¼	44	.60- .65	44
1.18¾	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.00	40-44	.45- .56¼	44
1.30	40	1.18¾	40	1.12½	44	1.12½	40-44	.50	44
1.35	40	1.25	40	1.12½	44	1.25	40	.50- .62½	44
1.28½	40	1.12½	40	1.06¼	40-44	1.25	40	.50	44
1.00-1.25	40	1.00	40	1.00	40-44	1.25	40	.40- .50	40-48
1.00	40	.90-1.00	40-44	.90	40-44	1.00	40	.35- .50	40-48
1.00	40	.75-1.00	40-44	.65- .90	40-44	1.00	40	.35- .50	40-48
1.00	40	1.00	40-44	.90	40-44	1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-48*
1.00	40	1.00	40-44	.90	40-44	1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-48*
1.00	40	1.00	40-44	1.00	40-44	1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-48*
1.00	40	1.00	40-44	1.00	40-44	1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-48*
1.00	40	1.00	40-44	1.00	40-44	1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-48*
1.00	40	1.00	40-44	1.00	40-44	1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-48*
1.00	40	1.12½	40-44	1.07½	40-44	1.00	40	.45*-.55	40-48*
.87½	44	.90	44	.87½	44	1.00	44	.55	44
1.00	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	40-44	.45- .66¼	44
1.25	40	1.12½	44	1.00	44	1.00	40-44	.50	44
1.25	40	1.12½	40	1.06¼	40	1.25	40	.50- .56¼	44
1.00	40	1.00	40	1.00	40	1.25	40	.50- .56¼	40-44
.75-1.00	40	1.00	40	.87½	40	1.00	40	.40- .50	40-44
.75	40	.80-1.00	40	.87½	40	1.00	40	.40- .50	40-44
.62½-.75	40	.75-1.00	40	.75	40	.75	40	.40- .50	40-44
.75- .90	40	.75-1.00	40	.70	40	.80	40	.45*-.50	40-44
.75- .90	40	.75- .80	40	.70	40	.75-1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-44
.75- .90	40	.75- .80	40	.70	44	.75-1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-44
.90	40-44	.90	40	.75	44	.80-1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-44
.90	40-44	.90	40	.75	44	.80-1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-44
.90	40-44	.90	40	.80- .90	44	.80-1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-44
1.00	40-44	1.00	40	.90-1.00	44	1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-44
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.50- .62½	44-48
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.57½	44
1.25	44	1.12½	44	1.12½	44	.....	.....	.50- .57½	44-48
1.25	44	1.12½	44	1.12½	44	.....	.....	.50- .57½	44
1.25	44	1.06¼	44	1.06	44	.....	.....	.50- .57½	44
1.25	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.50	44
1.25	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.40- .50	44-48
1.25	44	.90	44	.75- .90	44	.....	.....	.40- .50	44-48
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.45*-.50	44-48*
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.45*-.50	44-48*
1.25	44	.90-1.00	44	.75- .90	44	.....	.....	.45*-.50	44-48*
1.00	44	.90-1.00	44	.75- .90	44	.....	.....	.45*-.50	44-48*
1.00	44	.90-1.00	44	.75-1.00	44	.....	.....	.45*-.50	44-48*
1.00-1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.45*-.50	44-48*
1.00-1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.45*-.50	44-48*

TABLE 1.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(b) **Metal Trades**

NOTE.—Rates in foundries and machine shops and manufacturing establishments. When a range appears figures represent predominant rates. Rates include cost of living bonus where reported.

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists*		Moulders	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA								
Halifax—								
1920	.60- .80	44-54	.65- .76½	48-54	.65- .85	44-54	.70- .80	44-48
1926	.55- .75	44-50	.55- .75	44-50	.50- .75	44-50	.70- .75	44-48
1929	.60- .65	44-50	.60- .65	44-50	.60- .65	44-50	.70	48
1930	.55- .75	44-50	.55- .75	44-50	.60- .75	44-50	.70- .80	44-48
1931	.55- .75	44-50	.55- .75	44-50	.65- .75	44-50	.72½-.80	44-48
1932	.55- .75	44-50	.55- .75	44-50	.58½-.75	44-50	.67½-.75	44-48
1933	.55- .75	44-50	.55- .75	40-44	.58½-.75	44-48	.62- .65	44-48
1934	.55- .75	44-48	.55- .75	40-44	.58½-.75	40-44	.60- .65	44-48
1935	.58½-.80	40-44	.55- .80	40-44	.58½-.80	40-44	.60- .65	44-48
1936	.58½-.80	40-44	.55- .80	40-44	.58½-.80	40-44	.60- .65	44-48
1937	.65- .90	40-44	.55- .90	40-44	.60- .90	40-44	.65- .70	40-48
1938	.65- .90	40-44	.55- .90	40-44	.60- .90	40-44	.65- .75	44-48
1939	.55- .90	40-44	.55- .90	40-44	.60- .90	40-44	.65- .75	44
1940	.60- .90	40-44	.67- .90	40-44	.65- .90	40-44	.70- .85	44-48
1941	.65- .96	44	.73- .96	44	.65- .96	44	.72½-.85	44-48
NEW-BRUNSWICK								
Saint John—								
1920	.60- .65	48-54	.60- .65	54	.54½-.73	50	.51- .60	54
1926	.53½-.65	44-55	.60	54	.40- .65	44-55	.45- .70	50
1929	.55- .65	44-54	.60- .70	44-54	.50- .65	44-54	.50- .65	50-54
1930	.55- .65	44-54	.50- .80	45½-50	.45- .70	40-55	.35- .65	45-50
1931	.55- .65	50	.60- .70	49½-50	.45- .70	40-55	.35- .60	48-50
1932	.50- .65	40-44	.54- .60	44-54	.40- .60	44-55	.35- .54	44-48
1933	.47- .60	40-44	.45- .55⅓	44-54	.50- .60	40-54	.35- .51	40-44
1934	.38- .60	40-44	.45- .55⅓	44-54	.40- .56	40-54	.35- .51	40-44
1935	.43- .60	44	.51- .57½	44-49½	.40- .57½	44-50	.40- .51	40-44
1936	.43- .58½	44	.55⅓	44	.40- .60	44-49½	.40- .51	40-44
1937	.50- .60	44-50	.57½-.62½	44-49½	.47- .65½	44-50	.45- .55	40-48
1938	.50- .60	44-45	.57- .65	44	.42- .65½	44-45	.45- .55	40-48
1939	.50- .60	40-44	.57- .65	44	.50- .65½	40-44	.45- .55	40-48
1940	.50- .65	44-45	.55- .70	44	.55- .70	44-45	.50- .65	44-45
1941	.65- .80	44-48	.65- .80	44	.60- .80	44-48	.50- .70	44-54
QUEBEC								
Quebec—								
1920	.50- .68	49½-60	.60	54	.40- .65	49½-60	.37½-.58	48-60
1926	.50- .60	49½-54	.40- .50	49½	.40- .60	49½-54	.30- .57	60
1929	.50- .60	50-54	.40- .65	54	.40- .60	50-54	.37½-.57	60
1930	.50- .60	50-54	.40- .65	54	.40- .65	50-54	.33⅓-.57	60
1931	.50- .55	44-48	.40- .55	44-54	.40- .60	44-54	.33⅓-.57	60
1932	.50- .55	44-48	.40- .55	44-54	.40- .60	44-54	.33⅓-.50	60
1933	.50- .55	44-48	.40- .55	44-54	.40- .55	44-54	.30- .40	60
1934	.50- .55	44-48	.40- .55	48	.40- .55	44-48	.30- .60	48
1935	.50- .55	44-48	.40- .55	48	.40- .55	44-48	.35- .50	48
1936	.50- .55	44-54	.50- .55	48	.40- .55	44-54	.35- .50	48
1937	.50- .60	44½-54	.50- .55	44½-48	.40- .60	44-54	.35- .50	44½-49
1938	.50- .64	48-54	.50- .55	48-54	.40- .64	44-54	.35- .50	48
1939	.50- .64	40-54	.50	40	.40- .69	40-54	.37½-.50	40-48
1940	.58- .67	48-60	.58- .60	48-60	.45- .75	48-60	.37½-.58	44-60
1941	.60- .72	48-54	.60- .77	48-54	.48- .77	48-59	.37½-.67	48-59
Montreal—								
1920	.55- .82½	45-58	.73½-.80	47-49½	.55- .85	44-60	.70- .87½	45-54
1926	.52½-.70	44-60	.50- .78	47-58	.45- .75	44-60	.60- .80	40-50
1929	.60- .70	44-58	.50- .85	47-58	.50- .80	44-58	.60- .82½	45-55
1930	.52½-.75	44-55	.50- .78	47-49½	.50- .85	44-55	.60- .88	44-49½
1931	.50- .75	40-55	.50- .78	44-48	.50- .80	40-55	.65- .88	40-49½
1932	.50- .75	40-54	.50- .78	40-47	.45- .75	40-55	.50- .85	40-49½
1933	.44- .70	40-54	.50- .78	40-47	.45- .75	40-55	.50- .75	40-49
1934	.40- .70	44-50	.50- .78	40-55	.45- .75	40-55	.50- .70	40-50
1935	.40- .75	44-50	.50- .80	40-47½	.45- .75	40-55	.40- .65	40-48
1936	.45- .75	40-55	.50- .80	40-47½	.45- .80	40-55	.40- .65	40-44
1937	.45- .80	40-55	.50- .90	40-49	.44- .85	40-55	.45- .80	40-48
1938	.45- .80	40-55	.50- .90	40-47	.47½-.85	40-55	.50- .85	40-48
1939	.45- .80	40-55	.50- .90	40-47	.50- .85	40-55	.50- .85	40-55
1940	.50- .80	40-60	.55- .90	40-48	.50- .90	40-60	.50- .90	44-55
1941	.55- .85	44-60	.65- .96	44-48	.55-1.00	44-60	.55- .95	44-55

* Includes toolmakers.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(b) **Metal Trades**

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists*		Moulders	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO								
Ottawa—								
1920	.60- .70	50	.68- .75	48-50	.48- .78	50	.62- .70	50-54
1926	.45- .65	44-50	.58½- .75	44-50	.45- .65	44-50	.55- .65	44-50
1929	.55- .65	44-50	.60- .75	44-50	.60- .70	44-50	.55- .68	44-50
1930	.45- .70	44-50	.55- .75	44-50	.50- .70	44-50	.50- .68	44-50
1931	.45- .70	44-50	.58½- .75	44-50	.47½- .70	44.50	.42- .68	44-50
1932	.45- .63	44-50	.55- .68	44-50	.45- .63	40-50	.42- .63	40-50
1933	.35- .60	40-50	.40- .61	44	.45- .61	40-50	.40- .60	41-50
1934	.35- .60	40-50	.40- .61	44	.40- .60	44-50	.40- .60	40-50
1935	.35- .60	44-50	.43- .61	44	.40- .65	44-50	.40- .60	40-50
1936	.35- .60	44-50	.40- .61	44	.40- .65	44-50	.40- .60	40-50
1937	.35- .65	44-50	.40- .67	44	.44- .65	44-55	.48- .65	40-50
1938	.45- .65	44-50	.40- .67	44	.45- .65	44-50	.48- .65	40-50
1939	.40- .65	44-50	.40- .67	44	.45- .75	41-50	.45- .65	40-45
1940	.45- .65	44-50	.40- .67	44	.50- .85	44-50	.45- .70	40-50
1941	.50- .75	48-58	.45- .85	44-50	.55-1.08	44-50	.50- .75	44-50
Toronto—								
1920	.65- .86	48-52	.60- .88	44-48	.55- .90	44-50	.70- .95	48-50
1926	.45- .75	44-56	.55- .75	44-48	.45- .75	44-54	.50- .90	44-54
1929	.60- .65	44-50	.60- .75	44-48	.55- .70	44-54	.60- .70	44-54
1930	.55- .75	44-54	.60- .75	44-48	.50- .80	44-54	.50- .90	44-54
1931	.50- .75	44-55	.55- .75	44-48	.50- .80	44-55	.47½- .90	44-54
1932	.47- .70	44-54	.49½- .75	44-48	.45- .75	44-54	.45- .80	40-55
1933	.40½- .70	44-54	.44½- .65	44-48	.40- .75	44-54	.45- .80	40-54
1934	.36- .70	40-56	.48½- .70	40-48	.45- .75	40-56	.45- .80	40-50
1935	.40- .70	40-56	.48½- .70	40-48	.45- .75	40-56	.50- .80	40-50
1936	.40- .70	40-54	.54- .70	40-48	.45- .75	40-54	.50- .85	40-50
1937	.47- .75	40-50	.55- .70	44-48	.45- .80	40-50	.50- .85	44-55
1938	.47- .75	40-50	.55- .70	44-48	.50- .85	40-50	.50- .85	40-50
1939	.47- .75	40-50	.55- .70	44-48	.50- .90	40-50	.50- .85	40-50
1940	.50- .80	44-56	.60- .70	44-56	.50- .96	44-59	.55- .89	44-55
1941	.55- .85	44-60	.70- .85	44-50	.55-1.05	44-60	.59- .95	44-51
Hamilton—								
1920	.50- .80	48-55	.53- .70	50-60	.50- .85	44-60	.50- .95	48-50
1926	.40- .65	44-59	.40- .60	50-59	.40- .75	44-59	.45- .75	44-54
1929	.55- .70	48-59	.45- .60	50-59	.50- .70	49½-60	.55- .80	44-54
1930	.45- .65	45-59	.42½- .65	50	.40- .75	44-59	.45- .80	40-54
1931	.45- .65	44-58½	.45- .65	50-59	.40- .75	49-59	.45- .80	44-54
1932	.45- .63	48-58½	.38½- .48½	59	.40- .75	40-59	.40- .75	44-54
1933	.42- .61	44-58½	.38½- .48½	59	.40- .70	40-59	.40- .72	44-54
1934	.43- .61	45-59	.38½- .53½	59	.40- .70	40-59	.45- .72	40-50
1935	.43- .63	45-59	.38½- .53½	59	.40- .75	40-59	.45- .72	40-50
1936	.45- .65	45-59	.38½- .53½	59	.40- .75	40-59	.45- .72	40-50
1937	.50- .75	42½-50	.47½- .65	48-59	.45- .88	40-59	.50- .90	44-50
1938	.50- .78	44-59	.47½- .65	48-55	.45- .85	40-59	.50- .90	44-50
1939	.50- .75	44-59	.47½- .65	48-50	.45- .85	40-59	.50- .90	40-48
1940	.50- .75	44-59	.48½- .65	59	.50- .90	44-60	.50- .90	44-54
1941	.60- .79	44-59	.50- .65	59	.55-1.06	44-59	.64-1.02	44-54
London—								
1920	.47½- .63	49½-50	.66- .75	50	.60- .76	50	.65- .87	50
1926	.40- .60	49½-50	.50- .70	50	.45- .70	49½-50	.55- .73	50
1929	.55- .60	50-59	.55- .70	50-59	.42- .65	50-59	.58- .72	50-59
1930	.50- .60	44-49½	.55- .70	44	.45- .68½	44-50	.48 -.75	44-50
1931	.40- .54	44-49½	.49- .57	44	.35- .68½	44-50	.43- .70	44-50
1932	.40- .50	40-49½	.49- .57	44	.35- .68½	40-50	.40- .70	44-50
1933	.40- .51	40-44	.49- .57	44	.35- .50	40-53	.40- .60	40-53
1934	.37- .51	40-44	.41- .47	44	.33- .55	40-50	.37- .60	40-50
1935	.40- .51	40-49½	.44- .52	40	.37- .55	40-50	.41- .60	40-44
1936	.43- .51	40-49½	.44- .52	40	.37- .60	40-50	.41- .60	40-44
1937	.43- .55	44-50	.49- .57	44	.40- .60	44-54	.45- .66	42½-45
1938	.43- .55	44-55	.49- .57	44	.40- .60	44-55	.45- .68	44-45
1939	.43- .55	44-55	.49- .57	44	.40- .60	44-55	.45- .66	40-44½
1940	.45- .55	44-55	.49- .57	44	.40- .60	44-50	.45- .66	44-45
1941	.50- .60	44-55	.50- .66	50	.45- .70	44-55	.50- .77	49½-55

* Includes toolmakers.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(b) **Metal Trades**

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists*		Moulders	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Concluded*								
Windsor—								
1920	.67- .90	49½-50	.....	.....	.67- .90	49½-50	.80	50
1926	.55- .75	49½	.....	.....	.55- .90	48-50	.50- .70	50
1929	.55- .95	44-55	.....	.....	.60-1.00	44-55	.70-1.00	44-54
1930	.50- .66	49½	.....	.....	.60-1.00	44-55	.60- .90	44-55
1931	.40- .60	49½-55	.....	.....	.60-1.00	44-50	.45- .80	44-55
1932	.40- .65	49½-55	.....	.....	.50- .95	44-50	.36- .80	44-55
1933	.30- .60	44-55	.....	.....	.45- .80	44-50	.30- .65	44-55
1934	.40- .69	44-48	.....	.....	.45- .80	40-55	.40- .65	40-54
1935	.45- .69	40-52½	.....	.....	.45- .90	44-55	.40- .65	40-54
1936	.45- .71	40-48	.....	.....	.55- .90	44-54	.50- .67	40-54
1937	.60- .90	40-54	.....	.....	.55-1.05	40-54	.52- .80	40-52
1938	.60- .90	40-50	.....	.....	.55-1.05	40-50	.60- .83	32-48
1939	.60- .90	35-44	.....	.....	.55-1.05	32-46½	.60- .80	22-45
1940	.60- .93	40-50	.....	.....	.55-1.10	40-55½	.60- .85	40-48
1941	.65-1.03	40-50	.....	.....	.60-1.20	40-60	.60- .90	40-54
MANITOBA								
Winnipeg—								
1920	.70- .80	50	.65- .82	50	.60- .80	48-50	.57½-.80	50
1926	.40- .72	44-50	.60- .72	50	.50- .75	44-50	.50- .70	44-50
1929	.60- .75	50	.60- .74	50	.60- .74	50	.60- .75	44-50
1930	.40- .77	44-54	.60- .74	44	.50- .75	44-50	.50- .80	44-50
1931	.40- .70	40-50	.60- .74	44	.50- .78	40-50	.50- .74	40-50
1932	.40- .68	40-50	.58- .71	44	.50- .75	40-50	.45- .75	40-50
1933	.40- .68	40-50	.56- .68	44	.45- .65	40-50	.50- .70	40-50
1934	.40- .68	40-50	.54- .68	44	.45- .65	44-50	.50- .70	40-50
1935	.40- .70	44-50	.57½-.72	50	.45- .70	44-50	.50- .70	40-50
1936	.40- .70	44-50	.55- .72	50	.45- .75	44-50	.50- .70	40-50
1937	.45- .73	44-50	.57½-.76	50	.45- .80	40-50	.53- .70	40-50
1938	.45- .73	40-50	.57½-.76	50	.45- .80	40-50	.53- .70	40-50
1939	.40- .73	44-60	.55- .76	50	.50- .80	40-50	.53- .70	40-54
1940	.40- .75	40-50	.55- .79	50	.50- .80	40-50	.53- .70	40-50
1941	.45- .80	44-50	.65- .82	50	.55- .85	44-50	.55- .77	40-50
SASKATCHEWAN								
Regina—								
1920	.85	44	.....	.....	.90	50	.78	50
1926	.55½-.85	44-55	.85	48	.60- .85	48	.60- .65	44
1929	.65- .85	50	.85	48	.65- .85	44	.65	44
1930	.60- .85	48-50	.73- .85	48-55	.66- .85	44-48	.....	.....
1931	.58½-.85	44-48	.85	48	.45- .85	44-48	.....	.....
1932	.58½-.85	40-44	.85	40-44	.45- .85	40-44	.....	.....
1933	.65- .85	40-44	.85	40	.45- .85	44	.55	44
1934	.85	40	.85	40	.45- .85	40-44	.45- .55	44
1935	.85	40	.85	40	.50- .85	40-44	.45- .55	44
1936	.85	40	.85	40	.50- .85	40-44	.45- .55	44
1937	.55- .90	40-55	.90	40	.50- .90	40-44	.45- .55	44
1938	.55- .90	40-55	.90	40	.50- .90	40-44	.45- .55	44
1939	.55- .90	40-55	.90	40	.55- .90	40-49	.45- .55	44
1940	.50- .90	40-44	.90	40	.55- .90	40-49	.45- .55	44
1941	.50- .96	44	.96	44	.55- .96	44-49	.45- .55	44
ALBERTA								
Calgary—								
1920	.85- .95	44	.85	44	.85	44	.85	44
1926	.70- .80	44	.....	.....	.60- .77	44-50	.65- .77	44
1929	.77- .80	44	.75- .80	44	.77- .82	44	.77- .82	44
1930	.70- .85	44-48	.80- .90	48	.63- .85	44-48	.75- .82	44
1931	.70- .85	44-52	.67- .90	48	.50- .80	44-52	.69- .78	44
1932	.70- .85	40-52	.80	40	.50- .74	40-44	.69- .74	44
1933	.70- .85	40-44	.80	40	.50- .72	40-44	.65- .75	44
1934	.70- .85	40-44	.80	40	.55- .80	40-44	.60- .74	44
1935	.72- .85	40-44	.85	40	.55- .85	40-44	.60- .74	44
1936	.70- .85	40-44	.85	40	.60- .85	40-44	.60- .74	44
1937	.70- .90	40-44	.90	40	.65- .90	40-44	.55- .75	44
1938	.65- .90	40-44	.90	40	.60- .90	40-44	.55- .75	44
1939	.65- .90	40-44	.90	40	.50- .90	40-44	.60- .75	44
1940	.65- .95	40-44	.90	40	.50- .90	40-48	.60- .75	44
1941	.70-1.01	40-44	.96	40	.50- .96	40-48	.69- .80	44

* Includes toolmakers.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Concluded

(b) **Metal Trades**—Concluded

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists*		Moulders	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ALBERTA—*Concluded*								
Edmonton—								
1920	.70- .80	44-50	.80- .85	44-50	.70-1.00	44-50	.70- .87½	44-50
1926	.60- .85	44-54	.....	.....	.60- .90	44-54	.75	44-54
1929	.60- .85	44-54	.....	.....	.60- .85	44-54	.75- .80	44-54
1930	.60- .85	44-54	.....	.....	.60- .90	44-54	.75 -.80	44
1931	.60- .85	44-54	.....	.....	.65- .90	44-54	.....	44-54
1932	.50- .85	44-50	.....	.....	.60- .90	44-50	.....	44-50
1933	.50- .75	44-50	.....	.....	.50- .90	44-50	.55- .65	44-50
1934	.40- .75	44-50	.....	.....	.40- .90	44-50	.60- .65	44-50
1935	.50- .75	44-50	.....	.....	.50- .90	44-50	.60- .65	44-50
1936	.50- .70	44-49	.....	.....	.50- .75	44-49	.60- .65	44-49
1937	.50- .80	44-49	.....	.....	.40- .80	44-49	.65- .70	44-49
1938	.50- .80	44-49	.....	.....	.50- .70	44-49	.65- .70	44-49
1939	.50- .80	44-49	.....	.....	.50- .70	44-49	.65- .70	44-49
1940	.50- .80	44-50	.....	.....	.50- .70	44-50	.65-†.70	44-49
1941	.50- .80	44-50	.....	.....	.52- .75	44-54	.65-†.75	45-54
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
Vancouver—								
1920	.75- .93	44	.78- .95	44	.75- .95	44	.75- .90½	44
1926	.61½-.83	44-48	.75- .85	44-48	.70- .85	44	.75- .82	44
1929	.75- .87½	44-48	.75- .85	44-48	.75- .80	44	.75- .81¼	44
1930	.65- .83	44-48	.75- .90	44-48	.75- .87½	44	.75- .87½	44
1931	.65- .83	44-48	.75- .90	44-48	.65- .85	44	.68½-.85	44
1932	.65- .83	44-48	.67½-.83	44-48	.60- .80	44	.67½-.75	44
1933	.62½-.83	40-44	.75- .83	40-44	.50- .75	44	.66- .78	44
1934	.60- .83	40-44	.72- .83	40-44	.55- .75	44	.61- .75	36-44
1935	.60- .85	40-44	.72- .85	40-44	.60- .90	44	.64- .75	44-45
1936	.60- .85	40-44	.72- .85	40-44	.65- .90	40-44	.65½-.75	40-45
1937	.60- .90	40-44	.62½-.90	40-44	.65- .90	40-44	.70- .77	40-45
1938	.60- .90	40-44	.62½-.90	40-44	.65- .90	40-48	.70- .77	40-45
1939	.65- .90	40-44	.62½-.90	40-44	.65- .90	40-48	.70- .77	40-45
1940	.70- .90	40-44	.75- .90	40-44	.70- .90	40-48	.70- .80	44-45
1941	.75- .90½	40-44	.81¼-.95½	40-44	.80- .95½	40-48	.80- .94	44-45
Victoria—								
1920	.75- .90	44	.77½-1.00	44	.82½-.85	44	.75- .87	44
1926	.72½	44	.75	44	.62½-.74	44	.68½	44
1929	.75	44	.84	44	.75- .82	44	.75	44
1930	.80- .84	44	.84	44	.75- .82	44	.75- .81	44
1931	.75- .84	44	.84	44	.68- .82	44	.75- .81	44
1932	.68- .75	44	.75	44	.68- .75	44	.68	44
1933	.72½-.75	44	.75	44	.65- .75	44	.68	44
1934	.68- .75	44	.75	44	.65- .75	44	.68	44
1935	.68- .75	44	.75	44	.65- .75	44	.68	44
1936	.68- .75	44	.75	44	.65- .75	44	.68	44
1937	.68- .75	44	.75- .84	44	.68- .75	44	.75	44
1938	.68- .75	44	.86½	44	.75- .79	44	.75	44
1939	.68- .75	44	.86½	44	.75- .79	44	.75	44
1940	.85	44	.90	44	.75- .79	44	.75- .86	44
1941	.90½	44	.95½	44	.80- .95½	44	.84- .95½	44

*Includes toolmakers.

†Minimum rate approved under the Industrial Standard Act, 1935.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Continued

(c) Printing Trades

NOTE.—Samples of wages and hours for lithographers, photo-engravers, stereotypers and electrotypers are shown in Table XI. Rates include cost of living bonus where reported.

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Halifax—												
1920	32.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00-35.00	48	10.00-11.00	47-48
1926	32.00	48	30.00-35.00	44-48	30.00	48	31.00	44-48	30.00-35.00	47-48	10.00-12.00	40-48
1929	33.50	48	30.00-35.00	44-48	32.00	48	32.00	44-48	30.00-35.00	47-48	10.00-12.00	44-48
1930	35.00	48	32.00-35.00	44-48	24.00-34.00	48	31.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	47-48	10.00-12.00	44-48
1931	35.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	24.00-34.00	48	31.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	47-48	10.00-12.00	44-48
1932	35.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	25.00-34.00	48	27.00-31.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	47-48	11.00-12.00	44-48
1933	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	22.50-34.00	48	24.40-31.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	47-48	11.00-12.00	44-48
1934	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	21.50-34.00	48	24.40-31.00	44-48	27.00-36.00	47-48	11.00-12.00	44-48
1935	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	21.50-34.00	48	24.25-31.00	44-48	27.00-36.00	47-48	11.00-12.00	44-48
1936	32.00	48	25.00-33.45	44-48	24.00-34.00	48	24.25-31.00	44-48	27.00-35.00	45-47	11.00-12.00	44-47
1937	34.00	44	25.00-33.45	44-48	24.00-34.00	48	24.25-26.00	44-48	27.00-35.00	45-47	11.00-12.00	44-47
1938	35.00	42	25.00-35.00	44-48	24.00-34.00	48	25.00-28.00	44-48	27.00-35.00	45-47	11.00-12.00	44-47
1939	35.00	42	25.00-35.00	44-48	24.00-34.00	42-48	25.00-30.00	44-48	27.00-35.00	45-47	11.00-12.00	44-47
1940	35.00	40	25.00-35.00	44-48	24.00-34.00	46-48	25.00-30.00	44-48	28.00-35.00	45-47	11.00-12.00	44-47
1941	35.00	40	30.00-33.00	44-48	24.00-34.00	46-48	25.00-34.25	44-48	30.00-35.00	45-47	12.50-13.50	45-47
Saint John—												
1920	30.00	48	30.00	48	32.00	48	30.00	48	26.00-32.00	48	10.00	48
1926	33.00	48	31.80	44	36.00	48	31.80	44	25.00-32.00	44	7.00-12.00	44
1929	35.00	48	33.00	44	36.00	48	32.80	44	25.00-33.00	44	10.00	44
1930	36.00	48	33.00	44	36.00	48	32.80-36.00	44	25.00-33.00	44	7.00-13.00	44
1931	37.00-40.00	48	33.00-38.00	44	37.00	48	32.80-38.00	44	25.00-33.00	44	7.00-13.00	44
1932	33.30-36.00	48	33.00	44	33.30-35.10	48	32.80-38.00	44	28.00-33.00	44	7.00-12.00	44
1933	33.30-35.10	43⅓	33.00	44	33.30-35.10	43⅓	32.80-38.00	44	28.00-33.00	44	7.00-12.00	44
1934	30.00-31.59	43⅓	33.00	44	30.00-31.59	43⅓	32.80-38.00	44	28.00-33.00	44	7.00-12.00	44
1935	33.30-35.10	48	33.00	44	33.30	48	32.80-38.00	44	28.00-33.00	44	7.00-12.00	44
1936	33.30-35.10	48	33.00	44	33.30	48	32.80-38.00	44	28.00-33.00	44	7.00-12.00	44
1937	33.30-37.00	48	33.00	44	30.00-35.15	48	30.75-38.00	44	28.00-33.00	44	7.00-12.00	44
1938	33.30-38.03	48	33.00-36.00	44	30.00-36.08	48	30.75-38.00	44	28.00-33.00	44	8.00-12.00	44
1939	36.08-38.03	45	33.00-36.00	44	36.08	45	30.75-38.00	44	28.00-33.00	44	8.00-12.00	44
1940	36.08-38.03	45	33.00-36.00	44	36.08	45	30.75-38.00	44	30.00-33.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
1941	37.00-39.00	45	33.00-36.00	44	37.00	45	30.75-38.00	44	30.00-33.00	44	10.00-12.00	44
Quebec—												
1920	28.00	48	26.00	48	24.00	48	21.00-28.00	48	22.00	48	6.00-11.00	48
1926	29.00	48	29.00	48	28.00	48	23.00-32.00	48	20.00-32.00	48	8.00-15.00	48
1929	31.00	48	31.00	48	32.00	48	28.00-32.00	48	24.00-37.00	48	9.00-15.00	48
1930	31.00	48	31.00	48	33.00	48	28.00-37.00	48	27.00-35.00	48	9.00-15.00	48
1931	32.50	48	32.50	48	33.00	48	28.00-37.00	48	24.00-37.00	48	9.00-15.00	48
1932	32.50	48	32.50	48	29.70-32.00	48	28.00-32.50	48	20.00-35.00	48	9.00-12 00	43-48
1933	30.50	48	30.50	48	29.70-32.00	48	28.00-32.00	48	20.00-36.00	48	9.00-12.00	48
1934	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-32.00	48	18.00-30.50	48	9.00-12.00	48
1935	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	9.00-12.00	48
1936	25.00-30 50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	9.00-12.00	48
1937	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	9.00-12.00	48
1938	30.50*	46*	26.50*–30.50	46*	26.50*–32.50	46*	26.50*–31.50	45*	26.50*–30.50	46*	9.00-12.00	46*
1939	30.50*	46*	26 50*–30.50	46*	27.50*–32.50	46*	26.50*–31.50	46*	26.50*–30.50	46*	9.00-12.00	46*
1940	32.00*	46*	29.50*–32.00	46*	29.00*–32.50	46*	28.00*–33.00	46*	28.00*–32.00	46*	11.04*	46*
1941	32.00*	46*	29.50*–33·50	46*	29.00*–32.50	46*	28.00*–33.00	46*	28.00*–33.50	46*	11.04*	46*
Montreal—												
1920	36.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	33.75	48	14.50	48
1926	38.00-42.00	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	36.00	48	36.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1929	38.00-44.00	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	38.00	48	36.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1930	38.00-44.00	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	35.00-43.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1931	38.00-44.00	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	35.00-43.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1932	38.00-44.00	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	35.00-43.00	48	32.00-36.00	44-48	30.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1933	36.00-44.00	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	32.00-43.00	48	32.00-36.00	44-48	30.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1934	36.00-44.00	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	32.00-43.00	48	30.00-36.00	44-48	27.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1935	36.00-45.50	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	32.00-42.00	48	30.00-36.00	44-48	27.00-36.00	48	12.50-15.00	48
1936	36.00-45.50	48	31.20-40.00	44-48	32.00-43.00	48	31.20-36.00	44-48	31.20-36.00	48	12.50-15.00	48
1937	36.00-45.50	48	31.20-40.00	44-48	32.00-43.00	48	31.20-36.00	44-48	31.20-36.00	48	12.50-15.00	48
1938	36.00-45.50	44-45	31.50*–40.00	44-45*	32.00-43.00	44-48	31.50*–36.00	44-45*	31.50*–36.00	45*	12.50*–15.30	45*
1939	36.00-45.50	40-45	33.75*–40.00	44-45*	32.00-43.00	44-48	33.75*–36.00	44-45*	33.75*–36.00	45*	12.60*–15.30	45*
1940	37.00-47.00	40	36.00*–40.00	45*	32.00-43.00	44-48	36.00*–40.00	45*	36.00*	45*	12.60*–15.30	45*
1941	39.00-47.00	40	36.00*–44.00	44*	33.00-44 00	40-48	36.00*–40.00	44*	36.00*–37.50	44*	12.60*–15.30	44*

* Minimum rate and maximum hours for classified printing establishments under the Collective Agreement Act.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(c) Printing Trades—Continued

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Ottawa—												
1920	38.00	45½	35.00	48	34.00	48	35.00	48	34.00	48	13.50	48
1926	42.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	40.00	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	34.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1929	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	43.00	48	35.40	44-48	34.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1930	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	43.50	48	35.00-40.00	44-48	34.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1931	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	43.00	48	35.00-40.00	44-48	35.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1932	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	38.70	48	35.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1933	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	36.75	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	30.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1934	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	36.75	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	30.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1935	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	36.75	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	30.00-36.00	48	13.50	49
1936	39.60	46½	32.00-41.00	44-48	38.70	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	30.00-36.00	48	10.50-14.50	48
1937	44.00	46½	30.00-38.00	45-48	43.00	48	30.00-38.00	45-48	30.00-36.00	45-48	10.50-14.50	45-48
1938	41.80	45	30.00-38.00	45-48	40.85	48	30.00-38.00	45-48	30.00-36.00	45-48	11.50-14.50	45-48
1939	41.80	45	30.00-38.00	45-48	40.85	45-48	30.00-38.00	48	30.00-35.00	48	11.50-14.50	45-48
1940	41.80	45	30.00-38.00	45-48	40.85	45-48	30.00-38.00	44-48	30.00-37.00	44-48	11.50-15.30	45-48
1941	44.00	45	34.00-39.00	45-48	44.00	45-48	30.00-40.00	45-48	33.00-38.00	44-48	11.00-17.80	44-48
Toronto—												
1920	38.00	48	35.20-38.00	48	36.00	48	35.20-38.00	48	34.00-36.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1926	42.50	46½	35.20-40.00	44-48	41.50	48	35.20-40.00	44-48	36.00-40.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1929	46.50	46½	35.00-42.00	44-48	45.50	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	36.00-40.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1930	47.50	46½	35.00-42.00	44-48	46.50	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	36.00-40.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1931	47.50	46½	35.00-42.00	44-48	46.50	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	36.00-40.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1932	47.50	46½	31.00-40.00	44-48	46.50	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	29.00-38.00	44-48	15.00-18.00	44-48
1933	44.00	46½	31.00-40.00	44-48	43.00	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	29.00-38.00	44-48	12.50-18.00	44-48
1934	45.50	46½	31 00-40.00	44-48	44.50	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	29.00-38.00	44-48	12.50-18.00	44-48
1935	46.50	46½	31.00-40.00	44-48	45.50	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	29.00-38.00	44-48	12.50-18.00	44-48
1936	47.50	46½	31.00-40.00	44-48	46.50	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	29.00-38.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1937	42.50	40	31.00-40.00	44-48	48.50	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	29.00-38.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1938	44.00	40	31.00-40.00	44-48	44.00-50.30	40-48	30.00-40.00	44-48	29.00-38.00	44-48	12.50-18.00	44-48
1939	45.50	40	31.00-40.00	44-48	45.50-52.10	40-48	30.00-40.00	44-48	29.00-38.00	44-48	12.50-18.00	44-48
1940	47.00	40	31.00-40.00	44-48	47.00	40	30.00-40.00	44-48	29.00-38.00	44-48	12.50-18.00	44-48
1941	49.50	40	33.00-40.00	44-48	49.50	40	34.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	13.50-18.50	44-48
Hamilton—												
1920	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	12.00-15.00	44-48
1926	41 00	48	35.00	44-48	40.00	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	35.00-44.00	44-48	11.00-16.00	44-48
1929	41.50	48	35.00	44-48	40.50	48	36.00-38.00	44-48	36.00-44.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1930	43.25	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	42.25	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	35.00-44.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1931	43.50	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	42.50	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1932	43.50	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	42.50	48	33.75-36.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1933	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	35.00	48	31.50-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1934	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	35.00	48	31.50-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1935	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	36.75	48	31.50-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1936	37.75	48	33.00-36.00	44-48	36.75	48	30.00-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1937	39.25	48	33.00-36.00	44-48	38.25	48	30.00-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1938	41.25	48	33.00-36.00	44-48	40.25	48	31.20-38.50	44-48	32.85-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1939	41.25	48	33.00-36.00	44-48	40.25	48	31.20-38.50	44-48	32.85-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1940	41.25	48	33.00-36.00	44-48	40.25	48	33.00-38.50	44-48	32.85-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1941	42.25	48	33.00-36.00	44-48	41.25	48	33.00-38.50	44-48	32.85-40.00	44-48	12.00-15.50	44-48
London—												
1920	35.00	44	35.00	48	30.00	44	27.50	48	30.00	48	10.00	48
1926	38.00	44	37.00	44-48	36.00	44	34.00	44-48	35.00	48	10.00-14.00	48
1929	38.00	44	37.00	44-48	36.00	44	34.00	44-48	35.00	48	11.50	48
1930	38.00	44	35.00-38.00	44-48	36.00	44	36.00	44-48	35.40-40.00	48	11.50	48
1931	38.00	44	35.00-38.00	44-48	36.00	44	36.00	44-48	35.00-40.00	48	11.50	48
1932	34.20	44	33.30-38.00	44-48	32.40	44	36.00	44-48	31.50-40.00	48	11.50	48
1933	30.80-34.20	44	33.30-37.00	44-48	32.40	44	32.40-38.00	44-48	29.95-40.00	48	11.50	48
1934	30.80-34.20	44	33.30-34.00	44-48	34.20	44	32.40-38.00	44-48	29.95-40.00	48	11.50	48
1935	30.80-34.20	44	33.00-34.00	44-48	34.20	44	32.40-38.00	44-48	29.95-40.00	48	11.50	48
1936	30.80-34.20	44	29.00-34.00	44-48	34.20	44	29.15-38.00	44-48	30.50-40.00	48	11.50	48
1937	35.00-36.00	44	28.00-34.00	44-48	32.40-34.00	44	29.15-38 00	44-48	29.00-40.00	45-48	11.50	45-48
1938	35.00-36.00	44	28.00-34.00	44-48	32.40-34.00	44	29.50-36.50	44-48	31.00-40.00	45-48	11.50	45-48
1939	35.00-36.00	44	28.00-34.00	44-48	32.40-34.00	44	29.50-36.50	44-48	31.00-40.00	45-48	11.50	45-48
1940	35.00-36.00	44	28.00-34.00	44-48	32.00-36.00	44	29.50-36.50	44-48	31.00-40.00	45-48	11.50	45-48
1941	35.00-36.00	44	30.00-34.00	44-48	32.00-36.00	44	29.50-36.50	44-48	31.25-42.50	45-48	12.10	44-48

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(c) **Printing Trades**—Continued

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Windsor‡—												
1920	39.00	48	42.00-45.00	48	45.00	48	35.00	48	.....	.....	14.00	48
1926	48.00	48	41.00-53.00	44-48	45.00	48	44.00	44-48	37.50	44-48	16.00	44-48
1929	51.36	48	40.00-60.00	44-48	49.00	48	45.00	44-48	37.50-40.00	44-48	16.00	44-48
1930	52.32	48	42.50-52.00	44-48	56.32	48	40.00-46.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	44-48	17.00	44-48
1931	50.88	48	42.50-49.00	44-48	49.00	48	40.00-46.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	44-48	17.00	44-48
1932	45.60	48	39.60-44.00	44-48	42.00	48	34.00-45.00	44-48	30 00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1933	38.40	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	35.00	48	28.00-40.00	44-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	14.00	44-48
1934	38.40	48	35.20-40.00	44-48	35.00	48	28.00-40.00	44-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1935	38.40	48	35.20-40.00	44-48	35.00	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1936	38.40	48	35.20-45.00	44-48	35.00	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1937	40.80	48	35.20-45.00	44-48	37.40	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1938	40.80	48	37.40-43.00	44-48	37.40	48	30.00-40.00	40-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1939	40.80	48	37.40-49.00	44-48	37.40	48	30.00-40.00	40-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1940	43.20	48	39.60-49.00	44-48	39.80	48	30.00-40.00	40-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1941	45.12	48	40.00-49.00	44	41.72	48	32.00-40.00	44	30.50-43.00	44	15.00-17.00	44
Winnipeg—												
1920	46.00	46	44.00	48	41.00	48	40.00-44.00	48	39.00	48	15.00	48
1926	44.00	46	39.60	44-48	43.75	48	32.00-39.60	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	10.00-16.50	44-48
1929	46.50	46	39.60	44-48	45.00	48	31.00-39.60	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	10.00-18.00	44-48
1930	47.00	46	39.60	44-48	45.00	48	31.00-39.60	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	10.00-18.00	44-48
1931	47.00	46	39.60	44-48	46.00	48	31.00-39.60	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	10.00-18.00	44-48
1932	43.00	46	39.60	44-48	42.00	48	31.00-39.60	44-48	35.00-39.00	44-48	7.50-18.00	36-48
1933	40.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	39.00	48	31.00-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	9.00-18.00	44-48
1934	40.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	39.00	48	25.00-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	9.50-18.00	44-48
1935	40.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	39.00	48	25.00-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	9.00-17.00	44-48
1036	40.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	39.00	48	25.00-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	10.00-16.50	44-48
1937	40.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	39.00	48	26.00-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	9.00-17.00	44-48
1938	42.50	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	40.50	48	26.00-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	9.00-17.00	44-48
1939	41.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	40.00	48	28.00-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	9.00-17.00	44-48
1940	41.00	46	35.20-39.60	44-48	40.00	48	28.00-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	9.00-17.00	44-48
1941	41.00-41.36	46	35.20-41.75	44-48	40.00-40.80	48	29.85-41.30	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	11.30-16.84	44-48
Regina—												
1920	37.00	48	43.12	48	42.00	48	42.00	48	42.00	48	21.00	48
1926	44.00	48	41.00-42.50	44	44.00	48	40.35-45.00	44	40.35	44	19.00	44
1929	48.00	48	44.00	44	47.04	48	42.70	44	43.12	44	20.00	44
1930	48.00	48	44.00	44	47.04	44-48	43.15	44	44.00	44	20.00	44
1931	48.00	48	37.00-44.00	36-44	47.04	36-48	35.00-43.15	36-44	44.00	44	20.00	44
1932	43.00	48	30.30-39.60	34-44	42.24	34-48	28.50-39.60	34-44	44.00	44	18.00	44
1933	37.45	48	28.30-34.32	34-44	36.50	48	26.50-34.65	34-44	40.00	44	12.00-15.00	39-44
1934	37.45	48	28.30-34.32	36-44	37.45	48	29.00-34.65	36-44	34.32	44	12.00-15.00	39-44
1935	37.45	48	28.30-34.32	36-44	37.45	48	29.00-34.65	36-44	34.32	44	12.00-15.00	39-44
1936	37.45	48	28.30-34.32	36-44	37.45	48	29.00-34.65	36-44	34.32	44	12.00-15.00	39-44
1937	37.45	48	28.80-35.20	36-44	37.45	48	29.00-35.20	36-44	35.20	44	12.00-15.00	38-44
1938	37.45	48	28.80-35.20	36-44	37.45	48	29.00-35.20	36-44	35.20	44	12.50-15.00	38-44
1939	36.65	45	28.80-35.20	36-44	36.65	45	29.00-35.20	36-44	35.20	44	12.50-15.85	38-44
1940	38.00	45	29.70-36.30	36-44	38.00	45	29.00-36.30	36-44	36.30	44	12.50-16.50	38-44
1941	42.00	45	32.00-39.00	36-44	42.00	45	33.45-39.00	36-44	39.00	44	13.00-17.60	38-44
Saskatoon—												
1920	42.00	48	42.00	44	46.00	48	42.00-45.00	44	37.50	48	14.00	44
1926	44.00	48	40.35-44.00	44	44.00	48	37.50-40.35	44	40.35-47.00	44	10.00-18.00	44
1929	48.00	48	44.00	44	48.00	48	44.00	44	35.00-55.00	44	12.00-17.00	44
1930	48.00	48	44.00	44	48.00	48	44.00	44	35.00-55.00	44	12.00-17.00	44
1931	43.20	48	44.00-46.00	44	43.20	48	44.00-46.00	44	35.00-55.00	44	12.50-17.00	44
1932	43.20	48	39.60-41.50	44	43.20	48	39.60-41.60	44	35.00-48.00	44	14.50-17.00	44
1933	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	14.50-17.00	44
1934	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	14.50-17.00	44
1935	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	35.65-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
1936	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	35.65-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	12.50-17.00	44
1937	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	35.65-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	11.00-17.00	44
1938	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	10.00-17.00	44
1939	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	10.00-17.00	44
1940	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	14.50-19.00	44
1941	40.00	45	40.00-48.00	44	42.00	45	42.00-48.00	44	38.20-40.00	44	13.20-20.20	44

‡ Revised; maximum figures in previous reports included night rate for compositors, job, since 1934, for bindery girls since 1938.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(c) Printing Trades—Concluded

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Calgary—												
1920	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	21.00	45
1926	43.20	45	39.60	44	43.20	45	39.60	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1929	47.25	45	44.00	44	47.25	45	44.00	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1930	47.25	45	44.00	44	47.25	45	44.00	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1931	48.00	45	44.00	44	48.00	45	44.00	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1932	43.20	45	40.50	44	43.20	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	14.00-17.60	44
1933	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	13.00-17.60	44
1934	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	13.00-17.60	44
1935	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	13.00-18.00	44
1936	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.00-39.00	44	13.20-18.00	44
1937	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	33.00-39.00	44	13.20-18.00	44
1938	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	33.00-42.30	44	13.20-18.50	44
1939	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	33.00-42.30	44	13.20-18.50	44
1940	38.25	45	40.50-44.00	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	33.00-42.30	44	13.20-18.50	44
1941	41.40	45	40.50-44.00	44	41.40	45	35.00-40.50	44	33.00-45.00	44	13.20-18.50	44
Edmonton—												
1920	45.00	45	41.28	48	45.00	45	42.00	44	41.28	44	17.60	44
1926	43.20	45	39.60	44	43.20	45	39.60	44	39.60	44	18.00	44
1929	47.25	45	44.00	44	47.25	45	44.00	44	44.00	44	20.68	44
1930	47.25	45	44.00	44	47.25	45	44.00	44	44.00	44	20.68	44
1931	48.00	45	44.00	44	48.00	45	44.00	44	46.20	44	20.68	44
1932	43.20	45	42.20	44	43.20	45	42.24	44	39.60-42.24	44	18.90	44
1933	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40-42.24	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1934	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40-42.24	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1935	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40-42.24	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1936	38.25	45	37.40-39.60	44	38.25	45	37.40-39.60	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1937	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1938	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1939	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1940	41.62	45	37.60-39.60	44	41.62	45	39.60	44	37.60	44	17.60	44
1941	43.20	45	39.60-42.00	44	43.20	45	39.60	44	39.60	44	17.60	44
Vancouver—												
1920	40.50	45	40.50	48	40.50	48	40.50	48	39.00-40.50	44–48	19.50-22.00	44–48
1926	45.00	45	42.00	44–48	45.00	48	42.00	44–48	42.00-45.00	44–48	15.00-23.00	44–48
1929	48.00	45	45.00	44–48	48.00	48	45.00	44–48	45.00	44–48	15.00-23.00	44–48
1930	48.00	45	45.00	44–48	48.00	48	45.00	44–48	45.00-48.00	44–48	14.00-23.00	44–48
1931	48.00	45	45.00	44–48	48.00	48	45.00	44–48	38.50-45.00	44–48	14.00-23.00	44–48
1932	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	38.00-40.50	44–48	14.00-20.25	44–48
1933	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	38.00-40.50	44–48	12.00-20.25	44–48
1934	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	38.00-40.50	44–48	12.00-20.25	44–48
1935	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	37.20-40.50	44–48	12.00-20.25	44–48
1936	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	37.20-45.00	44–48	14.00-20.25	44–48
1937	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	37.20-45.00	44–48	14.00-20.25	44–48
1938	39.75-47.70	37½–45	40.50	44–48	47.70	48	40.50	44–48	37.20-45.00	44–48	14.00-20.25	44–48
1939	39.75	37½	40.00-40.50	40–44	47.70	48	40.00-40.70	40–44	37.20-45.00	40–48	14.00-20.00	40–48
1940	39.75	37½	40.00-40.50	40–44	47.70	48	40.00-40.70	40–44	37.20-45.00	40–48	14.00-20.00	40–48
1941	43.50	37½	42.50-49.40	40–44	52.20	48	42.50	40–48	37.20-48.00	40–48	14.00-22.50	40–48
Victoria—												
1920	40.50	45	40.50	48	40.50	48	39.00	48	39.00	48	19.50-21.95	48
1926	45.00	45	44.00	44	45.00	48	42.00	44	42.00	44	18.75-21.00	44
1929	48.00	45	45.00	44	48.00	48	45.00	44	45.00	44	22.50	44
1930	48.00	45	45.00	44	48.00	48	45.00	44	45.00	44	21.00-22.50	44
1931	48.00	45	45.00	44	48.00	48	45.00	44	45.00	44	21.00-22.50	44
1932	43.20	45	40.92-45.00	40–44	43.20	48	45.00	40–44	40.92-45.00	40–44	20.40-22.50	40–44
1933	36.00-43.20	37½–45	36.84-45.00	40–44	43.20	48	36.84-45.00	40–44	36.84-45.00	40–44	18.40-22.50	40–44
1934	36.00-43.20	37½–45	36.84-45.00	40–44	36.00-43.20	48	37.80-45.00	40–44	36.84-45.00	40–44	18.40-22.50	40–44
1935	36.00-43.20	37½–45	40.50-45.00	44	36.00-43.20	48	37.80-45.00	44	40.50-45.00	44	16.28-22.50	44
1936	36.00-43.20	37½–45	40.50-45.00	40–44	36.00-43.20	48	37.80-45.00	44	40.50-45.00	44	11.00-22.50	44
1937	40.00-48.00	37½–45	40.90-45.00	40–44	40.00-48.00	48	42.00-45.00	44	45.00	44	11.00-22.50	44
1938	48.00	45	40.90-45.00	40–44	48.00	45–48	42.00-45.00	44	45.00	44	15.40-22.50	44
1939	48.00	45	40.90-45.00	40–44	48.00	45–48	42.00-52.00	44–48	45.00	44	15.40-22.50	44
1940	48.00	45	45.00	44	48.00	45–48	42.00-52.00	44–48	45.00	44	16.00-22.50	44
1941	51.00	45	47.75	44	51.00	45	47.75-54.75	44–48	47.75	44	18.00-23.85	44

TABLE 1.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Continued

(d) Electric Street Railways

NOTE.—Where a range appears, figures represent predominant rates. Rates include cost of living bonus where reported.

Locality	Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn Men‡		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages* per hour		Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	One man cars	Two man cars									
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA											
Halifax—											
1920	.....	.52	59	.56½–.69	54–57	.42½–.70	56–60	.60	54	.35 –.48	54
1926	.....	.45	63	.52 –.61½	54–63	.39 –.63	54–63	.60	54	.30 –.43	50
1929	.58	.....	60	.60 –.74	44	.50 –.63	44–56	.60 –.74	44	.40 –.47	44
1930	.61	.....	60	.50 –.77	44	.51 –.77	44–56	.72 –.77	44	.40 –.47	44
1931	.61	.....	60	.50 –.77	44	.51 –.77	44–56	.72 –.77	44	.40 –.50	44
1932	.61	.....	60	.55 –.77	44	.51 –.77	44–56	.72 –.77	44	.40 –.50	44
1933	.55	.....	60	.50 –.70	44	.46 –.70	44–56	.65 –.70	44	.35 –.45	44
1934	.55	.....	60	.50 –.70	44	.46 –.70	44–56	.65 –.70	44	.35 –.45	44
1935	.55	.....	60	.50 –.70	44	.46 –.70	44	.65 –.70	44	.35 –.45	44
1936	.58	.....	60	.53 –.74	44	.48 –.74	44–56	.60 –.74	44	.35 –.47	44
1937	.61	.....	53	.55 –.77	44	.51 –.77	44–56	.63 –.82	44	.35 –.55	44
1938	.61	.....	53	.55 –.77	44	.51 –.77	44–56	.63 –.82	44	.35 –.55	44
1939	.65	.....	53	.55 –.77	44	.53 –.77	44–52	.63 –.82	44	.40 –.55	44
1940	.65	.....	51	.55 –.77	44	.55 –.77	44–52	.63 –.82	44	.40 –.55	44
1941	.71	.....	51	.61 –.83	44	.61 –.83	44–52	.69 –.88	44	.46 –.61	44
Sydney—											
1920	.....	.50	54–60	.52	60	.35 –.62	60–91	.38	60	.37½	60
1926	.50	.45	54–63	.43 –.50	53	.33 –.59	60–91	.52	59	.32 –.35	54–59
1929	.50	.45	61–74	.35 –.51	53	.34 –.56	59–91	.52	59	.32 –.35	54–59
1930	.50	.....	60–67	.35 –.51	53	.34 –.56	53–91	.52	53	.32 –.35	53–59
1931	.50	.....	60–67	.35 –.51	53	.34 –.50	53–91	.52	53	.32 –.35	53–59
1932	.41	.....	60–70	.41	.....	.40 –.51	45–91	.47	45	.31	54
1933	.45	.....	60–70	.41	.....	.44 –.57	45–91	.52	45	.34	54
1934	.48	.....	60–70	.45	.....	.48 –.57	54–91	.52	54	.35 –.44	54
1935	.48	.....	60–70	.45	.....	.48 –.57	54–91	.52	54	.35 –.44	54
1936	.48	.....	60–70	.45	.....	.48 –.57	54–91	.52	54	.35 –.44	54
1937	.50	.....	60–70	.47	.....	.50 –.59	54–91	.54	54	.40 –.46	54
1938	.50	.....	60–70	.47	.....	.50 –.59	54–91	.54	54	.40 –.46	54
1939	(b) .50	.....	60–70	.47	.....	.50 –.59	54–91	.54	54	.40 –.46	54
1940	(b) .55	.....	60–70	.52	.....	.55 –.65	54–91	.60	54	.35 –.50	54
1941	(b) .55	.....	60–70	.52	.....	.55 –.65	54–91	.60	54	.35 –.50	54
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Saint John—											
1920	.....	.55	62	.45 –.57	54	.42 –.72	54–63	.55 –.72	48–63	.48	54
1926	.46	.....	62	.42 –.57	54	.35 –.55	48–63	.42 –.58	48	.30	54–63
1929	.49	.....	62	.42 –.57	54	.37 –.62	48–54	.62	48	.30	54–63
1930	.50	.....	62	.47 –.57	54	.37 –.62	48–65	.62	48	.30	54–63
1931	.50	.....	62	.50 –.57	54	.37 –.62	44–65	.62	44	.30	54–63
1932 (*a*)	.50	.....	62	.50 –.57	54	.37 –.62	40–56	.62	40	.30	54–63
1933	.40½	.....	62	.40½–.46½	54	.30 –.50½	40–56	.50½	40	.24½	54–63
1934	.40½	.....	62	.40½–.46½	54	.30 –.50½	48–63	.50½	48	.24½	54–63
1935	.40½	.....	62	.40½–.46½	54	.30 –.50½	48–63	.50½	48	.24½–.28	54–63
1936	.40½	.....	62	.40½–.46½	54	.30 –.50½	48–63	.50½	48	.24½–.28	54–63
1937	.43	.....	62	.42½–.49	54	.31½–.53½	48–63	.53½	48	.26 –.29½	54–63
1938	.43	.....	62	.44 –.51	54	.30 –.49½	48–65	.53½	48	.26 –.29½	54–63
1939	.43	.....	62	.42 –.51	54	.30 –.49½	48–65	.53½	48	.30	54–63
1940	.43	.....	62	.42 –.51	54	.30 –.49½	48–65	.53½	48	.30	54–63
1941	.50	.....	62	.47½–.57	54	.38 –.58	48–65	.60½	48	.35 –.38	54–63
QUEBEC											
Quebec—											
1920	.....	.45	60	.45	54	.35 –.53	54–60	.48 –.57	54	.35	60
1926	.....	.45	60	.43 –.45	60	.30 –.53	53½–70	.43 –.57	53½	.30	53½
1929	.53	.48	60	.45 –.50	60–65	.34 –.60	49–70	.48 –.54	40½	.35	60
1930	.55	.50	60	.45 –.50	60–65	.34 –.60	47–57	.45 –.54	47	.35	60
1931	.55	.50	60	.45 –.50	49½–65	.34 –.62	44	.54 –.64	44	.35	60
1932	.55	.50	60	.45 –.50	54–65	.34 –.62	40–57	.56 –.64	40	.35	60
1933	.51	.46	60	.41½–.45	54–59	.31 –.57½	40–54	.52 –.59½	40	.32½	54–63
1934	.51	.46	60	.41½–.45	54–59	.31 –.57½	40–54	.52 –.59½	40	.27½–.32½	54–63
1935	.51	.46	60	.41½–.45	54–59	.31 –.57½	40–54	.52 –.59½	40	.27½–.32½	54–63
1936	.51	.....	60	.41½–.45½	54–59	.31 –.57½	40–54	.52 –.59½	40	.27½–.32½	54–63
1937	.53	.....	60	.45 –.47½	54–59	.35 –.61	40–54	.50 –.61	40	.30 –.35	54–63
1938	.55	.....	60	.47½–.48½	54	.36 –.61	40–54	.50 –.61	40	.30 –.38	54
1939	.55	.....	60	.47½–.48½	54	.36 –.61	40–54	.50 –.61	40	.30 –.38	54
1940	.55	.....	60	.47½–.55	50–54	.40 –.61	48–54	.50 –.61	50	.30 –.38	54
1941	.58	.....	60	.49½–.57	44–54	.42 –.61	44–52	.50 –.61	44	.30 –.40	54–70

* Maximum rates based on length of service.

‡ Including shedmen, pitmen, cleaners, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, etc.

† Including armature winders, wiremen, etc.

§ Including troublemen and, in some cases, groundmen; in some localities line maintenance work is performed by employees of light, heat and power distribution utilities, rates for which are included here.

(*a*) Deduction from earnings, 10 per cent.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(d) Electric Street Railways—Continued

Locality	Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn Men‡		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages* per hour		Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	One man cars	Two man cars									
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
QUEBEC—*Conc.*											
Levis—											
1920	.40	.....	77	.38	60	.30 – .50	60	.35	60	.30	60
1926	.32	.....	75	.33	55	.30 – .50	55	.42	55	.28½ – .30	55
1929	.40	.....	70	.35	55	.32 – .53	55	.50	55	.30	55
1930	.35	.....	55	.35	55	.30 – .52	55	.49	55	.30	55
1931	.34	.....	50	.33	45	.30 – .52	50	.50	50	.30	45
1932	.30	.....	63	.33	50	.25 – .50	50	.48	50	.27	45
1933	.27	.....	55	.30	40	.25 – .45	45	.45	45	.25	36
1934	.27	.....	55	.30	40	.25 – .45	45	.45	45	.25	36
1935	.27	.....	55	.25 – .35	40	.25 – .45	45	.45	45	.25	40
1936	.25	.....	55	.25 – .35	40	.25 – .45	45	.45	45	.25	40
1937	.25 – .27	.....	50–70	.31 – .47	45	.25 – .40	45	.48	45	.25	40
1938	.26 – .27	.....	58	.35 – .48	45	.25 – .47	45	.50	45	.25 – .27	45
1939	.28	.....	58	.35 – .48	45	.25 – .46	50	.50	50	.25 – .30	45
1940	.30	.....	58	.40 – .49	45	.30 – .50	50	.55	50	.25 – .30	45
1941	.33½	.....	58	.42½ – .52½	45	.31½ – .54½	45	.59½	45	.28½ – .33½	45
Montreal—											
1920	.....	.55	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926	.56	.51	70	.44 – .51	60	.31 – .58	50–70	.51 – .63	50	.35	60
1929	.56	.51	70	.44 – .51	60	.31 – .53	50–70	.51 – .61	50	.35	60
1930	(*b*) .60	.55	70	.48 – .55	60	.38 – .62	50–70	.55 – .65	50	.35	54
1931	(*b*) .60	.55	45–70	.51 – .55	48	.38 – .62	45–65	.55 – .65	45	.35	48
1932	(*b*) .60	.55	40–70	.51 – .55	40	.38 – .62	45–62	.55 – .65	45	.35	48
1933	(*b*) .56	.51	39–63	.47 – .51	48	.34 – .58	40	.51 – .61	40	.31	48
1934	(*b*) .56	.51	54	.47 – .51	40	.34 – .58	40	.51 – .61	40	.31	48
1935	(*b*) .56	.51	54	.47 – .51	40	.30 – .58	40	.51 – .61	40	.31	48
1936	(*b*) .56	.51	54	.47 – .51	40–48	.30 – .58	40	.51 – .61	40	.31	48
1937	(*b*) .60	.55	54	.53 – .57	40–48	.34 – .62	40	.55 – .65	40	.35	48
1938	(*b*) .60	.55	54	.53 – .57	48	.38 – .62	40	.55 – .65	40	.35	48
1939	(*b*) .60	.55	54	.53 – .57	48	.38 – .62	40	.55 – .65	40	.35	48
1940	(*b*) .65	.60	54	.58 – .62	48	.39 – .68	40–45	.62 – .71	45	.35 – .40	48
1941	(*b*) .65	.60	54	.58 – .62	48	.39 – .68	42–50	.62 – .71	50	.35½ – .40	54
Hull—											
1920	.....	.48	54	.45 – .51	54	.41 – .50	54	.41 – .48	54	.40	54
1926	.49	.45	54	.45 – .51	54	.41 – .46	54	.43 – .50	54	.40	54
1929	.49	.45	54	.45 – .48	54	.41 – .46	54	.43 – .52	54	.40	54
1930	.49	.45	54	.45 – .48	54	.41 – .46	54	.43 – .52	54	.40	54
1931	.49	.45	54	.45 – .48	54	.41 – .46	54	.43 – .52	54	.40	54
1932	.44	.40	54	.40½ – .43	54	.37 – .41⅓	48	.39 – .47	48	.36	54
1933	.41	.37½	54	.40	54	.35 – .38⅓	48	.37 – .44	48	.34	54
1934	.41	.37½	54	.40	54	.35 – .38⅓	48	.37 – .44	48	.34	54
1935	.41	.....	54	.47½	48	.34 – .46	48	.37 – .44	48	.34	48
1936	.41	.....	54	.47½	48	.34 – .46	48	.37 – .44	48	.34	48
1937	.41	.....	54	.47½	48	.34 – .46	48	.37 – .44	48	.34	48
1938	.41	.....	54	.47½	48	.34 – .46	48	.37 – .44	48	.34	48
1939	.44	.....	54	.43	48	.37 – .49	48	.40 – .47	48	.37	48
1940	.44	.....	54	.43	48	.37 – .49	48	.40 – .47	48	.37	48
1941	.49	.....	54	.46	48	.40 – .51	48	.44 – .50	48–54	.40	48
ONTARIO											
Ottawa—											
1920	.....	.55	54	.54	54	.42 – .60	54	.55 – .57½	54	.48	54
1926	.55	.50	54	.48 – .52	54	.39 – .55	54	.50 – .60	54	.44 – .46	54
1929	.55	.50	.....	.48 – .52	54	.39 – .58	54	.44 – .60	54	.44 – .48	54
1930	.55	.50	50	.45 – .52	54	.39 – .58	54	.40 – .60	54	.38 – .48	54
1931	.54	.49	49½	.51 – .53	48	.39½ – .59	48	.40½ – .61	48	.38½ – .49	48
1932	.54	.49	49½	.51 – .53	48	.35 – .59	48	.39½ – .61	48	.35 – .49	48
1933	.54	.....	49½	.51 – .53	48	.35 – .59	49	.35½ – .61	48	.35 – .49	48
1934	.54	.....	49½	.51 – .53	48	.35 – .59	48	.35½ – .61	48	.35 – .44½	48
1935	(*b*) .54	.....	49½	.51 – .53	48	.35 – .59	48	.35½ – .61	48	.35 – .44½	48
1936	(*b*) .54	.....	49½	.51 – .53	48	.35 – .59	48	.35 – .61	48	.35 – .44½	48
1937	(*b*) .54	.....	49½	.51 – .53	48	.35 – .59	48	.45 – .61	48	.35 – .44½	48
1938	(*b*) .54	.....	49½	.51 – .53	48	.35 – .59	48	.45 – .61	48	.35 – .44½	48
1939	(*b*) .54	.....	49½	.51 – .53	48	.36½ – .59	48	.45 – .61	48	.38½ – .44½	48
1940	(*b*) .54	.....	49½	.51 – .53	48	.39½ – .59	48	.45 – .56	48	.40 – .44½	48
1941	(*b*) .58	.....	49½	.55 – .57	48	.43½ – .63	48	.53 – .60	48	.44 – .48½	48

(*b*) Rate applies also to bus operators.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(d) Electric Street Railways—Continued

Locality	Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn Men‡		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages* per hour		Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	One man cars	Two man cars									
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
Cornwall—											
1920	.35	.....	60	*(c)*90·00	60	.38 – .44	60	.44	60	.32	60
1926	.40	.....	66	*(c)*90·00–110·00	60	.38 – .50	56½	.....	.....	.30	60
1929	.44	.....	66	.44	60	.37 – .54	60	.49	60	.35	60
1930	.44	.....	66	.46	60	.39 – .54	60	.49	60	.35	60
1931	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 – .54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1932	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 – .54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1933	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 – .54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1934	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 – .54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1935	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 – .54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1936	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 – .54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1937	.46	.....	54	.48	55	.37 – .54	50	.47 – .51	60	.30	55
1938	.46	.....	54	.52	50	.38 – .54	49½	.48 – .51	55–60	.35	50
1939	.46	.....	54	.52	50	.38 – .54	49½	.48 – .51	55–60	.35	50
1940	.48	.....	54	.55	50	.41 – .55	50	.50 – .55	55–60	.35	50
1941	.50½	.....	54	.57½	50	.43½ – .56½	50	.52½ – .57½	55–60	.35½ – .37½	50
Toronto—											
1920	.....	.60	48	.62 – .68	44	.55 – .75	44	.73	44	.54	48
1926	*(b)* .65	.60	48	.72 – .78	44	.54 – .81	44	.60 – .79	44	.45 – .59	48
1929	*(b)* .65	.60	.....	.72 – .78	44	.54 – .81	44	.60 – .79	44	.45 – .59	48
1930	*(b)* .65	.60	48	.72 – .78	44	.54 – .81	44	.60 – .79	44	.45 – .59	48
1931	*(b)* .65	.60	48	.72 – .78	40–48	.54 – .81	37½–42	.60 – .793	7½–42	.45 – .59	40
1932	*(b)* .65	.60	40–48	.72 – .78	36	.54 – .81	32	.60 – .79	32–36	.45 – .59	32
1933	*(b)* .65	.60	40–48	.72 – .78	36	.54 – .81	32	.60 – .79	32–36	.45 – .60	32
1934	*(b)* .65	.60	44	.72 – .78	44	.54 – .81	44–48	.60 – .79	44–48	.45 – .60	48
1935	*(b)* .65	.60	44	.72 – .78	44	.54 – .81	44–48	.60 – .79	44–48	.45 – .50	48
1936	*(b)* .65	.60	44	.72 – .78	44	.54 – .81	44–48	.60 – .79	44–48	.45 – .50	48
1937	*(b)* .65	.60	44–48	.72 – .78	44	.54 – .81	44–48	.57½ – .79	44–48	.45 – .50	48
1938	*(b)* .65	.60	44–48	.72 – .78	44	.54 – .81	44–48	.60 – .79	44–48	.45 – .50	48
1939	*(b)* .65	.60	44	.72 – .78	44	.54 – .81	44–48	.60 – .79	44–48	.45 – .50	48
1940	*(b)* .68	.63	44	.75 – .81	44	.57 – .84	44–48	.63 – .82	44–48	.48 – .53	48
1941	*(b)* .70	.65	44–48	.77 – .83	44	.59 – .86	44–48	.65 – .84	44–48	.50 – .55	48
St. Catharines—											
1920	.....	.50	54	.45 – .50	60	.35 – .53	60	.40 – .53	60	.35 – .40	60
1926	.....	.48	63	.40 – .55	54	.35 – .50	50–60	.42 – .50	50	.35 – .40	60
1929	.52	.48	63	.40 – .60	54	.35 – .53	50–54	.50 – .58	50	.35	54
1930	.52	.48	63	.40 – .60	50	.35 – .53	45	.50 – .58	45	.35	54
1931	.52	.48	54	.40 – .60	45	.35 – .53	35–56	.50 – .58	35	.35	45
1932*(d)*	.52	.48	54	.40 – .60	45	.37 – .53	35–50	.50 – .58	40	.35	45
1933*(d)*	.52	.48	54	.50 – .60	45	.37 – .58	44–48	.50 – .58	40	.35	45
1934*(d)*	*(b)* .52	.48	54	.50 – .60	49	.37 – .58	44–48	.50 – .58	44	.35	47½
1935*(d)*	*(b)* .52	.48	54	.50 – .60	49	.37 – .58	44–48	.50 – .58	44	.35	47½
1936*(d)*	*(b)* .52	.48	54	.50 – .60	49	.37 – .58	44–48	.50 – .58	44	.35	47½
1937*(d)*	*(b)* .52	.48	54	.45 – .60	54	.37 – .58	44–48	.50 – .55	44	.35	50
1938	*(b)* .52	.48	54	.45 – .55	49	.37 – .58	44–48	.53 – .55	44	.35	50
1939	*(b)* .52	.48	54	.50 – .55	49	.37 – .58	44–48	.53	44	.35	50
1940	*(b)* .55	.....	54	.55	48	.40 – .58	44–48	.50	44	.35 – .40	48
1941	*(b)* .61	.....	54	.61	48	.46 – .64	44–48	.56	44	.41 – .46	48
Hamilton—											
1920	.....	.52	57	.66	55	.46 – .57	55	.58	55	.45	60
1926	.....	.48	54–57	.66	50	.40½ – .52½	55	.58	55	.45	54
1929	.....	.52	54	.73	44	.46½ – .56½	55	.58	55	.49	55
1930	.57	.52	54	.73	44	.46½ – .56½	55	.58	55	.49	55
1931	.57	.52	54	.73	44	.46½ – .56½	48	.58	48	.49	48
1932	.54	.49	48	.65	44	.43½ – .53½	48	.55	48	.46	48
1933	.54	.....	40	.65	45	.43½ – .53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
1934	.54	.....	40	.65	45	.43½ – .53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
1935	.54	.....	40	.65	45	.43½ – .53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
1936	.58	.....	44	.69	45	.47½ – .57½	48	.59	48	.50	54
1937	.58	.....	44	.69	45	.47½ – .57½	48	.59	48	.50	54
1938	.58	.....	44	.69	45	.47½ – .57½	48	.59	48	.50	54
1939	.58	.....	44	.66	45	.47½ – .57½	48	.59	48	.50	54
1940	.60	.....	44	.71	48	.49½ – .59½	48	.61	48	.52	54
1941	.63	.....	44	.74	48	.52½ – .62½	48	.64	48	.55	54

(b) Rate applies also to bus operators.
(c) Per month.
(d) Deduction from earnings: 10 per cent in 1932 and 1933; 15 per cent in 1934; 10 per cent in 1935 and 1936; starting Feb. 1, 1937, rates of reduction reduced by 1 per cent every two months (Oct. 1, 1938, full wages again).

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(d) Electric Street Railways—Continued

Locality	Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn Men‡		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages* per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two man cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hour per week
ONTARIO—*Con.*	$	$		$		$		$		$	
Kitchener—											
1920	.....	.45	63⅔	.65 –.72½	54	.35 –.55	60	.45	60	.42½	60
1926	.....	.45	70	.65 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1929	.....	.45	70	.65 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1930	.45	.45	60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1931	.45	.45	60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1932	.45	.45	60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1933	.45	.45	60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54–60	.50	54	.40	48
1934(*e*)	.45	.45	58	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54	.50	54	.40	48
1935(*e*)	.45	.45	58	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54	.50	54	.40	48
1936(*e*)	.45	.45	58	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54	.50	54	.40	48
1937	.45	.45	58–60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54	.50	54	.40	48
1938	.45	.45	58–60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54	.50	54	.40	.....
1939	.45	.45	58–60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54	.50	54	.40	54
1940	.....	(*b*) .45	58	.70 –.72½	54	.45 –.50	55–70	.50	55	.45	55
1941	.....	(*b*) .55	57	.80 –.82½	54–60	.45 –.60	60	.65	60	.45 –.50	54
Sault Ste. Marie—											
1920	.....	.50	60–66	.....	.....	.45 –.48	.....	.55	60	.....	.....
1926	.45	.....	60–66	.....	.....	.38 –.45	66	.45	66	.40	48
1929	.45	.....	60–66	.....	.....	.38 –.45	66	.45	77	.40	48
1930	.45	.....	60–66	.....	.....	.38 –.45	66	.45	77	.40	48
1931	.45	.....	60	.....	.....	.35 –.45	77–91	.45	77	.40	48
1932	.43½	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.48	70–91	.45	70	.40	48
1933	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.45	70–91	.45	70	.....	.....
1934	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.45	70–91	.45	70	.....	.....
1935	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.45	65–91	.45	65	.....	.....
1936	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.45	65–91	.45	65	.37½	54
1937	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.45	65–91	.45	65	.37½	54
1938	.45	.....	60	.....	.....	.35 –.50	65–91	.50	65	.37½	54
1939	.45	.....	60	.....	.....	.35 –.50	65–91	.50	65	.37½	54
1940	.45	.....	60	.....	.....	.35 –.50	65–91	.50	65	.37½	54
1941	.49	.....	60	.....	.....	.39 –.54	65–91	.54	65	.....	.....
Port Arthur—											
1920	.....	.55	60	.80	49½	.52 –.65	49½	(*c*)132.00	49½	.50	49½
1926	.57½	.50	54	.71 –.77	44	.45 –.62	49½	160.00	49½	.42 –.47	49½
1929	.62	.54½	54	.63 –.88	44	.50 –.65	49½	168.00	49½	.42 –.49	49½
1930	.62	.54½	54	.57 –.88	44	.50 –.65	49½	168.00	49½	.42 –.49	49½
1931	.62	.54½	54	.57 –.88	44	.50 –.65	49½	168.00	49½	.42 –.49	49½
1932	.57½–.59½	.50 –.52	54	.51½–.79½	44	.45½–.61	49½	155.80	49½	.40 –.45	49½
1933	.57½	.50	48	.57 –.79½	44	.45½–.61	44	155.80	44	.40 –.55	44
1934	.57½	.50	48	.57 –.79½	44	.45½–.61	44	155.80	44	.40 –.45	44
1935	.57½	.50	48	.73 –.79½	44	.45½–.61	44	155.80	44	.40 –.45	44
1936	.57½	.50	48	.73 –.79½	44	.45½–.61	44	155.80	44	.47	44
1937	.57½	.50	48	.73 –.79½	44	.45½–.61	44	155.80	44	.40 –.47	44
1938	.62	.54½	48	.81 –.88	44	.57 –.65	44	.....	.....	.42 –.49	44
1939	.62	.....	48	.81 –.88	44	.57 –.65	44	.....	.....	.42 –.51	44
1940	.62	.....	48	.81 –.88	44	.50 –.65	44	.....	.....	.42 –.51	44
1941	.67	.....	48	.86 –.93	44	.55 –.70	44	.....	.....	.47 –.56	44
Fort William—											
1920	.....	.55	58½	.70	49	.50	49	(*c*)148.00	63	.50	50
1926	.57½	.50	51½–63	.72 –.77	44	.45 –.62	49–60	148.00	49	.42 –.47	49
1929	.62	.....	51½–63	.75 –.88	44	.45 –.65	49–60	160.00	49	.49	49
1930	.62	.....	51½–63	.75 –.88	44	.45 –.65	49–60	160.00	49	.49	49
1931	.62	.....	51½–63	.75 –.88	44	.45 –.65	54–60	160.00	60	.49	49
1932	.57½	.....	52½–63	.72½–.82	44	.55 –.61	54–60	160.00	60	.49	49
1933	.57½	.....	63	.55 –.79½	48	.51 –.61	48	148.00	48	.47	48
1934	.57½	.....	40–49	.55 –.79½	48	.51 –.61	48	148.00	48	.47	44
1935	.57½	.....	40–49	.55 –.79½	48	.51 –.61	48	148.00	48	.47	44
1936	.57½	.....	40–49	.55 –.79½	44	.51 –.61	48	148.00	44	.47	44
1937	.60	.....	40–49	.57½–.82	44	.53½–.63½	48	154.00	44	.49	44
1938	.62	.....	40–49	.81 –.88	44	.50 –.65	48	160.00	44	.49	44
1939	.62	.....	40–49	.81 –.88	44	.50 –.75	48	160.00	44	.49	44
1940	.62	.....	49	.....	.....	.55 –.75	48	160.00	44	.49	44
1941	.64½	.....	49	.....	.....	.57½–.77½	48	180.00	44	.51½	44

(*b*) Rate applies also to bus operators.
(*e*) Deduction from earnings 5 and 7½ per cent.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(d) Electric Street Railways—Continued

Locality	Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn Men‡		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages* per hour		Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	One man cars	Two man cars									
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
MANITOBA											
Winnipeg—											
1920	.....	.60	50	.60 –.94½	44	.44 –.75	48	.75 –.80	44–48	.44	48
1926	*(b)* .62½	.57	50	.52 –.91	44	.44 –.77	40	.60 –.77	40	.35 –.44	44
1929	*(b)* .65½	.60	48	.52 –.94½	44	.42½–.75	44	.61 –.75	44	.35 –.45	44
1930	*(b)* .65½	.60	48	.52 –.94½	44	.42½–.75	44	.61 –.75	44	.35 –.45	44
1931	*(b)* .65½	.60	42–48	.52 –.94½	44	.42½–.75	42	.61 –.75	42	.35 –.45	44
1932	*(b)*(§) .59–.63	(§) .54–.58	42–48	.48½–.88	44	.40 –.70	39–44	.57 –.70	39–42	.40½	44
1933	*(b)* .56	.51	42	.44 –.80½	44–48	.38½–.64	39–44	.52 –.64	39–42	.38½	44
1934	*(b)* .56	.51	42	.44 –.80½	44–48	.38½–.64	40–44	.52 –.64	40–42	.38½	44
1935	*(b)* .56	.51	42	.44 –.80½	44–48	.38½–.64	44–48	.52 –.64	44–48	.38½	48
1936	*(b)* .57	.52	42	.45 –.86	44–48	.39½–.65	44–48	.53 –.65	44–48	.39½	48
1937	*(b)* .57	.52	42	.45 –.86	44–48	.39½–.65	44–48	.53 –.65	44–48	.39½	48
1938	*(b)* .60½	.55½	42	.47½–.89	44–48	.42 –.69	44–48	.56½–.69	44–48	.42	48
1939	*(b)* .60½	.55½	42	.47½–.90½	44	.42 –.69	44–48	.56½–.69	44–48	.42	48
1940	*(b)* .61½	.56½	42	.48½–.90½	44	.43 –.70	44–48	.57½–.70	44–48	.43	48
1941	*(b)* .66½	.61½	42	.52½–.94½	44	.47½–.72½	44–48	.66 –.76½	44–48	.47½	48
SASKATCHEWAN											
Regina—											
1920	.....	.55	54	.....	.....	.48 –.67	54	.65	54	.52	54
1926	.65	.....	54	*(c)*190.00	.....	.48 –.75	54	.70	54	.45 –.48	54
1929	.67	.....	54	195.00	.....	.50 –.80	54	.75	54	.45 –.48	54
1930	.67	.....	54	195.00	.....	.45 –.80	54	.75	54	.45 –.48	54
1931	.67	.....	54	195.00	.....	.45 –.80	54	.75	54	.45 –.48	54
1932	.68½	.....	48	195.00	.....	.45 –.80	48	.75	48	.45 –.48	48
1933	.55½	.....	48	141.91	.....	.40 –.61	48	.58½	48	.40 –.45	48
1934	.55½	.....	48	141.91	.....	.40 –.61	48	.58½	48	.40 –.45	48
1935	.55½	.....	48	141.91	.....	.40 –.61	48	.58½	48	.40 –.45	48
1936	.55½	.....	48	141.91	.....	.40 –.61	48	.58½	48	.40 –.45	48
1937	.62½	.....	48	152.50	.....	.47½–.65½	48	.65½	48	.47½–.52½	48
1938	.62½	.....	48	152.50	.....	.47½–.65½	48	.65½	48	.47½–.52½	48
1939	.64	.....	48	175.00	.....	.50 –.65½	48	.70	48	.49 –.54	48
1940	.64	.....	48	175.00	.....	.50 –.68	48	.70	48	.48 –.54	48
1941	.67	.....	48	181.25	.....	.53 –.71	48	.73	48	.52 –.57	48
Saskatoon—											
1920	.....	.60	54	.91	54	.52½–.73½	54	.....	54	.42½	60
1926	.66	.....	48	.88½	48	.51½–.72½	48	.....	48	.42½–.49½	60
1929	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 –.80	48–54	.....	.....	.45 –.49½	60
1930	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 –.80	48–54	.....	48	.45 –.49½	60
1931	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 –.80	48–54	.....	48	.45 –.49½	60
1932	.61½	.....	48	.83	48	.45 –.72	48–54	.....	48	.43 –.47	51
1933	.59	.....	48	.76½	48	.45 –.67½	48–54	.67	48	.41½–.45	48
1934	.55	.....	48	.70	48	.42½–.62½	48–59	.61½	48	.39½–.42½	48
1935	.55	.....	48	.70	48	.42½–.62½	48–59	.61½	48	.39½–.41	48
1936	.55	.....	48	.70	48	.42½–.62½	48	.61½	48	.39½–.41	48
1937	.57	.....	48	.74	48	.44 –.65½	48–54	.65	48	.40½–.42	48
1938	.57	.....	48	.74	48	.44 –.65½	48–54	.65	48	.40½–.42	48
1939	.57	.....	48	.74	48	.44 –.65½	48–54	.65	48	.40½–.42	48
1940	.59	.....	48	.74	48	.44 –.65½	48–54	.65	48	.40½–.42	48
1941	.66½	.....	48	.....	.....	.55 –.74½	48	.77	48	.48 –.52	48
ALBERTA											
Calgary—											
1920	.72½	.67½	48	.87½	48	.60 –.90	48	.87½	48	.60	48
1926	.65½	.60½	48	.62½–.84½	44	.52½–.85	44	.84 –.90	44	.52½–.57½	48
1929	.70	.65	48	.67 –.94½	44	.54 –.90	44	.85	44	.54 –.57½	48
1930	.70	.65	48	.67 –.94½	44	.54 –.90	44	.95	44	.54 –.57½	48
1931	.70	.65	36	.67 –.94½	36	.54 –.90	36–38	.80 –.95	36–38	.54 –.57½	48
1932*(k)*	.70	.65	44	.67 –.94½	36	.54 –.85	30–36	.80 –.95	30–36	.54 –.57½	36–44
1933*(k)*	.70	.65	44	.67 –.94½	40	.54 –.85	40	.80 –.95	40	.54 –.57½	40
1934*(k)*	.70	.65	44	.67 –.94½	40	.54 –.85	40–44	.80 –.95	40	.54 –.57½	40–44
1935*(k)*	.70	.65	44	.67 –.94½	40	.54 –.85	40–44	.80 –.95	40	.54 –.57½	40–44
1936*(k)*	.70	.65	44	.67 –.94½	40	.54 –.85	40–44	.80 –.95	40	.54 –.57½	40–44
1937*(k)*	.70	.65	44	.67 –.94½	40	.54 –.85	40–44	.80 –.95	40	.54 –.57½	40–44
1938*(k)*	.70	.65	44	.67 –.94½	40	.54 –.85	40–44	.80 –.95	40	.54 –.57½	40–44
1939	.70	.65	44	.67 –.94½	40	.54 –.85	40–44	.80 –.95	40	.54 –.57½	40–44
1940	.70	.....	44	.67 –.94½	40	.54 –.85	40–44	.80 –.95	40	.54 –.57½	40–44
1941	.70	.....	44	.67 –.94½	40	.54 –.85	40–44	.80 –.95	40	.54 –.57½	40–44

(§) In summer 59 cents—one man cars, 54 cents per hour—two-man cars, 42-hour week.
(b) Rate applies also to bus operators.
(k) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 4 per cent; in 1933, 1934 and 1935, 10 per cent; in 1936, 7 per cent; in 1937, 5 per cent; 1938, up to 3 per cent.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(d) Electric Street Railways—Continued

Locality	Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn Men‡		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages* per hour		Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	One man cars	Two man cars									
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
Edmonton—											
1920	.68	.68	54	.88	44	.60 - .90	44	.88	44	.60 - .62½	44
1926	.65	.....	54	.82	44	.50 - .76	44	.82	44	.50 - .52	44
1929	.71	.....	48	.85	44	.55 - .95	44-48	.87	44	.55	44
1930	.71	.....	48	.89	44	.50 - .95	44	.89	44	.50 - .52	44
1931(*l*)	.71	.....	48	.89	44	.52 - .95	44	.89	44	.50 - .54	44
1932(*l*)	.65½	.....	48	.82	40	.50 - .87½	40-44	.82	40	.48 - .52	44
1933(*l*)	.65½	.....	48	.82	42	.50 - .83	42	.82	42	.48 - .52	42
1934(*l*)	.65½	.....	48	.82	42	.50 - .83	42	.82	42	.48 - .52	42
1935(*l*)	.64½	.....	48	.79½	46	.50 - .79½	44	.78½	44	.48 - .52	44
1936	.64½	.....	48	.79½	46	.50 - .79½	44	.78½	44	.48 - .52	44
1937	.64½	.....	48	.79½	46	.52 - .79½	44	.78½	44	.50 - .53	44
1938	.67	.....	48	.82	44	.52 - .82	44	.82	44	.50 - .54	44
1939	.68½	.....	48	.86½	44	.53 - .84	44	.86½	44	.50 - .55	44
1940	.69½	.....	48	.88	44	.54 - .86	44	.88	44	.50 - .56	44
1941	.71	.....	48	.90	44	.54 - .90	44	.90	44	.50 - .56	44
Lethbridge—											
1920	.58½	.....	56½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.48	56
1926	.58½	.....	56	.....	.....	.58½ - .68½	56	.....	.....	.55	56
1929	.61	.....	56	.....	.....	.58 - .70	56	.....	.....	.53	56
1930	.61	.....	54	.....	.....	.59 - .70	54	.....	.....	.50 - .55	54
1931	.61	.....	54	.....	.....	.59 - .78	44-54	.....	.....	.50 - .55	54
1932	.55	.....	54	.....	.....	.54 - .70	44-54	.....	.....	.45 - .51	54
1933	.50½	.....	54	.....	.....	.49½ - .64½	44-63	.....	.....	.41½ - .47	54
1934	.50½	.....	54	.....	.....	.49½ - .64½	44-63	.....	.....	.41½ - .47	54
1935	.51½	.....	54	.....	.....	.51 - .65½	44-54	.....	.....	.42½ - .48	54
1936	.53½	.....	54	.....	.....	.53 - .68	44-54	.....	.....	.44 - .50	54
1937	.55	.....	54	.....	.....	.54½ - .70	44-54	.....	.....	.45 - .51½	48-54
1938	.57	.....	54	.....	.....	.56½ - .73	44-54	.....	.....	.45 - .53½	48-54
1939	.57	.....	54	.....	.....	.56½ - .66⅔	54	.....	.....	.47 - .53½	48-54
1940	(*b*) .57	.....	54	.....	.....	.56½ - .66⅔	54	.....	.....	.47 - .53½	48-54
1941	(*b*) .59½	.....	54	.....	.....	.59 - .69	54	.....	.....	.49 - .55½	48-54
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Nelson—											
1920	.....	(*c*)100.00	51	.69	44	(*c*) 75.00	.....	.69	44	.56	54
1926	.....	110.00	54	.....	.....	110.00	48	.....	.....	.50	48
1929	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	120.00	48	.....	.....	.50	48
1930	.....	120.00	48-54	.....	.....	120.00	48	.....	.....	.50	48
1931	.....	120.00	48-54	.....	.....	120.00	48	.....	.....	.50	48
1932	.....	115.00	48-54	.....	.....	115.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1933	.....	100.00	48-54	.....	.....	100.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1934	.....	100.00	48-54	.....	.....	100.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1935	.....	110.00	48-54	.....	.....	110.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1936	.....	110.00	54	.....	.....	110.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1937	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	.40	48
1938	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	.50	48
1939	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	.50	48
1940	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	.53	48
1941	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	.53	48
Vancouver—											
1920	.....	.65	48	.87½	44	.58 - .80	44	.72 - .74½	44	.60	44
1926	.68	.62	48	.69 - .94	44	.45 - .74	44-48	.69 - .74	44	.44 - .53	44-48
1929	.69	.63	48	.69 - .97	44	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.50 - .59	44-48
1930	.69	.63	48	.69 - .97	44	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.50 - .59	44-48
1931	.69	.63	48	.69 - .97	48	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.45½ - .59	44-48
1932(*m*)	.69	.63	48	.69 - .97	32	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.50 - .59	44-48
1933(*m*)	.69	.63	48	.62 - .87½	32	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.50 - .59	44-48
1934(*m*)	.69	.63	48	.62 - .87½	32-48	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.45½ - .59	44-48
1935(*m*)	.69	.63	48	.65½ - .92	40-48	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.50 - .54	44
1936	.69	.63	48	.68½ - .97	40-48	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.45½ - .54	44
1937	(*b*) .69	.63	48	.68½ - .97	40-48	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.45 - .54	44
1938	(*b*) .69	.63	48	.63½ - .97	40	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.45 - .54	44
1939	(*b*) .69	.63	48	.68½ - .97	40	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.45½ - .54	44
1940	(*b*) .69	.63	48	.68½ - .97	40	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.45½ - .54	44
1941	(*b*) .77½	.71½	48	.75-1.03	40	.60½ - .83½	44-48	.78½ - .83½	44	.58 - .62½	44

(*b*) Rate applies also to bus operators.
(*c*) Per month.
(*l*) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 4 to 8 per cent and up; in 1933 and 1934, 4 to 10 per cent; in 1935, 4 to 9½ per cent.
(*m*) Deduction from earnings: Dec. 1, 1932, also 1933, 1934, 5 per cent; 1935, 2½ per cent.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Concluded

(d) Electric Street Railways—Concluded

Locality	Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn Men‡		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages* per hour		Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	One man cars	Two man cars									
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
Victoria—											
1920	.....	.65	48	.87½	44	.58 - .80	44	.72 - .74½	44	.60	44
1926	.64	.....	52	.69 - .94	44	.51 - .74	44-48	.69 - .74	44	.53	44
1929	.69	.....	52	.69 - .97	44	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.54	44
1930	.69	.....	52	.69 - .97	44	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.54	44
1931	.69	.....	52	.69 - .97	44	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.54	44
1932	.69	.....	52	.69 - .97	44	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.54	44
1933	.65½	.....	50	.62 - .87½	44	.49½ - .71½	44-48	.66½ - .71½	44	.51½	44
1934	.65½	.....	48	.62 - .87¼	44	.49½ - .71¼	44-48	.66½ - .71¼	44	.51½	44
1935	.67¼	.....	44	.65½ - .92	44	.50½ - .73⅜	44-48	.68¼ - .73¼	44	.48 - .52½	44
1936	.69	.....	44	.68½ - .97	44	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.49½ - .54	44
1937	.69	.....	44	.68½ - .97	44	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.49½ - .54	44
1938	.69	.....	44	.68½ - .97	44	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.49½ - .54	44
1939	.69	.....	44	.68½ - .97	44	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.49½ - .54	44
1940	.69	.....	44	.68½ - .97	44	.52 - .75	44-48	.70 - .75	44	.49½ - .54	44
1941	.77½	.....	44	.75-1.03	44	.60½ - .83½	44-48	.78½ - .83½	44	.62½	44

TABLE II.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR—CIVIC EMPLOYEES

NOTE.—Rates include cost of living bonus where reported.

(a) Policemen

Locality	(Maximum per year) 1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per wk.	1940 Wages	1940 Hrs per wk.	1941 Wages	1941 Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—						
Halifax	1,400	56	1,600	56	1,600	56
Sydney	1,380	72	1,380	63	1,380	56
Amherst	1,092	70	1,196	84	1,256	84
Truro	1,320	84	1,345	84	1,560	84
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	1,080	56	1,140	56	1,140	56
New Brunswick—						
Saint John	1,440	63	1,500	56	1,500	56
Moncton	1,500	56	1,560	56	1,560	56
Fredericton	1,200	84	1,200	70	1,320	70
Quebec—						
Montreal	1,700	84	1,800	84	1,800	84
Westmount	1,700	78	1,700	72	1,700	72
Quebec	1,326	84	1,359	84	1,456	84
Three Rivers	1,460	84	1,300	77	1,352	84
Sherbrooke	1,508	....	1,300	66*a*	1,300	66*a*
St. Hyacinthe	1,450*b*	84	1,352*b*	70	1,352*b*	70
Hull	1,200	....	1,200	70	1,200	84
St. John's	1,092	70	1,300	72	1,300	72
Ontario—						
Ottawa	1,913	48	1,915	48	1,915	48
Brockville	1,197	77	1,250	65	1,270	65
Kingston	1,450	60	1,450	53	1,450	53
Belleville	1,550	70	1,500	60	1,500	60
Peterborough	1,500	60	1,500	54	1,500	54
Oshawa	1,800	51	1,638	54	1,735	54
Toronto	1,950	48	2,087	48	2,087	48
Nigara Falls	1,750	60	1,680	60	1,764	60
St. Catharines	1,734	60	1,482	54	1,542	54
Hamilton	1,750	48	1,850	48	1,943	48
Brantford	1,643	56	1,643	56	1,643	56
Galt	1,400	65	1,450	65	1,450	65
Guelph	1,450	56	1,450	54	1,450	54
Kitchener	1,500	60	1,650	54	1,650	54
Woodstock	1,300	70	1,300	60	1,365	60
Stratford	1,580	48	1,500	54	1,575	54
London	1,762	48	1,874	48	1,962	48
St. Thomas	1,800	70	1,800	60	1,864	60
Chatham	1,550	54	1,550	54	1,550	54
Windsor	2,150	48	1,890	48	1,890	48
Sarnia	1,620	54	1,620	54	1,680	54
Owen Sound	1,700	65	1,800	63	1,800	63
North Bay	1,440	59	1,502	60	1,502	60
Sault Ste. Marie	1,800	70	1,440	56	1,500	56
Port Arthur	1,740*c*	60	1,697*c*	60	1,740*c*	60
Fort William	1,740*c*	54	1,740*c*	54	1,805*c*	54
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg	1,836*d*	48	1,760*d*	48	1,858*d*	48
Brandon	1,500	48	1,285	48	1,350	48
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	1,860	48	1,763	48	1,800	48
Prince Albert	1,680	50	1,620	48	1,620	48
Saskatoon	1,800	48	1,662	48	1,761	48
Moose Jaw	1,800	48	1,536	48	1,632	48
Alberta—						
Calgary	1,800	48	1,686	44	1,686	44
Edmonton	1,740	48	1,752	48	1,800	48
Lethbridge	1,680	48	1,621	48	1,686	48
Medicine Hat	1,620	48	1,620	48	1,620	48
British Columbia—						
Vancouver	1,890	48	1,853	48	1,901	48
Victoria	1,710	48	1,710	48	1,710	48
New Westminster	1,740	48	1,824	48	1,824	48
Nelson	1,620	56	1,680	48	1,680	48

(b) Firemen*

Locality	(Maximum per year) 1929 Wages	1940 Wages	1941 Wages
	$	$	$
Nova Scotia—			
†Halifax	1,404	1,600	1,600**
§Sydney	1,360	1,320	1,320**
e§Truro	1,080	1,080	1,080
New Brunswick—			
§Saint John	1,320	1,440	1,440
*k*Moncton	.....	1,500	1,500
§Fredericton	840	840	840
Quebec—			
†Montreal	1,700	1,800	1,800
†Westmount	1,700	1,700	1,700
†Quebec	1,456	1,435	1,456
†Three Rivers	1,456	1,300	1,352
§Sherbrooke	1,560	1,300	1,300
§St. Hyacinthe	1,450*b*	1,352*b*	1,352*b*
†Hull	1,200	1,200	1,475
Ontario—			
Ottawa	1,751	1,751	1,751
Brockville	1,250	1,200	1,200
Kingston	1,204	1,204	1,204
Belleville	1,200	1,248	1,248
Peterborough	1,350	1,400	1,400
Oshawa	1,500	1,530	1,675
Toronto	1,950	2,086	2,086
Niagara Falls	1,700	1,620	1,700
St. Catharines	1,460	1,504	1,504
Hamilton	1,750	1,850	1,943
Brantford	1,643	1,643	1,643
Galt	1,200	1,250	1,250
Guelph	1,300	1,450	1,450
Kitchener	1,450	1,510*f*	1,510*f*
Woodstock	1,424	1,314	1,369
Stratford	1,575	1,377	1,446
London	1,728	1,725	1,814
St. Thomas	1,500	1,500	1,564
Chatham	1,480	1,480	1,554
Windsor	1,980	1,890	1,990
Sarnia	1,500	1,560	1,620
North Bay	1,500	1,386	1,490
Sault Ste. Marie	1,380	1,440	1,500
Port Arthur	1,620	1,620	1,620
Fort William	1,600	1,600	1,665
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	1,740	1,760	1,858
‡Brandon	1,500	1,285	1,350
Saskatchewan—			
†Regina	1,644*h*	1,512*h*	1,740*h*
§Prince Albert	1,380	1,452	1,452
Saskatoon	1,830	1,595	1,712
†Moose Jaw	1,536	1,344	1,344
Alberta—			
Calgary	1,740	1,626	1,626
Edmonton	1,680	1,691	1,740
Lethbridge	1,620	1,559	1,620
Medicine Hat	1,500	1,500	1,500
British Columbia—			
‡Vancouver	1,680	1,772	1,807
‡Victoria	1,695	1,695	1,695
‡New Westminster	1,680	1,750	1,750
‡Nelson	1,560	1,560	1,560
§Nanaimo	1,560	1,380	1,380

* Except where noted firemen work under the two-platoon system with one day off in seven.
** Plus cost of living bonus: $10 per month to married, $6 to single men.
† Two-platoon system.
‡ Two-platoon system with time off at regular intervals.
§ Continuous duty with time off at regular intervals.
a Radio car police, 60 hours.
b Rent, fuel, light and clothing included and exemption from municipal taxes.
c Plus $5 per month after 10 years and $10 after 15 years.
d Plus 10 cents per day after 10 years and 20 cents after 15 years.
e Rent, fuel and light included.
f Plus $7.50 per month after 10 years.
h Plus $5 per month for every five years' service.
k Drivers of apparatus only; others on call.

TABLE II.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR—CIVIC EMPLOYEES—Concluded

(c) Labourers

Locality	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—						
Halifax	.40	54	.40	48–54	.40	48–54
Sydney	.35–42	54	.43	48	.45	48
Amherst	.34	48	.35	50	.30–.35	48
Truro	.30	54	.32½–.35	48	.35	48
New Waterford	.....	.....	.40	48	.40	48
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	.30	54	.35	48	.35	48
New Brunswick—						
Saint John	.36	54	.37½–.41	48	.40–.41	48
Moncton	.35–.45	54	.45	48	.45	48
Fredericton	.30	54	.30	48	.35	48
Bathurst	.25	60	.25	48	.275	48
Campbellton	.30	60	.30	48	.30	48
Quebec—						
Montreal	.40	60	.35–.40	48	.40	48
Westmount	.35	60	.40	54	.40	54
Quebec	.40	54	.45	48	.45	48
Levis	.....	.....	.35	48	.40	48
Three Rivers	.40	60	.35	48	.40	48
Sherbrooke	.35	60	.35	48	.375	48
Hull	.40	54	.35	48	.35	48
St. Hyacinthe	.30	60	.35	44	.35	44
Lachine	.35	60	.35	48	.40	48
St. John's	.35	60	.30–.40	48	.35–.40	48
Chicoutimi	.....	.....	.35	48	.35	48
Ontario—						
Ottawa	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
Cornwall	.....	.....	.40	40	.40	44
Brockville	.35	54	.35	48	.35	48
Kingston	.35	54	.35–.40	44	.35–.45	44
Belleville	.40	60	.40	49	.40	49
Peterborough	.40	54	.40	48	.44	48
Oshawa	.40	55	.45–.50	44	.45	44
Orillia	.35–.40	54	.30	48	.365	50
Toronto	.60	44	.625	44	.625	44
Hamilton	.50–.60	49	.55	44	.59	44
St. Catharines	.37–.40	54	.40–.45	54	.45–.50	54
Niagara Falls	.45	50	.45	48	.48	48
Brantford	.45–.50	50	.50	48	.50	48
Galt	.45–.50	44	.45	44	.44–.54	44
Guelph	.40	44	.40	44	.434	44
Kitchener	.40	54	.45	44	.45	44
Woodstock	.30	54	.35	44	.35	44
Stratford	.45	48	.45	44	.45	44
London	.45	50	.52	48	.545	48
St. Thomas	.40	54	.40–.51	48	.43–.53	48
Chatham	.40	50	.45	48	.45	48
Windsor	.50–.55	50	.58	44	.63	44
Sarnia	.40–.55	48	.45–.60	48	.47–.62	48
Owen Sound	.39	54	.35–.40	50	.35–.40	50
North Bay	.40	60	.44	44	.45	44
Sudbury	.....	.....	.42	48	.45	48
Sault Ste. Marie	.45–.50	48	.45–.55	48	.48–.57	48
Port Arthur	.40–.46	49½	.48	44	.50	44
Fort William	.40	52½	.40–.45	44	.40–.47	48
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg	.42–.50	50–54	.45–.50	48	.45–.50	48
Brandon	.35–.47	59	.42–.52	44	.44–.55	44
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	.40–.45	50	.45	44	.45	44
Prince Albert	.35–.40	54	.40	54	.35–.40	54
Saskatoon	.45	55	.50	45	.43–.50	45
Moose Jaw	.40	50	.48	44	.45–.48	44
Alberta—						
Calgary	.54	48	.45	40	.....	.....
Edmonton	.55–.57	44	.52–.57	44	.52–.57	44
Lethbridge	.55	48	.47–.51	44	.535	44
Medicine Hat	.45–.50	.....	.40–.45	44	.40–.47	44
British Columbia—						
Vancouver	.56–.59	44	.57–.61	40	.57–.61	40
Victoria	.53	44	.53–.56	40	.61	40
New Westminster	.575	44	.61	40	.61	44
Nelson	.50–.52	48	.40–.53	48	.40–.53	48
Fernie	.50	48	.40	48	.40	48
Kamloops	.....	.....	.40–.55	44	.40–.55	44
Nanaimo	.595	44	.56	44	.57	44
Prince Rupert	.575	48	.45	48	.50	48
Trail	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS

(a) Steam Railways*

NOTE.—For electric street railways by cities, *see* Table I (d).

Occupation	Unit	1920	1921	1922	1923-1926	1927-1928	1929-41 *(b) (d)*
Conductors—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	4.67	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.47	4.72
Passenger, per day	$	7.00	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.70	7.08
Passenger, per month	$	210.00	192.00	192.00	192.00	201.00	212.40–219.65
Freight, through, per mile	cents	6.44	5.80	5.80	5.80	6.16	6.25
Freight, way, per mile	cents	6.96	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.68	6.77
Brakemen—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	3.33	2.93	2.93	2.93	3.13	3.18
Passenger, per day	$	5.00	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.70	4.77
Passenger, per month	$	150.00	132.00	132.00	132.00	141.00	143.10
Freight, through, per mile	cents	5.12	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.84	4.91
Freight, way, per mile	cents	5.52	4.88	4.88	4.88	5.24	5.31
Baggagemen, train—							
Per mile	cents	3.44	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.24	3.29
Per day	$	5.16	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.86	4.94
Per month	$	154.80	136.80	136.80	136.80	145.80	148.20–153.32
Yardmen—							
Foremen, per day	$	6.96	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.64	6.74
Helpers, per day	$	6.48	5.84	5.84	5.84	6.16	6.25
Switch tenders, per day	$	5.04	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.72	4.79
Locomotive Engineers—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	6.40–6.70	5.92–6.92	5.92–6.92	5.92–6.92	6.16–7.16	6.16–7.16
Freight, through, per mile	cents	7.12–9.04	6.48–8.40	6.48–8.40	6.48–8.40	6.84–8.76	6.84–8.76
Freight, way, per mile	cents	7.64–9.56	7.00–8.92	7.00–8.92	7.00–8.92	7.36–9.28	7.36–9.28
Yard, per day	$	7.04–8.36	6.40–7.72	6.40–7.72	6.40–7.72	6.72–8.04	6.72–8.04
Locomotive Firemen—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	4.80–6.00	4.32–5.52	4.32–5.52	4.32–5.52	4.56–5.76	4.56–5.76
Freight, through, per mile	cents	5.28–6.79	4.64–6.15	4.64–6.16	4.64–6.15	5.00–6.51	5.00–6.51
Freight, way, per mile	cents	5.68–7.19	5.04–6.55	5.04–6.55	5.04–6.55	5.40–6.91	5.40–6.91
Yard, per day	$	5.00–6.96	4.96–6.32	4.96–6.32	4.96–6.32	5.28–6.64	5.28–6.64
Hostlers, per day	$	5.60–6.24	4.96–5.60	4.96–5.60	4.96–5.60	5.50–6.60	5.50–6.00
Hostlers, helpers, per day	$	5.04	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.90	4.90
Telegraph Service—							
Train Despatchers, per month	$	227.00–257.00	210.68–240.68	210.00–240.00	.....	225.00–252.00	225.00–252.00
Telegraph Operators, per month	$	130.00–142.00	117.76–129.76	117.00–129.00	117.00 1	22.00–134.00	122.00–134.00
Agents, per month	$	137.00–154.00	124.76–141.76	124.00–141.00	124.00–141.00	129.00–146.00	129.00–146.00
Relief Agents, per month	$	147.00–156.00	134.76–143.76	134.00–143.00	134.00–143.00	139.00–148.00	139.00–148.00
Assistant Agents, per month	$	78.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00-75.00	70.00– 75.00
Linemen, per month	$	151.00–159.00	134.68–142.68	129.18–137.18	.....	140.00–148.00	140.00–148.00
Maintenance of Way—							
Extra gang foremen, per day	$	5.55–6.40	4.75–5.60	4.51–5.36*c*	4.70–5.50	5.10–5.60	5.25–5.75
Section foremen, first class yards, per day	$	5.60	4.80	4.56*c*	4.80	5.00	5.15
Section foremen, on line, per day	$	5.30	4.50	4.26*c*	4.40	4.55	4.70
Sectionmen, classified yards, per hour	cents	48½	40	35*c*	38	41	41–45
Sectionmen, other, per hour	cents	48½	40	35*c*	36–38	38–40	38–43
Bridge and Building—							
Foremen, per day	$	6.30	5.50	5.10*c*	5.30	5.60	5.75
Foremen, painter, per day	$	6.05	5.25	4.85*c*	5.00	5.25	5.50
Masons, bricklayers, plasterers, per hour (minimum)	cents	68	58	54*c*	56	62	65
Carpenters, per hour	cents	68–72	58–62	54–58*c*	56–60	58–62	61–65
Plumbers, pipefitters, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, electricians, per hour	cents	68–83	58–73	54–69*c*	55–70	57–72	60–77
Painters, per hour	cents	68	58	54*c*	56	58	58–61
Bridgemen or rough carpenters, per hour	cents	58–68	48–58	44–54*c*	46–56	48–58	48–61
Mechanics' helpers, per hour	cents	51½	44	43*c*	44	46	48
Pumpmen, per month	$	110.00–116.00	92.66–98.66	82.46–88.46*c*	87.00–93.00	91.00–97.00	96.00–102.00
Engineers, pile driver, hoist, etc., per day	$	5.90	5.10	4.70*c*	4.85	5.00	5.15
Signalmen—							
Non-interlocked crossings, per hour	cents	.46½	.38	.33*c*	.36	.38	.40
Half-interlocked crossings, per hour	cents	.48½	.40	.38*c*	.38	.40	.42
§*Locomotive and Car Shops—*							
†Mechanics, per hour	cents	85	77	70	70	74	79
‡Other carmen, etc., per hour	cents	80	72	63	63	67	72
Helpers, per hour	cents	62*a*	54*a*	47*a*	47*a*	51*a*	56*a*
Electrical workers, electricians, per hour	cents	85	77	70	70	74	79
Electrical workers, linemen, per hour	cents	81	73	66	66	70	75
Electrical workers, groundmen, per hour	cents	75	67	60	60	64	69
Electrical workers, operators, per hour	cents	68	60	53	53	57	62
Coach cleaners, per hour	cents	50	42	38	38	42	44
Shop labourers, per hour	cents	48½	40	35	38	40	40–42

*Differentials on certain lines or divisions above these rates. Nearly all classes are on the basic 8-hour day with time and one-half for overtime.

†Machinists; boilermakers; blacksmiths; plumbers, etc.; sheet metal workers; cabinet makers; carpenters, coach, locomotive and bench; welders, etc. ‡Freight car carpenters; freight car painters; car inspectors, car repairers, etc. §Since 1918, employees are allowed approximately one cent per hour extra for checking in and out.

(a) On Western lines Port Arthur and West, until 1929 in addition to these rates boilermakers' helpers received 5½ cents; blacksmiths' helpers, 4 cents, and other helpers 3 cents; since May 1, 1929, the differentials on western lines were boilermakers' helpers 4 cents, other helpers, 2 cents.

(b) Deductions from each employee's earnings on basic rates effective as follows. Train, engine and telegraph service, 10 per cent Dec. 1, 1931; 20 per cent May 1, 1933; 15 per cent Nov. 1, 1933; Maintenance of way and bridge and building, 10 per cent May 1, 1932; 15 per cent Dec. 1, 1933; Locomotive and car shops, 10 per cent April 1, 1932; 15 per cent Dec. 16, 1933, with certain exceptions. Deductions amended for all classes effective as follows: Jan. 1, 1935, 12 per cent; May 1, 1935, 10 per cent; in 1937, between February and December reduced to 4 per cent; in 1938, eliminated by April 1.

(c) Effective July 16, 1922 until Nov. 1, 1922 when rates in 1923-26 column were made retroactive to July 16, 1922.

(d) Cost of living bonus: $1.93 per week June 1, 1941; $2.75 Sept. 1; $3.65 Nov. 16.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—Continued

(b) Steamships†

ATLANTIC COAST AND LOWER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER			
First officer or mate—			
No. 1	65.00	65.00	70.00
No. 2	90.00	75.00	100.00
No. 3	.....	161.00	175.00
No. 4	.....	225.00*a*	225.00*a b*
No. 5	.....	126.50	126.50*c*
No. 6	.....	50.00	50.00
No. 7	.....	75.00	75.00
No. 8	.....	107.00	125.00
No. 9	130.00	160.00	160.00*b*
No. 10	.....	90.00–110.00	110.00–135.00
No. 11	.....	115.00	115.00
	125.00–135.00	155.00–170.00	165.00–185.00
No. 12			
Second officer or mate—			
No. 1	65.00	55.00	75.00
No. 2	.....	160.00*a*	160.00*a b*
No. 3	.....	129.00	137.50
No. 4	.....	93.50	93.50*c*
No. 5	.....	66.00	90.00
No. 6	110.00	140.00	140.00*b*
No. 7	.....	80.00	85.00–100.00
No. 8	105.00–110.00	125.00–145.00	125.00–150.00
Quarter-masters—			
No. 1	.....	67.50	77.50
No. 2	.....	55.00	80.00
No. 3	.....	108.00*a*	108.00*a b*
No. 4	67.50	67.50	67.50*b*
No. 5	75.00	54.00–55.00	58.40–65.00
Boatswains—			
No. 1	.....	72.50	82.50
No. 2	67.50	67.50	67.50*b*
No. 3	.....	55.00	55.00*c*
No. 4	.....	45.00	60.00
No. 5	.....	55.00	60.00
No. 6	60.00	57.00–85.00	64.55–85.00
Seamen and deckhands—			
No. 1	40.00	40.00	45.00
No. 2	45.00	40.00	60.00
No. 3	.....	98.00*a*	98.00*a b*
No. 4	.....	60.00	70.00
No. 5	.....	55.00	70.00
No. 6	.....	40.00	40.00
No. 7	.....	33.00–50.00	33.00–50.00*c*
No. 8	.....	52.50	52.50
No. 9	52.50	52.50	52.50*b*
No. 10	.....	50.00	55.00
No. 11	.....	40.00–45.00	45.00–50.00
No. 12	25.00–45.00	47.50–52.50	47.50–56.20

Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Con.*			
Chief engineer—			
No. 1	95.00	95.00	105.00
No. 2	120.00	120.00	125.00
No. 3	.....	275.00*a*	275.00*a b*
No. 4	.....	185.00–200.00	185.00–200.00*c*
No. 5	.....	190.00	210.00
No. 6	.....	125.00	125.00
No. 7	.....	92.00	92.00
No. 8	.....	152.00	165.00
No. 9	185.00	235.00	235.00*b*
No. 10	.....	120.00–180.00	140.00–190.00
No. 11	.....	170.00	170.00
No. 12	170.00–200.00	180.00–235.00	180.00–250.00 n
Second engineer—			
No. 1	.....	225.00*a*	225.00*a b*
No. 2	.....	126.50–137.50	126.50*c*
No. 3	.....	161.00	175.00
No. 4	.....	70.00	70.00
No. 5	.....	111.50	135.00
No. 6	130.00	160.00	160.00*b*
No. 7	.....	70.00–125.00	100.00–135.00
No. 8	.....	100.00	110.00
No. 9	110.00–125.00	145.00–185.00	145.00–185.00
Third engineer—			
No. 1	.....	153.00*a*	153.00*a b*
No. 2	.....	149.50	150.00
No. 3	.....	60.00	60.00
No. 4	.....	85.00	105.00
No. 5	110.00	140.00	140.00*b*
No. 6	.....	50.00–90.00	70.00–100.00
No. 7	90.00–105.00	125.00–145.00	125.00–145.00
Oilers—			
No. 1	.....	98.00*a*	98.00*a b*
No. 2	.....	62.50	72.50
No. 3	.....	55.00–60.00	55.00*c*
No. 4	67.50	67.50	67.50*b*
No. 5	.....	50.00–55.00	65.00
No. 6	55.00–75.00	57.50–85.00	62.85–80.00
Firemen—			
No. 1	70.00	70.00	75.00
No. 2	.....	96.00*a*	96.00*a b*
No. 3	.....	57.50	67.50
No. 4	.....	55.00	70.00
No. 5	.....	52.50	52.50
No. 6	.....	50.00	50.00*c*
No. 7	67.50	67.50	67.50*b*
No. 8	.....	45.00	60.00
No. 9	45.00–75.00	52.50–75.00	56.20–80.00

Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Conc.*			
Chief steward—			
No. 1	.....	170.00*a*	170.00*a b*
No. 2	.....	80.00	64.00–80.00*c*
No. 3	.....	184.00	200.00
No. 4	.....	64.00	80.00
No. 5	.....	57.00	57.00
No. 6	105.00	120.00	120.00*b*
No. 7	.....	75.00–120.00	115.00–135.00
No. 8	75.00–100.00	80.00–125.00	100.00–135.00
Stewards—			
No. 1	.....	73.00–98.00*a*	73.00–98.00*a b*
No. 2	.....	50.00	60.00
No. 3	.....	43.00	50.00
No. 4	47.50	47.50–80.00	47.50–80.00*b*
Chef or chief cook—			
No. 1	.....	65.00	70.00
No. 2	.....	143.00*a*	143.00*a b*
No. 3	.....	125.00	135.00
No. 4	.....	68.25	90.00
No. 5	.....	71.50	64.00–75.00*c*
No. 6	105.00	120.00	120.00*b*
No. 7	.....	100.00	90.00–120.00
No. 8	.....	70.00	80.00
No. 9	80.00–100.00	70.00–150.00	80.00–150.00
Cooks—			
No. 1	.....	95.00*a*	95.00*a b*
No. 2	.....	35.00	45.00
No. 3	.....	50.00	50.00
No. 4	62.50	62.50	62.50*b*
No. 5	40.00–50.00	40.00–60.00	40.00–60.00
No. 6	.....	95.00	105.00
No. 7	.....	40.00–45.00	60.00
Purser—			
No. 1	.....	148.00*a*	148.00*a b*
No. 2	.....	184.00	200.00
No. 3	.....	107.00	125.00
No. 4	.....	90.00	90.00
No. 5	105.00	120.00	120.00
No. 6	.....	100.00	115.00
No. 7	85.00–135.00	100.00–175.00	100.00–175.00
TUGBOATS			
Captain—			
No. 1	.....	165.00	225.00
No. 2	.....	225.00	250.00
No. 3	.....	200.00	210.00–220.00
No. 4	.....	150.00	165.00–175.00
No. 5	.....	160.00	190.00
No. 6	.....	175.00	175.00

† Rates include board and lodging and vary to a great extent according to size or type of vessel. Hours on duty for officers, seamen, deckhands, etc., generally average twelve per day seven days per week except when in port; for engineers, firemen, oilers, etc., hours generally average eight per day, but twelve in some cases; for stewards, cooks, etc., hours vary according to requirements. All classes may be required for extra duty at any time, especially in the Great Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence service when passing through canals. On most of the British Columbia coastal passenger vessels hours for all classes average eight per day, 6 days per week, with extra pay for overtime. Some of the tug-boat employees in all areas are on the eight-hour day.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS— Continued

(b) Steamships—Continued

ATLANTIC COAST AND LOWER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER—Continued

Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month
	$	$	$
TUGBOATS —*Con.*			
Mates—			
No. 1		75.00–	85.00–
		125.00	135.00
No. 2		80.00–	90.00–
		120.00	150.00
No. 3		80.00	84.00
No. 4		140.00	155.00
Deckhands—			
No. 1		60.00	70.00
No. 2		52.50	57.50
No. 3		45.00–	60.00–
		55.00	65.00
No. 4		60.00	63.00–
			65.00
No. 5		55.00	70.00
No. 6		55.00–	70.00–
		60.00	75.00

Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month
	$	$	$
TUGBOATS —*Con.*			
Chief engineer—			
No. 1		130.00	130.00
No. 2		175.00	200.00
No. 3		135.00–	135.00–
		175.00	220.00
No. 4		100.00–	115.00–
		150.00	180.00
No. 5		140.00	155.00
No. 6		140.00–	165.00–
		150.00	180.00
Second engineer—			
No. 1		120.00	130.00
No. 2		85.00–	100.00–
		120.00	140.00
No. 3		130.00	145.00
No. 4		130.00	150.00

Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month
	$	$	$
TUGBOATS —*Conc.*			
Firemen—			
No. 1		60.00	67.50
No. 2		45.00–	70.00
		65.00	
No. 3		65.00	68.25–
			75.00
No. 4		60.00	85.00
Cooks—			
No. 1		100.00	105.00
No. 2		50.00–	65.00–
		85.00	90 00
No. 3		70.00	73.50–
			80.00
No. 4		70.00	85.00

a Without board and lodging.
b Plus cost of living bonus—$8.36 per month.
c Plus 25 per cent war bonus.

UPPER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND GREAT LAKES*

Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER			
First officer or mate—			
No. 1		160.00	170.00
No. 2		165.00–	170.00–
		210.00	220.00
No. 3		175.00–	175.00–
		200.00	210.00
No. 4		170.00*b*	185.00*b*
No. 5	150.00	165.00	170.00
No. 6		180.00	200.00
No. 7		170.00*c*	175.00
No. 8		170.00	170.00
No. 9		165.00	170.00
No. 10	150.00–	170.00	180.00
	160.00		
No. 11	1,700.00†	1,700.00†	1,700.00†
No. 12		165.00–	165.00–
		170.00	170.00
No. 13		120.00*c*	135.00*c*
No. 14		165.00–	165.00–
		190.00	190.00
No. 15	175.00	200.00	210.00
No. 16	155.00	170.00–	170.00–
		190.00	190.00*c*
No. 17		135.00–	150.00–
		165.00	170.00
No. 18		160.00	160.00
No. 19		165.00	165.00
Second officer or mate—			
No. 1		115.00	125.00
No. 2		125.00–	130.00–
		160.00	170.00
No. 3		125.00–1	25.00–
		135.00	145.00
No. 4		120.00*b*	130.00*b*

Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Con.*			
Second officer or mate —Conc.			
No. 5		127.50*b*	145.00*b*
No. 6		140.00	160.00
No. 7		127.50	135.00
No. 8		125.00	130.00
No. 9		128.00	138.00
No. 10	100.00–	115.00	125.00
	120.00		
No. 11	130.00	130.00	130.00
No. 12		120.00–	130.00–
		130.00	140.00
No. 13	120.00	135.00	130.00
No. 14	110.00	130.00	130.00*c*
No. 15		130.00	130.00
No. 16		120.00	120.00
No. 17		120.00–	120.00–
		130.00	130.00
No. 18		125.00	130.00
Wheelsmen—			
No. 1	75.00	85.00	90.00
No. 2		82.50–	87.50
		85.00	
No. 3		85.00*b*	100.00*b*
No. 4		90.00	95.00
No. 5		85.00*c*	87.50
No. 6		85.00	90.00
No. 7	75.00	87.50	90.00
No. 8	75.00	87.50	87.50*c*
No. 9	85.00	85.00	92.50
No. 10		85.00	95.00
No. 11	75.00	87.50	87.50
No. 12		60.00*c*	75.00*c*
No. 13		77.50	97.50
No. 14		85.00	87.50

Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Con.*			
Watchmen—			
No. 1		70.00*b*	77.50*b*
No. 2		67.50–	70.00
		70.00	
No. 3		70.00*b*	82.50*b*
No. 4		70.00*b*	80.00*b*
No. 5		70.00	75.00
No. 6	65.00	65.00	72.50
No. 7	60.00	70.00	70.00*c*
No. 8		62.50	80.00
No. 9		70.00*c*	75.00
No. 10		70.00*b*	70.00*b*
Deckhands—			
No. 1		62.50*b*	72.50–
			80.00*b*
No. 2		60.00–	62.50
		62.50	
No. 3		62.50	62.50
No. 4		62.50*b*	75.00*b*
No. 5	45.00	65.50	70.50
No. 6		60.00*c*	67.50
No. 7		62.50	72.50
No. 8		55.00	62.50
No. 9	45.00	62.50	67.50
No. 10	55.00	55.00	62.50
No. 11	45.00	62.50	62.50*c*
No. 12		45.00*c*	60.00*c*
No. 13		52.50–	72.50
		55.00	
No. 14		62.50	62.50
Chief engineer—			
No. 1		225.00	250.00
No. 2		2,250.00–	2,400.00–
		3,000.00†	3,200.00†

NOTE.—For footnotes to this section see page 51.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—Continued

(b) Steamships—Continued

UPPER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND GREAT LAKES*—Continued

Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Con.*			
Second engineer—Conc.			
No. 3		1,850.00-2,300.00†	1950.00-2,400.00†
No. 4		247.50	270.00
No. 5		2,200.00†	2,200.00†
No. 6		225.00*cd*	225.00*cd*
No. 7	200.00	2,200.00†	2,400.00†
No. 8		227.00-237.00	232.40-242.40
No. 9		250.00*c*	250.00*cd*
No. 10		2,250.00†	2,350.00†
No. 11		285.00-330.00	285.00-330.00
No. 12		285.00-380.00	285.00-380.00
No. 13		285.00*b*	285.00*b*
No. 14	2,300.00-2,700.00†	2,600.00-3,000.00†	2,600.00-3,000.00†
No. 16	300.00-325.00	288.60-333.30	300.00-330.00*c*
No. 17		125.00-330.00	150.00-330.00
No. 18		230.00	230.00
No. 19		135.00*c*	150.00*c*
No. 20		200.00	200.00
No. 21		225.00*c*	225.00
Second engineer—			
No. 1		155.00-160.00	165.00-170.00
No. 2		160.00-210.00	165.00-210.00
No. 3		150.00-200.00	155.00-200.00
No. 4		160.00	165.00
No. 5		160.00*b*	180.00*b*
No. 6	135.00	160.00	165.00
No. 7		170.00	195.00
No. 8		165.00	170.00
No. 9		160.00-170.00	160.00-170.00
No. 10	120.00-165.00	170.00	180.00
No. 11	165.00-185.00	165.00-195.00	165.00-195.00
No. 12		165.00-170.00	165.00-170.00
No. 13		105.00*c*	120.00*c*
No. 14		160.00	160.00
No. 15		135.00	135.00
No. 16		165.00-190.00	165.00-190.00
No. 17		165.00	165.00
No. 18	165.00	200.00	200.00
No. 19	145.00	170.00-190.00	170.00-190.00*c*
No. 20		160.00*c*	170.00
No. 21		90.00-170.00	95.00-170.00
Third engineer—			
No. 1		115.00-120.00	140.00
No. 2		115.00-120.00	120.00-130.00
No. 3		120.00	145.00
No. 4		125.00	130.00
No. 5		118.00	118.00
No. 6	125.00	125.00	125.00
No. 7	105.00	125.00	130.00
No. 8		130.00	130.00*c*
No. 9		110.00	110.00-125.00
No. 10		130.00	140.00
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Con.*			
Oilers—			
No. 1		82.50	90.00
No. 2		82.50-85.00	87.50
No. 3		85.00	90.00
No. 4		85.00*b*	100.00*b*
No. 5		85.00-90.00	85.00-90.00
No. 6		87.50	90.00
No. 7	85.00	85.00	92.50
No. 8	75.00	85.00	90.00
No. 9		87.50*b*	87.50*b*
No. 10		85.00*c*	90.00
No. 11		67.50-77.50	97.50
No. 12		85.00*b*	87.50*b*
No. 13	75.00	87.50	87.50*c*
No. 14		85.00*b*	95.00*b*
Firemen or stokers—			
No. 1		75.00	82.50
No. 2	75.00	77.50-80.00	80.00
No. 3		80.00	
No. 4	70.00	80.00*b*	92.50*b*
No. 5		80.00	85.00
No. 6		85.00	90.00
No. 7		80.00*b*	80.00*b*
No. 8	70.00	80.00	90.00
No. 9		80.00	85.00
No. 10		60.00*c*	75.00*c*
No. 11	70.00	80.00	80.00*c*
No. 12		72.50	90.00
No. 13		80.00*c*	85.00
	80.00	80.00	87.50
Chefs or first cooks—			
No. 1		117.50-127.50*b*	117.50-127.50*b*
No. 2		117.50	125.00
No. 3		1,050.00-1,250.00†	1,100.00-1250.00†
No. 4		115.00-165.00	135.00-175.00
No. 5	135.00	130.00	135.00
No. 6		117.50	127.50
No. 7	110.00	117.50	122.50
No. 8		120.00*c*	122.50
No. 9		127.50	145.00
No. 10		120.00	120.00
No. 11	100.00-135.00	100.00-135.00	100.00-135.00
No. 12		127.50	137.50
No. 13		117.50*b*	130.00*b*
No. 14		117.50*b*	117.50*b*
No. 15	110.00	127.50	127.50*c*
No. 16		110.00-120.00	135.00
Second cooks—			
No. 1		65.00	70.00
No. 2		65.00*b*	65.00*b*
No. 3		85.00-150.00	85.00-150.00
No. 4	55.00	62.50*b*	75.00*b*
No. 5		60.00*c*	67.50
No. 6		65.00*b*	75.00*b*
No. 7		75.00	80.00
No. 8		65.00*b*	67.50*b*
No. 9	80.00	80.00-100.00	80.00-100.00
No. 10	55.00	65.00	65.00*c*
No. 11		55.00	75.00
No. 12	120.00	105.00	110.00
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Con.*			
Porters—			
No. 1		40.00-50.00	45.00-50.00
No. 2		55.00	65.00
No. 3		45.00	50.00
No. 4	50.00-75.00	75.00	75.00
No. 5		57.50	67.50
No. 6		57.50	57.50*c*
No. 7		55.00	67.00
No. 8	45.00	45.00	50.00
OIL TANKERS			
First officer or mate—			
No. 1		170.00	180.00
No. 2		175.00	187.25
No. 3		145.00-185.00	155.40-195.40
No. 4		175.00-185.00	187.25-197.95
Second officer or mate—			
No. 1		127.50	137.50
No. 2		135.00	144.50
No. 3		125.00-150.00	135.40-160.40
No. 4		135.00	144.50
Wheelsmen—			
No. 1		85.00	95.00
No. 2		92.50	98.98
No. 3		92.50	102.90
No. 4		92.50	98.98
Watchmen—			
No. 1		77.50	82.93
No. 2		77.50	87.90
No. 3		77.50	82.93
Seamen and deckhands—			
No. 1		60.00	70.00
No. 2		67.50	72.23
No. 3		45.00-67.50	55.40-77.90
No. 4		67.50	72.23
Chief engineer—			
No. 1		210.00	240.00
No. 2		275.00	294.25
No. 3		235.00-290.00	245.40-300.40
No. 4		275.00	294.25
Second engineer—			
No. 1		160.00	170.00
No. 2		175.00	187.25
No. 3		150.00-195.00	160.40-205.40
No. 4		175.00	187.25
Third engineer—			
No. 1		100.00	110.00
No. 2		135.00	144.50
No. 3		135.00-170.00	145.40-180.40
No. 4		135.00	144.50

NOTE.—See page 51 for footnotes to this section.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—
Continued

(b) Steamships—Continued

UPPER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND GREAT LAKES*—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month	Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month	Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month
	$	$	$		$	$	$		$	$	$
OIL TANKERS —*Con.*				TUGBOATS —*Con.*				TUGBOATS —*Conc.*			
Firemen—				*Captain—conc.*							
No. 1		85.00	85.00	No. 4	200.00	125.00–	125.00–				
No. 2		92.50	98.98			175.00	175.00	*Second engineer*—			
No. 3		65.00–	75.40–	No. 5		190.00–	190.00–	No. 1		100.00	120.00
		92.50	102.90			215.00	215.00	No. 2		120.00	150.00
No. 4		92.50	98.98	No. 6		162.50	162.50	No. 3		115.00–	105.00–
										125.00	125.00
Oilers—				*Mates*—							
No. 1		80.00	95.00	No. 1		125.00	145.00	No. 4		120.00–	130.00–
No. 2		97.50	104.33	No. 2		120.00	150.00			125.00	135.00
No. 3		80.00–	90.40–	No. 3		140.00	150.00	No. 5		125.00	125.00
		97.50	107.50	No. 4		125.00	135.00	No. 6	140.00*e*		125.00
No. 4		97.50	104.33	No. 5		125.00–	140.00–	No. 7		97.50	108.50
						160.00	175.00				
First or chief cooks—				*Deckhands*—				*Firemen*—			
No. 1		117.50	122.50	No. 1		52.50	67.50	No. 1		67.50	82.50
No. 2		127.50	136.43	No. 2	75.00*e*	45.00	60.00	No. 2		65.00–	65.00–
No. 3		100.00	110.40	No. 3		50.00	60.00			78.00	78.00
No. 4		127.50	136.43	No. 4	40.00	35.00–	35.00–	No. 3	90.00*e*	60.00	70.00
						50.00	50.00	No. 4		60.00–	75.00
Second or assistant cooks—				No. 5		57.50	60.00			65.00	
				No. 6		50.00	60.00	No. 5		65.00	70.00
No. 1		60.00	65.00	No. 7		54.00	65.00	No. 6	100.00	40.00–	40.00–
No. 2		77.50	82.93	*Chief engineer*—						60.00	60.00
No. 3		70.00–	80.40–	No. 1		140.00–	150.00–	No. 7		77.50	80.00
		80.00	90.40			175.00	185.00	No. 8		65.00	65.00
No. 4		77.50	82.93	No. 2	165.00*e*	140.00	150.00	*Cooks*—			
TUGBOATS				No. 3		140.00–	165.00	No. 1		57.00	72.50
						150.00		No. 2		50.00–	85.00
Captain—				No. 4	150.00	140.00–	140.00–			80.00	
No. 1		140.00–	150.00–			150.00	150.00	No. 3	90.00	50.00–	50.00–
		175.00	175.00	No. 5		165.00–	175.00–			60.00	60.00
No. 2	175.00*e*	150.00	160.00			175.00	185.00	No. 4	85.00	92.50	95.00
No. 3		150.00–	175.00	No. 6		150.00	150.00	No. 5		70.00	70.00
		160.00		No. 7		140.00	140.00	No. 6		86.50	86.50
								No. 7		54.00	54.00

a Without board and lodging.
b Two to four companies paying this rate.
c Plus seasonal bonus.
d Six companies paying this rate.
e 1928.
† Per year or season.
* Plus cost of living bonus—in most cases $8.00 per month during the season for unlicensed personnel (deckhands, etc.); in some cases $8.36 for all classes from June 1, 1941, adjusted to $11.92 in September, 1941.

PACIFIC COAST

Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month	Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month	Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month
	$	$	$		$	$	$		$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER *First officer or mate*—				FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Con.*				FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Con.*			
No. 1		160.00–	160.00–	*Third officer or mate*—				*Quarter-master*—			
		175.00	175.00*	No. 1		120.00	120.00*	No. 1	75.00	75.00	75.00†
No. 2		175.00	175.00	No. 2		135.00	135.00	No. 2		80.00	80.00*
No. 3	135.00–	135.00–	135.00–	No. 3		110.00–	110.00†	No. 3		75.00	75.00†
	185.00	180.00	180.00†			120.00	120.00†	No. 4		75.00	75.00†
No. 4		135.00–	135.00–	No. 4		125.00	125.00†				
		145.00	160.00†	No. 5		110.00–	110.00–				
No. 5		180.00	180.00†			120.00	120.00†				
Second officer mate—				*Seamen and deckhands*—				*Chief engineer*—			
No. 1		135.00–	135.00–	No. 1		70.00–	70–00–	No. 1		185.00–	185.00–*
		150.005	150.00*			75.00	75.00*			220.00	220.00
No. 2		155.00	155.00	No. 2		50.00–	55.00–	No. 2		230.00	230.00
No. 3	135.00–	145.00–	145.00–			75.00	75.00	No. 3	200.00–	200.00–	200.00–
	155.00	155.00	155.00†	No. 3		65.00	65.00†		285.00	285.00	285.00†
No. 4		120.45–	120.45–	No. 4		50.00–	50.00–	No. 4		205.00–	205.00–
		125.00	145.00†			70.00	70.00†			210.00	210.00†
No. 5		150.00	150.00†	No. 5		65.00	65.00†	No. 5		235.00	235.00†

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS— Continued

(b) Steamships—Concluded

PACIFIC COAST—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1940 Wages per month	1941 Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Con.*			
Second engineer—			
No. 1		150.00–	150.00–
		170.00	170.00*
No. 2		175.00	175.00
No. 3	145.00–	145.00–	145.00–
	190.00	190.00	190.00†
No. 4		150.00–	160.00†
		155.00	
No. 5		170.00	170.00†
Third engineer—			
No. 1		130.00–	130.00–
		145.00	145.00*
No. 2		155.00	155.00
No. 3	135.00–	135.00–	135.00–
	160.00	160.00	160.00†
No. 4		130.00–	130.00–
		135.00	135.00†
No. 5		150.00	150.00†
Oilers—			
No. 1		85.75	85.75*
No. 2		85.00	85.00
No. 3	80.00	80.00	80.00†
No. 4		80.00	80.00†
No. 5		80.00	80.00†
Firemen—			
No. 1		76.25	76.25*
No. 2		75.00	75.00
No. 3	70.00	70.00	70.00†
No. 4		70.00	70.00†
No. 5		70.00	70.00†
Chief cooks—			
No. 1		85.00–	85.00–
		100.00	100.00*
No. 2		100.00	100.00
No. 3	110.00	110.00	120.00†
No. 4		119.45	119.45‡
No. 5		105.00	105.00†
Cooks—			
No. 1		55.00–	55.00–
		70.00	70.00*
No. 1		70.00–	70.00–
		75.00	75.00
No. 3	60.00–	55.00–	55.00–
	75.00	80.00	80.00†
No. 4		70.00–	70.00–
		80.00	80.00†
No. 5		60.00–	60.00–
		75.00	75.00†
Chief stewards—			
No. 1		90.00–	90.00–
		125.00	125.00*
No. 2	115.00–	135.00–	135.00–
	145.00	170.00	170.00†
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Con.*			
Chief stewards— —Conc.			
No. 3		145.00	145.00†
Stewards—			
No. 1		67.50	68.00*
No. 2	105.00	110.00–	110.00–
		120.00	120.00†
No. 3		55.00–	55.00–
		105.00	105.00†
Porters—			
No. 1		40.00	40.00*
No. 2	35.00	35.00–	35.00–
		40.00	40.00†
No. 3		40.00	40.00†
Pursers—			
No. 1		100.00–	100.00–
		150.00	150.00*
No. 2	150.00–	160.00–	160.00–
	170.00	180.00	180.00†
No. 3		170.00	170.00†
TUGBOATS‡			
Captain—			
No. 1	215.00	211.50	229.65
No. 2	170.00	150.00	168.00
No. 3	205.00-2	195.00–	203.00–
	275.00	250.00	258.00
No. 4	185.00	165.00	183.00
No. 5		160.00–	177.00–
		190.00	207.00
No. 6 *(a)*		215.00	223.00
No. 7 *(a)*		165.00	185.00
No. 8	185.00	180.00	188.00
No. 9		150.00–	168.00–
		180.00	198.00
No. 10		210.00	217.00
Mates—			
No. 1	130.00	120.75	158.00
No. 2		100.00	128.00
No. 3	135.00–	135.00–	143.00–
	175.00	160.00	168.00
No. 4	100.00	100.00	108.00
No. 5		85.00–	107.00–
		110.00	137.00
No. 6 *(a)*		140.00	148.00
No. 7 *(a)*		115.00	155.00
No. 8	110.00	100.00	118.00
No. 9		85.00–	108.00–
		110.00	128.00
No. 10		110.00	117.00
Deckhands—			
No. 1	95.00	84.50–	98.00
		87.50	
No. 2	75.00	65.00–	70.50–
		75.00	83.00
No. 3	65.00–	65.00–	73.00–
	70.00	70.00	78.00
TUGBOATS —*Con.*			
Deckhands— Conc.			
No. 4	70.00	60.00	70.50
No. 5		45.00	69.50
No. 6 *(a)*		90.00*a*	100.50*a*
No. 7 *(a)*		90.00*a*	120.00*a*
No. 8	65.00	65.00	78.00
No. 9		60.00	70.50
No. 10		65.00	65.00
Chief engineer—			
No. 1	195.00	187.50	203.03
No. 2	150.00	140.00	153.00–
			158.00
No. 3	180.00–	180.00–	188.00–
	225.00	200.00	208.00
No. 4	160.00–	140.00–	153.00–
	190.00	170.00	178.00
No. 5		130.00–	152.00–
		170.00	187.00
No. 6 *(a)*		195.00*a*	203.00*a*
No. 7 *(a)*		120.00*a*	135.00*a*
No. 8		145.00	145.00
No. 9	150.00	165.00	168.00
No. 10		135.00–	136.00–
		160.00	178.00
Second engineer—			
No. 1	165.00	151.00	163.10
No. 2		135.00	143.00
No. 3	135.00–	135.10–	143.00–
	175.00	160.00	168.00
No. 4	100.00	100.00	108.00
No. 5		65.00–	107.00–
		110.00	137.00
No. 6 *(a)*		140.00*a*	148.00*a*
No. 7	110.00	100.00	108.00
No. 8		85.00–	108.00–
		110.00	128.00
No. 9		95.00	110.00
Firemen—			
No. 1	95.00–	84.45–	98.00–
	100.00	90.50	103.00
No. 2	65.00–	70.00	78.00
	70.00		
No. 3		60.00	69.50–
			79.50
No. 4 *(a)*		90.00*a*	100.50*a*
No. 5	75.00	70.00	83.00
Cooks—			
No. 1	95.00–	84.45	98.00
	105.00		
No. 2	75.00	75.00	85.50
No. 3	65.00	60.00	70.50–
			73.00
No. 4		50.00	69.50
No. 5 *(a)*		90.00*a*	100.50*a*
No. 6		65.00	75.00
No. 7	65.00	65.00	78.00
No. 8		60.00	70.50

* Plus cost of living bonus—$12.00 per month.
† Plus cost of living bonus—$13.87 per month.
‡ Rates include cost of living bonus—$8.00 per month.
(a) Without board and lodging.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS— Continued

(c) Trucking and Cartage (Local)

NOTE.—Rates include cost of living bonus where reported.

Locality and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$	
MOTOR TRUCK DRIVERS						
Nova Scotia—						
Halifax	18.00-25.00	44	17.50-24.00	44-50	15.50-21.50	44-48
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	15.00	50	12.00-15.00	48-50	12.00-21.50	48-54
New Brunswick—						
Saint John	21.50-22.00	54-60	15.50-22.00	44-60	17.50-24.00	44-60
Moncton	19.00-21.00	50-54	15.00-20.50	50-54	18.00-22.75	48-54
Fredericton	20.00	54	18.00-21.00	54	18.00-21.50	54
Quebec—						
Montreal	21.00-25.00	60	18.00-24.25	44-60	18.00-28.00	48-60
Quebec	24.50	70	19.00-21.50	48-60	19.25-24.00	48-58
Ontario—						
Brantford	16.00-28.00	44-55	15.00-18.00	44-55	19.25-22.75	44-54
Fort William	25.00	51	25.00-27.50	50-60	25.50-31.50	50-60
Guelph	21.00	47	18.00-21.00	48-55	18.00-25.00	48-60
Hamilton	22.00-25.00	45-60	22.00-28.50	45-60	22.00-37.50	45-60
Kingston	20.00	45	15.00-19.00	44-57	15.50-20.00	44-54
Kitchener	.....	.....	18.00-22.50	44-60	21.00-25.00	44-62
London	18.00-25.00	44-56	16.25-22.00	44-56	17.75-23.50	43-50½
Oshawa	20.00	59	19.00-25.00	48	25.00-27.00	48
Ottawa	19.50-27.00	44-54	18.00-25.00	44-60	18.00-26.25	50-60
Owen Sound	21.60	60	14.50-16.75	48	18.25-22.00	48-54
Port Arthur	25.00	55	18.50-27.50	50	20.00-30.00	50½-54
St. Catharines	.....	.....	21.50	60	28.50	62
Stratford	20.75-23.50	59	19.25-21.00	55	20.25-22.00	55
Sudbury	25.50	60	19.50-25.50	60	21.00-27.00	60
Toronto	20.00-26.00	60	18.00-27.50	44-60	18.00-29.00	44-54
Windsor	27.00-30.00	50-55	20.00-27.00	45-54	20.00-65-32.50	40-54
Woodstock	.....	.....	23.00	55-65	25.00	55-65
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg	15.75-25.00	45-54	16.00-26.00	44-55	17.00-30.00	44-55
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	20.50-27.00	47-54	18.00-24.50	43-54	18.00-25.50	43-54
Saskatoon	24.00-28.00	50-60	17.50-22.00	44-54	19.00-25.25	48-54
Moose Jaw	20.00-25.50	48-50	16.00-23.00	47½-54	18.00-25.00	47½-54
Prince Albert	24.00	60	16.00-16.25	54	18.50-19.25	54
Alberta—						
Calgary	20.00-25.50	44-60	18.00-25.00	44-54	18.00-25.00	44-54
Edmonton	22.60-27.00	48-55	17.00-23.00	42-54	18.00-24.00	40-54
British Columbia—						
Vancouver	18.00-27.00	48-54	22.00-30.00	40-54	23.00-31.25	40-54
Victoria	16.00-30.00	40-56	20.00-27.00	48-54	20.00-31.25	46-50
New Westminster	27.00-30.00	48	22.00	44	22.00	44
Nelson	28.75	54	22.50-26.50	48-54	22.50-26.50	48-54
Prince Rupert	36.00	48-54	24.00-31.00	44-54	26.50-33.00	48-54
Kamloops	24.00	48	21.50	48	21.50	48
TEAMSTERS						
Nova Scotia—						
Halifax	18.00-24.00	44	15.00-20.00	44-54	17.00-20.00	44
New Brunswick—						
Saint John	20.00	54	20.00	54	22.00	54
Quebec—						
Montreal	21.00-22.50	60	18.00	60	21.00	60
Ontario—						
Brantford	15.00-19.25	48-50	15.00-18.00	44-50	16.75-18.00	48
Owen Sound	16.00-18.00	54-60	14.50-16.75	48	16.75-21.00	48-60
Peterborough	19.00-21.00	54-60	19.00	54	.....	.....
Toronto	21.00-25.00	51-55	23.00	48-58	24.00	58
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg	20.50-24.25	48-54	18.00-26.00	44-55	.....	.....
Brandon	18.00-21.00	60	12.00-15.00	48-60	13.50-15.00	48-60
Saskatchewan—						
Saskatoon	24.00-25.00	60	21.60	54	21.60	54
Alberta—						
Lethbridge	24.00	50	20.00	50	.....	.....
British Columbia—						
Nelson	27.00-29.00	54	26.50	54	26.50	54

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—Continued

(d) Stevedoring (Longshoremen—General Cargo)

NOTE.—Higher rates are paid for handling coal cement, etc., also for night work.

Locality	Wages per hour			Locality	Wages per hour		
	1929	1940	1941		1929	1940	1941
	$	$	$		$	$	$
OCEAN NAVIGATION				INLAND AND COASTWISE NAVIGATION			
Halifax	.70	.85*	.85*	Saint John	.53	.53	.53†
Charlottetown	.60	.65	.65	Sorel	.....	.60	.60
Saint John	.70	.88*	.88*	Montreal	.....	.50	.50
Quebec	.60	.77*	.77*	Toronto	.40	.50	.50‡
Sorel	.....	.60	.60	Hamilton	.....	.50	.50‡
Montreal	.65	.85*	.85*	Sarnia and Pt. Edward	.45	.50	.50‡
Vancouver and Victoria (dock)	.83	.96	.96	Port McNicholl	.37	.50	.50‡
Vancouver and Victoria (ship)	.87	1.00	1.00	Windsor	.....	.50	.50‡
				Port Arthur and Fort William	.40	.50	.50‡
				Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert	.....	.90	.90

* Includes a 10 per cent war bonus.
† Plus cost of living bonus—32.8 cents per day.
‡ Plus cost of living bonus—5½ cents per hour.

(e) Grain Elevators

NOTE.—Rates including cost of living bonus where reported.

Occupation	Period	1929		1940		1941		Occupation	Period	1929		1940		1941	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$				$		$		$	
Electricians—								*Weighmen*—Conc.							
No. 1	Mth.	160.00	60	150.00	48	168.36	48	No. 12	Mth.	170.00	60	170.00	60	192.00	60
No. 2	Hour	165.00	44	.85	44	.85	44	No. 13	Mth.	160.00	44	155.00	60	178.86	60
No. 3	Week	.....	....	40.00	60	40.00	60	No. 14	Mth.	205.00	60	150.00	60	163.86– 188.86	60
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.66	60	.69	60								
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.60	50	.60	55	No. 15	Mth.	200.00	56	200.00	....	223.86	....
No. 6	Hour	185.00*	60	.65	44	.71	44	No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	165.00– 170.75	48	183.86– 188.86	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	190.00	60	203.00	48–60	No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.45–.60	44	.56–.61	44
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	180.00	60	193.86	55	No. 18	Week	.....	....	22.00	48	23.25	48
No. 9	Mth.	48.75†	48	175.00	44	193.00	48	No. 19	Mth.	.....	....	26.00	50	28.25	50
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	170.00	48	183.86	48	No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.54	48
No. 11	Mth.	145.00	....	150.00	60	173.86	60	No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.50	60	.60	60
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	165.00	50	175.40	50	No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.57	48
No. 13	Mth.	235.00	....	200.00	44	213.86	....	No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.53	44	.65	44
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	170.75	48	188.86	60	No. 24	Hour	.50–.60	60	.48–.70	48	.57–.74	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.50	60	.60	60	No. 25	Hour	.49	60	.56	45	.60	45
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.55	44	.65	44	No. 26	Week	.....	....	37.35	44	39.67	44
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.625	48	.665	48	No. 27	Mth.	.....	....	180.00	44½	189.00	44½
No. 18	Week	.....	....	35.00	44	36.67	44	No. 28	Day	.....	....	325	48	108.00*	48
No. 19	Mth.	.....	....	225.00	44½	236.25	44½	No. 29	Hour	.....	....	.52	48	.59	48
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.70	44	.76	44	No. 30	Hour	.....	....	.49	48	.515	48
No. 21	Mth.	.....	....	215.00	44	228.86	44	No. 31	Mth.	.....	....	130.00	48	144.00	48
No. 22	Mth.	.....	....	178.50	48	192.36	44	No. 32	Mth.	190.00	48	175.00	44	188.86	44
No. 23	Mth.	150.00– 210.00	48	160.00– 190.00	44	173.86– 203.86	44	No. 33	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	44	168.00	44
								No. 34	Mth.	.....	....	170.00	48	183.86	44
Weighmen—								No. 35	Mth.	.....	....	165.00	44	178.86	44
No. 1	Week	.....	....	35.00	60	35.00	60								
No. 2	Day	117.00*	54	.52	44	.62	44	*Millwrights*—							
No. 3	Hour	.63	48–60	.63	60	.66	60	No. 1	Mth.	155.00	60	155.00	48	163.36	48
								No. 2	Hour	165.00*	44	.85	44	.85	44
No. 4	Hour	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44	No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.52	60	.52	60
No. 5	Hour	.....	45	.45	50	.45	55	No. 4	Hour	.575	54	.58	44	.68	44
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	190.00	60	203.00	48–60	No. 5	Hour	.69	60	.63	60	.66	60
								No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.775	48	.815	48
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	157.50– 171.00	48	171.36– 184.86	48	No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	190.00	60	203.00	48–60
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	44	194.00	60	No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	180.00	44	199.00	60
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	170.00	60	184.86	55	No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	189.00	60	202.86	55
No. 10	Mth.	48.75†	48	160.00	44	183.00	48	No. 10	Mth.	187.50	48	160.00	44	178.00	48
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	170.00– 190.00	48	183.86– 203.86	48	No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	150.00– 171.00	48	163.86– 184.86	48

* Per month. † Per week.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—Concluded

(c) Grain Elevators—Concluded

NOTE.—Rates including cost of living bonus where reported

Occupation	Period	1929		1940		1941	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Millwrights–Conc.							
No. 12	Mth.			180.00	48	193.86	48
No. 13	Mth.			175.00	50	185.40	50
No. 14	Hour			.48	60	.58	60
No. 15	Hour			.60	48	.65	48
No. 16	Hour			.55	44	.65	44
No. 17	Hour			.79	48	.83	48
No. 18	Mth.	210.00	44	145.00	60	168.86	60
No. 19	Mth.	205.00	60	185.00	60	198.86	60
No. 20	Mth.	210.00	56	220.00	44	238.86	....
No. 21	Mth.			160.30–170.80	48	178.86–188.86	60
No. 22	Hour	.64	60	.69	45	175.00*	45
No. 23	Hour	.75	60	.75	44	.81	44
No. 24	Week			40.85	44	42.00	44
No. 25	Mth.			210.00	44½	220.50	44½
No. 26	Mth.			.50‡	44	108.00	44
No. 27	Mth.			150.00	44	157.50	44
No. 28	Mth.			178.50	48	192.46	44
No. 29	Mth.			215.00	44	228.86	44
No. 30	Mth.			175.00	44	188.86	44
No. 31	Hour			.75	44	.81	44
No. 32	Hour			.77	60	.83	60
Oilers—							
No. 1	Hour			.50	60	.50	60
No. 2	Hour	.52	60	.52	60	.55	60
No. 3	Hour	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 4	Hour			.55	48	.60	48–60
No. 5	Hour	.525	60	.55	48	.603	48
No. 6	Hour	.50	60	.55	60	.585	60
No. 7	Hour			.55	60	.603	60
No. 8	Hour	145.00*	44	.55	60	.603	60
No. 9	Hour			.50–.53	48	.565	48
No. 10	Hour	.525	60	.55	60	.60	60
No. 11	Hour	.525	56	.55	....	.60	....
No. 12	Hour			.475	48	.515	48
No. 13	Hour			.56	48	.60	48
No. 14	Hour			.425	60	.525	60
No. 15	Hour			.35	50	.40	55
No. 16	Hour			.40	44	.50	44
No. 17	Hour	.44	60	.50	45	.54	45
No. 18	Hour			.405	48	.475	48
No. 19	Hour			.46	48	.485	48
Oilers—Conc.							
No. 20	Hour			.40–.47	48	.48–.53	48
No. 21	Hour			.55	48	.603	60
No. 22	Hour			.55	44	.61	44
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour			.45	60	.45	60
No. 2	Hour	.40	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 3	Hour	.35–.47	54	.40	44	.42	44
No. 4	Hour	52	60	.58	40–60	.66	40–60
No. 5	Hour	.40	60	.40	60	.436	60
No. 6	Hour	.525	60	.50	48	.553	48
No. 7	Hour	.50	60	.50	60	.535	60
No. 8	Hour			.50	44	.50	48
No. 9	Hour			.50	48	.55	48–60
No. 10	Hour			.50	55	.55	60
No. 11	Hour			.55–.60	48	.60–.65	48
No. 12	Hour	.50	56	.55	....	.603	....
No. 13	Hour			.50	60	.553	60
No. 14	Hour			.44	50	.49	50
No. 15	Hour	.50	44	.50	60	.553	60
No. 16	Hour			.45	44	.45	44
No. 17	Hour			.40	44	.51	44
No. 18	Hour			.50–.55	48	.55–.60	60
No. 19	Hour			.475	48	.515	48
No. 20	Hour			.35	....	.45	....
No. 21	Hour			.35	50	.40	55
No. 22	Hour	.50	60	.50–.55	60	.55–.60	60
No. 23	Hour	.50	60	.50–.55	60	.55–.60	60
No. 24	Hour	.40	60	.525	48	.565	48
No. 25	Hour			.40	44	.45–.50	44
No. 26	Hour			.42–.50	30–55	.44–.63	30–55
No. 27	Hour			.405	48	.475	48
No. 28	Hour			.44	48	.465	48
No. 29	Hour			.475	48	.525	48
No. 30	Hour			.45	48	.51	48
No. 31	Hour			.50	44	.50	44
No. 32	Hour	.39	60	.44	45	.48	45
No. 33	Hour			.425	48	.465	48
No. 34	Hour			.50–.58	48	.56–.67	48
No. 35	Hour			.47	48	.47	54
No. 36	Hour			.50	44	.56–.61	44
No. 37	Hour	.65	48	.50–.55	44	.56–.61	44

* Per month. ‡ Per hour.

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION

NOTE.—Rates include cost of living bonus where reported.

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929		1940		1941	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
MARITIME PROVINCES							
Electricians—							
No. 1	Day	3.80	48	5.60–6.00	48	5.29–6.29	48
No. 2	Hour	.72–.77	44	.63–.82	44	.70–.89	44
No. 3	Hour			.72	48	.77	48
No. 4	Day			5.42	56	5.89	56
Linemen—							
No. 1	Day	3.80	48	3.50	48	4.29	48
No. 2	Hour			.30–.42	46–60	.46	54
MARITIME PROVINCES—*Con.*							
Linemen—Con.							
No. 3	Mth.			90.00–115.00	54	114.00–124.00	54
No. 4	Hour	.63–.77		.66–.77	44	.73–.84	44
No. 5	Hour			.68	48	.75	48
No. 6	Hour			.60–.72	48	.65–.77	48
No. 7	Mth.			100.00–135.00	48	100.00–135.00	60
No. 8	Hour	.45	54	.45	48	.50	48
No. 9	Hour	.35–.45	60	.40–.45	54	.46–.51	54
No. 10	Hour	.44	54	.35–.50	48	.41–.56	48

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per wk.	1940 Wages	1940 Hrs per wk.	1941 Wages	1941 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
MARITIME PROVINCES—*Con.*							
Linemen—Conc.							
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	111.00	60	121.80	60
No. 12	Hour	4.00	54	.50	44	.54	44
No. 13	Hour	.42-.57	54-63	.49-.51	54	.545	54
No. 14	Day	.....	....	4.00-5.00	48	4.00-5.00	48
Groundmen—							
No. 1	Day	3.25	48	3.00	48	3.49	48
No. 2	Hour	.55	54	.55	44	.57	44
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.50-.60	48	.57-.67	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.45-.55	48	.55-.60	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.42	44	.39-.47	44
No. 6	Hour	3.00*b*	54	.34	54	.39	54
Metermen—							
No. 1	Day	3.80	48	3.50	48	4.29	48
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	85.00	54	89.00	54
No. 3	Hour	.55-.72*	44	.66-.72	44	.73-.79	44
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.67	48	.72	48
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	100.00	48	100.00	48
Meter readers—							
No. 1	Day	3.00	48	2.40	48	3.49	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	90.00	44½	75.83	44½
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.50	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	95.00	48	107.00	48
No. 5	Week	.....	....	32.50	54	34.25	54
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	100.00	39	100.00	39
Operators—							
No. 1	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.77	48
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	70.00-92.00	54	89.00-106.00	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.73	49	.80	49
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.67	48	.72	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	5.00	56	5.47	56
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	90.00-150.00	48	90.00-150.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	134.00	56	150.80-170.80	56
No. 8	Wee.	.....	....	23.75	48	26.75	48
No. 9	Mth	.....	....	100.00-135.00	56	112.00-147.00	56
No. 10	Hour	.50	48	.53	56	.59	56
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	130.00	51	130.00	51
Firemen—							
No. 1	Day	3.80	56	4.00	48	4.53	48
No. 2	Hour	.64*	56	.69	49	.76	49
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.33	56	4.80	56
No. 4	Hour	.36-.40	56	.45-.53	48	.51-.59	48
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	135.00	561	11.00-147.00	56
No. 6	Hour	.46	48	.49	56	.545	56
Labourers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	3.00	48	3.49	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.40	44	.47	44
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.35-.40	44	.45-.47	44-48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.30	48	.35	60
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.375	48	.40	48
QUEBEC							
Electricians—							
No. 1	Hour	.50-.62	44	.62	44	.65	44
No. 2	Hour	.60	54	.58-.75	48	.58-.75	48
No. 3	Hour	.63	54	.66	48	.70	48
No. 4	Mth.	90.00	50	125.00	50	132.50	44

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per wk.	1940 Wages	1940 Hrs per wk.	1941 Wages	1941 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC—*Con.*							
Linemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.68-.75	48	.52-.78	48	.54-.82	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.52	48	.57	48
No. 3	Mth.	110.00	54	126.50	48	126.50	48
No. 4	Hour	.45-.56	50-60	.50-.595	49½	.50-.645	50
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.54	48
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	93.50-132.00	48	108.50-132.00	48
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	88.00-115.50	48	98.50-132.00	48
*1930							
Wheelmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.50-.53	56	.58-.62	48	.61-.65	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.44	48	.50	60
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.48	48	.57	60
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.44	48	.54	52
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	105.00	48	115.00	48
No. 6	Mth.	110.00	48	110.00-126.50	48	110.00-126.00	48
Metermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.525	48
No. 2	Mth.	75.00-90.00	50	100.00-105.00	41½	110.00-121.00	35½
No. 3	Week	.....	....	23.00	48	25.00	48
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	99.00	44	99.00	44
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	88.00-165.00	44	88.00-148.50	44
Operators—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	165.00	48	180.00	48
No. 2	Hour	.65	56	.70-.77	48	.73-.81	48
No. 3	Hour	.50-.69	56	.65-.82	48	.68-.88	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.57-.63	48	.66-.70	52-60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	110.00-145.00	48	115.42-155.42	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.50-.64	48	.50-.64	48
No. 7	Mth.	175.00	48	192.50	48	192.50	48
No. 8	Mth.	145.00	48	159.50	48	159.50	48
No. 9	Mth.	115.00-155.00	48	121.00-187.00	48	121.00-187.00	48
No. 10	Mth.	120.00	56	110.00-130.00	48	121.00-137.50	48
No. 11	Week	.....	....	23.00	48	24.00	48
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	82.50-159.50	48	88.00-159.50	48
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	104.50-126.50	48	104.50-126.50	48
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.475	48
No. 2	Hour	.35	48	.37	48	.39	48
No. 3	Hour	.33-.38	54	.30-.55	48	.35-.55	48
No. 4	Hour	.35	54	.30-.35	48	.30-.40	48
No. 5	Hour	.30-.37	50-60	.25-.32	49½	.30-.35	44-50
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.35	48	.375	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.30	54	.30-.33	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.35	48	.35	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.38-.49	48	.38-.49	48
ONTARIO							
Electricians—							
No. 1	Week	.....	....	25.00	54	25.00	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.80	48	.785	48
No. 3	Week	.....	....	160.00*d*	48	38.25	48
No. 4	Hour	.65	50	.60	44	.635	44
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.45-.55	44	.62-.67	44
No. 6	Hour	.725	54	.725	54	.825	60
No. 7	Week	.66*a*	44	22.00-33.00	44	26.00-37.60	44
No. 8	Week	.82*a*	49½	34.20-41.40	45	36.00-43.20	45

*1930 *a* Per hour. *b* Per day *d* Per month.

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per wk.	1940 Wages	1940 Hrs per wk.	1941 Wages	1941 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Con.*							
Electricians–Conc.							
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.70	44	.73	44
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.70	54–63	.78	54–63
No. 11	Mth.	125.00–170.00	49½	156.00–181.00	48	170.00–195.00	48
No. 12	Hour	.63–.80	49½	.81	48	.88	48
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	179.00	48	189.00	48
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	164.00	48	178.00	48
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	175.00	48	189.00	48
No. 16	Mth.	165.00	49½	154.00	48	168.00	48
No. 17	Week	35.00	54	27.00	50	32.50	54
No. 18	Week	.....	....	28.80–36.40	40	32.00–40.40	40
Linemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.60–.68	44–50	.65–.73	44–50
No. 2	Mth.	.50	48	110.00	48	115.50	48
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	46½	150.00	46½
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.75–.80	48	.79–.84	48
No. 5	Hour	.88	44	.88	44	.94	44
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.88	44	.91	44
No. 7	Hour	.55–.60	55	.60–.65	55	.66–.71	55
No. 8	Hour	.75	50	.65–.75	44	.68–.78	44
No. 9	Hour	.75	44	.81	44	.89	44
No. 10	Hour	.48–.65	54	.45–.65	44	.45–.70	44
No. 11	Week	.74*a*	44	33.50	44	37.10	44
No. 12	Hour	.70	54	.70–.725	54	.80	54
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.60	70	.65	57
No. 14	Week	.....	....	29.20–36.40	40	32.40–40.40	40
No. 15	Week	.....	....	29.00	50	31.00	50
No. 16	Week	.70	44	37.80	45	39.60	45
No. 17	Hour	.45	49½	.45	50	.525	50
No. 18	Hour	.425	49½	.51–.72	48	.58–.78	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.73	48
No. 20	Hour	.65	48	.715	48	.715	48
No. 21	Week	32.50	54	29.60	50	32.50	50
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.55–.65	48	.67–.74	48
No. 23	Hour	.81–.88	44	.81–.88	44	.86–.93	44
No. 24	Mth.	.....	....	145.00	50	155.00	50
No. 25	Hour	.60	52	.78	44	.825	44
No. 26	Hour	.....	....	.70–.85	44	.70–.85	44
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.50	48–56	.55	48–56
No. 28	Hour	.55	44	.55	48	.65	48
No. 29	Hour	.....	....	.70	48	.75	48
No. 30	Hour	.....	....	.92	44	.97	44
No. 31	Mth.	.....	....	150.00	44	150.00	44
No. 32	Hour	.62–.73	55	.59–.81	48	.61–.85	48
No. 33	Mth.	90.00–110.00	56	139.00–150.00	48	153.00–164.00	48
Groundmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.40	46½	35.45	46½
No. 2	Hour	.57	44	.57	44	.63	44
No. 3	Hour	.35	48	.50	50	.52–.58	50
No. 4	Hour	.50	55	.50	55	.56	55
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.535	48
No. 6	Hour	.52–.85	44	.57–.81	44	.65–.89	44
No. 7	Week	.....	....	24.75	45	26.55	45
No. 8	Hour	.54	44	.55	44	.55	44
No. 9	Week	26.75	54	23.08	50	.....	....
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.47	48
No. 11	Hour	.63	55	.42	44	.47	44
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	100.00	50	108.33	50
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.60–.65	44	.50–.65	44
No. 14	Hour	.50–.55	55	.43	48	.....	....
No. 15	Week	.40–.50	44	25.20	40	28.00	40
Operators—							
No. 1	Week	.....	....	.30*a*	56	19.00	56
No. 2	Mth.	130.00	48	127.00	48	139.65	48
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	115.00	52	120.75	52
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.77	56	.79	56
No. 5	Week	.....	....	30.46	56	31.70	56

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per wk.	1940 Wages	1940 Hrs per wk.	1941 Wages	1941 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Con.*							
Operators—Conc.							
No. 6	Mth.	139.25	48	139.20	44–48	160.00	48
No. 7	Week	26.25	56	25.00	56	28.23	56
No. 8	Week	.....	....	160.00*d*	48	38.25	48
No. 9	Week	34.50	48	35.67	44	39.23	44
No. 10	Mth.	135.00	70	120.00	56	120.00	56
No. 11	Week	25.50–30.50	56	22.50–35.00	48	24.95–36.05	48
No. 12	Mth.	145.00	....	145.00	56	169.40	56
No. 13	Week	.90*a*	56	24.75–50.85	44	27.45–52.65	44
No. 14	Mth.	108.00	54	105.00–125.00	56	118.00–138.00	50
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	137.50	48	150.42	48
No. 16	Mth.	120.00–135.00	48	132.00–148.50	48	132.00–148.50	48
No. 17	Week	25.00	54	25.40	50	30.00	58
No. 18	Mth.	144.25	44	140.00	44	160.84	44
No. 19	Mth.	.....	....	116.66	50	121.66	50
No. 20	Mth.	.....	....	155.00	44	155.00	44
No. 21	Mth.	.80*a*	56	135.00–195.00	48	145.00–205.00	48
No. 22	Hour	125.00	56	.60	44	.64	44
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.50	56	.60	56
No. 24	Mth.	120.00–165.00	56	141.00–223.00	48	161.00–237.00	48
No. 25	Hour	.60	56	.60	56	.67	56
No. 26	Hour	.....	....	.85	48	.875	48
No. 27	Week	.....	....	36.00–43.68	48	38.88–47.52	48
No. 28	Mth.	100.00–155.00	56	123.00–154.00	48	138.00–182.00	48
No. 29	Mth.	.....	....	138.00–211.00	48	149.00–243.00	48
No. 30	Mth.	.....	....	151.00–209.00	48	165.00–227.00	48
No. 31	Mth.	120.00–140.00	56	126.00–154.00	48	145.00–188.00	48
No. 32	Mth.	.....	....	110.00–115.00	48	110.00–140.00	48
No. 33	Week	.....	....	.76*a*	48	38.17	48
No. 34	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.78	48
No. 35	Mth.	.....	....	135.00	48	149.00	48
Metermen—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	95.00	46½	95.00	46½
No. 2	Mth.	130.00	48	157.00	44	181.50	44
No. 3	Mth.	105.00	48	112.00	48	122.84	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.585	48
No. 5	Mth.	150.00	44	147.00	44	70.00	44
No. 6	Week	20.00–28.00	44	25.08–35.00	44	28.00–38.48	44
No. 7	Hour	.50	54	.62	44	.62	44
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.725	54	.825	54
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.60	67	.65	57
No. 10	Week	26.25	54	27.69	50	33.75	50
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.61	44	.68	44
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	135.00	50	140.00	50
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.80	44	.80	44
No. 14	Hour	.45	54	.575	48	.65	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.70	44	.75	44
No. 16	Week	.....	....	31.24–38.28	44	35.20–41.36	44
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.79	44	.84	44
Meter readers—							
No. 1	Mth.	95.00	48	102.00	48	115.50	48
No. 2	Mth.	127.00	44	127.00	44	145.00	44
No. 3	Week	25.75	50	23.08	44	26.31	44
No. 4	Week	.....	....	30.00	45	31.50	45
No. 5	Week	27.50	44	28.85	44	32.90	44
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.35	48	.44	48
No. 7	Hour	.40	54	.50	50	.575	50
No. 8	Week	.....	....	26.25	46½	26.54	46½
No. 9	Week	26.25	54	23.08	50	21.56	28
No. 10	Mth.	125.00	44	.....	....	135.84	44
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	35½	135.00	35½

a Per hour. *d* Per month.

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929		1940		1941	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Con.*							
Metermen—Conc.							
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	115.00–125.00	44	115.00–125.00	44
No. 13	Mth.	140.00	54	140.00	44	138.00	44
No. 14	Week	.....	....	20.83	44	21.16	44
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	100.00	42	100.00	42
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.40	44	.435	44
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.40	44	.43	44
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.35	44	.40	44
No. 4	Hour	.45	50	.40	44	.....	....
No. 5	Week	.45*a*	49½	24.75	44	26.55	44
No. 6	Hour	.40	54	.35	50	.405	50
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.36	48	.39	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.40–.45	48–70	.50	60–70
No. 9	Hour	.45	54	.40	48	.52	48
No. 10	Hour	.40	49½	.35–45	48	.47–.52	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.42–.46	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.35	48	.47	48
No. 13	Hour	.50	44	.42	44	.47	44
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.35–.45	48	.47–.52	48
No. 15	Week	.....	....	24.00	40	26.40	40
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.58–.63	44	.63–.68	44
PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA							
Electricians—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	144.54	40	163.60	44
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	151.14	44	163.60	44
No. 3	Mth.	.87*a*	44	135.00	48	.....	....
No. 4	Hour	195.00*d*	47½	.60	48	.65	48
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	195.00	44	195.00	44
No. 6	Mth.	.85*a*	48	180.00	48	200.00	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.40–.50	44	.49–.59	44
No. 8	Hour	.95	44	.905	44	.95	44
No. 9	Mth.	.85*a*	48	158.92	44	165.28	44
No. 10	Day	5.00–6.00	48	4.80–6.00	48	5.49–6.29	48
Linemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.925	44	.885	44	.925	44
No. 2	Mth.	.925*a*	44	149.34	40	164.92	44
No. 3	Hour	.60–.70	60	.60–.80	48	.60–.80	48
No. 4	Hour	.95	47½	.80	44	.825	44
No. 5	Hour	.925	48	.885	44	.925	44
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.875	47	.95	47
No. 7	Mth.	7.55	44	7.55*b*	40	165.00	40
No. 8	Week	.....	....	40.00–43.75	44	42.50	44
No. 9	Hour	.95	44	.92	44	.95	44
No. 10	Hour	.87	44	.87	44	.87	44
No. 11	Hour	.85	48	.....	....	.85	48
No. 12	Hour	37.50*c*	48	.....	....	.70	48
No. 13	Hour	145.00*d*	44	.75	44	.838	44
No. 14	Day	7.75	48	7.25	44	7.75	44
No. 15	Mth.	150.00	48	150.00	48	155.00–160.00	48
No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	145.80	44	164.20	44
No. 17	Mth.	.....	....	164.20	44	170.00	44
No. 18	Week	7.50	44	.97*a*	44	8.25	44
No. 19	Day	5.00–6.00	48	5.60	48	6.29	48
No. 20	Day	7.75	44	7.75	40	8.25	40
Groundmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.52	44	.485	44	.525	44
No. 2	Mth.	.57*a*	44	93.16	40	102.84	44
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.55	40	.55	44
No. 4	Hour	.62	48	.55	44	.60	44
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.54	47	.57	47
No. 6	Mth.	5.35*b*	44	5.35*b*	40	117.00	40
No. 7	Week	.....	....	25.00	44	28.75	44
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.595	44	.60	44
No. 9	Mth.	123.00	44	128.00	44	144.72	44
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	127.70	44	132.70	44
No. 11	Day	5.50	44	5.50	40	6.00	40

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929		1940		1941	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Cont.*							
Operators—							
No. 1	Hour	122.00–137.00*d*	48	.645	48	.69	48
No. 2	Mth.	152.00	44	147.90	48	158.00	48
No. 3	Mth.	.58–.82*a*	48	136.16–158.76	48	143.64–167.58	48
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	166.42	48	175.56	48
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	185.38–212.94	48	190.50–218.00	48
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	100.00–150.00	48–56	175.00	....
No. 7	Mth.	175.00–185.00	48	160.00–170.00	48	175.00–184.00	48
No. 8	Mth.	158.00–175.00	44	135.00–175.00	48	156.25–201.25	48
No. 9	Mth.	158.00–175.00	44	158.00–175.00	44	145.20–160.82	44
No. 10	Hour	37.00*c*	48	.735	48	.77	48
No. 11	Week	21.25–35.00	48	26.08–39.46	48	100.00–173.50*d*	48
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	48	143.14	48
No. 13	Mth.	130.00	48	130.00	48	130.00	48
No. 14	Mth.	95.00	48	125.00	48	125.00	48
No. 15	Mth.	186.50	34	186.50	48	200.00	48
No. 16	Mth.	148.50	56	165.00	48	172.54	48
No. 17	Mth.	148.50	56	140.00–165.00	48	147.54–172.54	48
No. 18	Mth.	159.00–180.00	48	165.50–187.00	48	178.54–200.00	48
No. 19	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	48	186.08	48
No. 20	Mth.	180.00	52	187.00	48	213.08	48
Patrolmen—							
No. 1	Mth.	122.00	44	133.62	48	143.00	48
No. 2	Mth.	150.00–165.00	56	130.00–135.00	48	130.00–140.00	48
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	185.38	48	190.50	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.57–.648	51	.61–.70	51
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	120.00–200.00	44	136.25–216.25	44
No. 6	Hour	195.00*d*	44	.88	44	.90	44
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	35.77*c*	48	157.50	48
No. 8	Mth.	120.00	44	150.00	48	159.21	48
No. 9	Mth.	105.00–115.00	48	109.50	48	127.64	48
Metermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.855	44	.80	44	.855	44
No. 2	Mth.	165.00	47½	120.00	44	125.00	44
No. 3	Hour	.825	48	.785	44	.825	44
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	150.58	47	162.78	47
No. 5	Mth.	133.00	44	7.55*b*	40	165.00	40
No. 6	Week	.....	....	32.50	44	40.00	44
No. 7	Hour	.90	44	.88	44	.90	44
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	145.00	44	155.00	44
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	176.30	44	181.30	44
No. 10	Mth.	147.00	44	153.00	44	164.62	44
No. 11	Mth.	133.00	44	120.00–200.00	44	136.25–216.25	44
Engineers—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	175.00	48	185.24	48
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	120.00–140.00	48	120.00–140.00	48
No. 3	Hour	45.25*c*	48	875	48	.90	48
No. 4	Mth.	185.00	48	175.00	44	185.00	44
No. 5	Hour	.765	48	.73	44	.....	....
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	48	145.00	48
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	144.00	48	166.25	48
No. 8	Week	.....	....	43.75	48	46.25	48
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	180.00	48	195.00	48
No. 10	Hour	44.25*c*	48	.915	48	.96	48
No. 11	Hour	.89	48	.83	48	.863	48
No. 12	Mth.	185.00	48	185.00	48	185.00	48
No. 13	Week	46.25	48	43.85	48	196.00*d*	48
No. 14	Day	150.00*d*	48	6.25	48	6.95	48
No. 15	Mth.	6.50*b*	48	190.00	44	200.00	44
No. 16	Mth.	168.00–205.00	48	174.50–213.00	48	187.54–226.00	48

a Per hour. *b* Per day. *c* Per week. *d* Per month.

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per wk.	1940 Wages	1940 Hrs per wk.	1941 Wages	1941 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Con.*							
Firemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.695	44	.645	48	.675	44
No. 2	Mth.	.75*a*	....	149.26	48	157.60	48
No. 3	Hour	35.25*c*	48	.70	48	.725	48
No. 4	Hour	.60	48	.575	44	.58	44
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	117.50	48	129.00	48
No. 6	Mth.	155.00	48	144.00	48	157.00	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	115.25*d*	48	.53–.80	48
No. 8	Week	.....	....	32.50	48	36.25	48
No. 9	Hour	.65	48	.64	48	.65	48
No. 10	Hour	.68	48	.64	48	.664	48
No. 11	Mth.	130.00	48	130.00	48	130.00	48
No. 12	Hour	.60	38	33.46*c*	48	.60	48
No. 13	Mth.	5.00*b*	48	130.00	44	140.00	44
No. 14	Mth.	130.00	48	140.50	48	153.21	48
PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Con.*							
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.40–.46	44	.43	44	.475	44
No. 2	Hour	.425	44–60	.45	48	.45–.50	44–48
No. 3	Hour	.45	60	.35	48	.40	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.526	48
No. 5	Hour	.50–.61	48	.45	44	.45	44
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.40–.45	48	.48–.53	48
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	.54*a*	40	94.00	40
No. 8	Hour	.55	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 9	Hour	.40–.45	48	19.20*c*	48	.40–.45	48
No. 10	Hour	4.50*b*	48	.45	44	.51	44
No. 11	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	3.49	48
No. 12	Day	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.29	48
No. 13	Hour	.45–.50	44	.40–.45	40–44	.46–.51	40–48
No. 14	Hour	.52	56	.45	48	.51	40
No. 15	Hour	.52	56	.45	48	.635	48

a Per hour. *b* Per day. *c* Per week. *d* Per month.

TABLE V.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES†

NOTE.—Rates include cost of living bonus where reported.

Occupation	Period	1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per wk.	1940 Wages	1940 Hrs per wk.	1941 Wages	1941 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Operators, female—							
No. 1	Week	34.00*d*	45	7.00	48	8.50	48
No. 2	Week	.....	....	8.50	48	10.00	48
No. 3	Week	12.00	48	11.00	48	12.00	48
No. 4	Week	.....	....	11.50	48	12.50	48
No. 5	Week	14.50	48	13.50	48	14.00	48
No. 6	Mth.	48.00	41½	47.00	39½	11.00*c*	39½
No. 7	Week	.....	....	50.00*d*	48	16.50	48
No. 8	Week	.....	....	2.16*b*	48	12.50	48
No. 9	Week	.....	....	2.50*b*	48	14.50	48
No. 10	Week	15.50	48	17.00	48	18.90	48
No. 11	Week	19.00	48	20.00	48	22.05	48
No. 12	Mth.	67.50	50	70.87	44	72.10	44
No. 13	Week	16.50	48	18.00	48	19.95	48
No. 14	Week	15.50	48	17.00	48	18.90	48
No. 15	Week	16.50	48	18.00	48	19.95	48
No. 16	Week	15.00	48	16.00	48	17.85	48
No. 17	Mth.	67.50	45½	70.90	42	80.90	42
No. 18	Week	19.00	48	20.00	48	22.05	48
No. 19	Week	19.00	48	20.00	48	22.00	48
No. 20	Mth.	65.40	48	72.10	44	84.00	44
No. 21	Mth.	72.50	48	.414*a*	44	85.00	44
No. 22	Mth.	.....	....	.344*a*	48	73.00	48
No. 23	Mth.	3.20*b*	48	75.00	48	75.00	48
No. 24	Mth.	3.00*b*	48	75.00	48	75.00	48
No. 25	Mth.	3.00*b*	48	70.00	48	70.00	48
No. 26	Mth.	3.40*b*	48	77.00	48	77.00	48
No. 27	Mth.	3.40*b*	48	88.00	48	88.00	48
No. 28	Mth.	95.00	42	90.00	42	90.00	42
No. 29	Mth.	95.00	42	96.00	42	96.00	42
No. 30	Mth.	25.00*c*	44	85.00	39	90.00	39
No. 31	Week	20.10	42	20.70	42	22.77	42
Supervisors, female—							
No. 1	Week	.....	....	9.00	48	12.50	48
No. 2	Week	.....	....	14.00	48	15.50	48
No. 3	Week	12.50	48	12.50	48	14.00	48
No. 4	Week	18.00	48	19.00	48	18.00	48
No. 5	Week	.....	....	15.50	48	16.50	48
No. 6	Week	23.50	48	25.00	48	27.25	48
Supervisors, female—Conc.							
No. 7	Week	19.50	48	21.00	48	23.25	48
No. 8	Week	20.50	48	22.00	48	25.25	48
No. 9	Week	19.50	48	21.00	48	23.25	48
No. 10	Week	20.50	48	22.50	48	25.25	48
No. 11	Week	17.00	48	20.50	44	23.75	44
No. 12	Week	23.50	48	25.00	48	27.25	48
No. 13	Mth.	70.00	45½	78.75	42	88.75	42
No. 14	Week	23.50	48	24.50	48	26.25	48
No. 15	Mth.	95.00	48	96.00	48	96.00	48
No. 16	Mth.	100.00	48	97.00	48	97.00	48
No. 17	Mth.	100.00	48	97.00	48	97.00	48
No. 18	Mth.	105.00	42	98.00	42	98.00	42
No. 19	Week	.....	....	27.70	42	30.20	42
Linemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.28	54	.28	54	.25–.34	54
No. 2	Hour	.33	54	.42	48	.45	48
No. 3	Hour	.44	54	.52	48	.62	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.38	48	.65	48
No. 5	Hour	.336	54	.342	48	25.00*c*	48
No. 6	Week	33.50	44	38.00	44	41.25	44
No. 7	Week	30.00	48	36.50	48	39.25	48
No. 8	Week	33.50	48	36.50	48	39.25	48
No. 9	Week	34.50	44	38.00	44	41.25	44
No. 10	Week	34.00	48	36.50	48	39.25	48
No. 11	Hour	.88	44	.88	44	.937	44
No. 12	Hour	.88	44	.88	44	.91	44
No. 13	Week	.....	....	35.50	48	35.75	48
No. 14	Week	.....	....	35.50	48	35.75	48
No. 15	Hour	.925	44	.86	44	163.00*d*	44
No. 16	Hour	.76	48	.70	44	.72	48
No. 17	Day	.92*a*	44	4.75	48	5.00	48
No. 18	Day	.88*a*	44	4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 19	Mth.	.88*a*	44	160.00	44	165.00	44
No. 20	Mth.	.88*a*	44	165.00	44	175.00	44
No. 21	Mth.	.87*a*	44	158.50	36	174.00	44
No. 22	Hour	.87	44	.87	44	.87	44
No. 23	Hour	.94	44	.97	44	.97	44
No. 24	Week	40.10	44	44.70	44	47.20	44

* Private branch exchange.
† Rates given for all occupations are those paid to an appreciable number, in most cases after several years experience.
a Per hour. *b* Per day. *c* Per week. *d* Per month.

TABLE V.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES—Concluded

Occupation	Period	1929		1940		1941	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Groundmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.30	54	.30	48	.38	48
No. 2	Week	1.80*b*	54	.30*a*	48	16.80	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.57	44	.60	44
No. 4	Hour	.425	44	.425	44	80.00*d*	44
No. 5	Hour	2.50*b*	48	.30	44	.30	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	2.50	48	2.75	48
No. 7	Week	30.25	44	30.25	44	32.75	44
Station installers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.38	54	.40	54
No. 2	Hour	.52	54	.60	48	.66	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.66	48
No. 4	Hour	.52	55	.52	48	.57	48
No. 5	Week	32.00	48	35.00	48	39.25	48
No. 6	Week	35.50	44	40.00	44	45.25	44
No. 7	Week	36.50	48	38.50	48	41.75	48
No. 8	Week	36.50	48	38.50	48	41.75	48
No. 9	Week	32.00	48	38.50	48	41.75	48
No. 10	Week	35.00	50	37.50	48	40.25	48
No. 11	Week	36.50	44	40.00	44	43.75	44
No. 12	Week	39.50	48	40.00	44	43.75	44
No. 13	Hour	.88	44	.88	44	.91	44
No. 14	Hour	.90	44	.837	44	161.00*d*	44
No. 15	Hour	.87	44	.87	44	.87	44
No. 16	Mth.	.88*a*	44	180.00	44	190.00	44
No. 17	Mth.	.92*a*	44	158.50	40	174.00	44
No. 18	Week	38.50	44	44.70	44	47.20	44
Station repairmen—							
No. 1	Day	4.85	54	4.50	48	32.50*c*	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	32.50*c*	48
No. 3	Week	.....	....	5.04*b*	48	32.50	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	32.50*c*	48
No. 5	Week	36.50	48	40.00	44	43.75	44
No. 6	Week	36.50	48	38.50	48	41.75	48
No. 7	Week	36.50	48	38.50	48	41.75	48
No. 8	Week	36.50	48	38.50	48	41.75	48
No. 9	Week	36.50	48	38.50	48	41.75	48
No. 10	Week	36.50	50	37.50	48	40.25	48
No. 11	Week	36.50	44	40.00	44	43.75	44
No. 12	Week	39.50	48	40.00	44	43.75	44
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	146.00	44	160.00	44
No. 14	Mth.	.87*a*	44	158.50	40	174.00	44
No. 15	Week	40.50	44	44.70	44	47.20	44
P.B.X. installers—*							
No. 1	Week	38.50	44	42.00	44	46.25	44
No. 2	Week	37.50	48	40.50	48	44.25	48
No. 3	Week	38.50	48	42.00	44	46.25	44
No. 4	Hour	.92	44	.855	44	165.00*d*	44
No. 5	Hour	.90	44	.90	44	.90	44
P.B.X. repairmen—*							
No. 1	Week	38.50	44	42.00	44	46.25	44
No. 2	Week	35.00	48	40.50	48	44.25	48
No. 3	Week	37.50	48	40.50	48	44.25	48
No. 4	Week	37.50	48	40.50	48	44.25	48
No. 5	Week	37.50	48	40.50	48	44.25	48
No. 6	Week	37.00	50	39.50	48	.....	....
No. 7	Week	38.50	44	42.00	44	46.25	44
No. 8	Week	40.50	48	42.00	44	46.25	44
No. 9	Week	.....	....	45.80	44	48.30	44
Cablemen and splicers—							
No. 1	Hour	.51	54	.51	54	.55	54
No. 2	Hour	.56	54	.60	48	.74	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.55	48	.73	48
No. 4	Hour	.44	54	.42	48	.50	48
No. 5	Week	.....	....	4.88*b*	48	35.00	48
No. 6	Week	.....	....	3.84*b*	48	35.00	48
No. 7	Day	4.50	54	4.50	48	35.00	48
No. 8	Week	37.50	48	40.50	48	44.25	48
No. 9	Week	38.50	44	42.00	44	46.25	44
No. 10	Week	36.50	48	40.50	48	44.25	48
No. 11	Week	37.50	48	40.50	48	44.25	48
No. 12	Week	36.50	48	40.50	48	44.25	48
No. 13	Week	37.00	50	39.50	48	42.75	48
No. 14	Week	38.50	44	42.00	44	46.25	44
No. 15	Week	39.00	48	42.00	44	46.25	44
No. 16	Hour	.935	44	.935	44	.992	44
No. 17	Hour	.935	44	.935	44	.965	44
No. 18	Hour	.98	44	.91	44	175.00*d*	44
No. 19	Hour	.83	48	.77	44	.78	48
No. 20	Mth.	.97*a*	44	170.00	44	180.00	44
No. 21	Mth.	.91*a*	44	168.50	36	185.00	44
No. 22	Hour	.95	44	.95	44	.95	44
No. 23	Week	44.60	44	46.95	44	49.45	44
No. 24	Hour	1.06	44	1.10	44	1.10	44
Central Office repairmen—							
No. 1	Mth.	95.00	54	105.00	54	105.00	54
No. 2	Mth.	118.50	54	135.00	48	149.75	48
No. 3	Mth.	118.50	54	120.00	48	143.50	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.88	48	32.50*c*	48
No. 5	Day	4.17	54	4.32	48	32.50*c*	48
No. 6	Week	37.50	48	40.50	48	46.75	48
No. 7	Week	38.50	44	42.00	44	46.25	44
No. 8	Week	37.50	48	40.50	48	44.25	48
No. 9	Week	37.50	48	40.50	48	44.25	48
No. 10	Week	37.50	48	40.50	48	44.25	48
No. 11	Week	37.50	50	39.50	48	42.75	48
No. 12	Week	38.50	44	42.00	44	46.25	44
No. 13	Week	40.50	48	42.00	44	46.25	44
No. 14	Mth.	.98*a*	44	176.70	44	181.00	44
No. 15	Mth.	.88*a*	44	165.00	44	175.00	44
No. 16	Mth.	.90*a*	44	163.50	40	180.00	44
No. 17	Hour	187.00*d*	48	.95	44	.95	44
No. 18	Week	40.10	44	45.80	44	48.30	44

a Per hour. *b* Per day. *c* Per week. *d* Per month.

TABLE VI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES

NOTE.—Rates include cost of living bonus where reported.

Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Checkers and markers, female—						
No. 1	11.00	50	11.00–12.50	44–50	11.00–14.50	50
No. 2	12.00	48	13.00	48	12.00–15.00	48
No. 3	12.00	54	12.60	63	11.88	54
No. 4	9.00	54	9.60–11.50	48	9.60–11.50	48
No. 5	10.00	45	10.00	50	10.00	50
No. 6	18.00	50	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 7	13.25	53	9.77	48	10.00	48
No. 8	15.00	50	13.00	45	13.00	45
No. 9	13.00	50	11.50	50	12.00	50
No. 10	13.00	54	11.00	48	11.50	48
No. 11	14.20	49	12.96	48	16.50	50
No. 12	12.50	46½	12.10	46½	12.10	46½
No. 13	11.00	47½	11.00	47½	12.00	48
No. 14	10.00	48	12.96*b*	44–48	12.75–15.75*b*	44–45
No. 15	18.00	44	10.00	40	13.20	44
No. 16	12.00	48	12.00–13.00	48	13.20	48
No. 17	13.00	46½	13.00	48	13.65	48
No. 18	13.00–15.00	44–50	12.50–14.00	48	12.50–14.40	48
No. 19	9.50	50	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 20	12.50	50	11.00	44	12.50	48
No. 21	12.00	50	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 22	16.00	48	14.40	48	15.12	48
No. 23	15.00	48	13.00–15.00	48	13.00	48
No. 24	15.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 25	13.50	48	12.50	45	12.50	48
No. 26	12.50	48	13.50	48	14.40	48
No. 27	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 28	16.00	46	13.20–14.85	45	14.25–16.10	46
No. 29	14.00–16.00	48	13.50	48	13.23	43
No. 30	13.50–15.00	48	12.00–13.50	40–47	13.00–15.55	42–50
No. 31	15.00	46	15.75	46	15.50–16.50	40–46
No. 32	13.50	48	13.50–15.00	48	11.50–16.00	48
No. 33	13.50	48	13.50	48	14.84	48
Sorters, female—						
No. 1	11.00	50	11.00–12.50	44–50	11.00–14.50	50
No. 2	10.00	44	9.00–9.50	48–52	10.50–13.50	54–56
No. 3	13.80	53	10.17	45	12.10	48
No. 4	12.50	46½	12.10	46½	13.50	46½
No. 5	12.00	47½	11.00	47½	12.00	48
No. 6	12.00–15.00	44–50	12.50	48	12.50–14.40	48
No. 7	14.00	40	14.00	40	12.50–14.00	40
No. 8	11.00	50	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 9	12.50	49½	11.00	44	10.50	48
No. 10	15.00	48	14.40	48	15.12	48
No. 11	15.00	48	12.50	45	12.50	48
No. 12	13.50	48	13.50	48	14.88	48
Washers, male—						
No. 1	21.00	50	21.00	44–50	22.50	50
No. 2	20.00	48	25.00	48	30.00	48
No. 3	24.00	44	24.00	48–52	25.00	54–56
No. 4	30.00	54	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 5	25.00	50	15.00–30.00	44	20.00–28.00	44
No. 6	21.00	55	14.40	48	18.00	60
No 7	19.50	53	11.91	....	23.00	48
No. 8	22.00	55	20.00	50	21.00	50
No. 9	35.00	56	25.00	50	27.50	50
No. 10	25.00	50	24.00	50	26.00	55
No. 11	24.00	49	25.00	50	32.40	54
No. 12	26.00	47½	20.00	47½	20.00	48
No. 13	25.00	48	20.00	48	27.50	48
No. 14	24.00–28.00	47	18.00–25.00	48–50	19.20–27.35	48
No. 15	26.00	48–52	22.50	48	25.00	48
No. 16	31.00	40	31.00	40	31.00	40
No. 17	21.00	49½	17.60	44	18.00–24.00	48
No. 18	25.00	48	21.00	48	24.25	48
No. 19	24.00	50	20.00	45	21.00	48
No. 20	25.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 21	30.00	48	20.00	48	24.00	52
No. 22	25.00	48	19.20–24.00	48	21.60–25.00	48
No. 23	25.00	48	24.00	48	25.00	48
No. 24	30.00	48	27.00	48	28.50	48
No. 25	27.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
Mangle room workers, female—						
No. 1	9.00	50	11.00–12.50	44–50	11.00–14.50	50
No. 2	8.00	48	11.00	48	12.00	48
No. 3	7.50	54	9.45	63	10.80	54
No. 4	9.00	45	9.00	50	9.00	50
No. 5	9.00	54	9.60	48	9.60	48
No. 6	14.00	50	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 7	12.00	55	10.10–11.50	48	11.35–14.00	54
No. 8	12.00	53	8.00	48	10.04	48
No. 9	11.00	44	10.00	40	12.30	44
No. 10	11.00	54	11.00	48	11.50	48
No. 11	11.00	47½	11.00	47½	12.00	48
No. 12	12.00	50	17.57	48	14.40	48
No. 13	12.00	44–50	12.50	48	12.50–14.25	48
No. 14	13.00	47½	12.50	47½	13.06	47½
No. 15	12.00	49½	11.00	44	11.44	44
No. 16	14.00	48	12.00–14.40	40–48	12.60–15.12	40–48
No. 17	14.00	48	10.50	35	13.00	48
No. 18	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 19	14.00	48	12.50	45	12.50	48
No. 20	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 21	13.50	46	13.05	45	13.80	44½
No. 22	13.50	48	11.30–13.56	40–48	13.79	44½
No. 23	14.00	46	15.00	46	15.00	46
No. 24	13.50	48	13.50	48	14.88	48
No. 25	13.50	48	13.50	48	14.88	48
No. 26	13.50	48	13.50–14.00	48	14.88	48
Starchers, female—						
No. 1	10.00	50	11.00–12.50	44–50	11.00	50
No. 2	9.00	48	11.00	48	12.00	48
No. 3	16.00	50	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 4	12.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	48
No. 5	12.50	48–50	12.50	48	14.40	48
No. 6	15.00	44–50	12.50	48	12.50–14.50	48
No. 7	11.00	50	12.00	48	13.00	48
No. 8	15.00	48	13.00	46	12.78	41½
No. 9	14.00–15.00	48	13.50	47½	.....	....
No. 10	13.20	44	10.00	40	12.30	44
No. 11	12.50	49½	11.00	44	12.50	48
No. 12	14.00	48	12.00–13.50	40–45	12.60–14.19	40–45
No. 13	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 14	13.92	48	13.00	48	16.50	48
No. 15	14.50	48	13.50	48	.....	....
No. 16	15.00	48	15.00	48	16.00	48

TABLE VI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES—Continued

Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Ironers, hand, female—						
No. 1	9.00	50	11.00–12.50	44–50	11.00–14.50	50
No. 2	8.00	48	11.00	48	12·00	48
No. 3	8.50	54	8.70	58	10.40	52
No. 4	10.00	50	9.00	48–52	11.35	54
No. 5	9.00	54	11.50	48	11.50	48
No. 6	9.00	45	10.00	50	10.00	50
No. 7	20.00	50	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 8	12.00	55	12.50	48	14.00	54
No. 9	13.00	53	10.22	48	8.28	48
No. 10	15.00	50	12.00	40	12.00	40
No. 11	13.50	50	11.50–12.50	50	13.50–14.50	50
No. 12	12.00	54	11.00	48	11.50	48
No. 13	12.00	46½	12.10	46½	13.50	46½
No. 14	11.75	49	11.50	46	14.00	50
No. 15	13.00	47½	11.00	47	12.00	48
No. 16	12.00	48	12.00*b*	48	13.00*b*	45
No. 17	13.20	44	10.00	40	12.30	44
No. 18	12.00	48	14.40	48	15.84	48
No. 19	14.00	46½	12.50	48	14.25	48
No. 20	14.00	47½	16.40	48	16.55	48
No. 21	12.50	49½	11.00	44	12.50	48
No. 22	12.00	50	9.00–10.00	48	12.00	48
No. 23	14.00	48	13.50–14.40	45–48	14.19–15.12	45–48
No. 24	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 25	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 26	14 00	48	12.50	45	12.50	48
No. 27	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 28	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 29	13.50	46	13.65	45½	13.95	45
No. 30	15.00	46	15.00–17.50	40–44	15.00–19.00	40–44
No. 31	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.20–16.15	49
No. 32	13.50	48	14.50	48	14.88	48
No. 33	13.50	48	13.50	48	14.84	48
Press operators, female—						
No. 1	9.00	50	11.00–12.50	44–50	11.00–14.50	50
No. 2			8.50–12.00	48–52	10.50–14.00	54–56
No. 3	10.00	54	9.60–11.50	48	9.60–11.50	48
No. 4	20.00	50	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 5	13.00	55	12.50	48	12.96	54
No. 6	13.60	53	8.89	45	8.28	48
No. 7	12.00	55	12.50	45	13.00	45
No. 8	12.00	47½	11.00	47½	12.00	48
No. 9	12.00	48	14.40*b*	48	14.50*b*	44
No. 10	13.00	48	12.00	48	13.20	48
No. 11	13.20	44	10.00	40	13.20	44
No. 12	18.00	47½	17.63	48	16.08	48
No. 13	25.00	40	21.00	40	21.00	40
No. 14	14.00–15.00	44–50	12.50–14.50	48	12.50–19.00	48
No. 15	11.00	50	12.00	48	13.00	48
No. 16	12.50	49½	11.00	44	12.50	48
No. 17	14.00	48	14.10	47	15.12	48
No. 18	14.00	48	13.00	45	13.00	48
No. 19	14 00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 20	13.00	48	12.50	45	12.50	48
No. 21	10.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 22	14.00	48	13.00–15.36	46–48	15.36–16.80	480
No. 23	15.00	48	12.36–15.00	48	15.00–15.85	48
No. 24	18.00	46	17.00	45	19.00	48
No. 25	14.50	48	13.50	48	14.84	48
No. 26	13.50	48	13.50	48	14.88	48
Menders, female—						
No. 1			11.00–12.50	44–50	11.00–14.50	50
No. 2	14.00	45	12.00	50	12.00	50
No. 3	15.00	50	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 4	12.00	55	11.50	48	.....	....
No. 5	12.00	46½	12 10	46½	13.50	46½
No. 6	13.00	47½	13.50	48	14.25–15.85	48
No. 7	14.00	44–50	12.50	48	13.50	48
No. 8	12.50	50	12.00	48	13.00	48
No. 9	15.00	48	12.75–14.75	46	13.48	43½
No. 10	13.50	48	13.20	47	15.20	49
No. 11	13.50	48	13.50	48	14.88	48
No. 12	13.50	48	13.50	48	14.88	48
No. 13	.....	....	13.00	48	13.20	48
No. 14	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
Shirt and collar finishers, female—						
No. 1	8.00	54	10.60	53	10.80	54
No. 2	8.00	54	9.60	48	9.60	48
No. 3	13.00	53	10.77	48	10.00	48
No. 4	13.00	54	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 5	15.00	46½	15.80	46½	16.25	46½
No. 6	11.75	49	12.26	48	13.75	50
No. 7	12.00	48	12.00	48	13.20	48
No. 8	13.00	41½	12.50–15.00	48	12.50–14.25	48
No. 9	12.00	48½	11.00	44	11.44	44
No. 10	13.00	50	12.00	48	13.00	48
No. 11	14.00	48	13.50	45	14.17–15.12	45–48
No. 12	15.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 13	13.50	48	12.50	45	12.50	48
No. 14	13.50	46	12.45	41½	13.95	45
No. 15	15.00	48	13.21	47	14.88	48
No. 16	15.00	48	13.00	46	14.26	46
No. 17	14.50	46	14.50	38	15.00	38
No. 18	10.00–13.50	48	13.50	48	14.88–16.00	48
No. 19	9.00–12.00	48	13.50	48	10.08–13.20	48
Engineers—						
No. 1	33.00	54	35.00	44–50	45.00	50
No. 2	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 3	.....	....	31.50	48–52	31.50	54
No. 4	28.00	54	32.00	54	35.30	60
No. 5	25.00	54	22.00	48	22.00	48
No. 6	40.00	50	35.00	44	30.00	44
No. 7	36.00	60	24.30	54	24.30	54
No. 8	34.50	53	30.40	45	33.72	48
No. 9	25.00	50	25.00	....	27.50	....
No. 10	32.50	50	21.00	54	25.00	54
No. 11	31.00	46½	28.21	46½	29.21	46½
No. 12	30.00	47½	28.00	47½	26.00	48
No. 13	32.00	48	38.00	60	41.00	60
No. 14	30.00	44	28.00	44	32.50	44
No. 15	35.00	48	38.00	48	44.00	48
No. 16	28.00	52½	25.00–30.00	47½–54	26.25–32.50	47½–51
No. 17	46.00	47½	30.00	60	29.70	54
No. 18	60.00	48	60.00	48	60.00	48
No. 19	30.00	48	27.00	48	33.50	48
No. 20	30.00	52	35 10	48	35.00	48
No. 21	40.00	48	40.00	48	.....	....
No. 22	35.00	54	26.00	48	28.00	48
No. 23	45.00	50	33.50	50	33.50	50
No. 24	35.00	49½	31.00	48	32.50	48
No. 25	30.00	48	26.00	48	29.77	48
No. 26	40.00	50	28.00	50	26.00	50
No. 27	35.00	48	30.00	48	35.00	48
No. 28	48.00	48	40.00	52	40.00	52
No. 29	40.00	54	33.00	54	35.00	54

TABLE VI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES—Concluded

Occupation	1929		1940		1941		Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$			$		$		$	
Engineers—Conc.							*Drivers, truck*—conc.						
No. 30	30.00	48	30.00	54	25.00	54	No. 12	.....	....	24.00	47½	28.00	48
No. 31	32.50	48	28.80	48	27.60	48	No. 13	32.00	48	25.00†	48	27.50†	48
No. 32	39.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	No. 14	28.00	47½	29.37	54	35.22	50
No. 33	35.00	48	40.00	48	42.00	48	No. 15	34.00–	48–	19.20–	48	20.00–	48
No. 34	43.50	48	38.90	48	38.90	48		44.00	52	29.46		30.00	
No. 35	30.00	48	28.00	56	35.00	48	No. 16	28.00	48	25.00	48	30.60	48
							No. 17	26.00	45	26.00	45	26.00	45
Drivers, truck—							No. 18	29.00	52	21.60*	50	35.00	50
No. 1	25.00	50	22.50	44–	18.50–	50	No. 19	25.00	50	24.00	50	24.10	50
				50	27.50		No. 20	40.00	50	24.00	48	21.00–	50
No. 2	30.00	48	27.00	48	20.00*	48						31.00	
No. 3	22.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54							
No. 4	22.00	45	18.00	50	18.00	50	No. 21	38.00	48	23.50	48	25.00	52
No. 5	20.00	54	20.00	48	20.00	48	No. 22	30.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	54
No. 6	22.00	60	16.00	60	18.00	60	No. 23	32.00	46	27.85–	48	25.00–	48
No. 7	20.00*	50	20.00*	44	20.00*	44				33.70		35.00	
No. 8	32.75	53	25.04	45	27.00	48	No. 24	32.00	48	31.00	48	33.00	48
No. 9	33.50	55	21.00–	55	20.00–	55	No. 25	25.00–	48	19.20–	44–	20.00–	48–
			25.00		36.00			32.00		27.65	54	27.00	54
No. 10	25.00*	50	25.00*	....	25.00–	....	No. 26	33.00	48	29.75	48	35.00	48
					30.00*		No. 27	24.00	48	22.00	50	24.00	50
No. 11	34.00	54	30.00–	54	40.00–	54	No. 28	30.00	49	30.00	....	35.00	50
			35.00		60.00								

* Plus commission.
† Minimum, on straight commission.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY

(a) Logging*

Locality and Occupation	Period	1928-29		1939-40		1940-41		Locality and Occupation	Period	1928-29		1939-40		1940-41	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$				$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK								NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK							
Choppers and sawyers								*Cooks, male—Cont.*							
No. 1	Day	40.00-*d*	....	1.15–	59	1.50–	59	No. 1	Mth.	65.00†	....	50.00–	59	65.00–	59
		50.00†		1.50		2.00						60.00		70.00	
No. 2	Mth.	50.00	60	36.00–	60	58.00–	....	No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	70.00	84	75.00	84
				45.00		68.00*e*		No. 3	Day	.....	....	3.29	70	3.50	70
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.60	60	2.25	60	No. 4	Day	.....	....	2.50–	60	2.50–	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	.....	....	2.00	60					3.00		3.00	
No. 5	Day	.....	....	.....	....	2.00	59	No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.00	60	4.50	60
No. 6	Mth.	45.00‡	....	40.00	....	50.00	....	No. 6	Day	.....	....	2.60	60	2.50–	60
No. 7	Day	.....	....	1.68	60	2.16	60							3.65	
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	....	50.00	..	No. 7	Mth.	3.50*b*‡	60	80.00	....	90.00	....
No. 9	Day	.....	....	1.55	60	1.55	60	No. 8	Day	.....	....	2.25	....	3.00	....
No. 10	Day	.....	....	1.54	60	1.92	60	No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	80.00–	....	103.00*e*	....
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	1.50	60	2.00	60					85.00			
								No. 10	Day	.....	....	2.50	....	3.00	....
General hands—								*Cookees*—							
No. 1	Mth.	45.00–		36.00–				No. 1	Mth.	35.00‡	60	40.00	....	50.00	....
		50.00	60	45.00	60	68.00*e*	....	No. 2	Day	.....	....	2.04	70	2.17	70
No. 2	Day	.....	....	35.00*d*	60	1.75–	60	No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.50–	60	1.50–	60
						2.00						1.75		1.75	
No. 3	Day	.....	....	2.80	60	2.50	60	No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.90	60	2.10	60
								No. 5	Day	.....	....	.....	....	1.73	70
Teamsters								No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	30.00	59	45.00–	59
No. 1	Mth.	50.00	60	35.00–	60	68.00*e*	....							50.00	
				45.00				*River drivers*—							
No. 2	Day	.....	....	2.04	60	2.50	60	No. 1	Day	1.50–	....	1.50–	70	2.00–	70
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.60	60	2.00	60			1.75‡		2.25		2.50	
No. 4	.....	.....	....	.....	....	1.80	59	No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.75	72	2.25	72
No. 5	Mth.	40.00‡	60	40.00	....	50.00	....	No. 3	Day	.....	....	2.85	75	3.25	75
No. 6	.....	.....	....	.....	....	2.31	60	No. 4	Day	.....	....	2.50–	60	2.50–	....
No. 7	Day	.....	....	1.25–	59	1.75	59					3.50		3.25	
				1.35				No. 5	Day	.....	....	2.85	70	2.85	70
No. 8	Day	.....	....	2.00	60	2.00	60	No. 6	Day	.....	....	3.35	60	3.75	60
								No. 7	Day	.....	....	3.00–	60	3.00–	60
												3.20		3.25	
								No. 8	Day	.....	....	2.85	....	3.25	....

† 1929-30. ‡ 1927-28. *(b)* Per day. *(d)* Per month. *(e)* Without boar d.
*Except for pieceworkers (pulpwood cutters, etc.) board and lodging is usually pro vided without charge in Eastern Canada; in B.C. only for monthly employees and cooks.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(a) Logging—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Period	1928–29.		1939–40		1940–41	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK —*Conc.*							
Cooks on drive—							
No. 1	Day	3.00†	....	2.25	70	3.00	70
No. 2	Day	.....	....	3.88	70	4.00	70
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.10	60	4.10–4.50	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.50	60	5.50	....
No. 5	Day	.....	....	3.00	....	3.00	....
QUEBEC							
Choppers and sawyers—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	2.40*b*	60	52.00	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	3.46*e*	60	3.56*e*	60
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	41.70	60	55.00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.73–3.00	60	1.73–3.85	60
No. 5	Day	2.10–3.05	54–60	2.23–3.12	54	2.00–3.00	54
No. 6	Mth.	35.00‡	....	45.00	60	52.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	53.30–63.30	60	52.78	60
No. 8	Day	40.00–50.00*d*	60	2.50	60	2.75	60
No. 9	Week	.....	....	10.25	55	13.50	55
No. 10	Day	.....	....	3.08*e*	60	4.45*e*	60
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	45.00–60.00	60	52.00–75.00	60
No. 12	Day	54.00*d*	....	3.62	60	3.75	60
No. 13	Mth.	60.00	60	45.00	60	52.00–55.00	60
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	45.00	....	50.00	....
No. 15	Week	.....	....	17.16*e*	60	22.44*e*	60
No. 16	Week	.....	....	18.24*e*	60	19.32*e*	
No. 17	Day	.....	....	1.73–2.31	48	1.73–2.50	48
No. 18	Day	2.30	....	2.35	56	2.60	56
No. 19	Mth.	45.00	60	45.00	60	48.00	60
No. 20	Mth.	.....	....	45.00	60	50.00	60
No. 21	Mth.	.....	....	54.45*e*	60	64.07*e*	60
No. 22	Day	.....	....	2.04–2.70	60	2.54–2.70	60
No. 23	Day	.....	....	3.48	60	3.50	60
General hands—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	2.60*e*	60	2.64*e*	60
No. 2	Day	2.65–3.05	56–60	2.23	54	2.00	54
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	52.00	60	55.00	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	45.00	60	52.00	60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	52.00	60	48.00–55.00	60
No. 6	Day	40.00*d*	60	2.31	60	2.45	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	41.70	60	51.06	60
No. 8	Week	.....	....	16.25*e*	60	14.00	60
No. 9	Week	.....	....	15.47	60	16.67	60
No. 10	Day	.....	....	2.54	60	2.54	60
Blacksmiths—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	3.00–4.00*e*	60	3.00–4.50*e*	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	55.00	60	65.00	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	60.00	60	60.00	60
No. 4	Day	3.25–3.55	60	2.23–5.60	60	2.50	60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	60	75.00	60
No. 6	Day	100.00*d*	60	2.69	60	2.82	60
No. 7	Mth.	94.00	....	105.00	60	105.00	60
No. 8	Mth.	4.50*b*	60	65.00–75.00	54	60.00–90.00	60
No. 9	Week	.....	....	20.21	60	21.95	60
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	52.00	60	60.00	60
Teamsters—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	2.65*e*	60	2.83*e*	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	2.40*b*	60	52.00	60
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	41.70	60	55.00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	2.00	84	2.12	84

Locality and Occupation	Period	1928–29		1939–40		1940–41	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Quebec—*Conc.*							
Teamsters—Conc.							
No. 5	Day	2.65–3.05	56	2.23–2.30	58	2.12	58
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	45.00	60	55.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	45.00	60	55.00	60
No. 8	Week	.....	....	15.20	60	16.00	60
No. 9	Day	.....	....	2.06	60	2.33	60
No. 10	Day	54.00*d*	....	2.35	60	2.60	60
No. 11	Week	.....	....	17.63	60	19.79	60
No. 12	Week	.....	....	20.00*e*	60	17.50	60
No. 13	Day	.....	....	1.92–2.31	48	3.00	48
No. 14	Day	2.30	....	1.84	70	1.92	70
Road cutters—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	2.10*b*	60	40.00	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	41.70	60	51.06	60
No. 3	Mth.	30.00‡	....	45.00	60	52.00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.92	60	2.12	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	2.35	60	2.60	60
No. 6	Day	2.30	....	1.78	56	2.04	56
Cooks, male—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	3.00–4.00*e*	60	3.00–4.50*e*	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	62.30	60	68.82	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.92–2.88	70	2.33–2.83	70
No. 4	Day	4.60–5.55	....	2.70–3.60	70	2.60–2.66	70
No. 5	Mth.	75.00–100.00†	....	52.00–62.00	60	70.00	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	85.00	60	85.00	60
No. 7	Day	75.00–80.00*d*	60	2.50–3.75	60	2.50–3.75	60
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	80.00–90.00	60	80.00–100.00	60
No. 9	Mth.	40.00	60	2.50*a*	60	69.00	60
No. 10	Week	.....	....	19.00	70	22.00	70
No. 11	Day	.....	....	2.50–3.00	70	2.50–3.00	70
No. 12	Mth.	94.00	....	105.00	60	110.00	60
No. 13	Mth.	90.00	70	70.00–90.00	77	70.00–90.00	77
No. 14	Week	.....	....	26.25*e*	70	23.75	70
No. 15	Week	.....	....	24.97	70	26.30	70
No. 16	Day	2.30	....	2.17	70	2.12	70
No. 17	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	70	80.00	70
Cookees—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	2.49*e*	60	2.53*e*	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	41.70	60	53.54	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.73	70	1.17–2.00	70
No. 4	Day	.....	....	2.23–2.52	70–72	1.90–2.00	70–72
No. 5	Week	.....	....	17.20	70	17.41	70
No. 6	Mth.	35.00–50.00‡	....	39.00	60	39.00	60
No. 7	Week	.....	....	13.00	70	13.00	70
No. 8	Mth.	54.00	....	65.00	60	75.00	60
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	40.00–45.00	77	35.00–50.00	77
No. 10	Week	.....	....	16.25*e*	70	13.00	70
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	45.00*d*	60	.25–2.75	60
River drivers—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	3.00*b*	60	78.00	60
No. 2	Hr.	2.50*b*	84	.30	84	.30	84
No. 3	Day	.....	....	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 6	Week	.....	....	22.00*e*	60	18.00	60
No. 7	Week	.....	....	20.58	60	22.67	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 9	Day	.....	....	3.00	60	2.88–3.27	60

† 1929-30. *(a)* Per hour. *(b)* Per day. *(c)* Per week. *(d)* Per month. *(e)* Without board.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(a) Logging—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Period	1928-29		1939-40		1940-41	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC —*Conc.*							
River drivers— Conc.							
No. 10	Mth.	45.00–52.00‡	....	78.00	60	78.00	60
No. 11	Day	1.50–2.75	60	2.90	60	3.01	60
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.30	60	.30	60
No. 13	Hour	2.50*b*	60	.30	60	.30	60
No. 14	Day	50.00*d*	72	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 15	Week	.....	....	19.75	64	19.75	64
No. 16	Day	70.00*d*	....	3.60	60	3.60	60
No. 17	Day	2.75	72	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 18	Day	.....	....	3.70*e*	60	3.70*e*	60
No. 19	Day	.....	....	3.00	60	3.00	60
Cooks on drive—							
No. 1	Day	3.00	84	3.30	84	3.30	84
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.93–3.00	70	2.33–3.00	70
No. 3	Mth.	70.00–90.00‡	....	90.00	60	90.00	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	58.00–90.00	60	90.00	60
No. 5	Mth.	90.00	70	55.00–90.00	60	60.00–90.00	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	90.00	60	90.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	3.00	80	35.00–40.00	60	35.00–50.00	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	3.00	70	3.00	70
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	75.00–85.00	70	80.00	60
No. 10	Mth.	94.00	....	78.00–110.00	60	90.00–110.00	60
No. 11	Mth.	3.25*b*	84	50.00–90.00	84	50.00–90.00	84
No. 12	Week	.....	....	26.25*e*	70	22.50	70
No. 13	Day	.....	....	3.46	70	3.00	70
No. 14	Day	.....	....	3.35–3.60	60	3.25–3.60	60
No. 15	Day	2.75–3.00	98	3.25	60	3.25	60
ONTARIO							
Choppers, cutters and sawyers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	1.35	60	1.50	60
No. 2	Mth.	40.00	60	40.00	60	40.00	60
No. 3	Week	.....	....	12.73	54	13.23	54
No. 4	Mth.	35.00	60	49.65	60	50.00	60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	42.50–45.00	60	50.00–55.00	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1.54	60	1.75	60
No. 7	Mth.	28.00–35.00	60	50.00–55.00*e*	60	58.00–63.00*e*	60
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	46.00	54	50.60	54
No. 9	Day	.....	....	2.10	60	2.34	....
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	59.00	60	61.00	60
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4.00*e*	60	4.00*e*	60
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	45.00	60	45.00	60
No. 13	Day	.....	....	2.04	60	2.13	60
No. 14	Day	.....	....	3.75*e*	60	4.00*e*	60
No. 15	Day	.....	....	2.50	54	3.07	54
No. 16	Mth.	30.00–75.00	60	50.00	84	.....	....
No. 17	Day	40.00–†50.00*d*	54	3.67*e*	60	3.92*e*	60
No. 18	Mth.	.....	....	22.00–28.00	....	35.00–40.00	....
No. 19	Day	.....	....	1.75–2.00	60	2.30–3.50	60
No. 20	Day	.....	....	2.25*e*	60	2.20–2.47*e*	60
No. 21	Day	.....	....	1.64	60	1.80	60
No. 22	Week	.....	....	2.50*bf*	54	15.00*f*	54
No. 23	Day	.....	....	4.15*e*	60	.45*ae*	60
No. 24	Day	45.00*d*	60	3.50–6.00	60	3.50–6.00	60
ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
Chainers and rollers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	1.25	60	1.50	60
No. 2	Week	.....	....	12.73	54	13.23	54
No. 3	Mth.	30.00	60	49.65	60	50.00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.54	60	1.75	60
No. 5	Mth.	32.00–35.00	60	50.00–*e* 55.00	60	58.00–*e* 63.00	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	45.00	60
No. 7	Day	.....	....	2.04	60	2.13	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	2.50	54	3.07	54
No. 9	Mth.	26.00–30.00	60	42.50	54	.....	....
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	28.00–32.00	....	42.00–45.00	....
No. 11	Week	.....	....	2.50*b f*	54	15.00*f*	54
No. 12	Day	.....	....	2.33	60	2.50	60
Loaders—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	1.61	60	1.73	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.74	60	1.91	60
No. 3	Mth.	45.00	60	40.00	60	43.00	60
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.30	48	.30	48
No. 5	Mth.	32.00–40.00	60	50.00–55.00*e*	60	58.00–63.00*e*	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	50.00	54	55.00	54
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.25	60	.33	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	2.90*e*	60	3.05	60
No. 9	Mth.	35.00–40.00	60	50.00	54	.....	....
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.30	48	.30	48
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	45.00	60
No. 12	Day	40.00–50.00*d*	54	3.98*e*	60	4.00*e*	60
Teamsters—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	1.61–1.73	60	1.73–1.92	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.93–2.12	60	2.12	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.35	60	1.75	60
No. 4	Mth.	40.00	60	40.00	60	42.00	60
No. 5	Week	.....	....	12.73	54	13.23	54
No. 6	Mth.	35.00	60	49.65	60	55.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	50.00	60	55.00	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	1.54	60	1.75	60
No. 9	Mth.	30.00–40.00	....	50.00–*e* 55.00	60	58.00–*e* 73.00	60
No. 10	Day	.....	....	1.73	60	1.92	60
No. 11	Mth.	26.00–35.00	70	55.00	60	55.00	60
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	50.00	60	55.00	60
No. 13	Mth.	60.00–65.00	60	50.00	60	55.00	60
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	64.00	70	66.00	60
No. 15	Day	.....	....	2.23	60	2.42	60
No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	45.00	60	45.00	60
No. 17	Day	.....	....	2.90*e*	60	3.25*e*	60
No. 18	Day	.....	....	2.75	54	3.07	54
No. 19	Mth.	30.00–35.00	60	50.00	54	.....	....
No. 20	Day	40.00–†60.00*d*	54	3.98*e*	60	4.00	60
No. 21	Mth.	.....	....	28.00–32.00	....	45.00	....
No. 22	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	45.00	60
No. 23	Week	.....	....	2.50*b f*	54	15.00*f*	54
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.32	60	.32	60
No. 25	Day	.....	....	2.52	66	2.81	66
Road cutters—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	1.00	60	1.35	60
No. 2	Week	.....	....	11.58	54	12.27	54
No. 3	Mth.	30.00	60	35.00	60	45.00	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	42.50	60	45.00	60

(a) Per hour *(b)* Per day. *(d)* Per month
(e) Without board.
(f) Plus bonus of $5.00 per month if all of season worked. † 1929-20 ‡ 1927-28.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(a) Logging—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Period	1928–29		1939–40		1940–41	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
Road cutters—							
Conc.							
No. 5	Day			1.25	60	1.45	60
No. 6	Mth.	26.00–32.00	60	44.00–50.00*e*	60	50.00–58.00*e*	60
No. 7	Day			1.54–1.61	60	1.61–1.73	60
No. 8	Mth.			42.50	54	46.75	54
No. 9	Mth.			30.00–32.00	60	35.00–40.00	60
No. 10	Day			1.85	60	1.95	60
No. 11	Mth.			35.00	60	35.00	60
No. 12	Mth.	26.00–40.00	60	42.50	54		
No. 13	Mth.			22.00–28.00		35.00–40.00	
No. 14	Day			2.50	54	3.07	54
No. 15	Week			2.25*f*	54	13.00*f*	54
No. 16	Hour			.29	60	.30	60
No. 17	Day			2.23	60	2.40	60
Blacksmiths—							
No. 1	Day			2.50–3.00	60	2.75–3.75	60
No. 2	Mth.	100.00	60	75.00	60	80.00	60
No. 3	Week			16.20	60	16.89	60
No. 4	Mth.			90.00	60	99.00	60
No. 5	Day			2.30	60	2.30	60
No. 6	Mth.			82.50	60	82.50	70
No. 7	Mth.	100.00–125.00	60	85.00–100.00	60	90.00–110.00	60
No. 8	Mth.			84.00	70	101.00	60
No. 9	Mth.			50.00	60	65.00	60
No. 10	Day			3.57	60	3.60	60
No. 11	Day			4.35*e*	60	4.75*e*	60
No. 12	Mth.			75.00	60	80.00	60
No. 13	Day			3.35	70	3.88	54
No. 14	Mth.	75.00–100.00	70	95.00	63		
No. 15	Mth.			65.00		75.00	
No. 16	Day			3.10	60	3.46	60
Cooks—							
No. 1	Day	3.30	70	2.85	70	2.85	70
No. 2	Day			2.00–3.95	84	4.35	84
No. 3	Day			2.50–3.30	84	2.75–3.30	84
No. 4	Day			2.50	60	2.50	60
No. 5	Mth.	115.00	84	100.00	84	100.00	84
No. 6	Week			19.20	65	20.35	65
No. 7	Mth.	100.00	60	90.00	70	90.00	70
No. 8	Mth			75.00	60	75.00–85.00	70
No. 9	Day			3.00	70	3.25	70
No. 10	Day			3.08	70	3.85	70
No. 11	Mth.	90.00–100.00	70	76.00	70	78.50	70
No. 12	Mth.			74.00–106.00	70–77	74.00–111.00	70–77
No. 13	Mth.			75.00	60	80.00	60
No. 14	Mth.	125.00	70	100.00–125.00	72	137.50	72
No. 15	Day			3.10	70	3.80	70
No. 16	Mth.			110.00–120.00*e*	84	120.00–130.00*e*	84
No. 17	Day			2.85–3.35	70	3.07–4.84	54
No. 18	Mth.	100.00–120.00	70	120.00	70		
No. 19	Day	90.00–150.00†	84 *d*	2.75–4.10*e*		2.75–4.20*e*	
No. 20	Mth.			100.00		110.00	
No. 21	Mth.			75.00–85.00	84	85.00	84
No. 22	Mth.	75.00–85.00	60	72.00–100.00*e*	60	90.00–108.00*e*	60
ONTARIO—*Conc.*							
Cooks—Conc.							
No. 23	Mth.					110.00	60
No. 24	Week					21.00*f*	70
No. 25	Hour					.55	70
Cookees—							
No. 1	Day	2.00	70	1.34	70	1.56	70
No. 2	Day			1.56	84	1.56	84
No. 3	Mth	50.00	84	38.00	84	38.00	84
No. 4	Week			12.73	65	13.43	65
No. 5	Mth.	40.00	60	40.00	70	50.00	70
No. 6	Mth			42.50–45.00	60	45.00–50.00	70
No. 7	Day			1.25	70	1.45	70
No. 8	Mth			45.00	84	45.00	84
No. 9	Day			1.54	70	1.73	70
No. 10	Mth	28.00–35.00	70	46.75	70	46.75	70
No. 11	Mth.			35.00	60	45.00	60
No. 12	Mth.	45.00–50.00	70	42.50	72	46.75	72
No. 13	Day			1.75	70	1.95	70
No. 14	Mth.			40.00	60	40.00	60
No. 15	Mth.			40.00	84	46.75	84
No. 16	Day			3.81	84	3.81	84
No. 17	Mth.	30.00–35.00	70	42.50	70		
No. 18	Day	40.00–50.00†*d*	84	2.40		2.50*e*	
No. 19	Day			2.50	70	3.07	54
No. 20	Week			15.00*f*	70	12.00*f*	70
No. 21	Hour			.22	70	.25	70
No. 22	Mth.			42.50	77	46.75	77
No. 23	Day			1.93	84	2.09	84
River drivers—							
No. 1	Day	2.00–2.50	60	3.20–3.60*e*	60	2.86–3.00	70
No. 2	Day			2.86	60	2.86	60
No. 3	Day	2.50	72	2.25	60	2.50	60
No. 4	Week			15.04	60	16.43	60
No. 5	Day	50.00*d*	60	3.00	60	2.50–3.00	60
No. 6	Day			1.54	60	2.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	40.00–50.00	60	53.00–89.50*e*	60	63.00–96.00*e*	60
No. 8	Mth.			45.00	72	50.00–60.00	72
No. 9	Mth.	40.00–55.00		55.00	70	55.00–60.00	70
No. 10	Day			3.00	70	3.25	70
No. 11	Day			2.37	60	2.72	
No. 12	Day			2.00	60	3.00	60
No. 13	Day			3.81*e*	84	3.81*e*	84
No. 14	Day			1.60.–	70	2.00–2.25	60
No. 15	Hour			.35	60	.38	60
BRITISH COLUMBIA							
Rigging slingers—							
No. 1	Day			6.40	48	6.88	48
No. 2	Day			.80	48	.80	48
No. 3	Day			5.10	48	6.30	48
No. 4	Day			5.10	48	6.30	48
No. 5	Day			6.60	48	7.10	48
No. 6	Day			5.90	48	6.90	48
No. 7	Day			5.90	48	7.00	48
No. 8	Day			5.90	48	6.90	48
No. 9	Day	4.50	48	5.65	48	6.40	48
No. 10	Day			6.00	48	7.00	48
No. 11	Day			6.00	48	6.50	48
No. 12	Day			4.75	48	5.50	48
No. 13	Day	5.00	48	5.65	48	6.90	48
No. 14	Day			5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 15	Hour			.45–.55	48	.50–.60	48
No. 16	Day	4.25	48	5.10	48	6.15	48
No. 17	Day			5.00	48	5.90	48

† 1929-30. *(b)* Per day *(d)* Per month. *(e)* Without board.
(f) Plus bonus of $5.00 per month if all season worked.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(a) Logging—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Period	1928-29		1939-40		1940-41	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Cont.*							
Road men and swampers—							
No. 1	Day			3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 2	Day			3.20	48	3.60	48
No. 3	Hour	.40	54	.40-.50	54	.40-.50	54
No. 4	Day			4.62–5.33	48	5.10–5.85	48
No. 5	Day			3.40	48	3.40	48
No. 6	Day			3.00	48	3.00	
No. 7	Day			5.00	48	5.12	48
No. 8	Day			4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 9	Hour			.40	54	4.25	54
No. 10	Day			3.20	48	3.40	48
No. 11	Day			5.00	48	5.50	48
No. 12	Day			4.90	48	6.00–6.26	48
No. 13	Day			3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 14	Day			4.50	48	5.00	48
Fallers and buckers, hand—							
No. 1	Day			6.50	48	6.40	48
No. 2	Day			40.00*c*	48	6.50	48
No. 3	Day			5.65	48	6.15	48
No. 4	Day			7.00	48	7.50	48
No. 5	Week			41.40	48	45.50	48
No. 6	Day			8.45	48	9.56	48
No. 7	Hour			.65	44	.65	44
No. 8	Day	8.25	48	8.50	48	9.75	48
No. 9	Day			6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 10	Week	7.50*b*	48	37.50	48	37.50	48
No. 11	Day			5.00	48	6.00	48
No. 12	Day			5.50–6.00	48	7.85	48
No. 13	Day	4.60	48	5.81	48	7.65	48
Fallers and buckers, machine—							
No. 1	Hour			.40	48	4.25	48
No. 2	Day	3.75–4.25	48	3.20	48	3.20–3.60	48
No. 3	Day			3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 4	Hour	.40-.45	54	.40-.50	54	.45	54
No. 5	Day	3.50	48	3.40	48	3.60	48
No. 6	Day			3.20–3.40	48	3.40	48
No. 7	Hour			.40	48	.45	48
No. 8	Hour			.45-.50	48	.55	48
No. 9	Hour			.40	48	.42-.50	48
No. 10	Hour			.55	54	.55	54
No. 11	Day			3.50	48	3.50	48
No. 12	Day			3.20	48	3.20	48
Chokermen—							
No. 1	Day			5.20	48	5.76	48
No. 2	Day			4.50	48	5.50	48
No. 3	Day	4.00	48	3.50	48	3.75	48
No. 4	Day			4.40	48	5.30	48
No. 5	Day			4.40	48	5.30	48
No. 6	Day			5.40	48	5.90	48
No. 7	Day			4.00	48	4.50	48
No. 8	Day	4.50	48	4.65	48	5.20	48
No. 9	Day			5.00	48	5.50	48
No. 10	Day			5.00	48	6.00	48
No. 11	Hour			.45	54	4.75	54
No. 12	Hour			4.50*b*	48	.68	48
No. 13	Hour			.65	48	.70	48
No. 14	Day			4.75	48	5.00	48
No. 15	Day	4.00–4.50	48	4.65	48	5.70	48
No. 16	Day	4.25	48	4.60	48	5.40	48
No. 17	Day			4.90	48	5.90	48
No. 18	Day			4.90	48	5.90	48
No. 19	Day			4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 20	Day			4.90	48	5.90	48
No. 21	Day			4.50	48	4.50	48
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Cont.*							
Chasers—							
No. 1	Day			5.80	48	6.08	48
No. 2	Day			5.00	48	5.75	48
No. 3	Day			4.65	48	5.50	48
No. 4	Day			4.65	48	5.50	48
No. 5	Day			5.75	48	6.25	48
No. 6	Day			4.61	48	6.10	48
No. 7	Day			5.15–5.40	48	6.15	48
No. 8	Day			4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 9	Day			5.50	48	6.50	48
No. 10	Day			5.15	48	6.15	48
No. 11	Day			5.25	48	6.25	48
No. 12	Hour			4.50*b*	48	.71	48
No. 13	Hour			.70	48	.75	48
No. 14	Day			4.75	48	5.50	48
No. 15	Day	4.25	48	4.90	48	6.00	48
No. 16	Day			4.75	48	5.50	48
No. 17	Day			4.75	48	5.25	48
No. 18	Day			5.40	48	6.16–6.50	48
Loaders (second)—							
No. 1	Day			5.40	48	6.40	48
No. 2	Day			5.80	48	6.40	48
No. 3	Day	4.50	48	4.55	48	5.30	48
No. 4	Day			6.00	48	6.50	48
No. 5	Day			5.15	48	6.15	48
No. 6	Day	4.50	48	6.05	48	6.55	48
No. 7	Day			5.15	48	6.00	48
No. 8	Day			5.00	48	6.00	48
No. 9	Day			3.20–4.25	48	3.75–4.50	48
No. 10	Hour			5.00*b*	56	.74	48
No. 11	Hour			.70	48	.75	48
No. 12	Day	4.50	48	5.15	48	6.15	48
No. 13	Day			4.55	48	5.30	48
No. 14	Hour			.60	54	.60	54
No. 15	Day			5.00	48	5.50	48
Boom men—							
No. 1	Day			5.00	48	6.00	48
No. 2	Day	5.50	48	4.55	48	5.30	48
No. 3	Day			5.75	48	6.25	48
No. 4	Day			4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 5	Day			5.15	48	6.15	48
No. 6	Day	5.00	48	4.75	48	5.00	48
No. 7	Day			5.50	48	6.00	48
No. 8	Hour			.55–.65	44	.65	44
No. 9	Day			5.00	48	6.50	48
No. 10	Hour			4.75*b*	48	.71	48
No. 11	Day			5.44	48	6.00	48
No. 12	Day	4.40	48	5.61	48	6.10	48
No. 13	Day			5.00	48	6.00	48
No. 14	Day	4.40	48	4.60	48	6.00	48
No. 15	Day			5.00	48	5.75	48
No. 16	Day			5.15	48	6.10	48
Signalmen—							
No. 1	Day			4.80	48	5.28	48
No. 2	Day			4.00	48	5.00	48
No. 3	Day			4.05	48	4.70	48
No. 4	Day			4.05	48	4.70	48
No. 5	Day			4.90	48	5.40	48
No. 6	Day			4.90	48	5.50–5.90	48
No. 7	Day	3.20	48	4.84	48	5.35	48
No. 8	Day			4.50	48	5.40	48
No. 9	Day	4.00	48	4.25	48	4.90	48
No. 10	Day			4.00	48	4.25	48
No. 11	Day			4.75	48	5.25	48
No. 12	Hour			.40	48	.45	48
No. 12	Day			4.90	48	5.90	48
No. 14	Day			4.50	48	5.50	48
No. 15	Hour			4.20*b*	48	.63	48
No. 16	Hour			.60	48	.65	48

(b) Per day. *(c)* Per Week.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(a) Logging—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	Period	1928–29		1939–40		1940–41	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Cont.*							
Signalmen.—Conc.							
No. 17	Day	3.25	48	4.25	48	5.15	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.70	48
No. 19	Day	.....	....	4.15	48	4.65	48
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.45	48
Donkey engineers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	6.93–	63	7.29–	63
				7.83		7.74	
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.813	48	.833	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	6.50	54	7.30	54
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	7.00*b*	48	.93	48
No. 5	Day	6.00	48	7.70	48	8.20	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	6.25	54	7.00	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	6.75	60	.89	54
No. 8	Day	.....	....	6.50–	48	7.00–	48
				7.50		8.50	
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.55	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	6.50	54	7.30	54
No. 11	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.50	48
No. 12	Day	6.00	48	6.25	48	7.00	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	7.00	48	8.00	48
Locomotive engineers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	8.75	60	9.00	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	8.25	60	8.75	60
No. 3	Day	5.20	48	6.78	48	7.16	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.74	70	.865	70
No. 5	Day	.....	....	6.83	60	6.60	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	7.65	60	8.90	60
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.70	70	.79	70
No. 8	Hour	6.00*b*	48	.75	66	.90	66
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.68	72	.80	48
Locomotive firemen and brakemen—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	5.40	60	6.65	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	6.00	60	6.50	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	6.00	60	6.50	60
No. 4	Day	3.40–	48	4.84	48	5.24	48
		4.50					
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.54	70	.64	60
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.53	60	.61	60
No. 7	Hour	4.50–	48	.525	66	.64	66
		4.80*b*					
No. 8	Day	.....	....	5.25	60	4.80	60
No. 9	Hour	3.50–	48	.51	65	.....	....
		5.00*b*					
Sectionmen—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	4.40	48	4.80	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.15	48	5.15	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.55	48	5.05	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.70	48
No. 5	Day	3.20	48	4.62	48	5.10	48
No. 6	Day	3.50	48	4.00	48	4.90	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4.30	48	5.30	48
No. 8	Day	3.40	48	3.90	48	4.50	48

Locality and Occupation	Period	1928–29		1939–40		1940–41	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Conc.*							
Cooks—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	6.00	56	6.40	56
No. 2	Day	.....	....	6.65	56	7.45	56
No. 3	Day	5.00	56	5.15	56	5.65	56
No. 4	Day	.....	....	7.00–		6.50–	
				7.50	56	8.00	56
No. 5	Mth.	.60*a*	48	110.00	48	135.00	48
No. 6	Hour	150.00*d*	54	.40	54	.40	54
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4.70–		6.15–	
				8.00	56	9.50	56
No. 8	Day	6.35	48	7.35	63	6.40	63
No. 9	Day	.....	....	7.75	48	8.75	48
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	45.00–	....	60.00	....
				50.00			
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	....	75.00	....
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	115.00–		145.00–	
				175.00	48	210.00	48
No. 13	Mth.	125.00	48	141.85	56	170.00	56
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	48.00*c*	56	.97	56
No. 15	Day	.....	....	5.00–		5.65–	
				6.75	56	7.15	56
No. 16	Day	5.00	....	6.15	56	7.25	56
No. 17	Mth.	150.00	....	85.00	48	85.00	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	5.50	56
No. 19	Mth.	.....	....	130.00	63	130.00	63
No. 20	Day	.....	....	5.00	56	5.65	48
No. 21	Day	.....	....	6.30	56	8.36	56
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.40–.51	54	40	54
No. 23	Mth.	.....	....	137.50	70	137.50	70
No. 24	Day	.....	....	135.00–		5.50–	
				195.00*d*	56	8.50	56
Bull cooks and flunkeys—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	4.00–		4.40–	
				4.40	56	4.80	56
No. 2	Day	.....	....	3.00	56	3.00	56
No. 3	Day	3.50	56	3.65	56	4.30	56
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.30	56	4.80	56
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.15	48	5.15	48
No. 6	Hour	.40	54	.30	54	.30	54
No. 7	Week	.....	....	20.00	63	20.00	63
No. 8	Mth.	60.00	....	50.00	48	50.00	48
No. 9	Day	3.20	48	3.90	56	4.00	56
No. 10	Day	.....	....	3.90–		4.80–	
				4.35	63	5.25	56
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	3.75*b*	56	.55	56
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	80.00–		110.00–	
				90.00	48	115.00	48
No. 13	Day	1.85	....	2.60	56	3.35	56
No. 14	Day	65.00*d*	56	2.70	56	3.45	56
No. 15	Day	.....	....	3.80	56	4.30	56
No. 16	Day	.40*a*	48	3.85	48	4.35	48
No. 17	Day	85.50*d*	48	3.10	56	3.50	56
No. 18	Day	.....	....	2.75	56	3.00	56
No. 19	Day	.....	....	3.90	56	4.50	48
No. 20	Day	.....	....	115.00*d*	56	4.50	56

(a) Per hour. *(b)* Per day. *(c)* Per week. *(d)* Per month.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(b) Sawmilling

NOTE.—Rates include cost of living bonus where reported.

Locality and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES						
Sawyers, band—						
No. 1			.78	54	.80	54
No. 2			.80	59	.80	59
No. 3	.70	39	.72	54	.743	54
No. 4			.70	55	.90	60
No. 5	.625	60	.65	60	.70	60
No. 6			.64	60	.687	60
No. 7	.675	60	.64	60	.687	60
No. 8			.64	60	.687	60
No. 9			.40	54	.44	59
No. 10	.90	59	.50	54	.57	54
Edgermen—						
No. 1			.25	59	.30	59
No. 2	.475	59	.425	59	.45	59
No. 3	.40	59	.44	54	.463	54
No. 4			.44	54	.48	54
No. 5			.25	60	.25	60
No. 6			.35–.475	59	.375–.50	59
No. 7	.35	60	.235	60	.275	60
No. 8	.50	60	.35	60	.375	60
No. 9			.325	60	.325	60
No. 10			.365	60	.40	60
No. 11	.375	60	.365	60	.40	60
No. 12			.45	55	.47	60
No. 13			.30	60	.30	60
No. 14			.40	54	.44	59
No. 15			.35	60	.35	60
No. 16	.50	59	.40	54	.45	54
Pilers—						
No. 1			.175	59	.20	59
No. 2	.25	59	.30	54	.343	54
No. 3			.21	60	.24	60
No. 4			.175	60	.175	60
No. 5			.32	54	.34	54
No. 6			.235–.25	59	.275	59
No. 7	.275	60	.225	60	.255	60
No. 8			.315	60	.345	60
No. 9			.25	60	.25	60
No. 10			.28	55	.30–.32	60
No. 11			.53	54	.57	59
No. 12	.275	59	.28	54	.35	54
Millwrights—						
No. 1			.25	59	.30	59
No. 2	.55	59	.425	59	.45	59
No. 3	.475	59	.575	54	.575	54
No. 4			.35	54	.37	54
No 5			.30	60	.30	60
No. 6			.60	59	.675	59
No. 7	.50	60	.35	60	.38	60
No. 8			.60	60	.645	60
No 9			.325	60	.365	60
No. 10			.65	60	.65	60
No. 11			.45	54	.52	59
No. 12			.30	60	.35	60
No. 13	.45	59	.28–.42	54	.34–.36	54
No 14			.37	60	.37	60
Stationary engineers—						
No. 1	.55	54	.475	59	.50	59
No. 2			.39	54	.413	54
No. 3			.40	54	.42	54
No. 4	.40	60	.40	60	.45	60
No. 5			.48	60	.52	60
No. 6	.395	60	.40	60	.435	60
No. 7			.576	66	.583	72
No. 8			.45	54	.47	59
No. 9			.35	60	.35	60
No. 10			.30	60	.30	60
QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES —*Conc.*						
Labourers—						
No. 1			.175	59	.20	59
No. 2			.22	54	.25	54
No. 3	.275	59	.25	59	.275	59
No. 4			.30	54	.323	54
No. 5			.28	54	.30	54
No. 6			.16	60	.16	60
No. 7			.20–.225	59	.25–.275	59
No. 8	.225	60	.21	60	.24	60
No. 9	.20	60	.235	60	.265	60
No. 10			.20–.23	60	.22–.26	60
No. 11	.20	60	.23	60	.256	60
No. 12			.20–.24	55	.22–.30	60
No. 13			.17–.30	60	.20–.30	60
No. 14			.24–.30	54	.27–.32	54
No. 15			.24	60	.265	60
No. 16	.265	59	.28	54	.32	54
No. 17			.20–.25	60	.20–.25	60
ONTARIO						
Sawyers, band—						
No. 1			.85	59	.87	59
No. 2			.85	60	.85	60
No. 3	.90	60	.80	60	.85	60
No. 4			.725	60	.90	60
No. 5			.85	60	.80	60
No. 6			.85	60	.875	60
No. 7	.675	60	.625	60	.775	60
No. 8	.85	60	.85	60	.90	60
No. 9			.52	50	.52	50
No. 10	.90	60	.90	60	.92	60
No. 11	.90	60	1.13	48	1.13	48
No. 12	.85	60	.80	60	.90	60
No. 13	.70	59	.45	48	.60	48
No. 14	.99	60	1.10	60	1.10	60
No. 15	.90	60	.825	60	.875	60
No. 16			.60	60	.65	60
No. 17			.61	60	.725	59
No. 18			.825	60	.85	60
No. 19			.60	60	.70	60
Edgermen—						
No. 1			.31–.40	59	.33–.44	59
No. 2	.385	60	.40	60	.425	60
No. 3			.335	71	.425	59
No. 4	.375	60	.33	60	.40	60
No. 5	.425	60	.385	60	.41	60
No. 6			.40	50	.40	50
No. 7	.50	60	.55	60	.60	60
No. 8			.40	60	.45	60
No. 9	.50		.625	48	.625	48
No. 10	.425	59	.30	48	.35	48
No. 11	.50	60	.425	60	.475	60
No. 12	.50	60	.50	60	.55	60
No. 13			.25	60	.30	60
No. 14			.375	60	.40	60
No. 15	.50	60	.465	60	.515	60
No. 16			.45	60	.55	60
Pilers—						
No. 1			.375	60	.40	60
No. 2	.35	60	.35	60	.422	60
No. 3	.35	60	.305	60	.355	60
No. 4	.325	60	.30	60	.325	60
No. 5			.35	50	.33	50
No. 6	.40	60	.45	60	.52	60
No. 7			.25	48	.30	48
No. 8			.32	55	.33	55
No. 9			.25	60	.30	60
No. 10			.35	60	.38	60
No. 11			.325	60	.375	60
No. 12			.30	71	.36	59
No. 13			.40	60	.46	60

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(b) Sawmilling—Continued

Locality and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Conc.*						
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.....	....	.425	60	.525	60
No. 2	.....	....	.40	59	.42	59
No. 3	.385	60	.525	60	.625	60
No. 4	.40	60	.35	60	.375	60
No. 5	.....	....	.65	60	.70	60
No. 6	.50	60	.65	60	.....	....
No. 7	.50	60	.625	48	.625	48
No. 8	.60	60	.525	60	.60	60
No. 9	.....	....	.35	50	.30	50
No. 10	.....	....	.325	60	.35	60
No. 11	.60	60	.55	60	.60	60
No. 12	.....	....	.50	70	.55	70
No. 13	.....	....	.26	71	.325	59
No. 14	.....	....	.60	60	.60	60
No. 15	.....	....	.50	60	.556	60
Stationary engineers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.50	60	.50	60
No. 2	.....	....	.425	60	.472	60
No. 3	.....	....	.55	60	.55	60
No. 4	.60	60	.55	60	.60	60
No. 5	.575	60	.55	60	.575	60
No. 6	.....	....	.42	65	.42	65
No. 7	.45	72	.615	60	.655	60
No. 8	.50	70	.45	65	.50	60
No. 9	.35	59	.30	48	.40	48
No. 10	.....	....	.475	60	.525	60
No. 11	.....	....	.45	60	.60	60
No. 12	.....	....	.50	60	.50-.55	60
No. 13	.....	....	.355	71	.435	59
Firemen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.35	60	.40	60
No. 2	.35	60	.335	60	.36	60
No. 3	.425	70	.59	56	.63	56
No. 4	.45	60	.325	65	.35	70
No. 5	.....	....	.40	72	.44	72
No. 6	.40	60	.366	84	.41	85
No. 7	.....	....	.40	70	.45	70
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30	60	.325	60
No. 2	.....	....	.265	60	.27	60
No. 3	.....	....	.31	59	.33	59
No. 4	.25	60	.275	60	.325	60
No. 5	.25	60	.30	55	.32	55
No. 6	.....	....	.30	60	.30	60
No. 7	.....	....	.30	60	.33-.35	60
No. 8	.275	60	.25	60	.30	60
No. 9	.30-.37	60	.40	60	.42	60
No. 10	.35	60	.455	48	.495	48
No. 11	.....	....	.25	60	.25-.275	60
No. 12	.30	60	.25-.30	60	.28-.32	60
No. 13	.....	....	.25-.275	60	.275-.30	60
No. 14	.30	60	.30	60	.35	60
No. 15	.....	....	.30	50	.30	50
No. 16	.275	60	.225	60	.25	60
No. 17	.....	....	.225-.25	60	.25-.275	60
No. 19	.....	....	.275-.30	60	.30	60
No. 19	.....	....	.24	60	.30	59
No. 20	.....	....	.25-.30	60	.28-.32	65
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Sawyers, band—						
No. 1	.....	....	1.50	48	1.55	48
No. 2	1.35	48	1.40	48	1.45	48
No. 3	1.25	48	1.20	48	1.24	48
No. 4	.....	....	1.25	48	1.35	48
No. 5	.70	48	.88	48	.88	48
No. 6	1.00	54	.80	48	.835	48
No. 7	.75	48	1.35	48	1.53	48
No. 8	1.25	48	.69	48	.75	48
No. 9	1.12	48	1.21	48	1.38	48
No. 10	.....	....	1.35	48	1.55	48

Locality and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Cont.*						
Sawyers, band—Conc.						
No. 11	1.25	48	1.50	48	1.60	48
No. 12	1.25	48	1.46	48	1.51	48
No. 13	1.15	48	1.31	48	1.41	48
No. 14	1.35	48	1.50	48	1.60	48
No. 15	.....	....	1.60	48	1.65	48
No. 16	.....	....	1.20	47	1.25	47
No. 17	.....	....	.85	54	.862	54
Filers—						
No. 1	1.35	48	1.50	48	1.55	48
No. 2	1.25	48	1.75	48	1.86	48
No. 3	.....	....	1.00	52	1.25	48
No. 4	1.15	48	1.25	48	1.35	48
No. 5	1.50	48	1.30	48	1.30	48
No. 6	.....	....	.87	48	.96	48
No. 7	.95	48	.80	44	.85	44-48
No. 8	1.00	48	1.00	48	.....	....
No. 9	1.30	48	.90	48	.935	48
No. 10	1.00	54	.80	48	.93	48
No. 11	1.50	48	1.60	48	1.65	48
No. 12	.....	....	.65	54	.747	54
No. 13	1.45	48	1.35	48	1.45	48
No. 14	1.12	48	1 53	48	1.70	48
No. 15	1.00	48	1.36	48	1.41	48
No. 16	1.20	48	1.15	48	1.35	48
No. 17	.....	....	.85	47	1.20	47
No. 18	.....	....	.93	48	1.15	48
Edgermen—						
No. 1	.90	48	.90	48	.95	48
No. 2	.80	48	.75	48	.79	48
No. 3	.70	48	.925	48	.975	48
No. 4	.70	48	.85	48	.85	48
No. 5	.65	48	.55	44	.60	44-48
No. 6	.66	54	.50	48	.535	48
No. 7	.60	48	.87	51	1.00	51
No. 8	.65	48	.90	48	.95	48
No. 9	.53	48	.40	48	.475	48
No. 10	.80	48	.825	48	.96	48
No. 11	.80	48	.95	48	1.00	48
No. 12	.....	....	.90	48	1.00	54
No. 13	.675	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 14	.55	48	.58	48	.63	48
No. 15	.60	48	.64	48	.69	48
No. 16	.....	....	.90	48	1.00	48
No. 17	.....	....	.45	54	.45	54
No. 18	.....	....	.60	47	.705	47
No. 19	.....	....	.50	48	.53	48
No. 20	.....	....	.55	54	.572	54
No. 21	.....	....	.425	48	.45	48
Filers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.40	48	.425	48
No. 2	.40	48	.40	44	.40	44-48
No. 3	.66	48	.475	48	.....	....
No. 4	.40	48	.50	48	.55	48
No. 5	.40	48	.45	48	.50	48
No. 6	.....	....	.425	54	.425	54
No. 7	.45	48	.50	48	.55	48
No. 8	.40	48	.40	48	.50	48
No. 9	.....	....	.44	48	.44	48
No. 10	.....	....	.43	48	.48	48
No. 11	.....	....	.60	54	.69	54
No. 12	.425	48	.40	48	.40	48
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.....	....	.75	48	.80	48
No. 2	.75	48	.75	48	.79	48
No. 3	.70	48	.715	48	.75	48
No. 4	.75	60	.75	48	.75-.80	48
No. 5	.90	48	.75	48	.....	....
No. 6	.60	48	.50-75	48	.60-.87	48
No. 7	.....	....	.43	48	.52	4 8

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Concluded

(b) Sawmilling—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Cont.*						
Millwrights—Conc.						
No. 8	.70	48	.69	48	.74	48
No. 9	.75	48	.85	48	.90	48
No. 10	1.00	48	.69	48	.74	48
No. 11	.75	48	.65	54	.75	54
No. 12	.....	....	.72	48	.82	48
No. 13	.60	48	.62	48	.73	48
No. 14	.....	....	.525	56	.575	48
No. 15	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 16	.....	....	.70	48	.75	48
Stationary engineers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.80	48	.90	48
No. 2	.75	48	.80	48	.90	48
No. 3	.55	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 4	.....	....	.61–.65	48	.65	48
No. 5	.65	56	.75	48	.875	48
No. 6	.70	48	.75	48	.80	48
No. 7	.88	56	1.04	48	1.04	48
No. 8	.55	48	.70	48	.80	48
No. 9	.....	....	.60	48	.65	48
No. 10	.60	48	.79	48	.84	48
No. 11	.65	54	.80	48	.90	48
No. 12	.....	....	.70	48	.75	48
No. 13	.....	....	.55	48	.605	48
No. 14	.....	....	.75	48	.75	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.60	48	.65	48
No. 2	.58	48	.50	48	.54	48
No. 3	.40	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 4	.40	48	.40	48	.45	48
No. 5	.50	56	.42	56	.455	56
No. 6	.45	56	.50	48	.60	48
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Conc.*						
Firemen—Conc.						
No. 7	.....	....	.50	48	.55	48
No. 8	.....	....	.77	48	.895	48
No. 9	.50	48	.50	48	.54	48
No. 10	.40	48	.50	48	.....	....
No. 11	.....	....	.50	48	.60	48
No. 12	.45	48	.50	48	.60	48
No. 13	.....	....	.62	48	.67	48
No. 14	.....	....	.45	48	.505	48
No. 15	.50	48	.59	48	.64	48
No. 16	.....	....	.45	48	.55	48
No. 17	.45	48	.55	48	.60	48
No. 18	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	.40	48	.50	48	.55	48
No. 2	.425	48	.40	48	.44	48
No. 3	.45	48	.40–.45	48	.43–.50	48
No. 4	.40	48	.40–.45	48	.....	....
No. 5	.40	54	.40	48	.435	48
No. 6	.40	48	.50	48	.60	48
No. 7	.40	48	.45	48	.50	48
No. 8	.50	48	.45	48	.50	48
No. 9	.40	48	.35–.55	48	.40–.60	48
No. 10	.....	....	.40	54	.40	54
No. 11	.40	48	.40–.43	48	.46–.53	48
No. 12	.....	....	.50	48	.55	48
No. 13	.40	48	.44–.54	48	.49–.59	48
No. 14	.40	48	.45	48	.55	48
No. 15	.....	....	.40–.45	47	.45–.50	47
No. 16	.....	....	.50	48	.55	48
No. 17	.....	....	.40	54	.46	54
No. 18	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 19	.....	....	.40	48	.425	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY

(a) Coal Mining*

NOTE.—Rates include cost of living bonus where reported.

Locality and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per day	Hrs per day	Wages per day	Hrs per day	Wages per day	Hrs per day
	$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—†						
Contract miners	6.62	8	7.00	8	7.68	8
Hand miners	4.15	8	3.45–5.00	8	4.21–5.61	8
Hoisting engineers	4.34	8–8½	3.45–5.01	8	4.21–6.12	8
Drivers	3.45	8	3.00–3.71	8	3.86–4.61	8
Bratticemen	3.59	8	3.11–4.00	8	3.97–4.61	8
Pumpmen	3.85	8	3.33–4.12	8	4.09–4.73	8
Labourers, underground	3.33	8	3.00–3.90	8	3.86–4.51	8
Labourers, surface	3.29	8–8½	3.00–3.90	8	3.86–4.51	8
Machinists	4.00	8–8½	3.28–4.36	8	4.06–5.32	8
Carpenters	3.76	8–8½	3.11–4.20	8	4.11–5.06	8
Blacksmiths	3.99	8–8½	3.28–4.20	8	4.06–5.93	8
New Brunswick—						
Contract miners	3.83	9	4.31	8	5.30	8
Hoisting engineers	3.83	9	3.36	8–9	3.83	8–9
Drivers	.....	....	3.97	8	4.46	8
Bratticemen	3.00	9	2.95	8	3.44	8
Pumpmen	3.00	9	2.95	8	3.44	8
Labourers, underground	3.35	9	3.08	8	3.54	8
Labourers, surface	3.00	9	2.89	8–9	3.41	8–9
Machinists	4.00	9	4.52	8–9	5.28	8–9
Carpenters	3.67	9	3.32	8–9	3.94	8–9
Blacksmiths	3.92	9	3.88	8–9	4.76	8–9
Saskatchewan—‡						
Contract miners	5.47	8–10	4.79	8–10	5.25	8–10
Hoisting engineers	4.63	9–10	4.38	8–10	4.84	8–10
Drivers	3.72	8–10	3.52	8–10	3.92	8–10
Pumpmen	3.42	8–10	3.40	8–10	3.80	8–10
Labourers, underground	3.63	9–10	3.20	8–10	3.60	8–10
Labourers, surface	3.43	8–10	3.20	8–10	3.60	8–10
Machinists	4.78	8–10	.....	....	.....	....
Carpenters	5.70	8–10	4.40	8–10	5.60	8–10
Blacksmiths	4.95	8–10	4.93	8–10	5.64	8–10

* The figures given for contract miners are the average earnings at piece rates and for some mines the figures include helpers and loaders on piece work; the figures given for machine and hand miners are rates per day.

† Higher rates are paid in two or three mines for some of these classes; also in the large mines for certain positions.

‡ Several mines have changed to steam shovel operation.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

(a) Coal Mining*—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Alberta—						
Edmonton District—						
Contract miners	6.00	8	6.67	8	7.72	8
Hand miners	4.75	8	4.41	8	5.02	8
Hoisting engineers	5.39	8–9	4.41	8	5.02	8
Drivers	4.21	8	4.20–4.41	8	4.81–5.02	8
Bratticemen	4.73	8	4.41	8	5.02	8
Pumpmen	4.35	8	3.55–4.41	8	4.16–5.02	8
Labourers, underground	4.07	8	3.55–4.00	8	4.16–4.31	8
Labourers, surface	3.69	8–9	3.40	8	4.01	8
Machinists	6.25	8–9	5.79	8	6.40	8
Carpenters	4.58	8–9	4.73	8	5.34	8
Blacksmiths	5.13	8–9	4.41–4.80	8	5.02–5.41	8
Drumheller District—						
Contract miners	6.98	8	8.04	8	8.76	8
Machine miners	7.00	8	6.94	8	7.55	8
Hand miners	5.57	8	5.51	8	6.12	8
Hoisting engineers	5.82	8	5.77	8	6.38	8
Drivers	5.25	8	5.51	8	6.12	8
Bratticemen	5.57	8	5.51	8	6.12	8
Pumpmen	4.67	8	4.85	8	.....	....
Labourers, underground	4.67	8	4.85	8	5.46	8
Labourers, surface	4.41	8	4.62	8	5.23	8
Machinists	5.15–5.77	8	5.25–5.93	8	5.85–6.54	8
Carpenters	5.77	8	5.73	8	6.34	8
Blacksmiths	5.77	8	5.73	8	6.34	8
Lethbridge District—						
Contract miners	7.48	8	8.38	8	8.56	8
Hand miners	5.20	8	5.51	8	6.12	8
Hoisting engineers	5.50	8	5.77	8	6.38	8
Drivers	5.10	8	5.51	8	6.12	8
Bratticemen	5.20	8	5.51	8	6.12	8
Pumpmen	4.45	8	4.85	8	5.46	8
Labourers, underground	4.45	8	4.85	8	5.46	8
Labourers, surface	4.25	8	4.62	8	5.23	8
Machinists	4.90–5.70	8	5.73–5.93	8	6.34–6.54	8
Carpenters	5.70	8	5.73	8	6.34	8
Blacksmiths	5.70	8	5.73	8	6.34	8
Crow's Nest Pass and Mountain District, Alberta and British Columbia—						
Contract miners	8.72	8	8.12	8	8.28	8
Hand miners	5.40	8	5.78	8	6.39	8
Hoisting engineers	4.85–5.70	8	5.39–6.10	8	6.00–6.71	8
Drivers	4.97	8	5.39	8	6.00	8
Bratticemen	5.36	8	5.78	8	6.39	8
Pumpmen	4.56	8	4.90	8	5.51	8
Labourers, underground	4.47	8	4.90–5.11	8	5.51–5.72	8
Labourers, surface	4.39	8	4.90	8	5.51	8
Machinists	4.85–5.70	8	5.39–5.88	8	6.00–6.59	8
Carpenters	5.45–5.70	8	5.78–5.88	8	6.39–6.59	8
Blacksmiths	5.45–5.50	8	5.88	8	6.59	8
British Columbia—						
Princeton District—						
Machine miners	4.83	8	4.53	8	4.80	....
Hand miners	4.83	8	4.56	8	4.80	....
Hoisting engineers	4.25	8	4.00	8	4.24	....
Drivers	4.27	8	3.80	8	4.10	....
Bratticemen	4.83	8	4.29	8	4.57	....
Pumpmen	5.00	8	4.50	8	.....	....
Labourers, underground	4.03	8	3.90	8	4.23	....
Labourers, surface	4.00	8	3.87	8	3.98	....
Machinists	5.40	8	5.03	8	5.33	....
Carpenters	5.43	8	5.02	8	5.32	....
Blacksmiths	5.35	8	5.02	8	5.32	
Vancouver Island—§						
Contract miners	6.14	8	7.05	8	7.81	8
Machine miners	4.81	8	5.30–5.99	8	5.30–5.99	8
Hand miners	4.52	8	5.30	8	5.91	8
Hoisting engineers	5.01	8	5.50–6.00	8	6.11–6.61	8
Drivers	4.19	8	4.60	8	5.21	8
Bratticemen	4.42	8	4.85	8	5.46	8
Pumpmen	4.00	8	4.60	8	5.21	8
Labourers, underground	4.14	8	4.60	8	5.21	8
Labourers, surface	3.77	8	4.00	8	4.61	8
Machinists	5.19	8	5.56	8	6.17	8
Carpenters	5.04	8	5.44	8	6.05	8
Blacksmiths	4.97	8	5.36	8	5.97	8

* The figures given for contract miners are the average earnings at piece rates and for some mines the figures include helpers and loaders on piece work; the figures given for machine and hand miners are rates per day.

§ No figures for Chinese employees included.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

(b) Metal Mining

NOTE.—Rates include cost of living bonus where reported.

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929		1940		1941	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO							
SURFACE LABOUR							
Hoistmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.75	56	.78	56	.84	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.68-.73	56	.74- 79	48-56
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.75	56
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.65	57	.65	57
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.70-.75	48-54	.825	48-56
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.75-.95	48	.915	56
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.75	56	.81	56
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.60-.65	56	.71-76	56-63
No. 9	Hour	.75	56	.84	48	.90	48
No. 10	Day	6.50	54	6.50	48	6.96	48
No. 11	Day	6.00	56	6.40	48	7.01	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	6.50	48	7.11	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.46	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.73	48	.79	48
No. 15	Day	5.50	56	6.00	56	6.70	56
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.75	56	.81	48
No. 17	Hour	.68	56	.73	56	.795	56
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.73-.78	56	.80-84	56
No. 19	Day	4.95	....	5.60	48	6.21	48
No. 20	Day	.....	....	5.60	48	6.21	48
No. 21	Hour	.68	52	.73	48	.806	48
No. 22	Hour	.68	56	.73	48	.79	56
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.75	48	.81	48
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.75	56	.81	56
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.70	56
No. 26	Hour	.....	....	.70-.75	56	.80	56
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.75	56	.86	56
No. 28	Day	.....	....	6.00	56	6.56	56
No. 29	Day	.....	....	6.00	56	6.40	56
No. 30	Day	.....	....	6.40	48	7.01	56
No. 31	Hour	.....	....	.85	48	.925	48
No. 32	Hour	.....	....	.85	48	.925	48
Machinists—							
No. 1	Hour	.65	54	.72	54	.78	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.70-.80	48	.82-.91	48
No. 3	Hour	.75	54	.80-.85	48	.86-.96	48
No. 4	Day	6.75	54	6.80	48	6.86-7.26	48
No. 5	Day	4.95-5.85	54	5.60-6.40	48-56	6.21-7.01	48-56
No. 6	Day	.....	....	5.00-5.75	48-56	5.61-6.61	48
No. 7	Hour	.60	54	.67-.75	48	.76-.86	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.75	48	.86	48
No. 9	Hour	.75	48	.80	48	.875	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.75	56	.81	56
No. 11	Day	5.50	48	5.90	48	6.53	48
No. 12	Hour	.62-.69	52	.61-.80	48	.72-.87	48
No. 13	Hour	.70	48	.75	48	.86	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	5.90	48	6.50	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.65-75-	48	.81-.86	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.75	63	.81	54-63
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.60-.80	48	.67-.87	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.77-.85	45	.84-.92	45
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.77	48	.845	48
Electricians—							
No. 1	Hour	.65-.75	54	.67-.77	54	.73-.83	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.60-.75	48	.60-.75	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	53- 68	54	.58-.78	54
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.75-.80	48	.82-.91	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.65	54	.715	54
No. 6	Hour	.70	54	.70-.80	48	.76-.86	48
No. 7	Day	6.75	54	5.80-6.00	48	6.86	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	5.60-6.80	48	6.21-7.41	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.70-.80	56	.86	48
No. 10	Hour	.69	48	.74	48	.815	48

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929		1940		1941	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
Electricians—Conc.							
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.65-.75	48	.72-.87	48
No. 12	Day	5.50	48	5.35-5.90	48	6.00-6.53	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.52-.74	48	.65-.81	48
No. 14	Hour	.75	48	.70	48	.81	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.70-.80	63	.76-.86	54-63
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.65-.67	63	.73	63
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.67-.82	45	.74-.89	45
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.74-.82	48	.77—87	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.75	48	.875	48
Blacksmiths—							
No. 1	Hour	.65	....	.67-.72	54	.73-.78	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.68	54	.73	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.70	54	.765	54
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.70	48	.725	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.70	54	.745	54
No. 6	Hour	.70	54	.75	45	.81	48
No. 7	Day	6.00	54	5.40-6.00	48	5.86-6.46	48
No. 8	Day	6.00	54	6.40	48	7.01	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	1.00	48	1.06	48
No. 10	Day	6.50	63	5.40	48	6.06-6.26	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5.00	56	5.50	56
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.84	48	.90	48
No. 13	Hour	.62-.75	48	.73	48	.815	48
No. 14	Day	4.95	48	5.35	48	5.97	48
No. 15	Hour	.69	52	.67-.74	48	.74-.81	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.65	63	.76	63
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.77	45	.845	45
Compressormen—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.66	48
No. 2	Day	6.00	63	6.00	56	6.61	56
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.66	48
No. 4	Hour	.59	56	.64	56	.705	56
No. 5	Day	5.60	48	6.00	48	6.60	48
No. 6	Hour	.53	52	.61	56	.68	56
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.785	48
Steel sharpeners—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.63	48	.69	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.725	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.67	56	.76	56
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.58	54	.63	54
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 6	Hour	.61	63	.75	48	.81	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	6.00	56	6.46	56
No. 8	Day	5.00	48	5.30	48	6.26	48
No. 9	Day	5.40	54	5.80	48	6.41	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	5.80	48	6.41	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5.60	48	6.20	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.71	56
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.72	48
No. 14	Day	4.95	48	5.35	48	5.96	48
No. 15	Hour	.53	52	.67	48	.74	48
No. 16	Hour	.62	48	.67	48	.73	48
No. 17	Hour	.62	48	.67	48	.745	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	5.35	48	5.95	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.60	63	.71	54-63
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.785	48
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.87	48	.945	48
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.70	48	.76	48
No. 23	Day	.....	....	5.20	56	5.60	56
Carpenters—							
No. 1	Hour	.65	54	.62	54	.68-.73	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.58-.68	54	.63-.73	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.65	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60	54	.695	54
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.60	54	.665	54
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.60-.65	48	.725	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.50	56	.71	56
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.60	54	.66	54

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

(b) Metal Mining—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929		1940		1941	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
SURFACE LABOUR —*Cont.*							
Carpenters—Conc.							
No. 9	Hour	.65	54	.75	45	.81	45
No. 10	Day	5.85	54	5.00–6.20	48	5.46–6.66	48
No. 11	Day	5.85	54	6.40	48	7.01	48
No. 12	Day			5.60	48	6.20	48
No. 13	Day			5.60	48	6.21–6.61	48
No. 14	Hour	.70	54	.65–.80	48	.71	48
No. 15	Hour			.75	48	.81	48
No. 16	Hour	.62	48	.67	48	.745	48
No. 17	Hour			.65	48	.72	48
No. 18	Day	4.95	48	5.35	48	5.97	48
No. 19	Hour	.65	48			.81	48
No. 20	Hour	.62	52	.67	48	.74	48
No. 21	Day			5.60	48	6.20	48
No. 22	Hour			.64	48	.70	48
No. 23	Hour			.70	63	.76	54–63
No. 24	Hour			.65	63	.75	63
No. 25	Hour			.60	63	.66–.70	63
No. 26	Day			5.00	48	5.65	48
No. 27	Hour			.69–.74	45	.76–.81	45
No. 28	Hour			.74–.79	48	.76–.86	48
No. 29	Hour			.55	56	.50	56
No. 30	Hour			.70	48	.775	48
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.42	54	.42	54	.48	54
No. 2	Hour			.33–.40	54	.43–.50	54
No. 3	Hour			.35	54	.46	54
No. 4	Hour			.40	48	.40	48
No. 5	Hour			.40	54	.545	54
No. 6	Hour			.40	54	.47–.51	54
No. 7	Day			3.75–4.00	48	4.37–4.61	48
No. 8	Hour			.35	54	.41	48
No. 9	Hour	.44	54	.55	45	.61	45
No. 10	Day	3.50	54	4.00	48	4.46	48
No. 11	Day	3.75	54	4.15	48	4.76	48
No. 12	Day			4.00	48	4.61	48
No. 13	Day			4.00	48	4.61	48
No. 14	Hour	.45	54	.50	48	.56	48
No. 15	Hour			.47–.60	48	.53–.66	48
No. 16	Hour			.45	56	.51	48
No. 17	Hour	.53	48	.52–.61	48	.59–.68	48
No. 18	Hour			.45	48	.52	48
No. 19	Day	3.75	48	4.15	48	4.77	48
No. 20	Hour	.47	52	.52	48	.59–.65	48
No. 21	Hour	.53	48	.52	48	.58	48
No. 22	Day			3.90	48	4.50	48
No. 23	Hour			.49	48	.55	48
No. 24	Hour			.47	63	.52	54–63
No. 25	Hour			.47	63	.52	56
No. 26	Hour			.50	48	.575	48
No. 27	Hour			.45	63	.51	63
No. 28	Day			4.00	48	4.40	48
No. 29	Hour			.52	48	.595	48
No. 30	Hour			.52–.60	48	.59–.67	48
MILL LABOUR							
Crushermen—							
No. 1	Hour			.55	48	.645	48
No. 2	Hour	.60	54	.63	54	.69	54
No. 3	Hour			.50	56	.56	54
No. 4	Hour			.55	56	.55	56
No. 5	Hour			.50	54	.615	54
No. 6	Hour			.63	56	.74	56
No. 7	Hour			.50	65	.545	54
No. 8	Hour	.78	56	.65–.73	48	.71–.79	48
No. 9	Day	4.25	56	5.00	48	5.46	58
No. 10	Day	4.50	63	4.80	48	5.41–5.81	48

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929		1940		1941	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
Crushermen —Conc.							
No. 11	Day			5.20–5.60	48	6.20	48
No. 12	Day			4.75	63	5.41	56
No. 13	Hour			.50–.53	48	.56–.62	48
No. 14	Day	4.00	56	4.65	48	5.11	56
No. 15	Hour			.60	48	.66	56
No. 16	Hour	.53	56	.58	56	.645	56
No. 17	Hour			.60	56	.67	56
No. 18	Day	4.50	56	4.90	48	5.50	48
No. 19	Hour	.47–.62	62	.52–.61	56	.59–.68	56
No. 20	Day			4.90	48	5.50	48
No. 21	Hour			.54–.60	48	.56–.66	48
No. 22	Hour			.55	63	.61	84
No. 23	Hour			.60	48	.66	48
No. 24	Hour			.58	56	.66	56
No. 25	Hour			.65–.70	56	.66–.80	56
No. 26	Hour			.45	56	.45	56
No. 27	Hour			.74	48	.815	48
No. 28	Hour			.71	48	.785	48
No. 29	Hour			.65	48	.725	56
Millmen—							
No. 1	Hour			.55	48	.675	48
No. 2	Hour	.63	48	.51–.60	48	.57–.66	48
No. 3	Hour			.40–.63	56	.49–.74	56
No. 4	Hour			.60	56	.665	56
No. 5	Hour			.60	48	.645	54
No. 6	Day			5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 7	Hour			.66	48	.735	48
No. 8	Hour			.56	56	.66	54
No. 9	Day			5.00	56	5.46	56
No. 10	Hour	.66	56	.74	48	.80	48
No. 11	Day	4.50	56	4.70–5.80	48	5.16–6.26	48
No. 12	Day	4.75	56	5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 13	Day			5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 14	Day			5.25	48	5.86	48
No. 15	Day			4.75	48	5.21	48
No. 16	Hour			.65	56	.70	65
No. 17	Day	4.50	56	5.20	48	5.66	56
No. 18	Hour			.62	48	.68	48
No. 19	Hour	.56	56	.61	56	.675	56
No. 20	Hour			.62	56	.69	56
No. 21	Day	4.50	56	4.90	48	5.50	48
No. 22	Hour			.58	48	.64	48
No. 23	Hour	.53	52	.58–.67	56	.65–.74	56
No. 24	Hour	.53–.70	56	.55–.70	48	.61–.76	48
No. 25	Hour			.61	48	.67	48
No. 26	Hour			.62	56	.68	84
No. 27	Hour			.62	56	.67	84
No. 28	Hour			.62–.65	56	.71	56
No. 29	Hour			.65	48	.725	48
No. 30	Day			5.00	56	5.40	56
No. 31	Day			4.90	48	5.50	48
No. 32	Hour			.50	56	.50	56
No. 33	Hour			.74	48	.815	48
No. 34	Hour			.66	48	.735	48
No. 35	Day	4.50	56	3.00	63	3.25	56
Solution men—							
No. 1	Hour			.63	56	.74	56
No. 2	Hour			.69	48	.765	48
No. 3	Hour			.65	48	.695	54
No. 4	Hour			.70	48	.76	54
No. 5	Day			5.25	56	5.71	56
No. 6	Hour			.65	56	.65	56
No. 7	Hour			.60	56	.665	56
No. 8	Hour	.69	56	.74	48	.80	48
No. 9	Day			6.40	48	6.86	48
No. 10	Day	5.00	56	5.60	48	6.21	48
No. 11	Day			6.25	48	6.86	48
No. 12	Day			6.25	48	6.86	48
No. 13	Day			6.40	48	7.01	48
No. 14	Day	5.00	56	6.25	48	6.71	48
No. 15	Day			5.50	48	5.96	48
No. 16	Hour			.64	48	.70	48
No. 17	Hour			.64	56	.705	56

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

(b) Metal Mining—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per wk.	1940 Wages	1940 Hrs per wk.	1941 Wages	1941 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
MILL LABOUR—							
Conc.							
Solution men—							
Conc.							
No. 18	Hour			.71	56	.78	56
No. 19	Day	4.50	56	4.90	48	5.50	48
No. 20	Hour			.79	48	.85	56
No. 21	Hour	.59	52	.64	48	.71	48
No. 22	Hour			.70	48	.76	48
No. 23	Hour			.70	48	.76–.81	48
No. 24	Hour			.74	56	.80	84
No. 25	Hour			.74	56	.79	84
No. 26	Day			5.75	56	6.15	56
No. 27	Hour			.60	56	.60	56
No. 28	Hour			.70	48	.775	48
Filtermen—							
No. 1	Hour			.40	56	.64	56
No. 2	Hour	.53	48	.55	48	.61	48
No. 3	Hour			.57	48	.645	48
No. 4	Hour			.56	48	.635	48
No. 5	Hour	.56	56	.68	48	.74	48
No. 6	Day	4.25–5.00	63	5.00	48	5.46	48
No. 7	Day	4.25	56	4.80	48	5.41	48
No. 8	Day	4.50	56	4.90	48	5.50	48
No. 9	Hour	.56	52	.58–.61	56	.65–.68	56
No. 10	Hour			.66	48	.72	56
No. 11	Hour			.60	48	.675	48
UNDERGROUND LABOUR							
Machine men or *drill runners*—							
No. 1	Hour			.63	48	.705	48
No. 2	Hour	.63	48	.63	48	.69	48
No. 3	Day			4.80	48	5.26	48
No. 4	Day	4.80–5.20		5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 5	Hour			.60	56	.69	56
No. 6	Day			4.80	48	5.66	48
No. 7	Hour			.65	48	.65	48
No. 8	Hour			.62	48	.725	48
No. 9	Hour			.60	48	.675	48
No. 10	Day	4.75–6.00	56	6.20	48	6.70	48
No. 11	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 12	Day	4.80	56	5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 13	Day	4.75	63	5.20	48	5.66	48
*No. 14	Day			5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 15	Day			5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 16	Hour			.75	48	.81	48
No. 17	Day			5.15	48	5.66	48
No. 18	Hour			.65	48	.71	56
No. 19	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.725	48
No. 20	Hour			.65	48	.72	48
No. 21	Day			5.20	48	5.80	48
No. 22	Day	4.80		5.20	48	5.80	48
No. 23	Hour			.65	48	.71	48
No. 24	Hour	.60	52	.65	48	.72	48
No. 25	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.71	48
No. 26	Hour			.65	56	.71	48–56
No. 27	Hour			.65	56	.70	56
No. 28	Hour			.65	48	.71	48
No. 29	Day			5.20	56	5.66	56
No. 30	Day			5.50	56	5.90	56
No. 31	Hour			.60	56	.60	56
No. 32	Day	4.70	48	5.70	48	6.30	48
No. 23	Hour			.71	48	.785	48
No. 34	Day	4.50	48				
No. 35	Hour			.66	48	.725	48
Machine men or drill runners' helpers—							
No. 1	Hour	.53	48	.56	48	.62	48
No. 2	Day			4.64	48	5.25	48

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per wk.	1940 Wages	1940 Hrs per wk.	1941 Wages	1941 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
Machine men or *drill runners' helpers*—							
Conc.							
No. 3	Day			4.24	48	4.86	48
No. 4	Hour			.55	48	.55	48
No. 5	Hour			.53	56	.59	56
No. 6	Day			4.50	48	4.96	48
No. 7	Hour			.56	48	.635	48
No. 8	Hour			.53	48	.605	48
No. 9	Day	4.25–5.50	56	5.38	48	5.81	48
No. 10	Day	4.25	48	4.60	48	5.21	48
No. 11	Day	4.25	56	4.65	48	5.26	48
No. 12	Day	4.25	48	4.65	48	5.11	48
No. 13	Day			4.65	48	5.26	48
No. 14	Day			4.65	48	5.26	48
No. 15	Hour			.69	48	.75	48
No. 16	Hour			.58	48	.64	56
No. 17	Hour	.53	48	.58	48	.655	48
No. 18	Hour	.53	52	.58	48	.65	48
No. 19	Hour	.60	48	.58	48	.64	48
No. 20	Hour			.60	48	.66	48
No. 21	Day			4.65	48	5.11	48
No. 22	Hour			.58	48	.65	48
No. 23	Hour			.58	56	.64	48–56
No. 24	Hour			.58	56	.63	56
No. 25	Hour			.53	56	.53	56
No. 26	Day			4.75	56	5.15	56
No. 27	Day	4.25	48	5.05	48	5.65	48
No. 28	Hour			.71	48	.785	48
No. 29	Hour			.55	48	.61	48
Timbermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.63	48	.66	48
No. 2	Hour			.62	48	.725	48
No. 3	Hour			.60	48	.675	48
No. 4	Day			5.00	56	5.46	48
No. 5	Day			4.80	48	5.66	48
No. 6	Day			5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 7	Hour			.65	48	.65	48
No. 8	Hour			.60	56	.59–.69	48–56
No. 9	Day	6.50	56	6.27	48	7.91	48
No. 10	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 11	Day	4.80	56	5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 12	Day			5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 13	Hour			.65	48	.71	48
No. 14	Day			5.20–5.60	48	5.81–6.21	48
No. 15	Day			5.15	48	5.66	48
No. 16	Day	4.75	56	5.20	48	5.66	48
No. 17	Hour			.65	56	.72	48
No. 18	Hour			.65	48	.71	48
No. 19	Hour			.65	48	.71	56
No. 20	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.725	48
No. 21	Hour	.60	52	.65	48	.726	48
No. 22	Hour	.725	48	.65	48	.71	48
No. 23	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.80	48
No. 24	Hour			.65	56	.70	56
No. 25	Hour			.65	56	.71	48–56
No. 26	Hour			.65	48	.71	48
No. 27	Hour	.59	48	.71	48	.785	48
No. 28	Hour			.71	48	.785	48
No. 29	Hour			.65	48	.725	48
Timbermen's helpers—							
No. 1	Day			4.64	48	5.25	48
No. 2	Day			4.25	56	4.71	48
No. 3	Hour			.56	48	.62	48
No. 4	Day	5.25	56	5.40	48		
No. 5	Day			4.60	48	5.21	48
No. 6	Day			4.65	48	5.26	48
No. 7	Day	4.25	48	4.65	48	5.11	48
No. 8	Day			4.65	48	5.26	48
No. 9	Hour			.60	48	.66	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

(b) Metal Mining—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929		1940		1941	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
UNDERGROUND LABOUR—*Cont.*							
Timbermen's helpers—Conc.							
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.65	48
No. 11	Hour	.53	52	.58	48	.65	48
No. 12	Day	4.25	48	4.65	48	5.25	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.64	48–56
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.63	56
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.70–.78	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.55	48	.61	48
Muckers and trammers—							
No. 1	Hour	.53	48	.56	48	.62	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.605	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.605	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.00–4.40	48	5.01	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.25	56	4.71	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.53	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.59	56
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.56	48	6.35	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	5.66	48
No. 10	Day	5.00	56	5.59	48	6.52	48
No. 11	Day	4.25	56	4.65	48	5.26	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	5.26	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	5.11	48
No. 14	Day	4.25	48	4.60	48	5.21	48
No. 15	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	5.26	48
No. 16	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	5.26	48
No. 17	Day	4.25	56	4.65	48	5.11	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.58	48	.64	56
No. 19	Hour	.53	52	.58–.65	48	.65–.72	48
No. 20	Hour	.53	48	.58	48	.655	48
No. 21	Hour	.53	48	.58	48	.64	48
No. 22	Day	4.24	....	4.64	48	5.25	48
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.66	48
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.63	56
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.58	48	.65	48
No. 26	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.64	48–56
No. 27	Day	.....	....	4.40	56	4.86	56
No. 28	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	5.15	56
No. 29	Day	4.25	48	5.05	48	5.65	48
No. 30	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.785	48
No. 31	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.53	56
No. 32	Hour	.....	....	.58	48	.655	48
Samplers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	5.26	48
No. 2	Hour	.57	48	.63	48	.69	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 4	Day	4.75	56	5.15	48	5.66	48
No. 5	Day	4.75–5.00	48	5.00–5.40	48	5.46–5.86	48
No. 6	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	5.00	48	5.61	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	5.45	48	5.90	48
No. 10	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.66	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.71	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.725	48
No. 13	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.80	48
No. 14	Hour	.60	52	.65	48	.72	48
No. 15	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.71	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.725	48
Nippers—							
No. 1	Hour	.53	48	.56	48	.62	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.71	48
No. 3	Day	4.75	56	5.59	48	5.98	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.60	48	5.06	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.40	48	5.01	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.655	48
No 7	Hour	.53	48	.58	48	.65–.72	48

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929		1940		1941	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
Nippers—Conc.							
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.72	48
No. 9	Day	4.25	48	4.65	48	5.25	48
No. 10	Hour	.53	52	.58–.65	48	.65–.72	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.63–.71	48	.805	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.70	56
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.71	48
Cage and skiptenders—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.725	48
No. 2	Hour	.63	56	.63	48	.69	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.55	48	.625	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	5.40	48	6.01	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.50–5.00	48	4.96–5.46	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.62	48	.725	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	4.80–5.20	48	5.66–6.31	56–63
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.69	56
No. 10	Day	5.50	56	5.65	48	6.11	48
No. 11	Day	4.75	63	5.40	48	5.66–5.86	48
No. 12	Day	4.50–5.00	56	4.60–5.50	48	5.46	48
No. 13	Day	5.00	56	5.40	48	6.01	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	5.85	48	6.30	48
No. 15	Day	.....	....	5.60	48	6.26	48
No. 16	Day	.....	....	5.15	56	5.66	56
No. 17	Day	.....	....	4.75–5.75	48	5.36–6.36	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.71	48
No. 19	Hour	.60	48	.65	56	.715	56
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.72	56
No. 21	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.80	48
No. 22	Hour	.53	52	.58–.65	48	.65–.72	48
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.60–.65	48	.66–.71	48
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.70	56
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.71	56
No. 26	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.71	48
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.76	56
No. 28	Hour	.....	....	.58–.65	48	.65–.77	48
No. 29	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.90	56
No. 30	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
No. 31	Hour	.....	....	.77	48	.845	48
Chute blasters and scalers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.63	48	.705	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.66	56
No. 3	Hour	.63	48	.63	48	.69	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	5.50–5.75	48–56	5.96–6.21	48–56
No. 5	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.66	48
No. 6	Day	5.25	48	5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 7	Day	4.75	56	5.20	48	5.66	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.71	56
No. 9	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.725	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.72	48
No. 11	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.80	48
No. 12	Hour	.60	52	.58–.65	48	.65–.72	48
No. 13	Hour	.60	48	.....	....	.71	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.785	48
No. 15	Day	4.70	48	5.70	48	6.30	48
Pipefitters—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.63	48	.705	48
No. 2	Hour	.63	48	.63	48	.69	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	5.66	48
No. 5	Day	4.95–5.85	56	5.15–5.65	48	6.11	48
No. 6	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.66	48
No. 7	Day	4.80	56	5.20–5.65	48	5.81–6.26	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	5.20–5.60	48	5.81–6.21	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

(b) Metal Mining—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Period	1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per wk.	1940 Wages	1940 Hrs per wk.	1941 Wages	1941 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
UNDERGROUND LABOUR—*Conc.*							
Pipefitters—Conc.							
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.71	56
No. 10	Hour	.60	48	.65	56	.72	48
No. 11	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.725	48
No. 12	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.80	48
No. 13	Hour	.60	52	.58-.65	48	.65-.72	48
No. 14	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.71	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.65	63	.75	56
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.77	48	.845	48
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.725	48
Deckmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.56	48	.635	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.66-.69	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.605	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.53	48-54	.60	48-54
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.40	48	5.01	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.59	56
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.46	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.53	48
No. 9	Day	4.25	56	5.15	48	5.66	48
No. 10	Day	4.25	56	4.65-5.20	48	5.26-5.81	48
No. 11	Day	4.25	56	4.60	48	5.06	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	5.11	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	5.26-5.81	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	4.90	48	5.50	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.61-.66	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.66	48
No. 17	Day	4.25	63	4.65	48	5.11	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.58	48	.64	56
No. 19	Day	4.25	48	4.65	48	5.25	48
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.64	56
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.71	48
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.55	56	.70	56
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.46	56	.46	56
No. 24	Day	.....	....	4.80	63	5.20	56
No. 25	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 26	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.785	48
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Conc.*							
Trackmen—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.62	48	.725	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.63	48	.705	48
No. 4	Hour	.57	48	.60	48	.66	48
No 5	Day	.....	....	5.15-5.65	48	6.11	48
No. 6	Day	4.75	48	4.60-5.20	48	5.06-5.66	48
No. 7	Day	4.80	56	5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	6.00	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.72	48
No. 10	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.65-.72	48
No. 11	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.80	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.77	48	.845	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.785	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.71	56
No. 15	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.90	56
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.58-.65	48	.65-.72	48
Motormen—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.63	48	.705	48
No. 2	Hour	.63	48-54	.63	48	.69	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	5.26	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.81	48
No. 5	Day	4.75	56	5.61	48	5.90	48
No. 6	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.66	48
No. 7	Day	4.50	48	4.90	48	5.81	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	4.90	48	5.81	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.66	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	5.40	48	6.00	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.71	56
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.72	48
No. 13	Hour	.65	48	.65	48	.725	48
No. 14	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.80	48
No. 15	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.80	48
No. 16	Hour	.60	52	.65	48	.726	48
No. 17	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.71	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.845	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.725	48

Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per day	1929 Hrs per wk.	1940 Wages per day	1940 Hrs per wk.	1941 Wages per day	1941 Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN						
SURFACE LABOUR						
Carpenters—						
No. 1	5.50	63	5.36	48	5.57	48
No. 2	6.75	63	5.20-5.60	56	6.00	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.20	48	6.75	60
No. 4	.....	....	5.20	56	5.44	56
No. 5	.....	....	6.30	54	6.91	54
No. 6	.....	....	5.00	56	5.33	56
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	6.75	63	6.64	48	6.85	48
No. 2	7.00	63	5.60	56	6.00	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	56
No. 4	.....	....	5.20	56	5.44	56
No. 5	.....	....	6.50-7.00	63	7.61	63
No. 6	.....	....	5.25	56	5.83	56
MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN—*Cont.*						
Electricians—						
No. 1	6.75	63	7.04	48	7.25	48
No. 2	6.75	63	6.00	56	6.40	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.60	48	5.60	56
No. 4	.....	....	6.33	63	7.28	63
No. 5	.....	....	5.00	56	6.33	56
Machinists—						
No. 1	6.75	63	6.64	48	6.85	48
No. 2	7.20	63	5.20-5.60	56	5.60-6.00	56
No. 3	.....	....	4.80-5.60	48	7.00	65
No. 4	.....	....	4.75	56	5.33	56
No. 5	.....	....	5.20	56	5.44	56

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

(b) Metal Mining—Continued

Locality and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN—*Cont.*						
SURFACE LABOUR-*Conc.*						
Hoistmen—						
No. 1	5.60	56	5.28–6.24	48	5.49–6.45	48
No. 2	6.40	56	5.60	56	5.60–6.00	56
No. 3			5.20	48	5.40	56
No. 4			5.04	56	5.28	56
No. 5			6.00	56	6.61	56
No. 6			5.00	56	5.58	56
Labourers—						
No. 1	3.00	63	4.00	48	4.21	48
No. 2	3.60	63	3.20	56	3.60	56
No. 3			4.00	48	5.00	60
No. 4			3.20	56	3.60	56
No. 5			3.60	54	3.60	54
No. 6			4.00	56	4.21	56
MILL LABOUR						
Mill men—						
No. 1	4.80	56	4.96–5.28	48	5.17–5.49	48
No. 2	5.00	56	5.20	56	5.60	56
No. 3			5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 4			4.75	56	4.96	56
No. 5			4.75	56	5.36	56
No. 6			4.75	56	5.08	56
Solution men—						
No. 1	5.00	56	5.52	48	5.73	48
No. 2			5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 3			5.00	56	5.28	56
No. 4			5.25	56	5.86	56
No. 5			6.00	56	6.33	56
UNDERGROUND LABOUR						
Miners—						
No. 1	4.80	56	5.28	48	5.49	48
No. 2	5.00	56	5.20	48	5.60	48
No. 3			5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 4			5.04*	56	5.28*	56
No. 5			5.25	52	5.86	52
No. 6			5.00*	52	5.33*	52
Miner's helpers—						
No. 1	4.00	56	4.48	48	4.69	48
No. 2	5.00	56	4.65	48	5.05	48
No. 3			4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 4			4.75	52	5.36	52
No. 5			4.40*	56	4.64*	56
Timbermen—						
No. 1	4.80	56	5.28	48	5.49	48
No. 2	5.00	56	5.20	48	5.60	48
No. 3			5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 4			5.25	48	5.86	48
No. 5			5.00	52	5.33	52
Muckers and trammers—						
No. 1	4.00	56	4.48	48	4.69	48
No. 2	4.50	56	4.65	48	5.05	48
No. 3			4.50–5.00	48	4.50–5.25	48
No. 4			4.40*	56	4.64*	56
No. 5			4.75	52	5.36	52
No. 6			4.50*	52	4.50*	52
Cage and skip tenders—						
No. 1	4.00	56	5.28	48	5.49	48
No. 2			5.20	56	5.60	56
No. 3			5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 4			5.04	56	5.28	56
No. 5			5.25	56	5.86	56
No. 6			4.75	52	5.33	52
MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN—*Conc.*						
Deckmen—						
No. 1	5.00	56	4.65	56	5.05	56
No. 2			4.25	48	4.50	48
No. 3			4.40	56	4.64	56
No. 4			4.75	56	5.36	56
No. 5			4.50	56	4.83	56
Pipemen—						
No. 1	4.80	56	5.26	48	5.47	48
No. 2			5.20	48	5.60	48
No. 3			5.25	48	5.86	48
No. 4			5.00	52	5.33	52
No. 5			5.25	48	5.25	48
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
SURFACE LABOUR						
Electricians—						
No. 1			5.65	48	6.07	48
No. 2			5.25	48	5.67	48
No. 3			5.50	45–48	6.11	45–48
No. 4			5.65	48	6.26	48
No. 5	6.25	56	5.50–6.25	48	6.36–7.10	48
No. 6	5.20	48	5.15*	48	5.33*	48
No. 7			7.10	52	5.61	52
No. 8			6.50	52	6.61	52
No. 9	6.65	56	7.00	48	7.61	53
No. 10			5.00–5.50	56	6.33	52
Carpenters—						
No. 1			5.65	48	6.07	48
No. 2			5.20	48	5.62	48
No. 3			5.50	45–48	6.11	45–48
No. 4			5.65	48	6.26	48
No. 5			5.50	52	6.11	52
No. 6	6.00	56	5.50	48	6.11	48
No. 7	6.00	56	5.25–5.50	48	6.11–6.61	48
No. 8	5.20	48	5.15*	48	5.33*	48
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1			5.75	48	6.17	48
No. 2			5.50	45–48	6.11	45–48
No. 3	6.00	56	5.25	56	5.58	52
No. 4	5.50	56	5.50–6.00	48	6.36–6.86	48
No. 5	5.40	48	5.15*	48	5.33*	48
No. 6	6.00	56	6.00	48	7.36	48
No. 7			5.50	52	5.80	52
No. 8			5.50	48	6.11	48
No. 9			5.50	48	5.70	48
Machinists—						
No. 1			5.50	45–48	6.11	45–48
No. 2			5.65	45–48	6.26	48
No. 3	5.75	56	5.00–6.50	48	6.86–7.11	48
No. 4	5.20	48	5.15*	48	5.33*	48
No. 5			5.00	52	6.11	52
No. 6	6.00	56	7.00	48	7.61	48
No. 7			4.65–5.50	48	5.07–5.92	48
No. 8			5.90	48	6.32	48
No. 9			4.50–5.50	56	4.83–6.08	55

* Plus production bonus

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

(b) Metal Mining—Continued

Locality and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Cont.*						
SURFACE LABOUR —*Conc.*						
Steel sharperners—						
No. 1			5.75	48	6.17	48
No. 2			5.50	52	6.11	52
No. 3			4.75–5.90	48	6.26	48
No. 4	5.75	56	5.75	48	6.36	48
No. 5			5.50	52	6.11	52
No. 6	5.25	56	5.25	48	6.11	48
No. 7			5.00	48	5.20	48
No. 8			5.25	45–48	5.86	45–48
No. 9			5.25	56	5.58	52
Compressors—						
No. 1			5.50	48–56	6.11	45–48
No. 2			5.00	56	5.20	56
No. 3			5.75	48	6.61	48
No. 4	5.50	56	5.50	48	6.11	48
No. 5			5.25	52	5.65	56
No. 6			5.15	48	5.33	48
Labourers—						
No. 1			4.25	48	4.67	48
No. 2			4.00	48	4.42	48
No. 3			4.00	56	4.33	52
No. 4			4.00	48	4.61	45–48
No. 5			4.50	52	5.11	52
No. 6			4.25–4.75	48	4.86–6.26	48
No. 7	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.86	48
No. 8			4.50	52	5.11	52
No. 9	4.25	56	3.85–4.50	48	4.61–5.36	48
No. 10	4.05	48	4.00*	48	4.18*	48
No. 11			4.50	48	4.70	48
No. 12			4.00	48	4.61	48
No. 13			4.50	52	4.90	52
MILL LABOUR						
Crushermen—						
No. 1			5.25	48	5.67	48
No. 2			5.00–5.25	48	5.42	48
No. 3			5.50	48	5.86	48
No. 4			5.00–5.25	48	5.42	48
No. 5	4.75	56	4.50	48	5.11	48–60
No. 6			5.00	48	5.61	48
No. 7			4.50	48	5.40	56
No. 8			5.00	48	5.20	48
No. 9			4.90*	48	5.08*	48
No. 10			5.00	48	5.61	48–56
Millmen—						
No. 1			5.50	48	5.92	48
No. 2			5.25	52	5.86	52
No. 3			5.00	48	5.61	56
No. 4			4.65–5.75	48	5.26–6.36	48
No. 5			4.65–5.15	48	5.07–5.57	48
No. 6			5.50	48	6.11	48
No. 7			5.00	48	5.40	56
No. 8			5.00	48	5.61	48
No. 9			4.75	56	5.08	56
No. 10	4.70	48	4.65*	48	4.88*	48
No. 11			5.00	56	5.20	56
No. 12	4.75	56	3.20–5.00	48	4.06–5.86	48

Locality and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Cont.*						
UNDERGROUND LABOUR						
Miners—						
No. 1			5.65	48	6.07	48
No. 2			5.25	48	5.67	48
No. 3	5.50		4.00*	56	4.33*	52
No. 4			5.25*	52	5.86*	52
No. 5			5.00	45–48	5.61	45–48
No. 6			5.00	52	5.61	52
No. 7			5.65	48	6.26	48
No. 8	5.50		5.50	48	6.11	48
No. 9			5.00	48	5.20	48
No. 10	4.75		4.75	48	5.61	48
No. 11	4.70		4.65*	48	4.83*	48
No. 12			5.00	52	5.40	52
No. 13			5.00	52	5.61	52
Muckers, trammers, etc.—						
No. 1			5.00	48	5.42	48
No. 2			4.75	48	5.17	48
No. 3	5.00	56	3.50*	56	3.83*	52
No. 4			4.75*	52	5.36*	52
No. 5			4.50	45–48	5.11	45–48
No. 6			4.50	52	5.11	52
No. 7			5.00	48	5.61	48
No. 8	5.00	56	5.00	48	5.61	48
No. 9	4.20	48	4.15*	48	4.33*	48
No. 10	4.25	56	4.25	48	5.11	48
No. 11			4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 12			4.50	52	4.90	52
No. 13			4.50	52	5.11	52
Timbermen—						
No. 1			5.65	48	6.07	48
No. 2			5.25	52	5.86	52
No. 3			5.00	48	5.61	48
No. 4			5.65	48	6.26	48
No. 5	5.50	56	5.50	48	6.11	48
No. 6	4.70	48	4.65*	48	4.83*	48
No. 7	4.75	56	4.75–5.25	48	5.61–6.11	48
No. 8			6.00	52	6.40	52
No. 9			5.50	52	6.11	52
No. 10			5.00	48	5.20	48
No. 11			5.00	45–48	5.61	45–48
Timbermen's helpers—						
No. 1			5.00	48	5.42	48
No. 2			5.00	48	5.61	48
No. 3			5.00	48	5.61	48
No. 4	4.50	56	4.25–4.50	48	5.11–5.36	48
No. 5			4.50–5.00	52	5.11	52
Nippers—						
No. 1			5.00	48	5.42	48
No. 2			4.50–4.75	45–48	5.36	45–48
No. 3			5.00	48	5.61	48
No. 4			5.00	48	5.61	48
No. 5	4.45	48	4.65*	48	4.83*	48
No. 6	4.25	56	4.25	48	5.11	48
Cage and skiptenders—						
No. 1			5.25	48	6.07	48
No. 2			5.00	45–48	5.61	45–48
No. 3	4.50	56	4.25–4.75	48	5.11–5.61	48
No. 4			4.75	52	5.36	52
No. 5			5.50	48	6.11	48
No. 6			4.65*	48	4.83*	48
No. 7			5.00	48	5.61	48

* Plus production bonus.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Concluded

(b) Metal Mining—Concluded

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Cont.*						
UNDERGROUND LABOUR—*Conc.*						
Hoistmen—						
No. 1			5.25–5.65	48	5.67–6.07	48
No. 2			4.50	56	4.83*	52
No. 3			5.50	45–48	6.11	45–48
No. 4	5.25	56	4.50–5.25	48	5.36–6.11	48
No. 5			5.65	48	6.26	48
No. 6	5.50	56	5.50	48	6.11	48
No. 7			5.00	48	5.20	48
No. 8			5.50	52	6.11	52
No. 9			5.15*	48	5.33*	48
Motormen—						
No. 1			5.25–5.40	48	5.67–5.82	48
No. 2			5.00	45–48	5.61	45–48
No. 3	5.50	56	5.50	48	6.11	48
No. 4			4.50	56	4.83*	52
No. 5	4.50	56	4.50–4.75	48	5.36–5.61	48
No. 6			5.00	48	5.42	48
No. 7	4.45	48	4.40*	48	4.58*	48
No. 8			5.00	52	5.40	52
No. 9			5.00	52	5.61	52
No. 10			4.75	52	5.36	52

* Plus production bonus.

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES

NOTE.—Rates include cost of living bonus where reported.

Locality	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA						
Halifax—						
No. 1	.35	55	.35	55	.40	55
No. 2	.30–.32	50	.35–.37	50	.39–.41	50
No. 3	.35	50	.42	44	.48	44
No. 4	.33	50	.37	44	.43	44
No. 5	.32	47	.34	44	.37	44
No. 6	.42–.47	44	.40–.45	44	.47–.52	44
No. 7	.296	55	.33	55	.40	55
No. 8			.31	48	.375	48
New Glasgow—						
No. 1	.275–.34	50	.36	40	.39	45
No. 2	.30	55	.355	45	.415	48
No. 3	.325	55	.37	52½	.34–.40	52½
No. 4	.30	54	.34–.40	48	.38–.43	48
No. 5			.40	45	.45	45
NEW BRUNSWICK						
Saint John—						
No. 1	.27	50	.33	54	.395	54
No. 2			.32	50	.32–.42	45
No. 3	.295	54	.30–.33	54	.33	54
No. 4	.28		.37		.445	
No. 5	.30	54	.35	44	.43–.48	44
No. 6	.30	50	.36	44	.38	44
No. 7	.30	50	.30–.35	55	.30–.35	45
No. 8	.335	48	.40	54	.45	54
No. 9	.25	54	.27–.315	54	.315–.37	54
Moncton—						
No. 1			.385	48	.43	52
No. 2			.25–.30	52–62	.28–.30	54–60
No. 3	.28–.335	54	.30	59	.35	59
No. 4	.33	54	.35	44	.35	44
No. 5			.40	45	.405	52
No. 6	.25	52	.23	52	.27–.35	52
QUEBEC						
Quebec—						
No. 1	.32	59	.32	59	.35	59
No. 2			.35	60	.44	54
No. 3	.35	54	.30–.35	48	.37	48
Quebec—Conc.						
No. 4	.35–.40	54	.35–.40	48	.44–.54	48
No. 5			.30–.42	44–60	.30–.44	48–60
No. 6	.25	60	.27–.44	48	.31–.44	48–51
No. 7	.385	49½	.33–.42	48	.41–.48	48
No. 8	.265	55	.30	50	.36	55½
No. 9			.45	48	.45	48
No. 10			.40	48	.40	48
Three Rivers—						
No. 1	.25	60	.25–.30	50	.28–.30	60
No. 2	.32–.37	54	.45	48	.475	52
No. 3	.30–.40	60	.41–.45	54–60	.43–.47	54–60
No. 4	.32	54	.45	48	.475	48
No. 5			.39	50	.39	50
No. 6			.42	48–54	.45	48–54
Sherbrooke—						
No. 1	.30–.40	50	.20–.30	35	.20–.30	50
No. 2	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 3	.35–.55	50	.375–.55	50	.35–.575	50
No. 4	.30–.40	55	.30–.40	55	.30–.45	55
No. 5			.25–.30	55	.30–.355	56½
No. 6	.35	50	.32–.38	50	.35–.40	50
No. 7			.35	48	.375	44
No. 8			.43	36	.44	45
Montreal—						
No. 1	.35–.40	50	.39	50	.435	54
No. 2	.35–.45	55	.36–.42	47½	.42–.50	47½
No. 3			.30	54	.32	54
No. 4			.25	50	.30	50
No. 5			.26–.30	54	.30–.40	54
No. 6			.26	55	.30	55
No. 7	.35	55	.25	50	.30	50
No. 8			.44	44	.425	44
No. 9	.325	60	.35	48	.375	48
No. 10	.324	60	.35	57	.425	57
No. 11	.35	72	.30	54	.33	54
No. 12			.35	48	.40	48
No. 13	.35	60	.40	55	.435	55
No. 14	.35–.425	60	.315–.39	60	.35–.43	60
No. 15	.30–.325	55	.30–.35	55	.30–.375	54

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES—Continued

Locality	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
QUEBEC—*Conc.*						
Montreal—Conc.						
No. 16	.30	60	.40	48	.42	60
No. 17	.30	60	.40	48	.44	60
No. 18			.25–.38	48	.34–.435	55
No. 19			.30	46–52	.35	54–60
No. 20	.275	55	.307	60	.35	54
No. 21	.30–.45	55	.30–.375	55	.30–.375	55–60
No. 22			.40	48	.475	50
No. 23			.40	47	.40	47
No. 24	.30–.40	49	.40	40	.40–.45	49–50
No. 25	.35–.40	47			.35	47
No. 26	.325–38	55	.40	45	.44	48
No. 27			.30	48	.33	48
No. 28	.35	50	.375	50		
No. 29	.30	55	.35	45	.35–.40	54
No. 30	.405	55	.395	44	.455	44
No. 31			.35	44–54	.40	44–60
No. 32			.36–.46	49–56	.43–.53	48
No. 33	.35–.38	50	.35–.40	32–48	.37–.43	40–48
No. 34	.35	56	.41	50	.45	50
No. 35	.32–.42	60	.28–.37	54	.29–.38	55
No. 36	.39	60	.375–.40	56	.415–.44	56
No. 37	.35	50	.375	44	.41	48
No. 38			.30	50	.33	50
No. 39			.30–.375	60	.30–.375	50
No. 40			.26–.47	50–53	.33–.40	41–51
No. 41			.45–.47	48	.50–.52	48
No. 43	.32–.50	49½	.35–.40	45	.395–.45	45
No. 44	.35	50	.33–.45	48	.33–.48	48–60
No. 45			.35–.45	48	.35–.45	54
No. 46	.30	49½	.35	44	.40	44
No. 47	.28–.36	55	.40–.42	55	.43–.45	55
No. 48	.40–.50	48	.40–.50	44–56	.45–.50	44–56
No. 49	.35–.42	46½	.375–50	44	.425–.55	44
No. 50	.35	55	.40	40	.43	40
No. 51			.30	49½	.315	49½
No. 52	.30–.38	50	.31–.41	52	.35–.41	53½
No. 53			.30	49	.36	52
No. 54	.305–.33	54	.29	55	.34	55
No. 55	.54	49	.46	48	.46	48
No. 56	.34–.37	49½	.40	48	.42	48
No. 57			.34	50	.39	50
No. 58			.315	48	.395	48
No. 59			.375	48	.375	54
No. 60			.36	48	.41	48
No. 61	.28–.30	54	.31–.41	44	.32–.42	44
No. 62			.37–.47	56	.385–.49	56
No. 63			.30	48	.35	49
Hull—						
No. 1			.35–.45	55	.37–.45	55
No. 2	.30	50	.40	48	.40	48
No. 3			.28–.34	40	.35	40
No. 4	.435	48	.50	48	.52	48
ONTARIO						
Cornwall—						
No. 1			.30	59	.30	59
No. 2			.35	50	.375	44
No. 3	.25–.325	55	.34	47	.43	55
No. 4	.37	50	.40–.45	50	.43–.50	50
No. 5	.34	50	.35	50	.42	50
No. 6	.35	50	.43–.46	48–56	.49–.53	48–56
No. 7			.35–.46	44	.43–.515	50
Ottawa—						
No. 1			.30–.38	55	.39–.44	55
No. 2	.35	44	.27–.32	44–50	.33–.35	44–50
No. 3			.30	50	.32	50
Ottawa—Conc.						
No. 4			.40	56	.40	56
No. 5	.35–.38	50	.33	41	.375	.50
No. 6	.28–.45	50	.35–.40	40	.38–.48	40–48
No. 7			.40	50	.36	50
No. 8			.35–.385	44	.36–.40	50
No. 9			.43	48	.455	48
No. 10	.30–.32	52	.31–.34	48	.39	48
No. 11			.25–.40	48	.25–.40	48
No. 12	.35	50	.36–.40	50	.38–.42	50
Kingston—						
No. 1			.25	50	.435	44
No. 2	.29–445	54	.37–.41	54	.445	54
No. 3	.35	50	.30–.35	50	.35–.40	50
No. 4	.30	50	.40	50	.45	50
No. 5			.33–.36	54	.42	54
No. 6			.40	48	.425–.48	48
No. 7			.24	50	.35	45
Oshawa—						
No. 1			.40–.50	55	.45–.55	50
No. 2	.44	50	.51	45	.54	54
No. 3			.64	44	.65	44
No. 4	.315–.35	60	.48	45	.55	55
No. 5			.54	45	.59	45
No. 6	.35–.40	55	.30–.40	55	.425–.47	55–59
No. 7	.35–.38	50	.34–.38	50	.475–.53	50
No. 8	.30–.325	50	.325	37	.45	50
No. 9			.35	50	.425	50
Peterborough—						
No. 1	.30	60	.40–.49	44	.44–.53	48
No. 2	.30–.325	50	.40–.44	40	.47–.55	58
No. 3	.35	50	.38	48	.42–.44	57
No. 4	.40	50	.30	44	.35	48
No. 5	.38	50	.40	50	.49	50
No. 6	.55	50	.53	44	.62	44
No. 7	.365	48	.40	48	.43–.46	48
No. 8	.365	50	.37	55	.46	58
No. 9			.32–.40	39–51	.37–.47	28–45
No. 10	.42–.45	50	.38–.49	50	.45–.54	50
Toronto—						
No. 1			.50	48	.63	48
No. 2	.45	48	.485–.54	48	535–.59	48
No. 3			.35	50	.42	55
No. 4	.40	50	.35	40	.40	50
No. 5	.375–.40	50	.36	50	.40	53
No. 6			.40–.50	44	.52–.575	44
No. 7			.35	44	.38	44
No. 8			.355	50	.39	50
No. 9	.40	60	.46	48	.525	48
No. 10			.40	48	.425	48
No. 11			.30–.35	60	.36–.41	60
No. 12	.375	50	.415	47	.415	50
No. 13			.40	44	.40	55
No. 14	.38–.40	48	.40–.50	48	.44–.54	50
No. 15	.425	45	.55	40	.485–.62	45
No. 16			.40–.45	48	.40–.45	48
No. 17	.40–.50	50	.42–.50	34	.47–.525	44
No. 18			.30–.40	50	.35–.45	50
No. 19			.40–.50	43½	.44–.54	50
No. 20	.40	56	.45	61	.45–.48	54
No. 21	.44–.47	47	.475	47	.55	38–54
No. 22	.35–.45	54	.45	36	.50	48
No. 23	.40	50	.40	32	.445	50
No. 24			.30–.40	55	.30–.45	66
No. 25			.30–.45	48½	.35–.50	49
No. 26			.575	44	.605	44
No. 27	.45	50	.575	44	.605	44
No. 28			.36	44	.45	48
No. 29			.48	46½	.535	56½
No. 30			.45	47½	.52	50
No. 31	.50	56	.50	56	.52	56
No. 32	.40–.45	55	.425–.50	48	.425–.58	48
No. 33	.40–.50	44	.42–.50	44	.47–.58	44k
No. 34			.35–.45	55	.42–.58	56
No. 35	.45	55	.40	50	.45	55

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES—Continued

Locality	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Cont.*						
Toronto—Conc.						
No. 36	.485	49½	.54	44	.59	44
No. 37	.38-.43	55	.57-.66	48	.57-.66	48
No. 38	.40	48	.45-.49	45	.55	45
No. 39	.40-.50	50	.38-.48	32-49	.....	.....
No. 40	.....	....	.375	44	.45	44
No. 41	.40	50	.40	48	.47	50
No. 42	.....	....	.40	48	.49	51
No. 43	.....	....	.25-.50	48	.33-.58	48
No. 44	.....	....	.40-.55	50	.40-.55	50
No. 45	.40-.45	52	.45	48	.49-.54	48
No. 46	.....	....	.40	52½	.50	60
No. 47	.....	....	.42	48	.45	48
No. 48	.....	....	.41-.46	50	.45-.50	50
Hamilton—						
No. 1	.35-.38	52½	.375-.43	48-60	.405-.46	48-60
No. 2	.....	....	.36-.444	5-64	.43- .53	49-63
No. 3	.38	54	.38-.42	48	.425-.51	48
No. 4	.32-.43	49½	.30	48	.35	55
No. 5	.375	55	.385-44	55-65	.425-.44	55-60
No. 6	.....	....	.415	60	.455	59
No. 7	.35	55	.45	48	.51-.555	48
No. 8	.325	55	.415	55	.415	55
No. 9	.....	....	.45	45	.475	45
No. 10	.38-.42	48	.41-.50	44	.49-.65	44
No. 11	.35	50	.35	47	.40	55
No. 12	.325-40	60	.40	48	.445	55
No. 13	.35	50	.40	44	.42	50
No. 14	.428	50	.445	45	.52	55
No. 15	.....	....	.35	50	.40	48
No. 16	.375-40	40-60	.44	60	.49	60
No. 17	.38	50	.40	47½	.47	51
No. 18	.30-.40	50	.30-.40	50	.315-43	50
No. 19	.....	....	.45	50	.50-.55	50
No. 20	.39-.52	51¼	.46	48	.48	48
No. 21	.....	....	.38	50	.45	55
No. 22	.45	45	.51	48	.585	48
No. 23	.35-.475	50	.44-.55	40	.46-.575	40
No. 24	.40	50	.395-.46	50	.43-.50	50
No. 25	.35-.45	50-70	.385	60	.42	70
No. 26	.....	....	.40	48	.42	48
No. 27	.....	....	.40	48	.43-.51	48
No. 28	.375	55	.40-.475	50	.425-.48	50
No. 29	.....	....	.41	44	.49	48
No. 30	.....	....	.45	45	.50	45
Kitchener—						
No. 1	.36	55	.30-.38	50	.37-.42	55
No. 2	.315	55	.325-.38	50	.425-.48	55
No. 3	.35-.40	50	.36-.40	46⅔	.45-.49	46⅔
No. 4	.35	55	.36	47	.45	40
No. 5	.....	....	.36	59	.45	69
No. 6	.....	....	.43	55	.51	55
No. 7	.....	....	.28-.42	57-75	.40-.45	55-60
No. 8	.375-.45	50	.35-.45	50	.385-.51	50
No. 9	.....	....	.40	54	.50-.55	54
No. 10	.....	....	.30-.35	60	.30-.40	58
No. 11	.....	....	.35-.40	44	.40-.45	44
No. 12	.....	....	.38	44	.40	50
No. 13	.30	50-55	.425	50	.53	50
No. 14	.325-.45	55	.48	50	.53	50
No. 15	.....	....	.38-.40	50	.405-.48	50
No. 16	.....	....	.35	55	.38	55
Guelph—						
No. 1	.35	55	.30	59	.35-.40	59
No. 2	.....	....	.30-.40	44	.30-.45	48
No. 3	.35-.40	50	.35-.45	50	.395-.48	55
No. 4	.40-.44	45	.38-.40	48	.40	48
No. 5	.417	54	.40	45	.43	54
No. 6	.36	54	.30-.36	54	.33-.39	54

Locality	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Guelph—Conc.						
No. 7	.54	48	.54	48	.567	48
No. 8	.....	....	.28-.375	50-60	.34-.40	60
No. 9	.....	....	.28-.40	50	.35	55
No. 10	.....	....	.405	36½	.49	61½
No. 11	.40	50	.35-.385	50	.405	50
No. 12	.....	....	.39	50	.41	50
Galt—						
No. 1	.....	....	.275	50	.35	50
No. 2	.35	50	.36-.40	50	.425-.48	55
No. 3	.35	50	.30-.45	68	.35-.42	68
No. 4	.30-.35	55	.35	55	.40	55
No. 5	.38	50	.30-.40	55-60	.35-.40	59-65
No. 6	.36	44	.375	50	.38-.46	55
No. 7	.....	....	.30-.35	55	.35-.46	55
No. 8	.35	50	.375-.40	55	.35-.45	55
No. 9	.40	50	.40	50	.435	50
Brantford—						
No. 1	.40	50	.39-.42	50	.445	55
No. 2	.....	....	.37-.42	44	.45-.475	50
No. 3	.....	....	.40	48	.476	48
No. 4	.40	60	.40		.40	60
No. 5	.40	50	.....		.40	69
No. 6	.35	48	.35	48	.35-.40	48
No. 7	.325-.40	45	.315-.48	....	.35-.50	50
No. 8	.37	43⅓	.39	48	.42	48
No. 9	.38	50	.42	50	.50	50
No. 10	.35-.50	50	.40	48	.44	50
No. 11	.....	....	.35-.48	45	.47-.53	50
No. 12	.36	50	.40	50	.42	48½
No. 13	.....	....	.385	50	.405	55
No. 14	.34-.38	54½	.35	50	.40	49
No. 15	.....	....	.30-.35	38½-50	.42	60
St. Catharines—				64		
No. 1	.35	52½	.40		.42	50
No. 2	.30-.40	50	.40-.43		.46-.48	50-65
No. 3	.40	50	.40	44-45	.52	49
No. 4	.35-.40	50	.48-.58	50	.50-.55	48
No. 5	.40	50	.45	49	.48	50
No. 6	.35-.40	50	.35-.50	48	.40-.50	54
No. 7	.35-.45	50	.40-.45	50	.46-.51	48
No. 8	.....	....	.30-.60	50	.40-.65	50
No. 9	.35	55	.375	....	.43	50
No. 10	.....	....	.45-.51	46½	.47-.54	49
No. 11	.....	....	.45-.53	50	.48-.58	54
No. 12	.45	49½	.49	45	.525	48
No. 13	.45	48	.49	54	.53	48
No. 14	.45	54	.56	48	.585	48
No. 15	.42	44	.50	48	.525	44
No. 16	.....	....	.35-.40	54	.475	50
No. 17	.....	....	.50	44-50	.42-.58	50
Niagara Falls—						
No. 1	.....	....	.50	48	.55	48
No. 2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3	.35-.55	49	.25-.50	49	.35-.55	60
No. 4	.40	54½	.50	45	.50-.55	45
No. 5	.35-.45	50	.40	50	.47	50
No. 6	.....	....	.35-.43	44	.45-.55	44
No. 7	.....	....	.42-.50	48	.45-.55	49½
No. 8	.....	....	.45-.47	48	.52-.56	48
No. 9	.....	....	.47-.52	48	.51-.56	48
Welland—						
No. 1	.....	....	.41	48	.44	50
No. 2	.35-.40	48	.35	44	.40	59
No. 3	.35-.375	55	.33-.38	52	.40-.45	52
No. 4	.31-.345	50-59	.40	45-55	.425	50-59
No. 5	.....	....	.35	48	.40	60
No. 6	.40	50	.52	40	.57	48
No. 7	.....	....	.39	55	.44	56
No. 8	.315	55	.35	54	.385	54
No. 9	.365	55	.45	48	.485	48

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES—Continued

Locality	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk
	$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Conc.*						
London—						
No. 1	.....	....	.325	57	.355	55
No. 2	.42	49½	.34	44	.35-.40	44
No. 3	.....	....	.40	44	.42	44
No. 4	.....	....	.35-.40	44	.375-.43	50
No. 5	.33	59	.41	44	.44	50
No. 6	.33-.38	49½	.35-.40	49½	.40-.48	49½
No. 7	.49	45	.53-.57	45	.59-.625	45
No. 8	.....	....	.35	54	.40	54
No. 9	.24-.50	50	.35-.50	50	.38-.52	50
No. 10	.40	50	.395	49½	.43	50
No. 11	.....	....	.42	44	.44	44
No. 12	.35	48	.375-42	48	.425	48
No. 13	.45	52½	.30-.45	55	.32-.49	55
No. 14	.....	....	.50	44	.555	44
Windsor—						
No. 1	.50	47	.35-.40	44	.40-.50	44
No. 2	.50-.55	60	.50-.59	48	.50-.59	48
No. 3	.45-.525	43¾	.65	40	.69	48
No. 4	.75	32	.75	40	.80	40
No. 5	.50	53¾	.65	45	.65	45
No. 6	.40-.45	49½	.55	42½	.55	42½
No. 7	.40-.50	49½	.40-.50	44	.50-.55	44
No. 8	.40	55	.60	44	.655	45
No. 9	.45-.50	60	.40-.50	45	.40-.50	54
No. 10	.45	54	.55	45	.60	47
No. 11	.....	....	.52-.54	49	.55-.57	49
No. 12	.40-.50	44	.45-.55	44	.48-.575	44
No. 13	.40-.60	44	.50-.58	44	.575-.63	44
No. 14	.55	54	.55	54	.55	54
No. 15	.60	50	.65	40	.60-.65	45
No. 16	.445	49½	.40-.50	46½	.40-.55	46½
No. 17	.....	....	.73	40	.83	40
No. 18	.....	....	.33	44	.45	44
Sarnia—						
No. 1	.37-.525	44	.35-.45	40	.35-.49	....
No. 2	.35-.40	50	.40	44	.45	60
No. 3	.334	54	.28	45	.35	54
No. 4	.35	42-60	.50	60	.55	60
No. 5	.45-.50	54	.40-.45	54	.45	54
MANITOBA						
Winnipeg—						
No. 1	.35-.40	60	.45	54	.46-.49	54
No. 2	.30-.375	55	.47-.515	48-55	.52-.565	48-55
No. 3	.35-.375	48	.45-.49	44-50	.54-.58	44-50
No. 4	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 5	.....	....	.35	58	.35	44
No. 6	.365	50	.35	45¾	.40	44
No. 7	.35	49½	.35	49½	.30-.40	49½
No. 8	.325	60	.375	50	.40	50
No. 9	.425	48	.405	48	.435	48
No. 10	.40	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 11	.37	50	.38-.42	44	.38-.42	44
No. 12	.36-.42	50	.38-.44	50	.47	50
No. 13	.425	50	.35-.425	50	.37-.445	50
No. 14	.40-.50	54	.45-.525	45	.475-.55	46
No. 15	.40	48	.38	37½	.38	44
No. 16	.43	70	.55-.57	48	.58-.60	48
No. 17	.45-.525	60	.47-.65	48	.50-.68	48
No. 18	.45	48	.43-.44	48	.45	48
No. 19	.37-.40	49½	.37-.42	40	.37-.42	40
No. 20	.....	....	.30-.37	44	.38-.43	44
No. 21	.....	....	.37	44-66	.40	44-66
No. 22	.30-.38	60	.48-.55	53	.52-.59	53
No. 23	.35-.40	50	.38-.47	50	.385-.48	48
No. 24	.....	....	.47	46½	.516	46½
No. 25	.45-.52	46½	.45-.52	46½	.495-.6	646½

Locality	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SASKATCHEWAN						
Regina—						
No. 1	.....	....	.40	48-54	.46	48-54
No. 2	.40	52	.33	55	.375	55
No. 3	.....	....	.45	44	.495	44
No. 4	.....	....	.395	44	.43	44
No. 5	.....	....	.40	44	.455	44
ALBERTA						
Calgary—						
No. 1	.38-.45	54	.40-.45	54	.44-.49	50
No. 2	.....	....	.40	44	.45	48
No. 3	.45	48	.45	48	.495	48
No. 4	.40-.45	44	.45	44	.43-.48	44
No. 5	.....	....	.625	44	.675	44
No. 6	.48-.525	44	.40-.54	44	.55-.62	40
No. 7	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 8	.50	45	.375-.50	44	.43-.55	44-54
Edmonton—						
No. 1	.....	....	.45	51	.50	46
No. 2	.....	....	.45	55	.50	46
No. 3	.....	....	.465*b*	48	.525	48
No. 4	.30	60	.33-.50	54	.38-.56	54
No. 5	.....	....	.35-.375	48	.37	48
No. 6	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 7	.495	44	.333	54	.384	54
No. 8	.40-.45	44	.20-.25	60	.24-.26	60
No. 9	.....	....	.40	44	.475	45
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Vancouver—						
No. 1	.44-.50	50	.45-.50	48	.49-.55	48
No. 2	.....	....	.50	48	.55	48
No. 3	.465	48	.50	48	.57	48
No. 4	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 5	.40	44	.40	44	.40-.45	44
No. 6	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 7	.....	....	.40	44	.45	44
No. 8	.425-.50	46½	.375-.45	44	.475	44
No. 9	.....	....	.50	44	.50-.575	44
No. 10	.475	50	.50-.60	40	.56-.66	40
No. 11	.....	....	.38	40	.46	30
No. 12	.50	44	.425	44	.54	44
No. 13	.....	....	.50	44	.535	44
No. 14	.50-.55	44	.50	44	.535	44
No. 15	.50	44	.44	44	.50	41½
No. 16	.525	44	.40-.50	44	.615	44
No. 17	.....	....	.50-.52	44	.60-.63	44
No. 18	.....	....	.50	44	.50-.56	48
No. 19	.....	....	.40-.50	44	.45-.55	44
No. 20	.50	44	.50	44	.57	44
No. 21	.45-.50	44	.45-.50	44-48	.54-.585	44-48
No. 22	.30-.50	48	.35-.50	44	.425-.58	48
No. 23	.....	....	.40-.45	48	.45-.48	48
No. 24	.....	....	.46	44	.54-.59	44
No. 25	.475	44	.50	44	.64	44
No. 26	.....	....	.40-.50	44	.40-.60	45
No. 27	.45	44	.55	44	.59-.71	44
No. 28	.....	....	.45	48	.525	48
Victoria—						
No. 1	.40-.50	48	.35-.48	50	.53-.61	48
No. 2	.30-.425	48	.475	40	.525	40
No. 3	.50-.53	44	.50	44	.535	44
No. 4	.47	44	.50	44	.535	44
No. 5	.50	48	.45-.50	44	.51-.56	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING

NOTE.—Each number is a sample; see explanation on page 12. Rates include cost of living bonus where reported.

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
COTTON YARN AND CLOTH						
Pickers, male—						
No. 1			.417	60	.436	55
No. 2			.335	62	.385	53
No. 3			.42	50	.447	54
No. 4			.26	50	.28	50
No. 5			.36	50	.405	50
No. 6			.294	50	.37	50
No. 7			.315	49	.375	55
No. 8			.395	48	.412	48
No. 9	.315	50	.374	50	.407	50
No. 10			.36-.407	50	.40-.50	50
No. 11			.43	52	.44	63
No. 12	.37	50	.42	54	.445	54
No. 13			.527	60	.53	55
No. 14	.36	49	.38	48	.37-.42	48
No. 15	.31	60	.31	54	.352	54
No. 16			.367	50	.385	50
No. 17			.353	55	.387	55
Carders, male—						
No. 1	.332	55	.395	55	.41	55
No. 2			.35	50	.373	54
No. 3	.34	27	.355	50	.423	50-55
No. 4	.325	47	.374	50	.436	50
No. 5	.31	55	.358	50	.403	50
No. 6			.347	50	.405	50
No. 7	.318	55	.37	50	.415	50
No. 8			.24-.26	50	.26-.30	50
No. 9			.36	55	.412	60
No. 10	.327	55	.36	50	.408	50
No. 11	.26	55	.383	50	.403	48
No. 12	.24-.29	50	.374	50	.407	50
No. 13	.40	50	.413	50	.446	50
No. 14			.44	60	.44	67
No. 15	.36	50	.423-.45	60	.44-.497	52
No. 16	.34	49	.34	48	.37	48
No. 17	.36	50	.405	55	.442	55
No. 18	.30	55	.30	21-59	.352	52-54
No. 19			.386	55	.445	59
No. 20			.42	50	.504	50
No. 21			.353	55	.386	52
No. 22			.39-.46*b*	42-50	.437-.46	48
Slubbers, male and female—						
No. 1			.33	51	.368	55
No. 2			.38	50	.46	50
No. 3	.38	55	.40	50	.445-.46	50
No. 4			.327	48	.392	48
No. 5			.352	42	.38	42
No. 6			.35	50	.373	54
No. 7			.415	55	.434	60
No. 8	.343	55	.381	50	.426	50
No. 9			.36	50	.40	50
No. 10			.385	50	.39	50
No. 11			.352	50	.372	50
No. 12	.27	50	.355	50	.37	50
No. 13	.31	55	.36	54	.396	54
No. 14			.336	50	.36	50
No. 15			.364	50	.385	50
Speeders, male and female—						
No. 1			.325	51	.41	36-50
No. 2			.362	48	.37	48
No. 3			.357	42	.39	42
No. 4	.334	55	.39	50	.435	50
No. 5	.29	55	.37	50	.41-.425	50
No. 6			.38	55	.403	60
No. 7			.363	50	.433	50
No. 8			.32	50	.334	50
No. 9	.31	50	.355	50	.37	50
No. 10	.273	55	.23	11-43	.286-.34	39-49

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Speeders, male and female—Conc.						
No. 11			.33	55	.405	55
No. 12			.278	55	.303	50
Spinners, male—						
No. 1			.328	45	.351	50
No. 2			.30-.37	33-50	.37-.45	50
No. 3	.41	55	.338	50	.406	48
No. 4	.30	55	.306	50	.367	50
No. 5			.33	55	.38	60
No. 6			.355	48	.39	48
No. 7	.34	50	.585	50	.65	50
No. 8			.336	50	.363	50
No. 9			.36	48	.40	48
No. 10			.495*b*	48	.517	48
Spinners, female—						
No. 1	.27	55	.37-.39	57	.34-.366	55
No. 2	.32	27	.36-.42	50	.39-.445	40-52
No. 3	.28	34	.25-.35	50	.28-.40	50
No. 4			.315	50	.34	54
No. 5	.22-.24	55	.31-.328	45-50	.36-.373	50
No. 6	.28	55	.322	50	.367	50
No. 7			.334	42	.38	42
No. 8			.33	54	.38	60
No. 9	.245	55	.30	50	.338	48
No. 10	.22-.27	50	.28-.36	50	.30-.384	50
No. 11	.22	50	.28	50	.30	50
No. 12	.30	50	.355	50	.37	50
No. 13	.24	49½	.29	48	.30	48
No. 14	.37	50	.41-.452	60	.42-.453	30-50
No. 15	.28	50	.407	55	.445	50
No. 16			.32	42	.388	42½
No. 17	.21	55	.32	53	.352	49
No. 18			.29-.315	50	.33-.34	50
No. 19			.36	50	.384	50
No. 20			.353	33½	.411	46½
No. 21			.256	55	.315	55
No. 22			.305	53½	.389	54
No. 23	.32	50	.33*b*	30-40	.345	35-44
No. 24			.31	44	.34	44
Warpers, female—						
No. 1			.497	57	.53	55
No. 2	.29	27	.358	50	.38	50
No. 3			.35	50	.373	54
No. 4	.27-.39	55	.34-.37	50	.385-.42	50
No. 5			.38	55	.423	60
No. 6			.285	42	.31	42
No. 7	.30	55	.304	50	.302	48
No. 8	.25-.28	50	.34	50	.36	50
No. 9			.355	50	.37	50
No. 10	.35	50	.377	55	.395	52
No. 11	.37	50	.343	61	.357	61½
No. 12	.273	55	.24-.40	40-54	.26-.40	25-45
Spoolers, female—						
No. 1	.245	55	.35-.40	57	.335-.36	50
No. 2	.32	27	.338	54	.357	50
No. 3	.28	38	.326	50	.384	50
No. 4			.35	50	.373	54
No. 5	.28	55	.322	50	.367	50
No. 6	.17-.22	55	.26-.31	50	.367	50
No. 7			.28	50	.325	50
No. 8	.245	55	.305	50	.33	48
No. 9			.28	42	.297	42
No. 10			.307	55	.371	60
No. 11	.21	50	.304	50	.324	50
No. 12	.255	50	.338	50	.36	50
No. 13	.29	50	.34	50	.36	50
No. 14	.23-.34	50	.375	50	.417	50
No. 15	.37	50	.30-.443	60	.367-.46	54
No. 16	.18	55	.29	12-54	.38	5-48
No. 17			.323	50	.37	50

(*b*) Plus production bonus.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wage per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
COTTON YARN AND CLOTH—*Cont.*						
Loomfixers, male—						
No. 1	.52	55	.576	57	.58	55
No. 2	.515	27	.605	50	.638	50
No. 3	.515	40	.62	50	.708	50
No. 4	.....	.....	.456	50	.52	50
No. 5	.48–.50	55	.51	50	.575	50
No. 6	.48	55	.53–.58	50	.595–.62	50
No. 7	.....	.....	.45	53	.50	50
No. 8	.....	.....	.474	48	.56	48
No. 9	.40	55	.535	50	.576	48
No. 10	.48	50	.56	50	.632	50
No. 11	.535	50	.624	50	.657	50
No. 12	.55	50	.616	50	.672	55
No. 13	.50	50	.47–.53	55–62	.52–.576	55–60
No. 14	.49	55	.512	60	.56	48
No. 15	.....	.....	.50–.55	50	.50–.60	50
No. 16	.43–.50	52½	.41–.604	54	.45–.675	54
Slashers, male—						
No. 1	.....	.....	.572	55	.61	50
No. 2	.48	33	.57	50	.635	50
No. 3	.48	55	.49	55	.527–.54	55
No. 4	.....	.....	.523	55	.57	55
No. 5	.33	55	.39	50	.461	48
No. 6	.....	.....	.49	48	.50	48
No. 7	.....	.....	.502	55	.548	55
No. 8	.....	.....	.56	50	.594	50
No. 9	.35–.45	52½	.38–.592	54	.52–.60	54
No. 10	.443	55	.44	55–71	.48–.54	49–58
No. 11	.....	.....	.42	50	.47	50
No. 12	.45	50	.525–56	50	.558–.59	50
No. 13	.....	.....	.525	60	.573	78
Drawers-in, female—						
No. 1	.....	.....	.44	50	.486	50
No. 2	.32	40	.27–.38	50	.30–.43	50
No. 3	.195	55	.306	50	.367	50
No. 4	.28	55	.322	50	.367	50
No. 5	.....	.....	.33	50	.39	50
No. 6	.28	55	.35	50	.36	48
No. 7	.30	50	.355	50	.372	50
No. 8	.41	50	.446	25	.376	50
Twisters, female—						
No. 1	.....	.....	.37–.40	57	.33–.40	55
No. 2	.....	.....	.314	30	.334	50
No. 3	.....	.....	.322	50	.367	50
No. 4	.....	.....	.322	50	.367	50
No. 5‡	.....	.....	.34	55	.415	60
No. 6*	.....	.....	.334	50	.404	48
No. 7	.....	.....	.284	50	.34	48
No. 8	.24	50	.355	50	.37	50
No. 9	.37	50	.36–.46	55	.37–.457	50
No. 10	.26	50	.367	54	.40	57
No. 11	.....	.....	.34	40	.32	58
No. 12*	.....	.....	.37–.41	50	.37–.44	50
No. 13	.265	55	.263	54	.29	39–49
No. 14	.....	.....	.304	54	.434	54
No. 15	.....	.....	.26–.32	50	.29–.36	50
No. 16*	.34–.48	52½	.495	54	.504	55
No. 17*	.....	.....	.367	55	.426	60
Weavers, male—						
No. 1	.....	.....	.36–.39	57	.34–.398	55
No. 2	.33	27	.45	50	.473	50
No. 3	.423	42	.45–.63	50	.45–.69	50
No. 4	.31	55	.427	50	.47–.49	50
No. 5	.44–.48	55	.45	50	.495	50
No. 6	.....	.....	.24–.33	50	.29–.45	50
No. 7	.....	.....	.43	55	.523	55
No. 8	.....	.....	.37–.46	50	.43–.52	50
No. 9	.....	.....	.41	48	.45	48
No. 10	.295	55	.415	50	.497	48
No. 11	.325	55	.34	48	.374	48
No. 12	.33–.36	50	.468	50	.54–.556	50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Weavers, male—Conc.						
No. 13	.373	50	.526	50	.581	50
No. 14	.....	.....	.45–.48	50	.46–.48	50
No. 15	.....	.....	.523	55	.487	50
No. 16	.37	50	.48	50	.58	50
No. 17	.....	.....	.40	61¼	.42	60
No. 18	.....	.....	.31–.628	54	.34–.725	54–55
No. 19	.31	55	.386	55	.467	49
Weavers, female.						
No. 1	.327	55	.39	57	.398	55
No. 2	.33	27	.41	51	.46	50
No. 3	.423	42	.45–.63	50	.45–.69	50
No. 4	.31	55	.427	50	.472	50
No. 5	.44–.48	55	.45	50	.495	50
No. 6	.....	.....	.385	42	.44	42
No. 7	.295	55	.413	50	.448	48
No. 8	.33–.36	50	.47	50	.543	50
No. 9	.373	50	.542	50	.602	50
No. 10	.30	50	.48	50	.516	50
No. 11	.....	.....	.38	55	.39	50
No. 12	.37	50	.402	55	.424	55
No. 13	.31	55	.39	55	.453	49
Winders, female—						
No. 1	.....	.....	.283	57	.286	55
No. 2	.....	.....	.285	50	.349	50
No. 3	.....	.....	.31	50	.367	50
No. 4	.255	55	.315	50	.325	48
No. 5	.....	.....	.27	50	.285–.33	48
No. 6	.32	50	.35	50	.37	50
No. 7	.37	50	.38	55	.385	55
No. 8	.22	49½	.26–.33	48	.26–.37	48
No. 9	.25–.30	50	.375	50	.417	50
No. 10	.....	.....	.285	50	.31	50
No. 11	.334	52½	.23–.41	54	.23–.362	54
No. 12	.....	.....	.308b	35–44	.322	35–44
No. 13	.20	55	.32	54	.37	49
No. 14	.....	.....	.316	45	.395	54
No. 15	.....	.....	.275	55	.31	53
No. 16	.....	.....	.30	42	.33	42
Cloth inspectors, female—						
No. 1	.....	.....	.28	50	.298	50
No. 2	.22	55	.292	50	.337	50
No. 3	.....	.....	.257	50	.325	50
No. 4	.....	.....	.25	50	.309	50
No. 5	.....	.....	.30	50	.315	50
No. 6	.....	.....	.27	50	.287	48
No. 7	.....	.....	.28	50	.30	50
No. 8	.25	50	.315	50	.334	50
No. 9	.....	.....	.30	50	.322	50
No. 10	.....	.....	.....	55	.335	60
No. 11	.....	.....	.....	54	.275	48
No. 12	.....	.....	.307	54	.265	54
	.20	55	.25			
Dye-house men—	.....	.....	.262			
No. 1	.345	27	.40	54	.426	58
No. 2	.433	41	.37–.41	50	.41–.47	50
No. 3	.....	.....	.365	55	.41	55
No. 4	.235	55	.347	50	.458	48
No. 5	.....	.....	.35	50	.45	50
No. 6	.357	50	.374	50	.407–.43	50
No. 7	.....	.....	.385	50	.437	50
No. 8	.30	50	.385	50	.418	50
No. 9	.40	50	.385	60	.42	70
No. 10	.....	.....	.42	50	.44	50
No. 11	.40–.42	52½	.36–.495	57	.315–.60	57
No. 12	.....	.....	.30–.40	54	.35–.50	54
Finishers, female—						
No. 1	.....	.....	.24	50	.23–.35	50
No. 2	.....	.....	.245	50	.31	48
No. 3	.....	.....	.297	50	.314	50
No. 4	.20–.48	52½	.217–.38	54	.24–.40	54

‡ Male and female.
* Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
COTTON YARN AND CLOTH—*Conc.*						
Yardmen and labourers—						
No. 1	.....	.....	.36	50	.36	55
No. 2	.....	.....	.363	51	.393	55
No. 3	.....	.....	.32	50	.375	50
No. 4	.....	.....	.34	50	.39	50
No. 5	.....	.....	.39	50	.39	50
No. 6	.35	50	.385	50	.417	50
No. 7	.40	50	.40–.47	50	.43–.50	50
No. 8	.....	.....	.368	55	.40	64
No. 9	.37	50	.423	55	.454	57
No. 10	.315	55	.35	54	.385	50½
No. 11	.....	.....	.405	36½	.49	61½
WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH						
Drawers, worsted, female—						
No. 1	.....	.....	.30	64	.307	62
No. 2	.225	50	.30–.32	52	.31–.37	53
No. 3	.....	.....	.24	52½	.24	52½
No. 4	.....	.....	.23	54	.275	54
No. 5	.....	.....	.31	32–38	.327	28–43
No. 6	.20	50	.28–.33	39–50	.31–.37	48–55
No. 7	.....	.....	.33	50	.33–.34	54
No. 8	.....	.....	.26	48	.297	52½
No. 9	.....	.....	.302	48	.347	48
No. 10	.....	.....	.31–.34*b*	48	.32–.36*b*	48
No. 11	.....	.....	.35	47	.364	55
No. 12	.....	.....	.23	54	.338	43
No. 13	.28	50	.24	55	.252	55
No. 14	.273	49½	.30	47	.318	50
No. 15	.....	.....	.288	37½	.32	44½
No. 16	.20–.25	50	.315	54	.308	54
Carders, woollen, male—						
No. 1	.24	55	.30	50	.36	49
No. 2	.....	.....	.35	52	.40	52
No. 3	.18–.28	65	.30–.32	50–60	.35–.36	57
No. 4	.....	.....	.30	54	.305	53
No. 5	.....	.....	.30–.40	54	.30–.40	54
No. 6	.....	.....	.22–.28	55	.25–.30	55
No. 7	.....	.....	.31	48	.385	48
No. 8	.....	.....	.36*b*	55	.42*b*	55
No. 9	.....	.....	.30	60	.33	60
No. 10	.28	50	.335	54	.37–.42	54–65
No. 11	.34	50	.32*b*	50	.385	50
No. 12	.275	50	.33	55	.365	69
No. 13	.....	.....	.35	48	.39	48
No. 14	.36	50	.39	54	.413	50
No. 15	.33–.39	45½	.51	48	.55	48
No. 16	.....	.....	.375	48	.45	48
No. 17	.....	.....	.33	54	.365	54
No. 18	.40	44	.45	60	.45	65
No. 19	.30–.34	50	.395	57½	.49	54
No. 20	.....	.....	.296	54	.37	54
No. 21	.....	.....	.32	54	.35	54
No. 22	.....	.....	.366	63½	.412	56
No. 23	.....	.....	.35	55	.40	55
No. 24	.40	50	.30–.35	50	.34–.45	50–54
No. 25	.29–.32	50	.34	54	.355	54
No. 26	.30	52½	.34	54	.385	54
No. 27	.33–.40	50	.35–.40	50–54	.42–.46	50–54
No. 28	.30	55	.35	54	.385	55
No. 29	.....	.....	.38–.42	59–73	.36–.42	50–65
No. 30	.36	50	.395*b*	48	.415*b*	48
No. 31	.....	.....	.52	56	.58	49
Spinners, worsted, female—						
No. 1	.22	55	.28	56	.297	55
No. 2	.....	.....	.25	50	.275	50
No. 3	.....	.....	.30	53	.317	49
No. 4	.....	.....	.24	52½	.24	52½
No. 5	.....	.....	.276	45	.285	48
No. 6*	.....	.....	.37*	64	.363*	56½
No. 7	.....	.....	.23	54	.275	54
No. 8	.....	.....	.243	53	.30	43
No. 9	.20	50	.28–.34	50	.31–.37	50–55
No. 10	.....	.....	.30–.34	45–50	.33–.36	48–55
No. 11	.....	.....	.26	48	.297	52½
No. 12	.....	.....	.27	48	.31	48
No. 13	.20–.25	50	.315	54	.308	54
No. 14	.....	.....	.30	52	.352	55
No. 15	.....	.....	.27	47	.342	36½
No. 16*	.....	.....	.495*b**	48	.525*	48
No. 17	.....	.....	.30	26	.365	35
No. 18*	.....	.....	.445*	42	.465*	41½
Spinners, mule, woollen, male—						
No. 1	.225	55	.30	50	.36	49
No. 2	.....	.....	.35	52	.50	52
No. 3	.275	55	.30–.32	60	.35	57
No. 4†	.....	.....	.24†	48	.265†	48
No. 5	.....	.....	.23	60	.23*b*	60
No. 6	.....	.....	.21–.35	55	.24–.28	55
No. 7	.....	.....	.38	54	.38	54
No. 8	.30	55	.25–.30*b*	55	.31–.33*b*	55
No. 9	.....	.....	.29	63	.31–.40	56
No. 10†	.....	.....	.28†	55	.29†	56
No. 11	.....	.....	.30	60	.40	55–60
No. 12	.....	.....	.255	60	.265	60
No. 13	.26	50	.36–.56	54–65	.40–.53	50
No. 14	.....	.....	.46	45	.50	50
No. 15	.275	50	.33	58	.36	69
No. 16	.....	.....	.35	48	.39	48
No. 17	.46	50	.436	54	.49	50
No. 18	.39	50	.44–.63	48	.51–.63	48
No. 19	.....	.....	.395	48	.47	48
No. 20†	.....	.....	.36†	46½	.34†	50
No. 21	.....	.....	.296	54	.37	54
No. 22	.....	.....	.35	55	.40	55
No. 23	.....	.....	.32	54	.40	54
No. 24	.333	50	.40	50	.44	50
No. 25	.38	50	.45	54	.45	54
No. 26	.....	.....	.385	50	.425	50
No. 27†	.25–.44	50	.26–.42†	50	.35–.50†	50
No. 28	.30	55	.35	54	.385	55
No. 29	.....	.....	.41	54	.42	54
No. 30	.....	.....	.48	55	.52	47
No. 31	.....	.....	.30	56	.35	71
No. 32†	.....	.....	.25†	56	.35†	44
Twisters and re-elers, female—						
No. 1	.....	.....	.23	50	.25	49
No. 2	.....	.....	.21*b*	55	.23*b*	55
No. 3	.....	.....	.365	41	.365	60
No. 4	.....	.....	.25	50	.275	50
No. 5	.....	.....	.28	54	.31	50
No. 6	.....	.....	.38	50	.445	50
No. 7	.....	.....	.35	42–49	.35–.43	49–50
No. 8	.29	50	.29–.31	54–57	.265–.30	50–52
No. 9	.....	.....	.23	54	.26	54
No. 10	.....	.....	.24	52½	.24	52½
No. 11	.....	.....	.23	54	.275	54
No. 12	.....	.....	.243	51½	.285	29–44
No. 13	.20	50	.26–.33	48–50	.30–.40	55
No. 14	.....	.....	.38	50	.35	55
No. 15	.....	.....	.255	54	.258	54

b Plus production bonus.
* Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH—*Cont.*						
Twisters and reelers, female—Conc.						
No. 16			.26	48	.297	52½
No. 17			.28	48	.323	48
No. 18			.29	48	.314	48
No. 19			.33-.365	46½	.30-.38	46½
No. 20	.28	50	.24	55	.252	55
No. 21	.35	49½	.342	42	.434	37
No. 22	.378	49½	.322	46	.34	44
No. 23			.24	58	.28	45
No. 24	.20-.25	50	.263	54	.28	54
Winders, female—						
No. 1			.21*b*	55	.23*b*	55
No. 2			.237	40	.275	48
No. 3	.203	55	.315	51	.287	48
No. 4			.26	54	.29	54
No. 5	.25	50	.37	50	.38	50
No. 6	.20	50	.28	54	32	50
No. 7	.21	50	.30-.37	50	.31-.40	50
No. 8			.23-.26	51-53	.297	42
No. 9			.28	34	.33	40
No. 10	.253	50	.315	53½	.29	50½
No. 11			.20	36	.24	45
No. 12			.24	54	.25	54
No. 13			.28	54	.26	54
No. 14			.243	49	.277	35-44
No. 15	.32	50	.26-.34	50	.265-.37	50
No. 16	.20	50	.29	49-55	.31	40-55
No. 17			.315	54	.346	53½
No. 18			.325	48	.346	48
No. 19			.26	48	.297	52½
No. 20			.30	46½	.34	46½
No. 21			.292	56	.35	38
No. 22	.20-.25	50	.263	54	.28	54
Spoolers, female—						
No. 1			.23	50	.25	49
No. 2			.204	54	.208	53
No. 3			.24	48	.32	48
No. 4	.19	55	.21*b*	55	.23*b*	55
No. 5	.24	55	.335	38	.337	58
No. 6	.20	50	.26	54	.28	55
No. 7	.22	50	.28	54	.315	50
No. 8			.26	54	.29	54
No. 9	.22	50	.28-.36	50	.31-.40	50
No. 10			.283	50	.305	46
No. 11			.24	54	.25	54
No. 12			.23	55	.25	55
No. 13	.195	52½	.25	50	.263	50
No. 14	.23	55	.26	54	.285	55
No. 15			.29	54	.306	54
No. 16			.255	54	.278	54
No. 17			.22	55	.23	55
Warpers, male—						
No. 1			.25	50	.30	49
No. 2†			.246†	31	.273†	46½
No. 3	.34-.40	55	.29-.39	55-63	.30-.45	52-62
No. 4	.45	50	.36*b*	50	.41*b*	50
No. 5	.36	50	.375	48	.44	48
No. 6	.36	50	.56	50	.61	50
No. 7			.33	54	.375	54
No. 8			.363	54	.445	54
No. 9	.46	50	.44-.505	47-49	.48-.545	58-60
No. 10†			.27†	36	.27†	45
No. 11	.35	52½	.42	50	.465	50
No. 12			.33	54	.42	57
No. 13	.36	50	.35	50	.42	50
No. 14†			.243	54	.295	54
No. 15			.30*b*	55	.35*b*	55
No. 16			.37	55-50	.39	55-60
Drawers-in, female—						
No. 1			.23	49	.33	48
No. 2	.215	55	.30	55	.325	54
No. 3	.23-.38	50	.38	50	.42	52
No. 4			.26	54	.28	52
No. 5			.28	48	.32	48
No. 6	.28	50	.32	50	.36	50
No. 7	.26	50	.38	44	.37	44½
No. 8			.24	54	.25	54
No. 9	.20	55	.26	54	.285	55
No. 10			.37	54	.35	54
No. 11			.31-.42	37	.34-.52	47
No. 12	.25	52½	.26	50	.283	50
Weavers, woollen, male—						
No. 1	.29-.33	51	.30-.36	50-60	.38	57
No. 2			.34	48	.41	48
No. 3			.30	54	.30	54
No. 4			.22-.28	55	.27-.44	55
No. 5	.20-.28	55	.26*b*	55	.285*b*	55
No. 6			.30	60	.30	60
No. 7			.465	60	.50	53
No. 8			.405	48	.405	48
No. 9	.22	50	.32-.39	60	.40-.46	54
No. 10	.35	50	.40	54	.40	54
No. 11	.36-.42	50	.425	48	.465	48
No. 12	.30	50	.38-.55	50	.44-.64	50
No. 13			.385	54	.465	54
No. 14	.35-.50	44	.495	44½	.60	50
No. 15	.353	50	.595	49½	.635	49
No. 16	.305	50	.386	50	.43	50
No. 17			.34	50	.405	50
No. 18	.365	55	.40-.46	45-54	.42-.46	45-54
No. 19			.404	54	.483	54
No. 20			.53	56	.53	52
No. 21			.33	54	.35	54
No. 22			.33	54	.37	54
No. 23			.375-.62	48	.375-.62	48
Weavers, woollen, female—						
No. 1			.22	52	.25	52
No. 2	.275	55	.20	50	.25	49
No. 3			.205	54	.265	53
No. 4	.18-.31	55	.20-.33	60	.26-.40	57
No. 5			.17-.29	55	.27-.37	55
No. 6	.19-.24	55	.23-.25*b*	55	.25-.28*b*	55
No. 7			.21	55	.21	55
No. 8			.26	54	.26	54
No. 9	.27	55	.545	56	.532	48
No. 10	.22	50	.26-.40	54	.29-.39	54
No. 11	.35	50	.40	54	.40	54
No. 12			.384	49	.357	55
No. 13	.20	50	.328	48	.334	48
No. 14	.24	50	.28-.51	50	.29-.63	50
No. 15			.33	54	.445	54
No. 16			.27	36	.26	45
No. 17	.30	44	.416	50	.402	50
No. 18	.237	50	.533	52	.473	49½
No. 19			.255	59	.273	55
No. 20			.245	54	.25	54
No. 21			.23	55	.25	55
No. 22	.305	50	.376	50	.476	50
No. 23			.34	50	.39	50
No. 24	.30-.44	50	.26-.44	50	.36-.50	50
No. 25	.22-.34	55	.33-.40	45	.42-.44	45-50
No. 26			.366	54	.433	54
No. 27			.45	54	.487	51
No. 28			.23	54	.24	54
No. 29			.243	54	.285	54
No. 30			.34-.48	46	.44-.54	32
No. 31			.425	56	.43-.53	34-41

b Plus production bonus.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH—*Conc.*						
Loomfixers, male—						
No. 1	.25	55	.25	50	.40	49
No. 2			.325	54	.415	53
No. 3			.35	48	.385	48
No. 4	.50	55	.38-.44*b*	55	.44-.61*b*	55
No. 5			.50	54	.50	54
No. 6	.445	55	.415-.60	44-68	.435-.63	55-70
No. 7	.50	50	.47*b*	54	.52*b*	54
No. 8			.375*b*	48	.375*b*	48
No. 9			.546	48	.572	48
No. 10	.54	50	.47-.69	50	.69-.72	50
No. 11			.42	54	.555	54
No. 12			.35-.55	55-60	.42-.58	55-60
No. 13			.65	40	.65	49
No. 14	.52	50	.705	61½	.725	56½
No. 15			.50	54	.50	54
No. 16	.40	50	.45	50	.55	50
No. 17	.515	52½	.50	50	.565	50
No. 18	.50-.58	50	.50-.54	50	.51-.61	50
No. 19	.425	55	.45	54	.55	55
No. 20			.485	54	.51	54
No. 21			.622	54	.664	54
Burlers and menders, female—						
No. 1			.25	50	.25	49
No. 2	.185	55	.21*b*	55	.23*b*	55
No. 3			.185	55	.20	55
No. 4			.19-.215	51	.26-.27	48
No. 5			.23-.62	43-53	.27-.51	50-53
No. 6			.45	48	.50	41
No. 7	.18	50	.265	54	.29	54
No. 8			.26	54	.28	54
No. 9	.20-.22	50	.285	48	.305-.33	48
No. 10			.26	54	.29	54
No. 11	.20-.33	50	.28-.44	50	.33-.44	50
No. 12			.385	54	.555	54
No. 13	.29-.33	44	.383	40	.37	47½
No. 14			.355	49½	.375	44½
No. 15			.212	59	.227	55
No. 16			.24	54	.25	54
No. 17			.26	50	.25	45
No. 18	.34	52½	.25-.30	50	.26-.38	50
No. 19			.26	54	.305	55
No. 20			.41	54	.43	54
No. 21			.255	54	.278	54
No. 22			.25	54	.30	54
No. 23			.29	49	.35	43
No. 24	.22	55	.27	55	.284	55
Dye-house men—						
No. 1	.327	55	.30-.32	60-64	.405	65-68
No. 2			.25	55	.275	55
No. 3			.32	54	.385	50
No. 4	.27	50	.335	54-60	.40	54-60
No. 5	.30	50	.445	50	.507	50
No. 6			.33	54	.39	54
No. 7	.30-.33	50	.393	57½	.405	54
No. 8			.32	54	.35	54
No. 9			.41	72	.425	53
No. 10	.33	50	.35	50	.40	50
No. 11	.30	52½	.35	54	.415	54
No. 12	.365	50	.37	55	.46	58
No. 13	.32	50	.35	54	.42	50
No. 14			.358	54	.39	54
No. 15			.38-.50	48	.44-.58	48
No. 16			.325	54	.36	55
No. 17			.395*b*	48	.415*b*	48
No. 18			.33	54	.365	54
No. 19			.30	55	.35	41
No. 20			.30	48	.40	66
Cloth finishers, male—						
No. 1	.30	55	.30-.35	50	.35-.40	49
No. 2			.22	52	.25	52
No. 3	.25-.50	55	.30	60	.35	57
No. 4			.22-.29	55	.24-.33	55
No. 5			.36*b*	55	.395*b*	55
No. 6			.30	55-60	.315	55-60
No. 7			.30	60	.30-.40	55-60
No. 8	.21	50	.23-.37	56	.28-.40	54
No. 9	.35	50	.40*b*	54	.45*b*	54
No. 10	.25	50	.385	54	.425	55
No. 11			.35	54	.39	54
No. 12	.36	50	.39	48	.41	48
No. 13	.30	50	.44-.54	55	.51-.60	55
No. 14			.33	54	.39	54
No. 15	.40-.45	44	.45	45	.45	50
No. 16	.28-.32	50	.38-.43	57	.40-.47	59-62
No. 17			.32	54	.35	54
No. 18			.30	55	.40	55
No. 19	.33	50	.32-.40	50-54	.38-.52	50-54
No. 20	.40	52½	.30-.47	54	.365-.50	50-54
No. 21	.30-.50	50	.35-.53	50	.43-.62	50
No. 22	.30	55	.325	54	.36	55
No. 23			.33	54	.36	54
No. 24			.41	54	.45	54
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY						
Carders, woollen, male—						
No. 1	.27	55	.27	55	.33	55
No. 2	.315	49½	.35-.40	45	.39-.42	45
No. 3	.33	52	.20	52	.25-.35	52
No. 4	.25	48	.278	48	.292	48
No. 5	.225	55	.28	48	.295	48
No. 6	.32	50	.30	55-60	.346	55-60
No. 7	.36	50	.35	50	.40	50
No. 8	.35	45	.413	52	.46	52
No. 9	.40	50	.40	55	.437	55
No. 10	.275	55	.297	54	.30	54
No. 11	.33	50	.32	59	.37	55½
No. 12	.37	44	.386	44	.425	44
No. 13			.35	54	.36	54
No. 14			.38	50	.405	50
No. 15			.30	59	.35	64
Spinners, worsted, female—						
No. 1	.30	50	.24	55	.252	55
No. 2	.273	49½	.325	46	.305	45½
No. 3			.284	44	.34	44
No. 4			.23	54	.24	54
No. 5	.45	55	.35	37		
Spinners, woollen, mule, male—						
No. 1	.375	49½	.35-.40	45	.34-.44	45
No. 2			.35	55	.40	55
No. 3	.36	55	.28-.39	48	.29-.39	48
No. 4	.20-.30	55	.26	48	.27	48
No. 5	.45	50	.32	55-60	.336	55-60
No. 6	.38	50	.41	50	.41	50
No. 7	.22-.30	50	.37	50	.417	50
No. 8	.40	50	.40	55	.437	55
No. 9			.378	45	.455	45
No. 10	.25	55	.297	54	.30	54
No. 11			.455	44	.476	44
No. 12			.40	50	.425	50
Winders, female—						
No. 1	.23	49½	.25-.35	45	.30-.35	45
No. 2	.20-.30	55	.21	55	.23	55
No. 3			.30	48	.32	48
No. 4			.24	46½	.262*b*	50

b Plus production bonus.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY *Cont.*						
Winders, female—Conc.						
No. 5	.18-.28	55	.25	55	.262	55
No. 6	.....	....	.33	49	.33	50
No. 7	.29	55	.31	49	.34	50
No. 8	.....	....	.225	50	.20	50
No. 9	.....	....	.28	45	.262	45
No. 10	.25-.38	50	.30-.34	45-50	.39-.47	50
No. 11	.33	44	.263	44	.275	49½
No. 12	.33	50	.297	50	.324	50
No. 13	.21	45	.317	46	.34	50
No. 14	.....	....	.25-.38	50	.332	50
No. 15	.325	49½	.29	48	.334	50
No. 16	.....	....	.23	54	.23	54
No. 17	.....	....	.396	45	.41	45
No. 18	.36	49½	.32	35	.....	....
No. 19	.285	44	.278	50	.28	50
No. 20	.....	....	.31	40	.31	46
No. 21	.....	....	.26	48	.33-.39	40-48
No. 22	.28	50	.29	48	.313	48
No. 23	.23	49½	.26	48	.252	42
No. 24	.....	....	.25	50	.28	50
No. 25	.19	52½	.24	52½	.24	52½
No. 26	.....	....	.24	54	.267	54
No. 27	.24	50	.33	50	.325	50
No. 28	.33	50	.26-.30	50	.28-.39	50
No. 29	.....	....	.35	50	.375	50
No. 30	.27	49½	.23-.24	50	.34-.40	40-43
No. 31	.27-.34	44	.315	44	.37	44
No. 32	.28	45	.33	48	.383	48
No. 33	.....	....	.365	48	.383	48
No. 34	.....	....	.25	48	.25	48
Knitters, garment, male—						
No. 1	.45	49½	.45	45	.47	45
No. 2	.225	55	.26	55	.32	55
No. 3	.35	52	.30	52	.45	52
No. 4	.25-.45	55	.358	48	.434	48
No. 5	.....	....	.30	45	.35	48
No. 6	.30	49	.328*b*	53	.34	54
No. 7	.29-.51	55	.35	55	.367	55
No. 8	.24	55	.26	48	.26	48
No. 9	.32-.44	50	.36-.40	50	.39-.64	50-55
No. 10	.50	50	.463	44	.484	49½
No. 11	.355	50	.32-.45	50	.38-.50	50
No. 12	.50	49½	.45	48	.52	50
No. 13	.27	50	.42-.52	50	.50-.66	50
No. 14	.25-.48	50	.40	50	.462	50
No. 15	.48	55	.44	37	.....	....
No. 16	.20-.42	49½	.24-.36	50	.35-.44	43
No. 17	.68	44	.57	44	.....	....
No. 18	.45-.54	46½	.47-.56	46½	.57-.81	46½
No. 19	.....	....	.39-.50	44	.45-.91	44
No. 20	.....	....	.525	48	.43-.84	48
Knitters, garment, female—						
No. 1	.24	49½	.20-.40	45	.25-.40	45
No. 2	.19	55	.20	55	.23	55
No. 3	.20	52	.18	52	.25	52
No. 4	.22	55	.273	48	.281	48
No. 5	.....	....	.22	46	.246	48
No. 6	.165	55	.24	48	.24	48
No. 7	.....	....	.207	42	.232	42
No. 8	.....	....	.26	49½	.30	50
No. 9	.32	49½	.26	41	.....	....
No. 10	.22	50	.25	27-55	.33	53
No. 11	.28	49½	.25-.27	27-36	.25-.28	60

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Knitters, garment, female—Conc.						
No. 12	.....	....	.25	61-64	.28	37-45
No. 13	.337	44	.31	44	.34	44
No. 14	.....	....	.34	44	.36	44
No. 15	.....	....	.273	44	.273	44
Knitters, hosiery, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.35	45	.35	45
No. 2	.35	52	.30	52	.45	52
No. 3	.....	....	.29	40	.31	48
No. 4	.82	50	.41-.60	49½	.48-.69	49½
No. 5	.....	....	.57	48	.47-.54	48-55
No. 6	.30	49	.38	45	.524*b*	51
No. 7	.....	....	.52	50	.508	50
No. 8	.82-1.10	55	.37-.83	54	.44-.88	50
No. 9	.....	....	.47	50	.54	50
No. 10	.....	....	.58	44	.64	43
No. 11	.....	....	.418	50	.443	50
No. 12	.....	....	.368	50	.385	50
No. 13	.....	....	.597	38	.60	45
No. 14	.35-.40	50	.37-.42	50	.31-.51	50
No. 15	.43-.72	45	.49-.76	45	.61-.97	45
No. 16	.....	....	.678	45	.582	55
No. 17	.....	....	.46	58	.47	57
No. 18	.....	....	.50	50	.58	50
No. 19	.....	....	.333	48	.333	48
No. 20	.50	50	.48-.71	48	.52-.73	48
No. 21	.74	55	.43-.57	35-46	.....	....
No. 22	.....	....	.71	50	.902	40
No. 23	.....	....	.63-.83	40-57	.65-.80	40-60
No. 24	.30	49	.35	49	.32	54
No. 25	.30	50	.40	50	.527	50
No. 26	.....	....	.35	50	.375	50
No. 27	.42	49½	.647	46½	.686	47
No. 28	.60	49½	.52	48	.48	48
No. 29	.....	....	.54	48	.60	48
No. 30	.....	....	.365	52	.40	55
No. 31	.....	....	.33-.40	26-32	.37-.50	33-32
Knitters, hosiery, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.22	45	.30	45
No. 2	.20	52	.18	52	.25	52
No. 3	.....	....	.22	52½	.25	50
No. 4	.22-.27	55	.28	54	.33	50
No. 5	.....	....	.27	48	.27	48
No. 6	.....	....	.226	42	.266	45
No. 7	.....	....	.26	50	.268	50
No. 8	.....	....	.342	53	.415	52
No. 9	.323	49½	.21-.41	50	.22-.42	50
No. 10	.275	50	.23	54	.25	54
No. 11	.27-.38	45	.25-.38	45	.39-.48	45
No. 12	.30	50	.33	35	.....	....
No. 13	.285	44	.25	50	.26	50
No. 14	.285	52½	.24	52½	.24	52
No. 15	.30	50	.26-.37	48	.26-.37	48
No. 16	.323	49½	.32-.41	48	.36-.50	37-42
No. 17	.....	....	.327	38	.322	44
No. 18	.....	....	.42	50	.495	40
No. 19	.22	49	.30	45	.253	46
No. 20	.30	50	.35	50	.357	50
No. 21	.....	....	.30	45	.315	50
No. 22	.27	49½	.31	47	.346	46
No. 23	.....	....	.285	54	.276	54
No. 24	.....	....	.338	40½	.32	43½
No. 25	.345	45	.417	48	.37-.48	48
No. 26	.....	....	.27-.34	29	.26-.39	32-52
No. 27	.....	....	.32	47½	.352	47½

b Plus production bonus.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY—*Cont.*						
Machine fixers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.545	55	.545	55
No. 2	.....	....	.45	55	.525	55
No. 3	.32-.50	55	.44-.58	48	.45-.58	48
No. 4	.65	52½	.52-.59	50	.55-.67	50
No. 5	.....	....	.58	49½	.75	49½
No. 6	.....	....	.58	50	.60	50
No. 7	.70	49½	.672	50	.704	50
No. 8	.....	....	.44	48	.53	50
No. 9	.52	55	.75	48	.80	48
No. 10	.455	55	.537	54	.555	54
No. 11	.....	....	.38-.77	48	.46-.86	44-56
No. 12	.....	....	.40	54	.403	58
No. 13	.48-.72	55	.57-.60	43-44	.....	....
No. 14	.91	44	.575	50	.625	50
No. 15	.325	52½	.37	52½	.40	52½
No. 16	.54	50	.63	50	.605	50
No. 17	.....	....	.62	50	.645	50
No. 18	.61-.81	49½	.65-.76	49½	.71-.80	49½
No. 19	.70	49½	.44-.68	43-50	.57-.73	52
No. 20	.....	....	.93	48	.96	48
No. 21	.....	....	.545	55	.545	55
No. 22	.60-.80	49½	.85	48	.935	40
No. 23	.....	....	.48-92	48	.53-.92	48
No. 24	.70	49½	.66	50	.83	50
Menders, garments, female—						
No. 1	.16	55	.18	55	.22	55
No. 2	.....	....	.29	40-48	.30	48
No. 3	.18	49	.29	48	.303*b*	48
No. 4	.16-.22	55	.22	55	.23	55
No. 5	.....	....	.30	50	.306	50
No. 6	.30	45	.30	45	.33	45
No. 7	.....	....	.31	44	.33	44
No. 8	.....	....	.307	44	.35	48
Menders, hosiery, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.24	40	.27	48
No. 2	.....	....	.252	49½	.232	49½
No. 3	.....	....	.22	54	.18	44-55
No. 4	.29-.33	55	.47	37	.55	45
No. 5	.....	....	.20	50	.285	50
No. 6	.....	....	.34	30	.36	41
No. 7	.....	....	.286	50	.236	55
No. 8	.....	....	.23	54	.25	50
No. 9	.....	....	.34-.42	45	.42-.44	45
No. 10	.....	....	.32	44½	.367	49
No. 11	.....	....	.32	50	.27	50
No. 12	.21	52½	.25	52½	.24	52½
No. 13	.32	50	.375	48	.417	48
No. 14	.....	....	.26	48	.28-.38	45
No. 15	.30	49½	.31-.36	48	.37-.43	42
No. 16	.....	....	.34	49	.35	40
No. 17	.....	....	.38	48	.462	40
No. 18	.....	....	.46-.52	40	.49-.53	48
No. 19	.....	....	.30	50	.33	50
No. 20	.....	....	.25	50	.263	50
No. 21	.33	49½	.33	48	.358	44
No. 22	.29	45	.33	48	.383	48
No. 23	.226	49½	.28-.41	32-41	.33-.44	44
No. 24	.....	....	.335	50	.37	47
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	.24-.36	55	.30	55	.30-.34	55
No. 2	.34-.50	49½	.40-.55	45	.42-.50	45
No. 3	.20-.33	55	.46	48	.527	48
No. 4	.....	....	.40	45	.45	48
Cutters, male—Conc.						
No. 5	.22	55	.298	54	.30	54
No. 6	.365	55	.35	55	.42	55
No. 7	.42	55	.43	37	.....	....
No. 8	.....	....	.68	44	.667	48
Cutters, female—						
No. 1	.15	55	.22	55	.22	55
No. 2	.23	49½	.22-.40	45	.35-.45	45
No. 3	.....	....	.255	48	.266	48
No. 4	.235	49	.25	43½	.233*b*	49
No. 5	.....	....	.23	48	.387	49
No. 6	.20-.31	50	.26-.37	50	.29-.45	50
No. 7	.....	....	.355	44	.34	44
No. 8	.....	....	.363	50	.31	50
No. 9	.....	....	.336	48	.416	50
No. 10	.30	45	.35	45	.38	45
No. 11	.40	49½	.35	34	.....	....
No. 12	.....	....	.275	48	.288*b*	48
No. 13	.25	49½	.28	48	.308	48
No. 14	.....	....	.28	40	.29	41
No. 15	.22	55	.21	54	.21	54
No. 16	.....	....	.25	50	.26	47
No. 17	.....	....	.31-.39	50	.36-.44	50
No. 18	.265	....	.255	49½	.305	49½
No. 19	.325	....	.25	50	.25	44
No. 20	.....	....	.31	44	.34	44
No. 21	.29	45	.40	48	.41	48
No. 22	.28	49	.32	48	.34	48
No. 23	.....	....	.33	35	.35	40
No. 24	.30	46½	.315	46½	.322	46½
Finishers and sewers, garments, female—						
No. 1	.22	49½	.20-.45	45	.25-.45	45
No. 2	.15-.30	55	.16-.30	55	.18-.33	55
No. 3	.20	52	.18	52	.18-.25	52
No. 4	.....	....	.26	48	.29	48
No. 5	.....	....	.218	44½	.205*b*	48
No. 6	.18-.33	55	.25	55	.294	55
No. 7	.....	....	.30	49½	.30-.32	50
No. 8	.20-36	50	.22-.38	40-50	.24-.40	50
No. 9	.....	....	.37	44	.39	44
No. 10	.....	....	.335	44	.34	44
No. 11	.33	50	.27	50	.287	50
No. 12	.....	....	.25-.50	50	.35-.38	50
No. 13	.....	....	.33	48	.36	50
No. 14	.27-.42	45	.423	45	.52	45
No. 15	.....	....	.265	48	.276*b*	48
No. 16	.....	....	.26	40	.28	42
No. 17	.26	49	.31	55	.317	45
No. 18	.23	55	.21	54	.21	54
No. 19	.27	50	.22-.35	50	.27-.41	50
No. 20	.24-.34	50	.23-.33	50	.26-.35	50
No. 21	.....	....	.22	44½	.22	46
No. 22	.....	....	.295	27	.253	45-60
No. 23	.315	49½	.27	51	.32	42
No. 24	.....	....	.20-.25	42-51	.23-.28	25-50
No. 25	.20-.28	49	.31-.39	37½	.36-.47	37-46
No. 26	.....	....	.28	51	.31	45
No. 27	.....	....	.363	44	.386	44
No. 28	.....	....	.334	44½	.39	37
No. 29	.35	49½	.37	37	.....	....
No. 30	.....	....	.318	44	.324	44
No. 31	.....	....	.285	44	.285	44
No. 32	.....	....	.22-.26	50	.25-.46	35-40
No. 33	.....	....	.273	44	.32	44
No. 34	.....	....	.273	44	.295	44
No. 35	.....	....	.33	35	.35	40
No. 36	.455	44	.26-.28	44	.26-.28	44
No. 37	.475	46½	.32-.41	46½	.32-.41	46½
No. 38	.....	....	.29	48	.29	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY—*Cont.*						
Finishers and sewers, hosiery, female—						
No. 1	.20	52	.18	52	.18-.25	52
No. 2			.24	45	.26	48
No. 3	.217	50	.26	49½	.26	49½
No. 4	.27-.31	55	.41	45	.46	50
No. 5			.387	31	.377	31
No. 6			.22	50	.247	50
No. 7			.268	50	.333	44
No. 8			.241	50	.236	41
No. 9	.36	49½	.41	50	.34	50
No. 10	.33	50	.284	50	.294	50
No. 11	.29-.33	45	.36	45	.38	45
No. 12			.32	53¾	.338	48
No. 13	.30	50	.45	35	.40-.50	48
No. 14			.345	46½	.35	44
No. 15			.39	48	.484	43
No. 16			.415	48	.45	48
No. 17			.32-.50	41-44	.35-.46	49½
No. 18	.35	49½	.33	28		
No. 19	.23	55	.21	54	.21	54
No. 20			.275	50	.29	50
No. 21			.25	50	.263	50
No. 22	.25	49½	.375	34½	.33	42
No. 23	.247	49½	.335	46	.394	46½
No. 24			.255	54	.26	54
No. 25			.34	12	.32	45
No. 26	.28-.37	45	.35-.48	48	.40-.53	48
No. 27			.355	48	.416	48
No. 28			.30	49½	.30	49½
No. 29			.27-.39	22-35	.28-.41	35-40
No. 30			.26-.28	47½	.26-.32	47½
Boarders, hosiery, male—						
No. 1			.31	50	.334	40
No. 2			.635	37	.712	33
No. 3	.20	55	.28	48	.28	48
No. 4			.41	49½	.48	49½
No. 5			.57	50	.65	40
No. 6	.30	49½	.34	50	.33	50
No. 7	.535	45	.54-.60	45	.73-.86	45
No. 8	.39	55	.44	38		
No. 9			.51	45	.413	48
No. 10			.39	50	.38	50
No. 11			.43	51	.45	50
No. 12			.30	52½	.30	52½
No. 13			.40	46	.404	43
No. 14			.51	48	.66	40
No. 15			.33	50	.39-.51	49-52
No. 16	.40	50	.46	50	.47	50
No. 17	.325	49½	.515	43½	.595	49
No. 18	.555	45	.48	48	.55	48
No. 19			.53	22	.47	41½
No. 20			.34-.48	24-52	.41-.55	45-50
Boarders, hosiery, female—						
No. 1			.31	50	.29	50
No. 2			.30	50	.40	50
No. 3			.495	45	.497	55
No. 4	.36	50	.417	48	.46	48
No. 5			.37	50	.49	50
No. 6	.335	49½	.39	38	.533	39
Loopers, hosiery, female—						
No. 1			.25	30	.28	48
No. 2			.413	50	.468	50
No. 3			.26	54	.28	50
No. 4	.255	155	.385	48	.44	50
No. 5			.23	50	.254	40
No. 6	.33	50	.29	49½	.25	49½
No. 7			.467	26	.445	28
Loopers, hosiery, female—Conc.						
No. 8			.285	53	.314	50
No. 9			.27-.40	50	.34-.41	50
No. 10			.273	48	.30	50
No. 11			.27	50	.286	50
No. 12			.296	54	.296	54
No. 13	.32	45	.322	45	.372	45
No. 14			.42	44	.44	41
No. 15	.285	44	.285	50	.27	50
No. 16	.30	52½	.24	52½	.24	52½
No. 17	.30	50	.26-.33	48	.26-.38	48
No. 18			.40	35	.48	48
No. 19			.36-.35	48	.30-.41	45-50
No. 20			.36	26	.317	45
No. 21	.30	49½	.33-.47	48	.42-.57	43
No. 22			.34	50	.36	50
No. 23			.31	50	.325	50
No. 24	.33	49½	.335	39½	.33	38
No. 25			.325	46	.385	41
No. 26			.315	50	.335	48
No. 27			.39	48	.44	43
No. 28			.38-.50	35	.30-.43	44
No. 29			.34	54	.348	54
No. 30			.408	21	.388	38
No. 31	.40	45	.417	48	.527	48
No. 32			.27-.51	18-40	.34-.53	35-40
Pressers, garments, male—						
No. 1			.36	30	.38	48
No. 2	.36-.55	55	.35	55	.367	55
No. 3	.55	50	.51	50	.61	50
No. 4			.30	35	.42	45
No. 5	.53	49½	.40	49	.49	60½
No. 6			.68	44	.667	48
No. 7	.60	50	.477	50	.525	50
No. 8	.445	45	.63	45	.815	45
Pressers, garments, female—						
No. 1	.16-.23	55	.21	55	.24	55
No. 2			.328	48	.364	50
No. 3			.265	48	.276b	48
No. 4	.25-.32	44	.31	44	.34	44
No. 5	.335	45	.44	45	.42	45
Examiners and inspectors, female—						
No. 1	.16	55	.18	55	.22	55
No. 2	.235	55	.304	48	.38	48
No. 3			.20	40	.22	48
No. 4	.217	50	.234	49½	.23	49½
No. 5			.22	54	.273	44
No. 6			.22	55	.262	55
No. 7			.24-.26	50	.338	50
No. 8	.29-.33	55	.35	50	.44	50
No. 9			.29	50	.283	43
No. 10			.34	31	.37	34
No. 11	.28	49½	.40	50	.42	50
No. 12			.318	48	.472	50
No. 13	.267	45	.30	45	.31-.33	45
No. 14	.325	45	.35	45	.43	45
No. 15			.36	48	.372	49½
No. 16	.285	44	.33	50	.30	50
No. 17	.28	50	.28	48	.313	48
No. 18	.30	49½	.28-.33	48	.28-.38	48
No. 19			.30	37	.307	38
No. 20			.31	48	.385	43
No. 21			.25	45	.225	51
No. 22			.36-.48	40	.38-.54	48½
No. 23			.30	50	.33	50
No. 24			.22-.36	50	.22-.31	50
No. 25			.225	50	.23	50
No. 26	.33	49½	.335	46	.32	48½
No. 27			.374	15	.366	43½

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY—*Conc.*						
Examiners and inspectors female—Conc.						
No. 28	.....	....	.28-.31	44	.332	44
No. 29	.20	49½	.33	48	.395	48
No. 30	.....	....	.27-.33	23-36	.31-.41	32-43
No. 31	.....	....	.32	44	.36	44
Folders, female—						
No. 1	.24	49½	.21-.35	45	.25	45
No. 2	.16	55	.18	55	.22	55
No. 3	.....	....	.28	49½	.30	50
No. 4	.24-.41	40	.26-.35	45-50	.28-.41	50
No. 5	.323	49½	.328	48	.364	50
No. 6	.22	55	.23	54	.25	54
No. 7	.30	45	.42	45	.485	45
No. 8	.....	....	.265	48	.276*b*	48
No. 9	.265	52½	.25	52½	.24	52½
No. 10	.26	50	.37	50	.34	50
No. 11	.22	50	.24-.34	50	.27-.37	50
No. 12	.20	50	.263	50	.275	50
No. 13	.....	....	.40	18	.437	41½
No. 14	.22-.40	44	.306	44	.327	44
No. 15	.....	....	.30	50	.38	48
Boxers, female—						
No. 1	.22	49½	.19	45	.23	45
No. 2	.217	50	.28	49½	.27	49½
No. 3	.....	....	.24	26	.225*b*	48
No. 4	.18-.37	55	.25	55	.26-.294	55
No. 5	.....	....	.17	50	.157	50
No. 6	.20	55	.17-.24	48	.19-.24	48
No. 7	.....	....	.281	48	.41	50
No. 8	.....	....	.31	30	.35	29
No. 9	.22	50	.25-.29	50	.263	50
No. 10	.....	....	.265	48	.276*b*	48
No. 11	.325	52½	.25	52½	.25	52½
No. 12	.28	50	.26-.40	48	.27-.42	48
No. 13	.....	....	.425	48	.484	48
No. 14	.....	....	.26	50	.275	50
No. 15	.....	....	.34	12	.32	45
No. 16	.25-.32	44	.31	44	.33	44
No. 17	.24	49½	.25	50	.34	43
No. 18	.....	....	.26	47½	.26	47½
No. 19	.355	45	.443	45	.442	45
Dye-house men—						
No. 1	.....	....	.38	45	.45	45
No. 2	.30	55	.29	55	.33	55
No. 3	.....	....	.29	49	.362*b*	52
No. 4	.....	....	.348	48	.377	44
No. 5	.275	55	.30	48	.30	48
No. 6	.....	....	.24	50	.275	50
No. 7	.33-.38	55	.30-.33	55	.31-.40	55
No. 8	.....	....	.33	49½	.35	50
No. 9	.36	50	.40	50	.418	50
No. 10	.....	....	.37-.42	50	.39-.50	50
No. 11	.40	50	.42	44	.44	49½
No. 12	.38	50	.35-.40	50	.37-.42	50
No. 13	.40-.48	50	.43	55	.455	55
No. 14	.445	45	.36-.48	45	.50-.57	45
No. 15	.30-.44	55	.40	47	.....	....
No. 16	.....	....	.496	59	.49	59
No. 17	.....	....	.40	48½	.418	48½
No. 18	.38	52½	.356	52½	.36	50
No. 19	.40	50	.459	48	.459	48
No. 20	.....	....	.36	48	.40	50-56
No. 21	.32	49½	.353	48	.405	48
No. 22	.....	....	.42	48	.42	48
No. 23	.30	50	.34	50	.355	50
No. 24	.40-.50	49½	.32-.42	50	.30-.54	47-53
No. 25	.....	....	.30	50-55	.35	41
No. 26	.....	....	.375	44	.43	44
Warehouse and shipping men—						
No. 1	.25	55	.27	55	.30	55
No. 2	.35	52	.20	52	.27-.35	52
No. 3	.25	55	.28	48	.275	48
No. 4	.49	49	.317	51½	.38*b*	49½
No. 5	.27-.46	55	.26-.35	46½	.27-.45	46½
No. 6	.....	....	.385	55	.35	44
No. 7	.....	....	.24	50	.325	50
No. 8	.....	....	.33	49½	.33	50
No. 9	.36-.44	50	.34-.44	50	.40-.47	50
No. 10	.45	49½	.473	50	.495	50
No. 11	.36	50	.34	50	.357	50
No. 12	.....	....	.42	48	.483	50
No. 13	.....	....	.382	65	.42	54
No. 14	.38	52½	.34	52½	.343	52½
No. 15	.45	50	.385	48	.395	48
No. 16	.....	....	.52	48	.52	48
No. 17	.....	....	.354	48	.573	40
No. 18	.....	....	.29-.44	50	.38-.47	50
No. 19	.....	....	.357	50	.374	50
No. 20	.39-.60	44	.41	44	.41	44
No. 21	.....	....	.365	48	.383	48
No. 22	.36-.43	49½	.32	50	.37	48
SILK YARN AND FABRICS						
Winders, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.25	50	.27-.29	48
No. 2	.....	....	.315	50	.33	48
No. 3	.....	....	.24-.27	33-47	.25-.30	32-50
No. 4	.....	....	.24	55	.37	54
No. 5	.....	....	.25	48	.29	48
No. 6	.....	....	.275	50	.30-.36	50
No. 7	.....	....	.243	50	.27	50
No. 8	.....	....	.21	55	.26-.29	55
No. 9	.....	....	.335	50	.34	45
No. 10	.....	....	.25	50	.27	50
No. 11	.....	....	.34	42	.40	35
No. 12	.18-.27	50	.32-.34	45	.33-.36	50
No. 13	.30-.35	44	.28-.36	48-53	.31-.43	40-55
No. 14	.....	....	.32	47	.337	42½
No. 15	.....	....	.25	50	.37	50
No. 16	.....	....	.278	55	.30	55
No. 17	.....	....	.29	39	.314	46
Spinners, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.17-.25	55	.18-.26	55
No. 2	.....	....	.34	50	.36	55
No. 3	.....	....	.25-.40	50	.32	55
No. 4	.....	....	.23-.26	51	.24-.31	36-60
No. 5	.....	....	.25	54	.29	50
No. 6	.....	....	.20-.26	55	.27-.33	60
No. 7	.....	....	.275	50	.29	50
No. 8	.35-.50	47-56	.55	48	.575	48
No. 9	.....	....	.26-.35	50-55	.38-.41	50
No. 10	.....	....	.30-.40	57½	.335	55
No. 11	.....	....	.275	60	.309	60
Spinners, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.25	50	.29	48
No. 2	.32-.35	44	.29	55	.32	47
No. 3	.....	....	.30	53	.32	53
No. 4	.....	....	.33	45	.337	50
No. 5	.....	....	.29	39	.314	46
No. 6	.....	....	.25	50	.356	50
No. 7	.....	....	.315	57	.40	45
Redrawers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.23-.25	50	.23-.27	48
No. 2	.....	....	.20-.21	49	.24	51
No. 3	.....	....	.21	50	.24	50

b Plus production bonus.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SILK YARN AND FABRICS—*Conc.*						
Redrawers, female—Con.						
No. 4			.19-.20	55	.24-.28	48
No. 5			.20-.22	50	.22-.27	50
No. 6			.24	50	.237	50
No. 7			.27-.30	48-53	.26-.32	50
No. 8			.25	50	.28-.30	50
Warpers, male—						
No. 1			.33	55	.37	55
No. 2	.30	62½	.483	50	.54	50
No. 3			.28	50	.33	70
No. 4			.30-.40	50	.32-.40	55
No. 5			.32-.38	55	.33-.40	50
No. 6			.34	50	.40	50
No. 7			.32	55	.38	55
No. 8			.429	50	.448	50
No. 9			.35	50	.43-.49	50
No. 10			.38	55	.41	49
No. 11			.20	55	.287	54
Warpers, female—						
No. 1			.307	50	.33	48
No. 2			.22	55	.25	55
No. 3			.29	50	.35-.37	48
No. 4	.33‡	52½	.442	50	.468	50
No. 5			.32	50	.38	50
No. 6			.29-.36	48	.28-.38	48
No. 7			.30	50	.28-.37	40
No. 8			.30-.36	55	.33-.38	50
No. 9			.34	45	.356	50
No. 10			.40	50	.50	50
Quillers, male—						
No. 1			.22-.30	50	.25-.36	55
No. 2			.23	54	.27	50
No. 3			.24	55	.264	54
No. 4			.18-.263	55	.22-.285	50
No. 5			.22	55	.284	48
No. 6			.385	50	.385	50
No. 7			.29-.38	50-55	.35-.46	50
No. 8			.372	55	.455	55
Quillers, female—						
No. 1			.20-.34	50	.22-.38	48
No. 2			.23	50	.27	44½
No. 3			.24	55	.264	54
No. 4			.244	55	.285	50
No. 5			.18-.22	48	.22-.27	47
No. 6			.25	50	.25	50
No. 7			.25	50	.30-.31	50
No. 8	.30	44	.31	52	.32	50
No. 9			.24	52	.27	50
No. 10			.20	55	.27	48
Twisters, male—						
No. 1			.63	50	.547	50
No. 2			.33-.42	50	.30-.40	55
No. 3			.466	50	.625	50
No. 4			.37	59	.46	55
No. 5			.54	50	.52	50
No. 6			.39	55	.44	50
No. 7			.24-.30	55	.30-.36	55
No. 8			.511	50	.521	50
No. 9			.39	50	.52	50
No. 10			.455	55	.40	55
Loom fixers, male—						
No. 1			.45	50	.50	50
No. 2			.32	55	.45	55
No. 3			.45-.60	50	.57-.62	55
No. 4	.65‡	52½	.52-.59	50	.55-.67	50
No. 5			.40	55	.468	54
No. 6			.59	50	.65	45
No. 7			.585	50	.62	50
No. 8			.40-.625	48	.48-.65	48
No. 9			.80	50	.80	50
No. 10			.60-.65	55	.62-.67	50
No. 11			.40-.55	55	.50-.60	55
No. 12			.55	50	.577	50
No. 13			.44	50	.597	50
No. 14	.55	44	.473	55	.62	50
No. 15			.60-.80	50	.71-.93	50
Weavers, male—						
No. 1			.35-.50	50	.38-.56	55
No. 2	.335	62½	.404	50	.473	50
No. 3			.39-.44	50	.35-.45	45
No. 4			.30-.44	50	.44-.59	50
No. 5			.277	55	.353	59
No. 6			.28-.47	48	.30-.55	48
No. 7			.32-.424	50	.38-.455	50
No. 8			.42	50	.48	50
No. 9			.39-.46	50	.41-.59	50
No. 10			.38-.46	50	.42-.58	45-50
No. 11			.44	50	.586	50
No. 12			.40	55	.45	55
No. 13			.353	41	.40	40
Weavers, female—						
No. 1	.35‡	52½	.412	50	.473	50
No. 2			.38-.42	50	.38-.44	45
No. 3			.297	55	.336	59
No. 4			.32-.424	50	.38-.455	50
No. 5			.35	50	.385	45
No. 6			.344	50	.44	50
No. 7			.282	33	.35	39
No. 8			.34	50	.52	50
Smash hands, male—						
No. 1			.38	50	.39	50
No. 2			.35	55	.40	55
No. 3			.33-.38	48	.40	48
No. 4			.425	55	.445	50
No. 5			.20-.31	55	.26-.39	55
No. 6			.42	50	.42	50
No. 7			.35-.40	50	.40-.45	55
No. 8			.396	50	.474	50
Pickers, female—						
No. 1			.17	55	.19	55
No. 2			.20-.25	50	.23-.27	48
No. 3			.20	50	.24	50
No. 4			.25	50	.27	45
No. 5			.21	44	.25	50
No. 6			.18-.24	48	.20-.24	48
No. 7			.25	55	.27	55
No. 8			.265	50	.28	50
No. 9			.275	50	.303	50
No. 10			.25-.33	50	.31-.40	50
General helpers, male—						
No. 1			.375	50	.40	48
No. 2			.25-.30	50	.30-.40	55
No. 3			.25	48	.25-.32	48
No. 4			.254	55	.242	50
No. 5			.20-.27	55	.25-.35	55
No. 6			.20-.41	50	.20-.41	50
No. 7	.35	44	.32-.465	46-58	.38-.51	47-50
No. 8			.36	51	.367	60
No. 9			.26-.44	50	.40-.52	50
No. 10			.32-425	48	.45	48
No. 11			.24	55	.264	54
SHIRTS*						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1			.40-.45	45	.40-.45	48
No. 2			.425	40	.437	48
No. 3	.56	46½	.625	48	.656	48
No. 4			.645	46½	.756	46½
No. 5			.32	48	.417	48
No. 6	.565	49½	.461	52	.50	47
No. 7	30-70	51	.42-.66	51½	.43-.76	54
No. 8	.56	50	.603	49½	.71	53¾
No. 9			.25-.50	50	.30-.50	50

‡ 1930.

*Work shirts included under Ready-Made Clothing. (B. Men's Work Clothing) see page 96

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SHIRTS—*Conc.*						
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1			.18-.26	45	.18-.26	48
No. 2	.205	46½	.28	48	.273	48
No. 3			.26	46½	.26	46½
No. 4			.26	48	.26	48
No. 5			.20-.24	54	.24-.25	50
No. 6	.245	49	.18-.30	50	.18-.30	50
No. 7	.323	49½	.293	52	.28	47
No. 8	.25	50	.295	50¼	.32	47¾
No. 9	.20-.33	51	.20-.32	53¾	.22-.38	51¼
No. 10			.20-.37	48½	.20-.43	51¼
Examiners, female—						
No. 1	.20	46½	.26	48	.273	48
No. 2			.25	46½	.25	46½
No. 3	.323	49½	.26	52	.26	47
No. 4	.29-.36	51	.27	53¾	.34	51¼
No. 5	.22	50	.325	45¾	.40	49
No. 6			.20	54	.20	50
Pressers, female—						
No. 1	.21	46½	.29	48	.294	48
No. 2			.24	54	.25	50
No. 3	.245	49	.25	50	.25	50
No. 4	.363	49½	.31	52	.30	47
No. 5	.20-.33	54	20-.32	48¾	.23-.40	51¼
No. 6	.225	50	.335	42	.40	51
Box room workers, female—						
No. 1			.24	54	.30	50
No. 2			.25	46½	.25	46½
No. 3	.17	46½	.25	46¾	.262	48
No. 4			.23-.24	48¾	.28-.34	51¼
No. 5	.18-.26	50	.32	51	.38	55
Shippers, male—						
No. 1	.40		.35	48	.368	48
No. 2	.265	49	.32	50	.40	50
No. 3	.40	50	.44	52	.43-.54	49½
No. 4	.217-36	69	.34-.477	44	.38-.59	44
READY-MADE CLOTHING—						
A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS	Per wk.		Per wk.		Per wk.	
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	39.00	44	38.35	44	41.85	44
No. 2			38.75	44	42.25	44
No. 3			15.75	24	26.65	30
No. 4			29.05	43¾	34.05	43¾
No. 5			38.34	44	42.00	44
No. 6			33.44	44	33.44	44
No. 7			30.00	44	42.35	48
No. 8			30.00-38.00	44	30.00-38.00	44
No. 9			26.75	38	29.95	39
No. 10			33.80	48	36.85	48
No. 11			29.04	48	25.90	39½
No. 12			27.50-35.20	48	27.50-35.20	48
No. 13			30.00	48	33.00	48
No. 14			27.00	44	30.00	44
No. 15	34.00	44	39.15	44	40.05	44
No. 16	34.00	44	20.00-40.00	44	25.00-45.00	44
No. 17			29.45	30	37.25	38
No. 18			36.55	43¾	42.12	43¾
No. 19	39.50	44	43.30-46.20	44	43.30-46.20	44
No. 20	40.00	44	40.27-46.22	44	42.28-48.53	44
No. 21			42.10-46.20	44	44.23-48.53	44
No. 22			25.00-42.00	46½	31.47-52.42	46½
No. 23			36.30	40	37.65-46.60	43
No. 24	34.00	44	35.00	44	31.85	34

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Trimmers, male—						
No. 1	34.00	44	33.85	44	37.05	44
No. 2			31.45	44	34.32	44
No. 3			35.20	44	39.60	44
No. 4			25.65	44	30.17	39
No. 5			31.50	44	34.50	44
No. 6			32.10	53½	25.41	38½
No. 8			24.00	44	26.00	44
No. 9	32.00	44	23.30	44	27.28	44
No. 10			28.35	39½	28.35	40
No. 11			35.25	40	37.75	44
No. 12	28.00	43¾	33.30	43¾	34.28	43¾
No. 13			24.00	44	25.00	44
No. 14	33.00	44	35.80	44	37.61	44
No. 15	27.00	44	24.70	44	24.70	44
No. 16	32.00	44	34.55	36	28.69	34
Basters, male—						
No. 1	35.00	44	22.00-28.00	44	24.00-36.00	44
No. 2			27.00-32.00	44	30.00-40.00	44
No. 3			24.00	44	27.72	44
No. 4			21.60-27.00	44	30.80	44
No. 5			21.80-29.05	44	23.54-31.68	44
No. 6			19.70-26.35	42	22.50-34.39	34-40
No. 7			12.85-18.45	27-33	20.00-27.39	34-45
No. 8			21.75-23.10	38-42	22.05-23.65	36
No. 9			21.90-29.70	53	21.88-29.37	48
No. 10			30.00	44	35.00	44
No. 11	23.50	44	25.00	44	26.00	44
No. 12	32.00	44	30.00-48.00	44	30.00-48.00	44
No. 13			37.65	44	39.50	44
No. 14			17.40-29.25	34-43	20.20-25.60	24-45
	Per wk.		Per wk.		Per wk.	
Basters, female—						
No. 1	23.50	44	15.00-24.00	44	16.50-26.00	44
No. 2			14.95-17.40	44	16.32-18.74	44
No. 3			16.00-20.00	44	19.20-24.00	44
No. 4			15.95-20.60	42	18.65-20.92	34
No. 5			13.64-21.60	44	13.64-21.60	44
No. 6			13.70	43¾	23.30	43¾
No. 7			15.15-21.78	44	17.00-27.72	44
No. 8	20.00-29.50	44	12.00-16.34	33-34	15.84-20.48	34-43
No. 9			13.75	48	15.00	48
No. 10			15.10	53	14.97	48
No. 11	10.00-13.00	52	11.05-13.90	48	12.15-15.29	48
No. 12			11.90-20.25	48	12.86-17.63	48
No. 13			8.65-10.08	48	11.04-13.44	48
No. 14			13.00	44	18.00	44
No. 15			15.00	44	20.00	44
No. 16	15.00	43¾	22.10	43¾	22.12	43¾
No. 17	17.00-20.00	44	18.00-26.00	44	20.00-27.00	44
No. 18	14.00-18.00	44	10.80-17.90	36½	11.42-13.51	34
No. 19			13.50-17.40	31-34½	11.35-24.05	35-45

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Cont.*						
A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS—*Cont.*						
Sewing machine operators, male—						
No. 1	32.00	44	26.00–42.00	44	24.00–45 .00	44
No. 2			25.65–31.45	44	24.50–34.10	44
No. 3			23.00–31.00	44	27.60–37.20	44
No. 4			26.65–30.10	43¾	27.70–33.90	43¾
No. 5			28.00	44	31.00	44
No. 6			26.00–34.00	44	30.00–44 00	44
No. 7			31.45	53	33.40	48
No. 8			25.05	48	25.75	48
No. 9			28.90	30½	30.05	33
No. 10			22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 11	32.00–42.00	44	28.50–46.00	44	35.00–48.00	44
No. 12	38.75	43¾	30.65	43¾	33.45	43¾
No. 13			30.10–49.45	44	31.60–51.95	44
No. 14	22.50	44	30.00–45.00	44	30.00–45.00	44
No. 15	17.00–24.00	44	25.00–35.00	44	30.00–35.00	44
No. 16			21.20–26.85	44	23.76–35.20	44
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1			10.00–12.00	48	11.00–16.00	49
No. 2			15.00	44	16.32	44
No. 3			16.50	44	25.20	44
No. 4			14.40–21.05	43¾	16.40–21.95	43¾
No. 5			16.00–18.00	44	18.00–19.00	44 k
No. 6			13.74	44	13.74	44
No. 7			14.40	48	16.80	48
No. 8			10.21–14.90	35–46	10.30–18.76	39–48
No. 9			8.64–10.08	48	11.04–15.36	48
No. 10			19.15	47	20.85	48
No. 11			13.10	48	12.35	48
No. 12			10.55–16.80	48	11.76–20.64	48
No. 13			12.50–16.00	44	13.50–18.00	44
No. 14	17.50	50	13.50	45	13.00	40
No. 15			13.20–15.84	44	15.40–21.56	44
No. 16	15.00–21.00	44	13.00–25.00	44	15.00–25.00	44
No. 17	12.00–22.00	44	12.50–24.00	44	17.00–28.00	44
No. 18	20.00	43¾	20.05	43¾	22.65	43¾
No. 19	22.50	44	11.85–18.00	44	12.50–16.50	44
No. 20			15.00–20.00	44	16.80–24.64	44
No. 21	14.00–20.00	44	11.08–17.62	36–37½	11.05–15.80	34
Button sewers, female—						
No. 1			13.65	44	16.35	44
No. 2	22.00	44	18.00	44	22.00	44
No. 3			15.00	44	16.32	44
No. 4			23.35	43	21.00	33½
No. 5			19.80	44	21.67	44
Button sewers, female—Conc.						
No. 6			13.64	44	13.64	44
No. 7			13.10	48	11.70	48
No. 8			14.00	44	16.00	44
No. 9			15.00–20.00	44	15.00–25.00	44
No. 10	17.75	43¾	14.75	43¾	17.75	43¾
No. 11	25.00–22.00	44	22.00–35.00	44	22.00–35.00	44
No. 12	22.00	44	22.00–28.00	44	24.00–35.00	44
No. 13			26.85	44	28.20	44
No. 14			15.40	37½	17.65	34
No. 15			18·00	38	21·45	42½
No. 16			16.30	37½	12.68	34
General hand sewers, female—						
No. 1	14.00	44	14.80	35	16.50	39
No. 2			12.50–17.70	44	10.00–16.10	44
No. 3			14.50–15.00	44	17.40–18.00	44
No. 4			16.53	27½	19.24	30
No. 5			14.00	44	16.00	44
No. 6			13.64	44	13.64	44
No. 7			15.00	44	16.28	44
No. 8			13.20	44	13.86–16.17	44
No. 9	7.00–9.00	52	13.45	48	14.80	48
No. 10			11.15	48	9.45	48
No. 11			15.10–16.30	53	14.97–16.12	48
No. 12			12.12	38½	11.74	33½
No. 13			12.00–13.20	48	13.44	48
No. 14			9.12–10.65	48	9.12–12.00	48
No. 15			11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 16	11.50–14.00	44	15.00–18.00	44	12.00–20.00	44
No. 17			20.00	44	22.00	44
No. 18			23.75	45	23.35	47
No. 19			19.00	44	19.00	44
No. 20			14.44	36	14.78	34
Finishers, female—						
No. 1			15.00–18.00	44	16.50–20.00	44
No. 2	20.00	44	16.45	38	20.55	44
No. 3			14.40	48	13.50–16.50	48
No. 4			16.00	44	19.20	44
No. 5			15.00	44	16.32	44
No. 6			13.45	43	13.00	34
No. 7			13.64	44	14.70	42
No. 8			12.05–15.30	43¾	12.35–20.95	43¾
No. 9			10.87	38	11.23	36
No. 10			12.50	48	13.75	48
No. 11			11.70	48	10.90	48
No. 12			9.12–11.04	48	11.04–14.40	48
No. 13			12.50	44	14.00	44
No. 14			13.00–20.00	44	16.00–25.00	44
No. 15	20.25	43¾	15.20	43¾	21.15	43¾
No. 16			19.90–23.10	44	20.90–24.25	44
No. 17	18.50	44	20.00–24.20	44	20.00–21.50	44
No. 18			15.80	34⅓	16.65	37½
No. 19			15.55	3.½	17.42	41
No. 20	16.00–22.00	44	16.00–24.50	44	18.00–26.50	44
No. 21			11.70–12.60	25–30	14 15–17.00	43–44
No. 22	16.00	44	20.18	37	17.82	34

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Conc.*						
A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS—*Conc.*						
Pocket makers, male—						
No. 1	36.50	44	30.00–40.00	44	34.00–50.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	33.95	43	47.55	35
No. 3	39.00	44	25.90	32	37.33	38
No. 4	.....	....	31.45	44	32.00	44
No. 5	.....	....	26.40	48	25.20	48
No. 6	.....	....	38.00	44	45.00	44
No. 7	.....	....	25.00–50.00	44	30.00–50.00	44
No. 8	25.00	44	53.00	44	44.00	44
No. 9	.....	....	37.00–55.00	44	40.00–58.00	44
No. 10	.....	....	37.05	43¾	36.18	43¾
No. 11	.....	....	32.00	43	33.75–45.00	45
No. 12	.....	....	47.30	44	48.50	44
No. 13	.....	....	36.50	43½	32.30	38
Examiners, male—						
No. 1	30.00–37.00	44	25.65–27.00	44	28.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	22.00–28.00	44	25.00–33.00	44
No. 3	.....	....	25.65	44	27.72	44
No. 4	.....	....	25.00	44	32.00	44
No. 5	.....	....	27.50	48	30.00	48
No. 6	.....	....	19.20	48	25.92	48
No. 7	.....	....	29.00	44	30.00	44
No. 8	30.00	44	23.50	44	25.00	44
No. 9	.....	....	26.00	44	27.00	44
No. 10	.....	....	22.00–27.00	44	23.00–28.00	44
No. 11	30.00	43¾	19.50–30.00	43¾	24.00–37.00	43¾
No. 12	.....	....	32.25	44	33.86	44
Pressers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	13.00	48	16.00	49
No. 2	37.00	44	24.00–36.00	44	30.00–45.00	44
No. 3	.....	....	22.75	44	24.50	44
No. 4	37.00–41.00	44	23.47	31	37.05	45
No. 5	.....	....	13.20–23.50	44	13.86–24.48	44
No. 6	.....	....	21.00–31.00	44	25.20–37.20	44
No. 7	.....	....	41.35	42	33.10	33⅓
No. 8	.....	....	24.20–29.85	43¾	24.55–32.40	43¾
No. 9	.....	....	20.68–27.72	44	21.42–27.72	42–44
No. 10	.....	....	22.75–28.75	44	23.00–33.00	44
No. 11	.....	....	30.00	44	37.00	44
No. 12	.....	....	18.07	43	22.86	38
No. 13	.....	....	17.95–28.00	38	15.30–21.76	31–38
No. 14	.....	....	30.25	54½	27.56	45½
No. 15	.....	....	25.30	48	30.52	48
No. 16	.....	....	17.30	48	23.04	48
No. 17	.....	....	21.60	48	23.76	48
No. 18	.....	....	17.90–26.50	48	15.45–17.90	48
No. 19	.....	....	27.00–37.00	44	30.00–42.00	44
No. 20	27.00	44	20.00–50.00	44	20.00–45.00	44
No. 21	.....	....	37.00	44	37.00	44
No. 22	34.50	43¾	35.90	43¾	40.45	43¾
No. 23	27.50	44	37.50	44	37.50	44
Pressers, male—Conc.						
No. 24	30.00–40.00	44	42.00–48.00	44	45.00–50.00	44
No. 25	.....	....	34.40–44.60	44	36.15–46.83	44
No. 26	.....	....	40.85	38½	42.30	39
No. 27	22.00–29.00	44	18.45–30.15	36	16.10–29.89	34
Underpressers, male—						
No. 1	29.00	44	22.00–36.00	44	30.00–45.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	22.75	44	24.65	44
No. 3	.....	....	22.75	44	24.50	44
No. 4	.....	....	16.00–17.80	33–34	18.00–23.76	35–37
No. 5	.....	....	21.00	44	25.20	44
No. 6	.....	....	24.40	42	24.24	34½
No. 7	.....	....	20.68	44	19.74	42
No. 8	.....	....	21.00	44	24.00–35.00	44
No. 9	.....	....	21.10	48	23.00	48
No. 10	.....	....	18.95	53	18.72	48
No. 11	.....	....	16.80	48	18.48	48
No. 12	.....	....	18.24	48	21.12	48
No. 13	.....	....	16.00–18.00	44	20.00	44
No. 14	.....	....	29.65	43¾	33.20	43¾
No. 15	.....	....	36.00	44	37.50	44
No. 16	22.00–27.00	44	25.00–40.00	44	26.00–42.00	44
Tailors—						
No. 1	.....	....	29.35	44	40.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	26.00–42.00	44	32.00–45.00	44
No. 3	.....	....	26.25	44	31.20	44
No. 4	.....	....	27.50–30.55	44	30.00–33.84	36
No. 5	.....	....	34.45	43¾	39.15	43¾
No. 6	.....	....	28.60	44	28.60	44
No. 7	.....	....	30.60	43¾	29.57	38½
No. 8	.....	....	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 9	30.00	43¾	26.55	43¾	31.37	43¾
No. 10	22.00	44	25.00	44	30.00	44
No. 11	.....	....	25.80–30.65	44	31.25–34.00	44
No. 12	.....	....	30.10	44	31.60	44
No. 13	.....	....	19.80	36	18.70	34
B—MEN'S WORK CLOTHING						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	20.00	39	26.25	39
No. 2	.....	....	18.00	48	19.00	48
No. 3	.....	....	26.25	50½	28.00	48
No. 4	.....	....	35.00	48	35.00	48
No. 5	.....	....	21.00	48	25.44	48
No. 6	.....	....	15.85	48	17.28	48
No. 7	.....	....	19.20	48	22.00	48
No. 8	.....	....	24.00	46½	28.50	49
No. 9	.....	....	30.32	48	30.32	48
No. 10	25.00	44	33.00	49	35.00	49
No. 11	.....	....	32.00	48	35.00	48
No. 12	.....	....	25.65	43¾	32.90	43¾
No. 13	.....	....	22.00	48	24.00	48
No. 14	.....	....	26.00	50	29.17	50
No. 15	.....	....	15.35–21.10	48	17.76–24.00	48
No. 16	.....	....	22.56	48	24.00	48
No. 17	35.00	44	26.84	44	29.48	44
No. 18	.....	....	33.48	59	42.48	68
No. 19	.....	....	27.50	58	36.22	56
No. 20	37.00	44	33.00	44	34.65	44
No. 21	35.00	44	33.00	44	34.65	44
No. 22	.....	....	33.05	44	41.85	40
No. 23	34.00	44	38.30	48	46.80	48
No. 24	.....	....	21.00	44	22.00	44
No. 25	.....	....	22.05	55	26.40	55
No. 26	.....	....	32.75	49	39.33	55
No. 27	35.00	44	22.50	44	29.50	44
No. 28	.....	....	20.50	44	24.20	44
No. 29	35.00	44	34.00	44	34.00	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Cont.*						
B—MEN'S WORK CLOTHING—*Cont.*						
Cutters, male—Conc.						
No. 30	.....	....	21.00	44	27.16	44
No. 31	.....	....	22.50	40	25.00	44
No. 32	.....	....	21.50	40	28.75	44
No. 33	.....	....	40.00	44	45.00	44
No. 34	35.00	44	34.00	44	34.00	44
No. 35	40.00	44	30.00	44	30.45	44
No. 36	40.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 37	35.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 38	.....	....	35.00	38	35.00	36
No. 39	30.00	44	25.00	44	30.00	44
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	7.46–9.40	39	7.83–12.60	39
No. 2	.....	....	8.00–11.00	44	8.00–12.50	44
No. 3	.....	....	9.80–11.55	49	11.49–14.56	49
No. 4	.....	....	8.00–12.00	50	8.50–16.00	50
No. 5	.....	....	10.50–17.50	48–55	7.00–14.50	33–48
No. 6	.....	....	9.25–11.25	46½	9.25–11.25	46½
No. 7	.....	....	10.00–19.00	48	11.00–19.00	48
No. 8	12.50	44	10.00–12.00	49	10.00–15.00	49
No. 9	.....	....	11.60	40½	13.50	46½
No. 10	.....	....	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 11	.....	....	10.10–12.15	50	10.10–14.50	48
No. 12	.....	....	9.65	48	10.16	48
No. 13	.....	....	9.60–16.32	48	12.00–18.24	48
No. 14	.....	....	9.60–16.80	48	9.60–16.80	48
No. 15	.....	....	11.52–13.90	48	11.52–16.80	48
No. 16	.....	....	11.00	50	14.00	50
No. 17	.....	....	14.45–14.80	43¾	16.55–16.90	43¾
No. 18	.....	....	9.10–11.05	48	10.08–12.00	48
No. 19	14.00–24.00	44	11.00–17.75	44	16.50	50
No. 20	.....	....	14.13–23.72	53	14.58–29.05	53
No. 21	.....	....	12.80–18.40	65	11.00–18.74	55
No. 22	.....	....	10.65–19.65	55	11.00–19.90	55
No. 23	.....	....	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 24	19.25	44	14.90	44	16.10	44
No. 25	.....	....	14.40–22.10	48	16.56–26.60	48
No. 26	.....	....	16.25	48	19.45	48
No. 27	.....	....	12.50	44	12.50	44
No. 28	.....	....	11.50	40	15.14	44
No. 29	11.00	49½	8.00–14.00	54	8.00–15.00	50
No. 30	.....	....	10.55–16.81	41–44	12.86–20.46	45–47
No. 31	.....	....	11.00	44	11.50–13.75	44
No. 32	.....	....	11.10	30	24.20	44
No. 33	.....	....	13.00	44	15.00	44
No. 34	.....	....	12.00–16.00	44	15.44	44
No. 35	.....	....	11.72	29	17.25	44
No. 36	.....	....	13.77	44	14.12	44
No. 37	.....	....	13.50	44	15.00	44
Sewing machine operators, female—Conc.						
No. 38	.....	....	11.00–17.60	44	11.00–17.60	44
No. 39	.....	....	10.45–17.30	49	12.54–20.68	44
No. 40	.....	....	7.80	30	12.45	38
No. 41	.....	....	14.20	40	16.50	38
No. 42	.....	....	13.50	44	15.00	44
No. 43	.....	....	11.00–17.60	44	11.25–19.65	44
No. 44	12.50–27.50	44	12.50–28.50	44	12.50–25.00	44
No. 45	.....	....	12.60–15.65		12.60–15.65	36
No. 46	.....	....	16.00–20.00	44	17.60–22.00	44
No. 47	14.25	44	12.50	44	12.84	44
Examiners, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	12.80	49	16.06	49
No. 2	.....	....	12.00–14.00	46½	12.00–15.00	46½
No. 3	.....	....	9.27	39	10.66	47
No. 4	.....	....	10.10	50½	10.60	48
No. 5	.....	....	9.60–11.52	48	9.60–12.96	48
No. 6	.....	....	13.40	55	11.45	48
No. 7	17.00	44	12.50	44	13.64	44
No. 8	9.75–15.00	50	14.82–22.52	57–59	13.12–23.28	53
No. 9	16.00–18.00	44	13.50–15.90	44	14.56–16.00	44
No. 10	.....	....	11.71–16.75	48–50	11.45–19.54	50–51
No. 11	14.00	44	16.00	44	19.00	44
No. 12	14.00	44	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 13	18.00	44	18.75	44	18.50	44
No. 14	.....	....	11.00	44	13.68	44
Pressers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	18.55	49½	22.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	24.50	46½	25.00	46½
No. 3	18.00	44	22.00	49	24.00	48
No. 4	.....	....	14.00	48	16.80–19.20	48
No. 5	.....	....	17.28	48	19.20	48
No. 6	.....	....	13.20	48	17.32	48
No. 7	.....	....	12.50	48	14.40	48
No. 8	.....	....	14.50	48	17.50	48
No. 9	.....	....	17.00	48	18.00	48
No. 10	.....	....	18.00	43¾	29.00	43¾
No. 11	.....	....	21.10	48	21.60	48
No. 12	.....	....	23.05	69	20.43	55
No. 13	.....	....	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 14	.....	....	29.71	59¾	39.53	63
No. 15	25.00	44	29.05	44	36.08	44
No. 16	.....	....	42.74	66	36.13	43
No. 17	20.00	49½	23.00	54	26.00	50
No. 18	.....	....	17.60–19.80	44	21.63	44
No. 19	.....	....	13.25	44	15.85	44
No. 20	.....	....	18.50	44	18.50	44
No. 21	30.00	44	24.30	44	25.00	44
No. 22	.....	....	18.00	44	22.00	44
No. 23	.....	....	10.95	30	19.08	44
No. 24	.....	....	14.30–15.40	44	15.73–16.94	44
C—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	35.00	44	37.00	40	39.50	40
No. 2	.....	....	30.00–48.00	40	39.00–51.60	40
No. 3	.....	....	41.75	40	44.63	40
No. 4	.....	....	32.50	40	41.00	40
No. 5	.....	....	30.15	44	35.63	44
No. 6	.....	....	26.00	44	28.50	44
No. 7	30.00	44	22.00	44	26.00	44
No. 8	.....	....	38.00	40	38.00	40

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Con.*						
C—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS—*Conc.*						
Sewing machine operators, male—						
No. 1	25.00–35.00	44	21.00–45.00	40	25.00–55.00	40
No. 2			23.10–35.70	29–34	33.95–57.65	44
No. 3			26.00–32.00	40	28.50–34.50	40
No. 4			23.00–36.00	32–49	26.00–54.00	32
No. 5			22.00	40	26.00	40
No. 6			21.45	26	57.00	49
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	15.00	44	18.90–23.00	40	23.00–25.00	40
No. 2			17.75–25.45	40	23.22–33.08	41–44
No. 3			13.45–25.60	40–44	16.63–28.10	40–44
No. 4	12.50	44	14.25	43	17.20	43
No. 5			18.44	26	36.22	49
No. 6			16.00–22.00	38–43	19.00–33.00	32–38h.
No. 7			15.00	40	20.00	40
Finishers, female—						
No. 1	15.00–20.00	44	14.00–21.00	40	18.00–25.00	40
No. 2			15.90–27.65	35–39	18.86–38.89	41–43
No. 3			19.54	40	25.84	47
No. 4			16.80	40	18.50	40
No. 5	15.00	44	14.55	44	14.55	44
No. 6			19.00–29.00	48	16.00–34.00	40–48
No. 7			18.00	40	20.00	40
Pressers, male—						
No. 1	24.00–35.00	44	32.00–42.00	40	35.00–46.00	40
No. 2			28.52–36.66	39–40	37.72–47.83	42–44
No. 3			37.00	46	53.90	50
No. 4			29.13	36	36.81	40
No. 5			23.50–32.00	40–44	32.12–34.50	40–44
No. 6			34.00–39.00	34	46.00–58.00	32
No. 7			20.00	40	26.00	40
No. 8			22.00	44	26.75	44
Button sewers, female—						
No. 1	9.00–10.00	44	14.00–15.75	40	16.00–18.00	40
No. 2			15.00–20.80	40	15.75–22.28	40
No. 3			13.60	40	14.90	40
No. 4			13.45	44	16.92	44
No. 5			16.10	40	28.80	47
No. 6			13.00	40	16.50	40
D—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1			23.00–33.25	46½	30.00–38.46	46½
No. 2			21.00–30.00	44	25.73–35.70	48
No. 3			26.75–34.10	44	31.24–43.12	44
No. 4	36.00	46½	29.25	42	37.86	40
No. 5			21.78	51½	13.25	33½
No. 6	31.00	47	26.10	47	26.10	47
No. 7			22.10	55	22.08	51½
Cutters, male—Conc.						
No. 8			20.00	44	25.00	53
No. 9	40.00	44	23.00	44	25.00	44
No. 10			30.00	46½	32.00	46½
No. 11	26.00	46½	22.50	46½	25.00	44
No. 12	34.00	44	28.00	44	33.00	44
No. 13			20.00	46½	25.20	46½
No. 14			23.00	44	24.00	44
No. 15	31.00	44	25.00	44	28.35	44
No. 16			31.00	40	31.93	40
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	10.25		12.50	46½	12.50	46½
No. 2			10.50–20.00	48	12.00–20.00	48
No. 3			18.00	44	19.35	44
No. 4	12.75	46½	10.90	39½	12.25	38½
No. 5			10.06	40	11.10	35
No. 6	10.00	47	10.00–14.00	47	12.00–22.00	47
No. 7			12.65–17.95	44½	11.76–14.42	31–40
No. 8			14.00–20.00	46½	17.00–20.00	46½
No. 9	12.50–18.00	46½	14.50	46½	17.12	44
No. 10	13.30	44	12.50	44	13.70	44
No. 11	15.50	44	13.20	44	16.94	44
No. 12			12.50	46½	14.13–15.75	46½
No. 13			9.55	39	15.80	53
No. 14			14.52	44	15.18	44
No. 15			12.50–13.50	47	12.50–14.50	47
No. 16	14.50	44	10.80–18.95	44	11.30–13.91	44
No. 17			15.00–21.70	35–44	18.85–24.26	27–32
No. 18			9.46–16.50	44	12.10–18.92	44
Finishers, female—						
No. 1			10.50–16.80	44	13.46–18.92	44
No. 2			9.00	29	11.80	40½
No. 3	15.00	44	12.50	44	13.70	44
No. 4			10.59–19.60	44–52	10.36–12.70	43–45
No. 5	14.00	46½	16.80	46½	18.12	44
No. 6			12.50	46½	14.00	46½
No. 7			7.45	44	8.36	53
No. 8	13.25	44	13.20	44	16.94	44
No. 9			15.13	55	12.65	46
No. 10			17.00	40	19.95	40
No. 11			15.65–19.00	40–44	18.74–23.31	32–44
Examiners, female—						
No. 1			10.70	46½	13.75	46½
No. 2			9.50	46½	7.31	32¾
No. 3			13.83	52	11.67	44
No. 4	15.00	46½	17.00	46½	18.00	44
No. 5	20.00	44	13.50	44	17.60	44
No. 6			14.50	46½	15.23	46½
No. 7	16.00	44	13.50	44	14.17	44
Pressers, female—						
No. 1			12.50	48	12.00–16.00	48
No. 2			16.80	44	19.90	44
No. 3	16.00	46½	9.60	29	13.25	38¾
No. 4			11.50	38	12.86	36¾
No. 5	10.00	47	11.00	47	12.50	47
No. 6			11.75–14.15	43–47	10.40–14.76	32–48
No. 7	12.75	44	13.20	44	16.94	44
No. 8			12.50	47	12.50	47
No. 9			16.50	40	19.95	40
No. 10			12.75–13.67	51–61	13.50	45

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FLOUR						
Millers—						
No. 1	.375	55	.40	54	.425	54
No. 2	.60	60	.....	.....	.52	60
No. 3	.56–.66	48	.46–.64	40	.55–.76	48
No. 4	.51	59	.535	56	.535	56
No. 5	.45	66	.424	66	.486	72
No. 6	.....	.....	.63	48	.70	48
No. 7	.60	59	.65	48	.69	48
No. 8	.70	48	.59	48	.615	48
No. 9	.45	48	.46	48	.485	48
No. 10	.65	48	.63	48	.70	48
No. 11	.69	48	.64	48	.73	48
No. 12	.67–.75	48	.55–.62	48	.64–.69	48
Bolters—						
No. 1	.64	73	.675	65	.715	63
No. 2	.55	60	.575	48	.65	48
No. 3	.....	.....	.725	48	.765	48
No. 4	.55	60	.60	48	.68	48
No. 5	.63	48	.57	48	.64	48
No. 6	.68–.80	48	.57–.64	48	.59–.67	48
No. 7	.52	48	.53	48	.565	48
No. 8	.63	48	.57	44	.61	48
No. 9	.45	59	.60	48	.665	48
No. 10	.42	60	.59	44	.63	48
Purifiers—						
No. 1	.....	.....	.365	60	.37	60
No. 2	.475	50	.525	55	.565	63
No. 3	.....	.....	.625	48	.665	48
No. 4	.35	60	.52	48	.60	48
No. 5	.50	48	.445	48	.515	48
No. 6	.50	48	.50	48	.525	48
No. 7	.45	48	.45	44	.49	48
Grinders—						
No. 1	.64	65	.675	65	.715	65
No. 2	.565	60	.50	48	.60	48
No. 3	.....	.....	.725	48	.765	48
No. 4	.....	.....	.65	48	.73	48
No. 5	.63	48	.57	48	.64	48
No. 6	.63	48	.57	44	.61	48
No. 7	.42	60	.62	44	.66	48
Packers—						
No. 1	.45	66	.475	35	.515	50
No. 2	.45	60	.42	60	.45	60
No. 3	.425	60	.39	60	.43	60
No. 4	.50	60	.45	48	.47	60
No. 5	.....	.....	.525	48	.565	48
No. 6	.50	48	.46	40	.55	48
No. 7	.41	59	.43	56	.43	56
No. 8	.40	60	.48	48	.56	48
No. 9	.35	60	.283	60	.42	66
No. 10	.42–.45	48	.40–.42	48	.47–.49	48
No. 11	.45	48	.48	48	.505	48
No. 12	.....	.....	.50	48	.565	48
No. 13	.41	60	.50	48	.565	48
No. 14	.50	48	.51	48	.535	48
No. 15	.50	54	.50	48	.57	48
No. 16	.40–.45	54	.42	54	.444	54
No. 17	.50	48	.435	48	.525	48
No. 18	.45–.42	48	.42–.45	48	.46–.49	48
No. 19	.425	48	.42	44	.46	48
No. 20	.50	48	.45–.50	48	.57	48
Shippers—						
No. 1	.55	60	.525	60	.55	60
No. 2	.50	48	.46	40	.55	48
No. 3	.39	59	.43	56	.45	56
No. 4	.335	60	.25	60	.33	60
No. 5	.40	60	.46	48	.54	48
No. 6	.28–.48	48	.45	48	.475	48
No. 7	.40	59	.43–.50	48	.49–.54	48
No. 8	.45	48	.46	48	.485	48
No. 9	.....	.....	.47	54	.525	54
No. 10	.....	.....	.50	50	.54	50
No. 11	.30	60	.40–.51	44	.44–.55	48
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.70	55	.725	54	.725	54
No. 2	.60	60	.65	60	.69	60
No. 3	.60	60	.575	60	.70	60
No. 4	.61	54	.66	40	.74	48
No. 5	.65	60	.65	60	.685	60
No. 6	.....	.....	.775	48	.815	48
No. 7	.75	60	.70	48	.78	48
No. 8	.85	48	.72	48	.745	48
No. 9	.75	60	.60–.77	60	.67–.84	60
No. 10	.70	59	.724	48	.764	48
No. 11	.925	48	.77	48	.795	48
No. 12	.80	55	.76	54	.87	54
No. 13	.65	54	.62	48	.71	48
No. 14	.733	54	.62	54	.68	5
No. 15	.....	.....	.77	60	.84	
No. 16	.60	60	.70	44	.74	
Sweepers—						
No. 1	.....	.....	.30	50	.34	51
No. 2	.275	60	.26	60	.30	60
No. 3	.30–.40	54	.34–.40	40	.44–.48	48
No. 4	.....	.....	.425	48	.465	48
No. 5	.25	60	.40	48	.48	48
No. 6	.40	48	.37	48	.44	48
No. 7	.42	48	.42	48	.445	48
No. 8	.30–.40	48	.30–.35	48	.48	48
No. 9	.....	.....	.405	48	.49	48
No. 10	.35	60	.425	48	.465	48
No. 11	.....	.....	.41	48	.48	48
No. 12	.36	54	.42	48	.51	48
No. 13	.335	54	.40	48	.44	48
No. 14	.40	48	.335	44	.375	48
No. 15	.30	60	.45	44	,55	48
Oilers—						
No. 1	.40	60	.39	60	.41	60
No. 2	.50	54	.49	40	.615	48
No. 3	.45	60	.48	48	.56	48
No. 4	.45	60	.525	48	.565	48
No. 5	.425	48	.405	48	.47	48
No. 6	.45	48	.46	48	.485	48
No. 7	.475	48	.47	48	.54	48
No. 8	.475	48	.47	48	.54	48
No. 9	.....	.....	.405	48	.49	48
No. 10	.40	60	.....	.....	.465	48
No. 11	.455	48	.42	48	.525	48
No. 12	.445	54	.45	54	.49	54
No. 13	.40	48	.40	44	.44	48
No. 14	.40	60	.52	44	.56	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	.30–.32	55	.30–.35	54	.30–.38	54
No. 2	.35	60	.40	55	.44	55
No. 3	.38–.42	60	.34–.39	60	.38–.43	60
No. 4	.35	60	.315	60	.35	60
No. 5	.40	60	.40	48	.42	60
No. 6	.445	54	.46	40	.55	48
No. 7	.....	.....	.475	48	.515	48
No. 8	.425	60	.45	48	.505	48
No. 9	.35–.37	59	.375	56	.375	56
No. 10	.35	60	.283	60	.42	60
No. 11	.40	48	.45	48	.475	48
No. 12	.425	48	.405	48	.475	48
No. 13	.40	54	.33	54	.40	54
No. 14	.445	54	.435	48	.525	48
No. 15	.425	48	.42	44	.46	48
No. 16	.45	48	.45	48	.52	48
No. 17	.45	48	.50	48	.57	48
No. 18	.....	.....	.46	48	.54	48
BREAD AND CAKE	per week		per week		per week	
Bakers, bread—†						
No. 1	20.00–28.00	54	19.00–30.00	56	19.00–26.00	50
No. 2	26.00	54	23.00	54	26.00	54
No. 3	24.00	48	18.00–22.60	48	18.00–26.00	48
No. 4	20.00	62	18.00	60	18.00	60
No. 5	17.00–22.00	54	21.00–	60	23.00	60

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREAD AND CAKE —*Cont.*						
Bakers bread†—Conc.						
No. 6	10.00–33.00	51	21.00–25.50	48–60	27.50–29.00	48–60
No. 7	20.00–25.00	60	21.00	60	21.00	60
No. 8	27.00	54	22.50	60	23.25	60
No. 9	.....	....	21.00	62	21.00	62
No. 10	18–00–22.00	60	21.00	55	21.00	60
No. 11	.....	....	18.00	54	18.00	60
No. 12	20.00–28.00	54	17.00–24.00	54	17.00–27.00	54
No. 13	27.50	60	22.00	56	23.00	56
No. 14	.....	....	20.00–24.00	56	21.00–25.00	56
No. 15	24.00	56	23.00	56	28.40	56
No. 16	25.00	54	25.00	56	.....	....
No. 17	24.35	56	23.26	56	23.36	56
No. 18	25.00	54	20.00–25.00	50	22.00–32.00	50
No. 19	.....	....	16.00–20.00	56	20.00–24.00	56
No. 20	35.00	45	22.00–27.00	45	25.00–27.00	45
No. 21	28.00	....	26.00	56	28.00	....
No. 22	27.00	46	24.00–27.00	54	30.00–35.00	54
No. 23	.....	....	24.25	....	25.22	....
No. 24	.....	....	21.00–25.00	56	21.00–27.00	56
No. 25	.....	....	25.00	56	27.50	56
No. 26	30.00	50	26.80	54	28.05	54
No. 27	18.00–26.00	48	18.00–23.00	45	19.80–26.40	45
No. 28	.....	....	20.00	54	20.00	54
No. 29	21.60	54	25.00	52	25.00	52
No. 30	27.00	50	20.00–25.00	50	20.00–27.00	50
No. 31	.....	....	22.00	48	22.00	48
No. 32	25.00	48	23.00	54	23.00	54
No. 33	.....	....	19.00–26.00	48	20.00–27.00	48
No. 34	26.00	54	18.00–20.00	54	18.00–25.00	46–52
No. 35	.....	....	16.00	56	20.00	48
No. 36	20.00	49	25.00	50	25.00	48
No. 37	.....	....	25.00	48	26.00	48
No. 38	25.00	48	26.00	52	27.50	52
No. 39	29.00	48	28.00	48	29.96	48
No. 40	27.00	44	25.00	42	26.15	42
Bakers, cake—						
No. 1	.....	....	25.00	44	25.00	45
No. 2	.....	....	21.00	50	22.00	50
No. 3	.....	....	23.52	56	25.20	56
No. 4	17.10	54	20.00	50	20.00–25.00	52
No. 5	.....	....	23.00	54	30.45	54
No 6	30.00	50	26.00	54	27.25	54
No. 7	.....	....	15.00–25.50	56	18.00–25.00	56
No. 8	.....	....	23.00	56	23.00	60
No. 9	30.00	48	29.00	48	.....	....
No. 10	.....	....	27.00	50	26.00	50
No. 11	.....	....	29.00	52	29.00	50
No. 12	37.00	60	25.00	54	23.00	54
No. 13	.....	....	25.00	54	28.00	54
No. 14	24.00	48	23.50	54	23.50	54
No. 15	27.00	48	31.00	48	33.00	48
No. 16	.....	....	20.00	54	24.00	50
No. 17	38.00	48	26.00–33.00	50	28.00–36.00	48
No. 18	.....	....	25.00	50	25.00	48
No. 19	35.00	48	25.00	50	30.00	48
No. 20	.....	....	28.00	48	29.96	48
No. 21	30.50	48	27.75	48	30.52	48
No. 22	36.00	48	27.75	48	30.24	48
No. 23	30.00	48	25.00	48	26.00	48
No. 24	.....	....	24.00	48	28.80	48
Mixers—						
No. 1	29.00	54	30.00	56	30.00	50
No. 2	25.00	54	23.00	54	23.00	54
No. 3	.....	....	21.00	48	25.00	48
No. 4	18.00	54	23.00	54	24.00	54
No. 5	20.00	54	21.00	54	27.00	54
No. 6	25.00	54	24.00	54	20.00	54
No. 7	30.00	54	22.00	60	23.75	60
No. 8	30.00	54	30.00	60	32.00	60
No. 9	.....	....	23.00	60	25.50	60
No. 10	31.25	56	30.10	56	29.58	56
No. 11	35.00	54	28.00	50	30.00	50
No. 12	30.00	48	23.06	54	23.00	54
No. 13	25.00	50	23.00	56	28.00	56
No. 14	18.00	54	22.00	50	25.00	50
No. 15	25.00	50	22.35	56	24.00	56
No. 16	25.00	54	24.00	54	27.00	54
No. 17	.....	....	27.50	54	34.55	54
No. 18	30.00	50	20.00	56	23.00	54
No. 19	32.00	54	32.00	56	32.00	56
No. 20	25.00	54	21.60	56	25.00	56
No. 21	.....	....	24.50	56	26.50	56
No. 22	30.00	54	28.00	54	31.00	54
No. 23	37.00	48	29.00	50	30.25	54
No. 24	28.00	50	24.00	50	26.00	50
No. 25	34.00	50	33.00	50	33.00	50
No. 26	27.50	50	25.00	54	25.00	54
No. 27	28.00	48	27.00	48	28.00	48
No. 28	32.00	48	29.00	50	32.00	48
No. 29	27.00	54	26.00	50	27.00	48
No. 30	33.00	48	31.00	48	33.17	48
No. 31	34.50	48	31.40	48	34.54	48
No. 32	33.00	45	27.50	48	31.92	48
No. 22	33.00	48	29.25	48	32.00	48
No. 34	33.00	48	28.80	48	28.80	48
No. 35	33.00	....	35.20	48	35.20	48
Bench workers—						
No. 1	22.00	54	17.00	48	18.00	48
No. 2	22.00	54	24.00	54	26.00	54
No. 3	.....	....	20.00	44	20.00	45
No. 4	24.00	54	17.50	48	20.00	48
No. 5	20.00	54	21.00	60	21.00	60
No. 6	24.00	51	21.00	60	23.00	60
No. 7	28.00	54	28.00	60	30.00	60
No. 8	24.00	54	23.00	56	25.00	56
No. 9	20.00	58	17.00	56	19.00	56
No. 10	25.00	50	23.30	56	23.70	56
No. 11	.....	....	22.00–25.00	53	25.25	52
No. 12	25.00	50	22.00	56	25.00	54
No. 13	25.00	54	26.00	56	22.00	56
No. 14	.....	....	21.00–25.00	56	23.00–25.00	56
No. 15	36.00	48	25.00	50	26.25	54
No. 16	27.00	50	24.00	50	24.00	50
No. 17	28.00	48	23.50	54	23.50	54
No. 18	26.00	48	27.00	48	26.00	48
No. 19	25.00	54	23.00	52	23.00	52
No. 20	.....	....	27.75	48	30.52	48
No. 21	30.50	48	27.75	48	30.50	48
No. 22	31.00	48	27.85	48	30.72	48
No. 23	31.00	48	27.75	48	30.72	48
No. 24	27.50–37.00	45	27.00	48	31.35	48
No. 25	30.00	48	26.70	48	32.00	48
No. 26	30.00	48	21.60	48	26.40	48
No. 27	22.50–30.00	48	22.00	48	25.20	48
No. 28	30.00	48	30.80	48	30.80	48
Oven tenders—						
No. 1	22.00	54	18.00	48	23.00	48
No. 2	25.00	54	25.00	54	27.00	54
No. 3	30.00	54	25.00	40	18.00	48
No. 4	18.00	54	18.00	54	23.00	54
No. 5	20.00	54	24.00	54	24.00	54
No. 6	26.00	54	19.60	60	20.00	60
No. 7	25.00	54	25.00	60	25.00	60
No. 8	.....	....	23.00	60	25.00	60
No. 9	24.00	54	23.00	56	25.00	56

*Figures are for 1929 or 1930, rates for 1929 not being available in many cases.
†Not otherwise classified as mixers, ovenmen, etc.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREAD AND CAKE —*Cont.*						
Oven tenders—Conc.						
No. 10	26.00	50	25.00	52	25.00	52
No. 11	26.00	50	22.00	56	22.00	56
No. 12	18.00	50	20.00	56	20.75	56
No. 13	.....	....	21.00	54	23.00	54
No. 14	28.00	50	24.50	56	26.00	54
No. 15	27.00	50	22.30	54	23.55–25.25	54
No. 16	28.50	54	23.00	56	23.00	56
No. 17	.....	....	22.00	56	23.00	56
No. 18	.....	....	30.00	50	35.00	50
No. 19	30.00	54	31.00	54	36.00	54
No. 20	35.00	48	28.00	50	29.25	54
No. 21	.....	....	25.00	52	25.00	52
No. 22	30.00	50	26.00	50	26.00	50
No. 23	30.00	50	28.00	50	28.00	50
No. 24	24.00	48	23.00	54	23.00	54
No. 25	25.00	48	25.50	54	25.50	54
No. 26	27.00	48	27.00	48	28.00	48
No. 27	32.00	48	27.00	50	30.00	48
No. 28	27.00	48	27.60	50	27.00	48
No. 29	35.00	48	31.00	48	33.17	48
No. 30	33.50	48	30.50	48	33.55	48
No. 31	33.00	44	30.50	48	33.60	48
No. 32	28.50	45	24.00	48	29.64	48
No. 33	33.00	48	29.25	48	32.00	48
No. 34	30.00	48	34.10	48	34.10	48
Helpers, male—						
No. 1	16.30	55	16.00	48	18.00	48
No. 2	12.00–18.00	54	15.00–19.00	56	14.00–18.00	50
No. 3	.....	....	18.00	....	22.00	....
No. 4	15.00	54	18.00	54	22.50	54
No. 5	16.00	54	13.00–22.00	54	17.00	....
No. 6	.....	....	12.00–20.00	54	18.00–25.00	....
No. 7	17.00	48	15.00	48	18.00	48
No. 8	21.00	54	13.73	60	14.25	60
No. 9	.....	....	15.00	60	16.00	60
No. 10	18.00	54	20.00	60	20.00	60
No. 11	18.00	54	16.00–24.00	54	22.00–32.00	54
No. 12	18.00	54	17.00	54	21.00	54
No. 13	22.00	50	18.00	52	18.00	52
No. 14	18.00	54	17.00	50	18.00	50
No. 15	12.00–18.00	50	17.00–23.00	56	18.00–23.00	56
No. 16	18.00	50	19.45	56	20.00	56
No. 17	20.00	54	21.00–24.00	54	22.00–25.00	54
No. 18	.....	....	21.00	54	23.25	54
No. 19	21.00	54	21.00	54	25.00	54
No. 20	23.00	54	20.00	54	21.75	54
No. 21	25.00	50	18.63	....	19.80	....
No. 22	.....	....	14.00	56	16.00	54
No. 23	25.00	50	24.25	54	25.50	54
No. 24	16.00	54	18.00	56	21.00	56
No. 25	.....	....	19.00	56	20.00	56
No. 26	15.00	54	15.00–20.00	54	18.00–25.00	54
No. 27	30.00	48	17.00–24.00	50	18.25–25.25	54
No. 28	24.00	50	19.00	50	20.00	50
No. 29	.....	....	20.00	52	20.00	50
No. 30	22.00	48	22.00	48	23.54	48
No. 31	27.50–30.00	48	23.30–25.00	48	25.63–27.50	48
No. 32	.....	....	23.30–27.75	48	25.70–26.40	48
No. 33	18.00	45	24.00	48	29.64	48
No. 34	27.00	48	24.10	48	27.50	48
No. 35	24.00	50	18.00	54	18.00	54
No. 36	.....	....	18.00	52	23.00	52
Helpers, female—						
No. 1	8.00–13.00	54	8.00–13.00	49	8.00–13.00	50
No. 2	10.00	50	10.00–12.00	48	10.00–13.00	48
No. 3	.....	....	11.52	48	12.48	48
No. 4	.....	....	14.00	48	15.00	48
No. 5	.....	....	12.50	48	13.50	48
No. 6	15.00	54	13.00	48	13.25–16.25	48
No. 7	.....	....	12.00–14.00	48	12.00–15.00	48
Packers and wrappers, male—						
No. 1	18.50	50	17.00	48	17.00	48
No. 2	18.00	54	15.00	50	22.50	54
No. 3	.....	....	19.00	48	18.00–20.00	48
No. 4	30.00	54	25.00	60	25.00	60
No. 5	25.00	54	20.00	60	21.00	60
No. 6	18.00	50	19.45	56	20.00	56
No. 7	.....	....	22.30	54	23.55	54
No. 8	23.00	54	19.00	56	21.00	56
No. 9	.....	....	23.00	54	26.25	54
No. 10	.....	....	20.00–22.00	50	24.25–25.25	54
No. 11	27.50	56	19.00	50	21.00	50
No. 12	24.00	50	22.00	50	23.00	50
No. 13	15.00	50	16.00	48	17.00	48
No. 14	.....	....	24.30	48	32.13	48
Cake wrappers (female)—						
No. 1	.....	....	9.00	50	10.00	50
No. 2	.....	....	10.50	48	12.25	49
No. 3	.....	....	14.00	54	14.00	54
No. 4	11.00	44	13.00	46	12.05	46
No. 5	.....	....	13.50–15.00	48	14.50–16.00	48
No. 6	12.50	44	12.50–15.00	48	13.75–16.25	48
No. 7	.....	....	10.08–14.40	48	11.04–15.36	48
No. 8	12.00–15.00	44	12.50	48	13.00–15.00	48
No. 9	15.00	48	14.00	48	15.00	48
No. 10	12.00	50	12.25	45	13.50	45
No. 11	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 12	10.00–15.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 13	.....	....	13.50	48	14.00	48
No. 14	15.00	48	17.00	48	18.70	48
No. 15	12.00–15.00	48	14.00	48	.....	....
No. 16	12.75	48	15.00	48	17.10	48
No. 17	14.00	48	14.00	36–42	14.50	40
No. 18	.....	....	12.00	48	13.00	48
Delivery salesmen—						
No. 1	24.00	55	18.00	44	18.00	48
No. 2	18.00	50	28.00	48	39.00	48
No. 3	.....	....	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 4	24.75	54	18.00–32.00	....	21.50–38.00	....
No. 5	24.00	54	18.00–20.00	....	23.00–36.00	....
No. 6	20.00	54	23.00	....	26.00	....
No. 7	27.00	54	20.00–35.00	....	23.00–38.00	....
No. 8	26.00	54	22.30	....	26.70	54
No. 9	25.00	54	22.20	....	23.50	60
No. 10	.....	....	20.00	60	22.00	60
No. 11	25.00–40.00	54	24.00	60	25.00	....
No. 12	.....	....	20.00	60	22.00	....
No. 13	.....	....	16.00	60	16.00	....
No. 14	21.00	58	17.00	56	17.00	56
No. 15	18.00	44	19.00	54	19.00	54

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREAD AND CAKE — *Conc.*						
Delivery salesmen— Conc.						
No. 16	24.00	54	20.00–43.11	48	34.37	48
No. 17	21.00–25.00	54	17.00–32.00	54	22.00–36.00	54
No. 18	27.00	54	19.00–40.00	54	20.50–41.50	54
No. 19	23.00	48	22.00	54	23.00	54
No. 20	25.00	54	22.50	52	22.50	52
No. 21	....	....	14.00	42	16.00	42
No. 22	24.50	48	25.00	....	....	....
No. 23	30.00	56	24.51	56	29.21	56
No. 24	24.00	50	20.70	54	24.00	54
No. 25	....	....	20.04	....	22.00	....
No. 26	30.00	....	25.00	45	32.00	48
No. 27	25.00	50	22.65	56	26.75	56
No. 28	20.00–30.00	50	24.25	56	28.00	56
No. 29	31.00	54	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 30	....	....	23.84	....	25.64	....
No. 31	....	....	27.00	40	27.00	40
No. 32	....	....	22.00	54	23.00	....
No. 33	....	....	27.40	....	30.05	....
No. 34	....	....	23.00	....	23.00	....
No. 35	27.00	50	23.00–30.00	56	24.00–35.00	....
No. 36	....	....	26.95	....	28.30	....
No. 37	25.00–35.00	....	22.00	48	23.25	48
No. 38	....	....	20.00–35.00	54	21.25–51.25	50–60
No. 39	30..95	....	26.98	50	27.62	50
No. 40	....	....	17.00	48	18.00	48
No. 41	24.00	48	20.00–35.00	54	28.00–36.00	54
No. 42	25.00	48	18.00	54	18.00	54
No. 43	22.00	48	23.17	48	26.87	48
No. 44	20.00–25.00	60	16.25	48	16.25	48
No. 45	21.50	48	22.00	48	22.00	48
No. 46	24.00	44	18.00–26.50	48	23.00–30.00	48
No. 47	20.00	48	19.00–21.00	50	20.00–22.00	....
No. 48	....	....	20.00–30.00	54	20.00–30.00	54
No. 49	20.00	48	22.00	52	23.00	52
No. 50	26.00	50	22.00–23.00	54	23.00–24.00	54
No. 51	27.00	40	25.00	42	26.15	42
No. 52	27.50	48	24.50–35.00	48	26.95–35.00	48
No. 53	25.50	48	24.50	48	26.95	50
No. 54	26.00	48	24.50	54	26.95	54
No. 55	....	....	24.00	48	26.00	48
No. 56	17.50–31.50	48	26.00	48–54	30.10	48–54
No. 57	26.00	48	23.00–31.00	48	23.00–35.00	48
No. 58	25.00–27.00	48	24.00	48	26.00	48
No. 59	25.00	48	....	....	30.59	54
No. 60	21.00–25.00	60	22.00–30.00	50–60	25.00–40.00	50–60
No. 61	....	....	16.00–27.00	....	18.00–20.00	....
BISCUITS						
Mixers—						
No. 1	....	....	31.00	49½	31.00	49½
No. 2	17.25	50	18.00	40	19.00	49
No. 3	18.00	46¾	24.00	45	29.00	52
No. 4	21.00	59	16.50	55	18.15	55
No. 5	18.00	55	18.04	55	20.21	55
No. 6	....	....	19.25	55	21.96	54
No. 7	30.00	48	23.00	54	23.00	54

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BISCUITS—*Cont.*						
Mixers—Conc.						
No. 8	27.50	55	23.80	55	24.75	55
No. 9	18.33–21.15	47	15.00–21.00	50	21.12–30.08	64
No. 10	26.00	45½	17.64	48	22.44	48
No. 11	24.00	44	24.57	45	26.23	45
No. 12	28.00	44	28.25	45	29.50	45
No. 13	16.00	49½	22.30	49½	30.00–36.00	50
No. 14	....	....	33.25	45	38.50	45
No. 15	31.00	47½	23.80	47½	25.00	47½
No. 16	....	....	19.20	48	19.20	48
Machine operators—						
No. 1	17.25	50	17.00	40	18.00	49
No. 2	....	....	20.00	49½	20.00	49½
No. 3	21.00	46¾	19.00	45	22.00	52
No. 4	18.00	59	16.50–17.60	55	18.15–20.57	55
No. 5	20.00	55	19.09	55	24.37	55
No. 6	....	....	22.00	55	26.75	54
No. 7	....	....	28.80	47½	29.00	47½
No. 8	24.30	54	22.00	50	22.00	50
No. 9	26.25	55	16.50	55	21.50	50
No. 10	19.15	42½	23.00–27.50	50	24.80–34.10	62
No. 11	28.00	44	22.05	45	22.27	45
No. 12	35.00	44	27.35	45	31.75	45
No. 13	18.00	45½	18.60	48	21.25	48
No. 14	....	....	21.25	45	29.50	45
No. 15	....	....	19.20	48	19.20	48
Oven tenders—						
No. 1	....	....	22.00	40	22.00	49
No. 2	12.00	46¾	12.00	45	16.00	52
No. 3	....	....	14.00	49½	17.10	49½
No. 4	18.00	59	16.50	55	21.18	55
No. 5	22.00	55	17.60	55	18.48	55
No. 6	20.00	55	16.25	55	17.60	55
No. 7	15.25	42½	19.00–21.00	50	25.60–32.64	64
No. 8	29.00	44	30.50	45	31.75	45
No. 9	20.00	44	26.00	45	29.50	45
No. 10	23.00	45½	18.60	48	21.25	48
No. 11	25.00	49½	20.00	49½	25.00	50
No. 12	....	....	21.25	45	27.25	45
No. 13	....	....	24.30	47½	25.00	47½
No. 14	27.00	47½	20.00	34	30.25	44
No. 15	....	....	19.20	48	19.20	48
Packers, female—						
No. 1	8.20	50	8.80	40	12.25	49
No. 2	12.00	46¾	10.00	45	10.80	52
No. 3	7.20–8.40	59	8.80–10.45	55	9.24–11.49	55
No. 4	11.00	60	12.10–14.30	55	12.95–15.30	55
No. 5	....	....	14.19	55	15.00	55
No. 6	10.80	54	10.00	50	11.00	50
No. 7	10.00	50	11.00	50	12.00	50
No. 8	11.45–11.75	40	11.25–12.15	45	15.30–17.40	60
No. 9	10.45–14.85	44	12.28–14.65	45	12.87–16.34	45
No. 10	14.00	44	14.17	45	15.35	45
No. 11	12.50	45½	12.96	48	14.25	48
No. 12	11.00	46½	12.00	44	14.00	46
No. 13	....	....	12.75 – 13.23	45	14.35–15.35	45
No. 14	....	....	9.43	32	17.15	45
No. 15	....	....	14.00	47½	14.00	47
No. 16	....	....	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 17	....	....	7.70–11.50	49½	7.70–11.50	49½
No. 18	....	....	12.48	48	12.48	48
Shippers—						
No. 1	18.30	50	24.00	40	24.00	49
No. 2	19.00	46¾	23.00	45	24.00	52
No. 3	15.00	59	16.50	55	18.90	55
No. 4	23.00	55	25.30	55	27.73	54

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BISCUITS—*Conc.*						
Shippers—Conc.						
No. 5	18.00	55	18.15	55	20.21	55
No. 6	20.00	55	18.00	50	18.00	50
No. 7	30.00	49½	20.00	49½	25.00	50
No. 8	.....	.....	28.85	46	32.34	44
No. 9	25.00	47½	23.50	47½	24.50	47½
No. 10	.....	.....	21.00	49½	21.00	49½
No. 11	.....	.....	31.00	48	34.10	48
General helpers, male—						
No. 1	.....	.....	18.00	45	21.00	52
No. 2	12.50	55	12.10	55	13.28	55
No. 3	18.90	54	16.50	50	17.50	50
No. 4	10.00	30	14.85	45	23.04	64
No. 5	19.00	44	21.26	45	21.29	45
No. 6	18.00	44	14.18– 21.26	45	17.33– 24.75	45
No. 7	17.00	45½	15.50	48	18.26	48
No. 8	14.00	49½	12.35	49½	15.00– 20.00	50
No. 9	.....	.....	19.25	46	20.00	44
No. 10	16.00– 22.00	47½	18.00– 20.00	47½	20.00– 22.00	47½
No. 11	.....	.....	18.90	45	22.27	45
No. 12	.....	.....	16.00	40	16.00	49
Delivery men—						
No. 1	20.00	46¾	16.00	45	25.00	52
No. 2	15.00– 18.00	55	17.00– 24.00	55	19.26– 26.75	54
No. 3	23.50	55	15.60– 21.00	60	17.64– 22.05	55
No. 4	22.00	50	18.00	50	19.50	50
No. 5	26.25	44	26.25	45	27.50	45
No. 6	20.00	45½	19.27	48	24.05	48
No. 7	.....	.....	10.56	49½	12.00	49½
No. 8	.....	.....	22.50	48	22.50	48
No. 9	22.00	47½	21.85	47½	23.00	47½
No. 10	24.00	55	18.00	40	18.00	49
CANDY						
Candy makers, male—						
No. 1	.....	.....	17.60	44	22.05	49
No. 2	12.00– 25.00	50	14.00– 21.00	48	17.60– 24.20	48
No. 3	24.00	49½	17.76	48	18.82	48
No. 4	19.50	50– 60	12.10– 22.00	55	12.71– 23.11	54
No. 5	18.00– 28.00	55	18.04– 27.50	55	20.21– 28.87	55
No. 6	19.00– 25.00	55	16.80	42	18.00	45
No. 7	.....	.....	19.20	48	22.00	55
No. 8	.....	.....	19.50	50½	22.00	49½
No. 9	22.00	55	20.00	50	20.00	50
No. 10	17.25– 28.50	47– 53	22.00– 27.50	55	21.00– 33.00	60
No. 11	.....	.....	26.00	48	28.00	50
No. 12	25.00	45	17.50	44½	23.00	44¼
No. 13	20.00	46½	22.60	46½	21.47	46½
No. 14	23.50	46½	25.00– 40.00	46½	28.25– 44.25	46½
No. 15	18.00– 24.00	49	20.00– 30.00	49	21.00– 31.00	49
No. 16	25.00	49½	17.00– 20.00	49½	25.00– 32.00	50
No. 17	.....	.....	21.00– 24.00	47½	22.00– 23.50	47½
Chocolate dippers, female—						
No. 1	12.50	55	13.20	44	15.68	49
No. 2	9.00– 20.00	50	9.00– 16.00	48	9.90– 18.70	48
No. 3	13.00	55	10.92	42	11.70	45
No. 4	15.00	44	8.64– 17.36	48	15.26	48
Chocolate dippers, female—Conc.						
No. 5	.....	.....	12.00	40	15.60	48
No. 6	12.95	54	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 7	.....	.....	12.88	46	13.44	48
No. 8	.....	.....	15.50	33½	15.00	39½
No. 9	.....	.....	15.50– 17.00	40	15.50– 17.00	48
No. 10	13.50	45	12.50	44½	12.50	44½
No. 11	15.35	46½	16.06– 19.00	46½	18.53– 21.48	46½
No. 12	16.50	46½	14.00– 17.00	46½	18.25– 22.25	46½
No. 13	15.00	49	14.00	46½	15.00	46½
No. 14	.....	.....	14.00	47½	14.00	47½
No. 15	.....	.....	22.00	55	24.78	55
Packers, female—						
No. 1	12.50	54	12.32	44	14.70	49
No. 2	8.00– 12.00	50	7.00– 14.00	48	7.70– 17.60	48
No. 3	11.00– 14.00	44	8.65– 12.48	48	9.17 13.23	48
No. 4	18.00	50	16.36	47	17.57	47
No. 5	12.00	55	9.24	42	11.70	45
No. 6	10.80– 12.95	54	11.00	50	11.50	50
No. 7	.....	.....	11.04	46	16.80	48
No. 8	.....	.....	12.50	40½	12.00	36
No. 9	.....	.....	13.37	55	15.00	55
No. 10	10.00	50	11.00	50	12.00	50
No. 11	13.00	45	12.50	44½	12.50	44½
No. 12	.....	.....	14.76	40	18.00	48
No. 13	15.80	46¾	15.10	46½	16.64	46½
No. 14	18.60	46½	18.60	46½	20.50	46½
No. 15	8.00	.....	9.00	46½	10.75	46½
No. 16	12.30	46½	12.50– 13.75	46½	13.44– 14.78	46½
No. 17	15.25	46½	14.00– 16.00	46½	16.25– 18.25	46½
No. 18	12.50	49	12.50	46½	15.00	46½
No. 19	11.00	46½	12.00	44	14.00	46
No. 20	.....	.....	14.00	47½	14.00	47½
Helpers, female—						
No. 1	12.50	55	10.56	44	12.25	49
No. 2	8.00	44	8.65– 12.50	48	9.17– 13.23	48
No. 3	.....	.....	13.54	47	12.60	47
No. 4	.....	.....	12.00	42	13.00	38
No. 5	10.20– 15.10	45– 49	9.50– 13.45	40– 57	12.83– 17.18	45– 60
No. 6	12.50	46½	12.50	46½	13.44	46½
No. 7	14.25	46½	14.00– 16.00	46½	16.25– 18.25	46½
No. 8	.....	.....	15.04	46½	16.60	46½
No. 9	.....	.....	10.37	46½	11.55	46½
No. 10	.....	.....	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 11	9.00– 12.50	55	14.30	55	15.00	55
Shippers, male—						
No. 1	18.50	50	16.30	44	19.60	49
No. 2	18.00	50	15.00– 19.00	48	17.60– 20.90	4
No. 3	27.50	54	26.00	50	27.00	50
No. 4	15.00– 22.00	55	13.75– 19.25	55	16.17– 20.80	55
No. 5	.....	.....	14.65	50½	20.00	50
No. 6	.....	.....	20.00	51½	21.00	41
No. 7	.....	.....	17.90	48½	26.10	62
No. 8	20.00	55	18.00	50	18.00	50
No. 9	23.25	49½	23.14	46½	25.00	46½
No. 10	21.70	49½	24.00	49½	25.80	49½
No. 11	22.00	46½	17.00	46½	24.50	46½
No. 12	20.00– 30.00	49	20.00– 30.00	49	22.00– 32.00	49
No. 13	30.00	49½	18.30– 25.00	49½	20.00– 30.00	50
No. 14	25.00	47½	23.50	47½	24.50	47½

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CANDY—*Conc.*						
Labourers and helpers, male—						
No. 1	16.30	55	15.40	44	19.60	49
No. 2	14.00–15.00	50	9.00–20.00	48	9.90–20.90	48
No. 3	8.00–12.00	55	11.00–12.65	55	12.70–16.17	55
No. 4	15.00–18.00	49½	13.92–16.80	48	16.28–19.33	48
No. 5	.....	....	20.36	50	19.74	50
No. 6	.....	....	14.75–21.83	59	18.00–27.00	60
No. 7	.....	....	13.50	43	17.00	38
No. 8	14.25	46½	17.00	46½	19.25	46½
No. 9	20.90	46½	20.50	46½	23.21	49½
No. 10	18.00–27.00	49	½16.00–18.00	49½	17.20–29.00	49½
No. 11	.....	....	18.00	49	17.50	49
No. 12	14.00	49½	12.35	49½	15.00–20.00	50
No. 13	16.00–22.00	47½	18.00–20.00	47½	20.00–22.00	47½
No. 14	.....	....	18.24	48	18.24	48
MEAT PRODUCTS*	per hour		per hour		per hour	
Stockyard men—						
No. 1	.....	....	.385	48	.435	48
No. 2	.35–.45	55	.38–.48	47½	.42–.53	47½
No. 3	.334	60	.40	50	.46	54
No. 4	.....	....	.37	55	.45	55
No. 5	.45	55	.44	55	.50	55
No. 6	.....	....	.43	50	.43	50
No. 7	.45	58	.56	48	.61	48
No. 8	.....	....	.45–.50	48–55	.50–.60	48–55
No. 9	.475	48	.51	48	.55	48
No. 10	.417	48	.465	48	.515	47
No. 11	.....	....	.45	54	.50	54
No. 12	.....	....	.475	44–50	.53	44–50
No. 13	.45	49	.57	48	.58	48
No. 14	.....	....	.46	48	.51	48
No. 15	.45	48	.54	48	.50	48
No. 16	.....	....	.45	54	.50	53
No. 17	.....	....	.49	48	.55	48
Slaughterers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.42–.53	48	.46–.60	52
No. 2	.57	50	.50	55	.59	55
No. 3	.45–.60	55	.50–.68	47½	.55–.74	47½
No. 4	.40–.50	....	.48–.55	47½	.53–.60	47½
No. 5	.55	40	.63	50	.68	54
No. 6	.55	55	.35–.50	50	.45–.55	50
No. 7	.....	....	.45–.575	40–50	.50–.65	60
No. 8	.40–.50	55	.40–.57	55	.49–.62	55
No. 9	.60	50	.57	50	.59	50
No. 10	.55	48	.68	48	.77	48
No. 11	.47	48	.60	48	.67	48
No. 12	.52	48	.545	48	.63	48
No. 13	.40–.55	48	.625	48	.68	46
No. 14	.40	50	.45–.70	54	.49–.75	54
No. 15	.40–.55	48	.60	44–50	.62	44–50
No. 16	.....	....	.57	48	.63	48
No. 17	.43–.53	48	.565	48	.59	47
No. 18	.....	....	.55	48–54	.65	48–54
No. 19	.....	....	.50	42	.55	50
No. 20	.40–.55	49	.62	48	.67	48
No. 21	.44–.63	50	.50–.72	48	.56–.78	48
Hide trimmers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.385	48	.46	52
No. 2	.35–.40	55	.40–.42	47½	.50	47½
No. 3	.30–.45	40	.38	45	.43	54
No. 4	.45	48	.57	48	.62	48
No. 5	.....	....	.515	48	.56	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Hide trimmers—Conc.						
No. 6	.....	....	.39	48	.535	48
No. 7	.33–.40	55	.45–.47	45–50	.50–.52	45–50
No. 8	.40–.55	48	.46	44–50	.535	44–50
No. 9	.425	48	.475	48	.52	50
No. 10	.....	....	.525	48–54	.577	48–54
No. 11	.....	....	.51	48	.58	48
No. 12	.....	....	.50	54	.55	54
No. 13	.40	49	.58	48	.63	48
No. 14	.465	50	.45	48	.51	48
General butchers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.405	48	.45	52
No. 2	.30–.40	40–45	.36–.48	60	.41–.60	54
No. 3	.39	50	.35–.52	55	.42–.57	55
No. 4	.....	....	.40–.52	55	.50–.58	55
No. 5	.35–.54	50	.42–.57	50	.46–.61	50
No. 6	.49	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 7	.....	....	.50–.74	43	.57–.80	48
No. 8	.....	....	.58	48	.64	48
No. 9	.35–.60	55	.45–.66	45–50	.50–.715	45–50
No. 10	.45	48	.535	48	.585	47
No. 11	.....	....	.50	48–54	.577	48–54
No. 12	.38–.70	54	.48–.77	48	.53–.835	50
No. 13	.....	....	.56	48	.62	48
No. 14	.....	....	.45–.50	54	.50–.575	50
No. 15	.....	....	.45–.60	50–64	.58–.68	44
No. 16	.40–.50	49	.635	48	.68	48
No. 17	.75	48	.50–.60	48	.69–.77	48
No. 18	.....	....	.50	48	.585	48
No. 19	.....	....	.535	44–50	.58	44–50
Boners—						
No. 1	.....	....	.37–.48	55	.42–.55	55
No. 2	.40	45	.43	55	.45–.48	54
No. 3	.35–.40	55	.40	47½	.45–.48	47½
No. 4	.35	55	.45–.50	55	.50–.57	55
No. 5	.50	48	.62	48	.67	48
No. 6	.....	....	.67	48	.72	51
No. 7	.....	....	.52	54	.57	54
No. 8	.45–.55	48	.58	44–50	.635	44–50
No. 9	.35	55	.555	45–50	.60	45–50
No. 10	.40–.48	48	.555	48	.57	49
No. 11	.....	....	.55	48	.60	48
No. 12	.....	....	.45	54	.55	54
No. 13	.....	....	.60	60	.65	55
No. 14	.50	49	.62	48	.67	48
No. 15	.44	50	.50	48	.56	48
Trimmers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.385	48	.46	52
No. 2	.40	55	.40	47½	.45	47½
No. 3†	.16	50	.23	55	.28	55
No. 4	.45	55	.35–.50	50	.45–.55	50
No. 5	.58	50	.52	50	.54	50
No. 6	.....	....	.525	48	.575	48
No. 7†	.....	....	.39	48	.44	45
No. 8	.....	....	.52	48	.57	46
No. 9	.33	48	.495	48	.56	48
No. 10	.45	48	.57	48	.62	48
No. 11†	.....	....	.38	48	.43	48
No. 12	.25	44	.45–.505	45–50	.50–.55	45–50
No. 13	.50	48	.475	44–50	.53	44–50
Curers and cellarmen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.385–.46	48	.435–.56	52
No. 2	.....	....	.22–.38	55–60	.27–.34	49–65
No. 3	.35	45	.36–.44	60	.41–.49	54

* Many of the workers employed in this industry come under various forms o profit-sharing and production bonus plans; benefits where reported range from 2 to 6 cents per hour.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MEAT PRODUCTS — *Cont.*						
Curers and cellarmen —Conc.						
No. 4	.40-.50	55	.39-.48	47½	.44-.53	47½
No. 5	.50	50	.35-.52	55	.42-.57	55
No. 6	.50	55	.35-.45	50	.45-.55	50
No. 7			.30-.44	45-65	.43-.53	49-63
No. 8			.375	60	.425	52
No. 9	.45-.55	55	456 -.50	55	.45-.55	55
No. 10	.45		.38-.49	50		50
No. 11	.56	50	.55	50	.45-.51	50
No. 12	.52	50	.655	48	.56	48
No. 13	.48	48	.57	48	.705	48
No. 14	.35-.44	48	.53	48	.64	46
No. 15	.30-.35	48	.45	48	.59	54
No. 16	.40-.45	54-48	.465	44-50	.495	44-52
No. 17	.30-.40	55	.45-.53	48-55	.50-.58	48-55
No. 18	.425		.48	48	.545	45
No. 19		48	.40-.50	48-54	.46-.577	48-54
No. 20	.37-.45		.47-.55	54	.53-.61	54
No. 21		54	.51	48	.55	48
No. 22			.45	54	.50	54
No. 23	.45		.565	48	.62	48
No. 24	.44-.50	49	.45-.50	48	.51-.585	48
No. 25	.40-.50	50-48	.45	48	.52	48
Casing makers, male—						
No. 1			.41	48		52
No. 2	.35-.45		.40-.47	47½	.48	47½
No. 3†	.25	55	.22-.28	47½	.42-.51	47½
No. 4	.30	55	.38	50	.27-.33	54
No. 5	.33	40	.37-.43	55	.43	55
No. 6		50	.40	61	.42-.48	51-58
No. 7	.50		.44	50	.45	50
No. 8		55	.375-.42	54	.55	56-67
No. 9	.52		.45-.50	55	.45-.55	55
No. 10	.40-.43	55	.38-.43	50	.50-.55	50
No. 11	.42	50	.535	48	.45-.49	48
No. 12†	.30	48	.34-.39	48	.585	48
No. 13	.35-.52		.545	48	.39-.44	49
No. 14†	.26-.34	48	.375	48	.59	44
No. 15	.40-.45	48	.505	44-50	.43	44-50
No. 16	.35		.49	54	.55	54
No. 17	.40	54-55	.45-.535	45-50	.54	48-55
No. 18	.40		.49	48	.50-.585	48
No. 19		48	.45-.50	48-54	.55	48-54
No. 20			.53	48	.50-.55	48
No. 21			.40-.46	54	.58	54
No. 22			.45-.48	58-53	47-.525	48
No. 23	.37-.40		.45-.48	50	.50-.53	54
No. 24	.40	54	.555	48	.50-.53	48
No. 25	.44	49	.45-.525	48	.61	48
No. 26		40	.35-.40	48	.51-.585	48
Sausage makers, male—					.42	
No. 1			.40-.46	48		52
No. 2	.30-.40		.36-.45	55	.45-.53	54
No. 3		45	.39-.46	55	.35-.50	55
No. 4			.36-.40	59-67	.42-.51	63-69
No. 5			.375	42		55
No. 6	.50		.47-.50	55	.525	55
No. 7	.35-.59	55	.525	48	.53-.55	48
No. 8	.375	48-50	.50	54	.57	54
No. 9	.35-.50	54	.45-.52	45-50	.52	48-55

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Sausage makers, male—Conc.						
No. 10			.50	48-54	.583	48-54
No. 11			.52	48	.585	48
No. 12			.45	54	.525	54
No. 13	.44-.50	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 14			.45	48	.57	48
No. 15	.41	48	.53	48	.535	56½
No. 16	.40	48	.495	44-50	.55	44-50
Sausage makers, female—						
No. 1	.25	55	.26	47½	.31	47½
No. 2			.22-.25	55	.27-.30	55
No. 3	.26-.34	48	.37	48	.42	44
No. 4			.36	48	.396	48
No. 5			.38	45	.42	45
No. 6			.30-.36	48	.37-.40	48
No. 7	.32	44	.35	48	.385	48
No. 8			.20-.26	50	.25-.31	54
No. 9	.30	48	.30-.33	48	.35	48
No. 10	.27	48	.365	44-50	.415	44-50
No. 11	.295	48	.385	48	.37	42
Lard makers, male—						
No. 1			.44	48	.51	52
No. 2	.367	60	.40	53	.45	54
No. 3	.35	55	.36-.44	47½	.42-.49	47½
No. 4	.38	50	.40-.42	55	.47	55
No. 5	.55	55	.35	50	.40	50
No. 6			.32	57	.42	51
No. 7			.37-.42	43-50	.44-.48	50-59
No. 8	.45	55	.45	55	.50	55
No. 9	.42	50	.43	50	.50	50
No. 10	.44	48	.57	48	.62	48
No. 11	.35-.50	48	.57	48	.59	48
No. 12	.40	48	.47	44-50	.52	44-50
No. 13			.47	54	.52	54
No. 14	.425	55	.45-.58	550-55	.52-.63	548-55
No. 15			.475	48-54	.55	48-54
No. 16	.425	54	.45	54	.60	54
No. 17			.52	48	.57	48
No. 18			.465	54	.525	54
No. 19			.50	48	.56	48
No. 20	.50	48	.50	48	.54	48
No. 21			.50	54	.53	48
No. 22	.50	49	.695	48	.745	48
Lard makers, female—						
No. 1	.25	55	.22-.26	47½	.27-.31	47½
No. 2	.29	48	.375	48	.425	48
No. 3			.26	47	.31	54
No. 4	.26-.34	48	.395	48	.415	47
No. 5	.25	48	.36	44-50	.41	44-50
No. 6			.36	48	.396	48
No. 7			.36-.40	40-48	.41-.45	40-48
No. 8			.37	48	.396	48
No. 9			.36	45	.41	45
No. 10			.30-.36	48	.34-.37	48
No. 11	.31		.43	48	.48	48
No. 12	.275		.35	48	.385	48
Fertilizers—						
No. 1	.35-.40	55	.39-.44	47½	.42-.50	47½
No. 2	.50	55	.45-.47	55	.50	55
No. 3	.42	50	.42	50	.47	50
No. 4			.48	48	.53	48
No. 5	.45	48	.56	48	.61	48
No. 6			.52	48	.56	48
No. 7	.40	60	.47	54	.517	54
No. 8			.48	44-50	.53	44-50

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MEAT PRODUCTS—*Cont.*						
Fertilizers—Conc.						
No. 9	.45-.50	48	.47	48	.52	47
No. 10			.525	48-54	.577	48-54
No. 11	.37-.40	54	.45-.55	54	.50-.615	54
No. 12	.35-.45	49	.58	48	.64	48
No. 13	.44	50	.50	48	.56	48
No. 14			.49	48	.57	48
Coolers and freezers—						
No. 1	.33	45	.38	53	.50	54
No. 2	.40	50	.44	55	.41-.49	54
No. 3	.35-.47	55	.40-.43	47½	.45-.51	47½
No. 4			.40	55	.47	55
No. 5			.40	58	.46	70
No. 6	.47	48	.565	48	.615	48
No. 7			.40-.50	47	.45-.70	48
No. 8	.35-.55	48	.52	48	.57	47
No. 9	.40	48	.47	44-50	.535	44-50
No. 10	.425	60	.47	54	.517	54
No. 11	.30-.40	55	.45-.525	48-55	.52-.575	48-55
No. 12	.40-.47	48	.48	48	.52	50½
No. 13	.37-.45	54	.45-.505	50	.50-.61	54
No. 14			.46	48	.56	48
No. 15			.33-.45	54	.45-.50	54
No. 16			.50	48	.56	48
Packers, male—						
No. 1†			.22-.26	48	.24-.32	48
No. 2	.36	50	.36	47½	.42-.47	47½
No. 3			.36-.48	53-67	.41-.55	48-68
No. 4	.30-.40	55	.30-.50	55	.35-.55	55
No. 5	.54	50	.46	50	.47	50
No. 6			.53	48	.57	47
No. 7	.42	48	.56	48	.61	48
No. 8†	.29	48	.385	48	.435	48
No. 9	.35-.42	48	.495	44-50	.57	44-50
No. 10	.375	55	.47	48-55	.52	48-55
No. 11†	.25	44	.36	40-48	.41	40-48
No. 12	.60	50	.50	48	.59	48
No. 13			.50	48	.55	48
Shippers—						
No. 1			.46	48	.49	52
No. 2			.22	55	.28	56-68
No. 3	.20-.30	60	.385	55	.47	54
No. 4	.40-.45	55	.36-.46	47½	.42-.48	47½
No. 5	.40	50	.35-.44	55	.42-.50	55
No. 6	.45	55	.35-.40	55	.35-.45	55
No. 7			.30-.40	50-56	.43-.49	51-62
No. 8			.375	44½	.425-.45	58
No. 9			.47	55	.52	55
No. 10	.43	48	.40-.42	50	.45-.53	50
No. 11	.45	48	.56	48	.61	48
No. 12			.44	45	.54	48
No. 13	.45	48	.495	44-50	.555	44-50
No. 14	.35	55	.45-.525	48-55	.52-.575	48-55
No. 15			.58	48	.58	47
No. 16	.46	48	.465	48	.53	52½
No. 17	.50	54	.45-.55	50	.50-.61	54
No. 18			.51	48	.56	48
No. 19			.45	54	.50	54
No. 20			.45	54	.50	57
No. 21	.40-.48	48	.565	48	.615	48
No. 22	.50-.60	50	.58	48	.646	48
No. 23	.50	48	.49	48	.57	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MEAT PRODUCTS—*Conc.*						
Motor truck drivers—						
No. 1			.50	48	.55	45
No. 2			.366	60	.386	60
No. 3	.367	60	.44	55	.47	60
No. 4	.36-.40	60	.46	47½	.555	47½
No. 5	.36	60	.35-.40	60	.40-.45	60
No. 6			.375	56	.48	55
No. 7	.527	55	.45-.55	55	.50-.60	55
No. 8	.384	60	.46	50	.51	50
No. 9	.50	50	.50		.52	
No. 10	.48	48	.62	48	.67	48
No. 11	.54-.73	48	.72	45	.77	45
No. 12	.35	60	.48	54	.53	54
No. 13	.48	48	.59	44-50	.624	50
No. 14	.30-.50	60	.54	50	.615	48
No. 15			.50	48-54	.577	48-54
No. 16	.50	54	.633	48	.693	48
No. 17			.583	48-54	.633	48
No. 18			.51	54	.555	54
No. 19			.50	50	.55	50
No. 20	.53	49	.577	52	.625	52
No. 21	.535	50	.55-.58	48	.646	48
No. 22	.50	48	.49	48	.56	50
Labourers—						
No. 1			.385	48	.435	52
No. 2	.35	50	.39	50	.44	54
No. 3	.35-.40	55	.36-.40	47½	.42	47½
No. 4			.35-.45	55	.42-.50	55
No. 5			.375-.42	42	.425-.47	58
No. 6	.38	50	.46	50	.47	50
No. 7			.50	48	.55	48
No. 8	.42	48	.48-.535	48	.53-.585	48
No. 9	.35-.40	60	.45	54	.46	54
No. 10	.375	48	.46	44-50	.525	44-50
No. 11	.40		.55	48	.58	48
No. 12	.30-.37	55	.48	48-55	.53	48-55
No. 13	.40	48	.45	48	.52	42
No. 14			.465	48	.52	48
No. 15			.45	51	.50	46
BREWERY PRODUCTS	per week		per week		per week	
Kettlemen—						
No. 1	20.00	50	18.00	48	22.00	48
No. 2	38.50	70	35.40	60	40.00	60
No. 3	20.00	60	22.20	60	25.00	61
No. 4	24.25	54	24.50	44	24.50	44
No. 5	23.00	45	27.50	45	30.14	45
No. 6	23.00	50	26.40	48	30.72	48
No. 7	27.00	60	24.50	50	24.50	44
No. 8	28.50	60	24.50	50	28.00	50
No. 9	30.00	50	37.00	44	39.82	44
No. 10	21.00	50	26.46	45	29.16	45
No. 11	26.64	48	28.91	49	30.23	49
No. 12	30.00	53	26.00-31.00	47	23.50-37.00	47
No. 13			29.15	53	31.00	53
No. 14			26.00	53	28.00	53
No. 15	33.00	55	33.47	44	36.37	44
No. 16	33.00	44	33.00	44	35.00	44
No. 17	33.75	45	35.75	44	37.15	44
No. 18	30.00	48	33.07	44	38.00	44
No. 19			28.00	50	29.94	49
No. 20			24.75	44	24.75	44
Cellarmen—						
No. 1	20.00	47	21.00	44	23.00	44
No. 2			21.00	49	22.00	50
No. 3	22.00	50	18.00	48	20.00	48
No. 4	22.00	49½	18.00	44	21.00	44
No. 5			21.00	56	25.00	48
No. 6	24.00	60	22.00	50	24.00	50

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREWERY PRODUCTS —*Cont.*						
Cellarmen—Conc.						
No. 7	19.25	55	20.50	50	26.15	55
No. 8	.....	....	20.00–22.50	50	22.50–24.00	50
No. 9	20.00	60	22.20	60	24.60	60
No. 10	.....	....	31.70	48	35.00	48
No. 11	24.25	54	24.50	44	24.60	44
No. 12	.....	....	29.70	55	32.45	55
No. 13	22.00	45	28.00	45	30.64	45
No. 14	22.50	50	26.40	48	30.72	48
No. 15	.....	....	24.50	50	27.25	50
No. 16	30.00	60	24.50	50	24.50	44
No. 17	25.50	60	24.50	50	28.00	50
No. 18	.....	....	27.28	44	29.92	44
No. 19	.....	....	27.28	44	29.92	44
No. 20	24.50	50	27.30	44	29.92	44
No. 21	.....	....	27.28	44	29.92	44
No. 22	18.50–21.50	50	26.46	45	29.16	45
No. 23	26.75	48	28.91	49	30.23	49
No. 24	27.00–36.00	60	28.00	50	29.94	49
No. 25	25.00	53	26.50	53	31.00	53
No. 26	22.00	53	22.00	53	24.00	53
No. 27	26.00	53	26.00	47	28.00	47
No. 28	33.00	55	28.30–32.50	44	33.00–36.37	44
No. 29	36.00	50	31.60	44	33.60	44
No. 30	31.50	44	31.60	44	33.60	44
No. 31	29.50	48	33.05	44	35.95	44
No. 32	29.50	48	33.05	44	35.95	44
No. 33	.....	....	25.00	50	27.50	50
No. 34	29.50	48	33.07	44	34.70	44
No. 35	36.00	48	31.60	44	33.80	44
No. 36	.....	....	24.75–26.18	44	24.75	44
Bottlers, machine—						
No. 1	19.00	50	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 2	25.00	49½	18.00	44	18.00	44
No. 3	24.75	55	24.20	55	30.45	60
No. 4	18.00	60	22.20	65	21.73	53
No. 5	.....	....	27.00	50	29.50	50
No. 6	25.50	60	27.50	50	25.00	50
No. 7	22.00	45	23.50–27.50	48	26.14–30.14	48
No. 8	24.50	50	27.28	44	29.92	44
No. 9	24.50	50	27.30	44	29.92	44
No. 10	18.00–22.00	50	26.46	45	29.16	....
No. 11	30.00	54	25.48–28.91	49	26.80–30.23	49
No. 12	30.00	60	16.80	30	29.94	49
No. 13	26.00	53	22.26–25.97	53	24.11–27.82	53
No. 14	25.00	53	23.50	47	26.50	47
No. 15	24.75	55	24.20	44	27.50	44
No. 16	33.35	44	33.00	44	35.00	44
No. 17	31.00	45	30.30	44	31.70	44
No. 18	30.00	48	31.50	48	34.26	48
No. 19	29.00	48	34.65	44	37.60	44
No. 20	29.00	48	32.55	44	35.40	44
No. 21	29.00	48	32.55	44	34.15	44
No. 22	.....	....	30.25	44	32.45	44
No. 23	.....	....	22.50	50	25.25	50
No. 24	.....	....	26.95	48	29.00	48
No. 25	.....	....	22.44	44	25.08	44
No. 26	17.25	55	20.50	50	22.50	50
Bottlers, hand—						
No. 1	16.00–20.00	47	17.00	44	20.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	15.00–17.00	52–63	18.00–19.00	48
No. 3	20.25	56	20.50	50	22.50	50
No. 4	19.25	55	22.55	55	28.60	60
No. 5	22.00	45	23.50–27.50	48	26.14–30.14	48
Bottlers, hand—Conc.						
No. 6	20.00	50	25.30	44	27.92	44
No. 7	16.00–18.50	50	24.48	45	27.18	45
No. 8	21.00–30.00	60	10.40	20	27.83	49
No. 9	22.50–25.00	53	19.61–23.85	53	24.11–27.29	53
No. 10	.....	....	20.21	47	24.56	47
No. 11	26.00	53	26.00	47	28.00	47
No. 12	.....	....	25.30	44	27.83	44
No. 13	30.25	44	30.25	44	32.25	44
No. 14	.....	....	27.50	44	29.70	44
No. 15	.....	....	24.75	44	24.75	44
No. 16	29.50	48	33.07	44	34.70	44
Wash-house men—						
No. 1	21.00	60	20.50	50	22.50	50
No. 2	21.00	60	20.50	50	22.50	50
No. 3	19.25	55	20.50	50	26.15	55
No. 4	18.00	60	22.20	60	24.60	60
No. 5	21.50	54	22.50	44	22.50	44
No. 6	21.00	45	27.50	45	30.14	45
No. 7	24.00	60	24.50	50	24.50	44
No. 8	24.50	50	27.30	44	29.92	44
No. 9	.....	....	27.28	44	29.92	44
No. 10	20.00	50	26.46	45	29.16	45
No. 11	26.75	48	28.91	49	30.23	49
No. 12	27.00–30.00	60	28.00	50	29.94	49
No. 13	24.00	53	26.50	53	28.35	53
No. 14	24.00–27.00	53	23.00–27.00	47	27.50–31.00	47
No. 15	31.50	44	31.60	44	33.60	44
No. 16	29.50	48	33.05	44	35.95	44
No. 17	32.32	45	31.60	44	33.00	44
Coopers—						
No. 1	30.80	56	30.50	50	32.50	50
No. 2	33.00	55	32.50	50	36.50	50
No. 3	24.00	50	26.00	60	32.40	60
No. 4	.....	....	36.00	44	39.96	44
No. 5	30.00	60	30.00	50	33.50	50
No. 6	.....	....	32.12	44	34.76	44
No. 7	.....	....	24.98	45	32.67	45
No. 8	35.00	48	34.05	49	35.37	49
No. 9	24.00	60	32.50	50	38.47	49
No. 10	32.00	53	34.45	53	36.30	53
No. 11	.....	....	27.75	47	29.75	47
No. 12	.....	....	24.00	53	28.00	53
No. 13	21.20	53	26.00	47	30.00	47
No. 14	34.35	44	34.35	44	36.35	44
No. 15	37.50	48	34.35	44	36.58	44
No. 16	35.15	45	34.35	44	35.75	44
No. 17	.....	....	38.28	49	39.68	49
No. 18	36.00	48	36.00	48	38.76	48
No. 19	.....	....	27.50	44	27.50	44
No. 20	34.00	44	36.75	44	.....	....
No. 21	.....	....	30.00	50	32.75	50
No. 22	.....	....	30.00	50	32.50	50
Motor truck drivers—						
No. 1	22.00	50	20.00	48	18.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	20.00	57	21.00	46
No. 3	24.00	49½	18.00	44	18.00–21.00	44
No. 4	25.00	60	25.00	54	26.40	60
No. 5	.....	....	27.50	50	27.50	50
No. 6	22.00	45	25.50–28.00	52	29.14–30.64	52
No. 7	30.00	60	25.00	54	25.00	54
No. 8	.....	....	26.00	....	28.64	49
No. 9	24.00–30.00	60	28.50	50	29.94	49
No. 10	32.50	60	22.50	60	26.85	60
No. 11	25.00	53	26.00	53	28.00	53
No. 12	29.50	48	34.65	44	37.60	44
No. 13	29.50	48	33.05	44	35.95	44
No. 14	30.00	48	34.00	44	36.00	44
No. 15	.....	....	25.00	50	27.75	50
No. 16	.....	....	27.50	48	30.00	48
No. 17	.....	....	33.00	60	36.00	60
No. 18	24.00	60	25.00	50	24.00	50
No. 19	.....	....	27.50	....	29.00	....

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREWERY PRODUCTS —*Conc.*						
Engineers—						
No. 1	30.00	47	30.00	44	31.00	44
No. 2	40.00	50	38.50	48	40.00	48
No. 3	30.00	49½	30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 4	37.00	60	40.00	60	42.00	60
No. 5	.....	....	32.00	56	30.00	56
No. 6	30.00	60	33.60	56	35.84	56
No. 7	.....	....	27.45–32.40	45–48	32.50–34.56	48–50
No. 8	33.00	79	33.60	56	36.84	56
No. 9	33.50	56	35.00	48	39.00	48
No. 10	.....	....	33.60	56	33.60	56
No. 11	35.00	45	32.00	48	34.64	48
No. 12	25.00	50	29.50	48	36.18	48
No. 13	.....	....	55.00	50	57.75	50
No. 14	.....	....	35.04	48	37.68	48
No. 15	.....	....	35.04	48	37.68	48
No. 16	33.60	56	35.05	48	37.68	48
No. 17	.....	....	35.04	44	37.68	48
No. 18	38.00	....	34.56	48	35.96	48
No. 19	43.25	72	36.23	50	36.23	50
No. 20	42.00	53	36.00	53	37.85	53
No. 21	36.00	53	30.00	47	35.00	47
No. 22	60.00	60	46.15	44	46.15	44
No. 23	36.00	44	37.55	48	39.55	48
No. 24	38.00	48	36.50	48	37.90	48
No. 25	38.00	48	36.50	48	38.88	48
No. 26	30.50	56	37.27	48	40.40	48
No. 27	33.50	56	37.25	48	40.40	48
No. 28	37.50	56	37.27	48	39.15	48
No. 29	.....	....	29.40	49	29.40	49
Firemen—						
No. 1	20.00	47	18.00	44	18.00	44
No. 2	20.00	72	22.40	48	25.00	48
No. 3	28.00	56	24.00	48	25.92	48
No. 4	27.00	60	28.00	56	30.24	56
No. 5	27.00	79	26.90	56	29.14	56
No. 6	28.00	56	30.00	48	33.90	48
No. 7	23.00	60	25.30	66	27.72	66
No. 8	26.00	45	30.00	48	32.64	48
No. 9	27.50	56	29.30	48	31.92	48
No. 10	.....	....	25.00	50	27.75	50
No. 11	30.00	60	29.76	48	32.46	48
No. 12	28.00	53	25.50	53	27.35	53
No. 13	20.00	53	24.00	53	28.00	48
No. 14	28.00	53	25.00	47	28.50	47
No. 15	31.00	56	31.20	48	36.00	48
No. 16	28.50	56	34.65	48	37.65	48
No. 17	31.00	56	32.02	48	36.40	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	15.00	47	15.00	44	16.40	44
No. 2	18.00	50	13.75	48	14.40	48
No. 3	.....	....	18.00	44	18.00	44
No. 4	20.70	56	22.55	55	28.60	60
No. 5	19.50	56	20.50	50	22.50	50
No. 6	21.00–22.80	60	22.80	60	24.78–25.50	60
No. 7	19.50	56	20.50	50	22.50	50
No. 8	26.00	48	26.00	48	27.30	48
No. 9	.....	....	21.60	54	27.00–29.70	54
No. 10	24.00	60	22.50	50	22.50	50
No. 11	24.00	60	20.00–22.50	50	20.00–22.50	50
No. 12	.....	....	25.30	44	27.94	44
No. 13	.....	....	25.30	44	27.94	44
No. 14	.....	....	27.28	44	29.92	44
No. 15	.....	....	27.50	44	29.50	44
No. 16	.....	....	25.97	53	26.85	44
No. 17	22.00	45	25.50–27.50	45	27.64–30.14	45
No. 18	.....	....	22.00	44	22.00	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER						
A—PULP						
*Wood-handlers**—						
No. 1	.....	....	.45–.50	48	.475–.51	48
No. 2	.....	....	.37	48	.42	48
No. 3	.34	54	.38	60	.42	60
No. 4	.35	60	.47	45–54	.475	48–60
No. 5	.....	....	.45	48	.475	48
No. 6	.....	....	.38–.40	48	.38–.40	48
No. 7	.40	48	.40	48–54	.45	54
No. 8	.30	48–54	.40	48	.425	48
No. 9			.45	48	.45	48
No. 10	.43	54	.46	48	.46	48
No. 11	.37	48	.46	48	.486	48
No. 12	.32	54	.45	54	.476	48
No. 13	.30–.40	48–60	.41–.47	48–60	.43–.496	48–60
No. 14	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 15	.30	60	.35–.38	48	.35–.38	48–60
No. 16	.30	72	.28	72	.31	72
No. 17	.....	....	.47	54	.496	54
No. 18	.39	48	.42	48	.42	48
No. 19	.33	60	.45	60	.47	60
No. 20	.....	....	.47	60	.49	60
No. 21	.....	....	.45–.48	48–60	.48–.50	51–60
No. 22	.....	....	.46	36	.486	48
No. 23	.....	....	.42–.44	48	.43–.46	48
No. 24	.40–.45	48	.56	48	.586	48
No. 25	.35	60	.52	48	.546	48
No. 26	.45	35–48	.52	52	.556	52
No. 27	.48–.52	48	.56–.57	43	.59–.60	48
No. 28	.45–.56	48	.49–.59	48	.53–.63	48
No. 29	.....	....	.44	48	.466	48
No. 30	.....	....	.43	48	.456	48
No. 31	.37	54	.46	58	.486	58
No. 32	.37	48	.48	48	.50	48
No. 33	.40	66	.56	48	.56	48
No. 34	.....	....	.56	48	.586	48
No. 35	.41	48	.44	48	.476	48
No. 36	.40–.42	48	.56	48	.586	48
No. 37	.40–.45	48	.56	48–60	.56	48–60
No. 38	.45	48	.56	48	.586	48
No. 39	.....	....	.58–.60	48	.61–.63	48
No. 40	.40	56	.45	48	.50	48
No. 41	.....	....	.48	48	.506	48
Chippermen—						
No. 1	.37	54	.40	54	.45	54
No. 2	.39	54	.39	60	.43	60
No. 3	.....	....	.47	48	.495	48
No. 4	.....	....	.56	58	.516	48
No. 5	.....	....	.45	48	.475	48
No. 6	.32	54	.41	48	.435	48
No. 7	.49	48	.49	48	.49	48
No. 8	.37–.38	48	.45–.47	48	.48–.496	48
No. 9	.45	54	.47	40–60	.496	48–60
No. 10	.....	....	.42	54	.42	48
No. 11	.....	....	.47	54	.496	54
No. 12	.35	54	.48	60	.50	60
No. 13	.40	54	.46	76	.486	56
No. 14	.44–.50	48	.56–.59	48	.59–.62	48
No. 15	.....	....	.48	48	.506	48
No. 16	.37	54	.47	58	.496	58
No. 17	.45	48	.48	40	.516	64
No. 18	.40	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 19	.40	48	.60	48	.636	48
No. 20	.62	48	.64	48	.665	48
No. 21	.44	72	.61	48	.61	48
No. 22	.45	48	.54	48	.586	48
No. 23	.....	....	.57	48	.596	48
No. 24	.....	....	.52	48	.546	48
No. 25	.....	....	.58	48	.606	48

*Includes a number of related occupations such as boommen, pondmen, conveyormen, barkermen, sorters, loaders, etc.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER —*Cont.*						
A—PULP—*Cont.*						
Grindermen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.54	48	.565	48
No. 2	.....	....	.45	48	.50	48
No. 3	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 4	.....	....	.60	51	.545	51
No. 5	.....	....	.41	48	.45	48
No. 6	.....	....	.54	48	.565	48
No. 7	.....	....	.52	48	.52	48
No. 8	.34	48	.41	48	.435	48
No. 9	.48	48	.54	48	.566	48
No. 10	.38–.48	48	.53	48	.556	48
No. 11	.46	48	.46	48	.46	48
No. 12	.325	....	.40	48	.45	48
No. 13	.34	72	.31	72	.34	72
No. 14	.....	....	.55	48	.576	48
No. 15	.....	....	.54	48	.575	48
No. 16	.395	48	.42	48	.42	48
No. 17	.42–.45	48	.52	48	.546	48
No. 18	.....	....	.55	48	.576	48
No. 19	.....	....	.50	60	.526	48½
No. 20	.38	48	.43	48	.46	48
No. 21	.45–.48	48	.57–.59	48	.60–.62	48
No. 22	.....	....	.325	44	.368	44
No. 23	.....	....	.49	48	.516	48
No. 24	.56	48	.59	48	.63	48
No. 25	.55	48	.64	48	.665	48
No. 26	.45	48	.57	48	.596	48
No. 27	.60	48	.68	48	.68	48
No. 28	.45	48	.59–.66	48	.62–.69	48
No. 29	.45	48	.58	48	.59	48
No. 30	.43	48	.55	48	.576	48
No. 31	.....	....	.62	48	.646	48
Acid makers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.79	48	.815	48
No. 2	.545	50	.57	48	.61	48
No. 3	.48	48	.50	48	.55	48
No. 4	.85	48	.93	48–56	.82–.85	56
No. 5	.....	....	.78	48	.805	48–56
No. 6	.....	....	.62	48	.64	48
No. 7	.61–.72	48–52	.78	48–52	.806	48–52
No. 8	.60–.70	48	.64–.66	48	.67–.69	48
No. 9	.....	....	.82	48	.846	48
No. 10	.53	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 11	.....	....	.93	48	.956	48
No. 12	.....	....	.75	48	.776	48
No. 13	.75	48	.72	48	.776	48
No. 14	.74–.82	48	.81–.90	48	.84–.93	48
No. 15	.65	60	.69	56	.716	56
No. 16	.....	....	.615	48	.64	48
No. 17	.54	48	.69	54	.716	54
No. 18	.67	48	.82	56	.82	58
No. 19	.65	48	.80	48	.826	48
No. 20	.75	48	.83	48	.856	48
No. 21	.65	48	.73	48	.756	48
No. 22	.....	....	.58	48	.63	48
No. 23	.75	48	.94	48	.94	48
No. 24	.....	....	1.08	48	1.11	48
No. 25	.58–.625	56	.66–.685	48	.80	48
No. 26	.56	48	.57	48	.596	48
No. 27	.....	....	.80	48	.826	48
Digester cooks—						
No. 1	.....	....	.92	48	.945	48
No. 2	.705	50	.60–.72	48	.64–.76	48
No. 3	.70	48	.75	56	.85	56
No. 4	.....	....	.84	48	.865	48
No. 5	.85	48	.99–1.08	54–57	.93–.986	55–56
No. 6	.....	....	.97	48	.97	48
No. 7	.56	48	.63	48	.665	48
No. 8	.68	48	.76	48	.76	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Digester cooks—Conc.						
No. 9	.60–.90	48–52	.70–1.00	48–52	.73–1.03	348–52
No. 10	.78–.85	48	.81–.89	48	.84–.92	48
No. 11	.....	....	.77	48	.77	48
No. 12	.....	....	.87	48	.896	48
No. 13	.88–1.05	48	.92	48	.986	48
No. 14	.....	....	.92	48	.975	48
No. 15	.85	48	.91	60	.936	48
No. 16	.....	....	.93	48	.956	48
No. 17	.....	....	.77	48	.79	48
No. 18	.80–.85	48–56	.92–1.03	48	.95–.106	48
No. 19	.68	60	.72	56	.746	56
No. 20	.....	....	.76	48	.786	48
No. 21	.84	48	.94	53	.966	53
No. 22	.77	48	.78	48	.83	48
No. 23	.805	48	.92	48	.946	48
No. 24	.88	48	1.01	48	1.01	48
No. 25	.68	48	.71	40	.746	48
No. 26	.80	48	.97	56	.97	58
No. 27	.78	48	.93	48	.956	48
No. 28	.80	48	.92	48	.946	48
No. 29	.....	....	1.08	48	1.11	48
No. 30	.....	....	.92	48	.946	48
No. 31	.....	....	.77–.82	48	.83–.85	48
No. 32	.65–.70	48–56	.77–.785	48	.90	48
Blow-pit men—						
No. 1	.39	50	.42	48	.46	48
No. 2	.46	48	.42	48	.47	48
No. 3	.....	....	.54–.57	53	.545	48–53
No. 4	.....	....	.52	48	.545	48
No. 5	.....	....	.50	48	.525	48
No. 6	.....	....	.46	48	.52	48
No. 7	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 8	.36–.43	48–52	.50	48–52	.526	48–52
No. 9	.40–.47	48	.49–.51	48	.52–.54	48
No. 10	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 11	.....	....	.47	48	.496	48
No. 12	.45–.50	48	.54	48	.576	48
No. 13	.....	....	.51	48	.536	48
No. 14	.40	48	.48	60	.506	48
No. 15	.....	....	.54	48	.565	48
No. 16	.....	....	.42	48	.44	48
No. 17	.40–.48	48	.56	48	.586	48
No. 18	.....	....	.54	48	.566	48
No. 19	.46	54	.51	56	.536	56
No. 20	.37	48	.48–.50	52	.51–.53	52
No. 21	.50	48	.50	48	.556	76
No. 22	.....	....	.61	48	.636	48
No. 23	.40	48	.57	62	.57	62
No. 24	.45	48	.61	48	.636	48
No. 25	.45	48	.56	48	.586	48
No. 26	.....	....	.48–.49	48	.51–.52	48
No. 27	.50	48	.66	48	.70	48
No. 28	.....	....	.58	48	.605	48
No. 29	.....	....	.48	48	.506	48
No. 30	.....	....	.56	48	.603	48
No. 31	.40–.425	48–56	.45–.585	48	.50–.645	48
Screenmen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.52	48	.545	48
No. 2	.35–.44	50	.41–.47	48	.45–.51	48
No. 3	.48	48	.50	48	.55	48
No. 4	.35–.45	48	.51	52–53	.495	48–54
No. 5	.....	....	.62	48	.645	48
No. 6	.375	48	.41	48	.44	48
No. 7	.....	....	.57	48	.57	48
No. 8	.33	48	.40	48	.425	48
No. 9	.48	48	.46	48	.46	48
No. 10	.36–.48	48–52	.46–.54	48–52	.486–.57	48–52
No. 11	.45–.48	48	.53–.59	48	.56–.62	48
No. 12	.375	48	.47	48	.47	48
No. 13	.35	72	.35	72	.44	48
No. 14	.30	72	.29	72	.34	72
No. 15	.....	....	.48	60	.503	52½

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER —*Cont.*						
A—PULP—*Conc.*						
Screenmen—Conc.						
No. 16			.55	48	.576	48
No. 17	.35-.40	48	.49-.53	48	.53-.56	48
No. 18			.65	48	.675	48
No. 19			.49	48	.51	48
No. 20			.55	48	.576	48
No. 21	.43-.50	48	.54-.62	48	.57-.65	48
No. 22	.48	60	.53	56	.556	56
No. 23	.50	48	.51-.54	48	.55-.58	48
No. 24			.46	52	.486	52
No. 25	.54	48	.62	48	.646	48
No. 26			.48	48	.546	48
No. 27			.54	48	.59	48
No. 28			.225	60	.275	60
No. 29			.56-.61	48	.56-.61	48
No. 30	.45	48	.56	48	.586	48
No. 31	.45	48	.61	48	.656	48
No. 32	.45	48	.51	48	.546	48
No. 33	.42	48	.57	48	.596	48
No. 34	.40-.44	48	.53	48	.556	48
No. 35			.56	48	.586	48
No. 36			.58-.66	48	.61-.73	48
No. 37	.525	56	.58	48	.64	48
Wet machine men—						
No. 1			.45	48	.50	48
No. 2	.40-.50	48	.40	48	.45	48
No. 3	.33	54	.39	60	.45	48
No. 4			.495	50	.495	48
No. 5			.45	48	.45	48
No. 6			.49	48	.49	48
No. 7	.34	48	.40	48	.425	48
No. 8			.51	48	.51	48
No. 9	.60	48	.50	48	.526	48
No. 10			.47-.49	48	.50-.52	48
No. 11			.40	48	.40	48
No. 12	.325	66			.35	48
No. 13	.32	72	.29	72	.32	72
No. 14			.42	48	.42	48
No. 15	.40	48	.48	48	.516	48
No. 16	.35-.42	48	.48	48	.506	48
No. 17			.42	48	.44	48
No. 18			.45	60	.476	48
No. 19	.35	48	.41	48	.44	48
No. 20	.40-.42	48	.54-.56	48	.57-.59	48
No. 21	.50	60	.55	56	.576	56
No. 22	.48	48	.52	48	.56	48
No. 23	.39	48	.48-.49	52	.51-.52	52
No. 23			.45	48	.476	48
No. 24			.325	44	.368	44
No. 25	.48	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 26	.40	48	.56	48	.606	48
No. 27	.45	48	.56	48	.586	48
No. 28	.40	48			.56	48
No. 29			.48	48	.53	48
No. 30			.58-.60	48	.61-.63	48
B—NEWSPRINT						
Beatermen—						
No. 1			.39	48	.45	48
No. 2			.50	48	.525	48
No. 3			.49	48	.515	48
No. 4			.49	48	.49	48
No. 5			.49	48	.516	48
No. 6	.35-.50	48	.46-.48	36-50	.49-.51	48
No. 7			.51	48	.535	48
No. 8	.375	48	.41	48	.41	48
No. 9			.38	48	.38	48
No. 10			.47	48	.496	48
No. 11			.50	48	.526	48
No. 12			.42	48	.44	48
No. 13	.45	48	.55	48	.576	48
No. 14	.43	48	.47	48	.496	48
No. 15	.40-.45	48	.56	48	.586	48
Beatermen—Conc.						
No. 16	.47	48	.51	48	.55	48
No. 17			.45	48	.456	48
No. 18	.43	48	.56	48	.616	48
No. 19	.40-.46	48	.43-.45	48	.45-.49	48
No. 20	.41	48	.56	48	.58	48
No. 21	.42	48	.57	48	.596	48
No. 22	.52	48	.63	48	.656	48
No. 23	.45	48	.56-.60	48	.59-.63	48
No. 24	.45	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 25	.45	48	.56	48	.586	48
No. 26	.45	48	.56	48	.586	48
No. 27			.56	48	.586	48
Machine tenders—						
No. 1			.90-1.28	48	.98-1.32	48
No. 2			1.69-1.72	48	1.76-1.79	48
No. 3			1.71	48	1.74	48
No. 4			1.62	48	1.67	48
No. 5			1.57	48	1.60	48
No. 6	1.38	48	1.39-1.47	48	1.45-1.52	48
No. 7			1.83	48	1.86	48
No. 8	1.51	48	1.53	48	1.56	48
No. 9	.97-1.30	48	1.03-1.37	36-48	1.06-1.40	48
No. 10	1.25	48	1.15	48	1.15	48
No. 11			1.18	48	1.18	48
No. 12	1.50	48	1.58	48	1.60	48
No. 13			1.62	48	1.65	48
No. 14			1.55	48	1.57	48
No. 15	1.13-1.36	48	1.26-1.53	48	1.35-1.65	36-48
No. 16	1.30	48	1.40	48-60	1.43	34
No. 17			1.81	48	1.83	48
No. 18	.67	48	.73	48	.73	48
No. 19	1.18-1.57	48	1.22-1.70	48	1.25-1.76	48
No. 20	1.27	48	1.29	48	1.33	48
No. 21			1.05	48	1.08	48
No. 22	1.54	48	1.80-1.92	48	1.83-1.95	48
No. 23	1.54	48	1.34-1.78	48	1.40-1.84	48
No. 24	1.23	48	1.47-1.54	48	1.50-1.57	48
No. 25	1.00-1.15		1.10-1.32	48	1.13-1.35	48
No. 26	1.51	48	1.74	48	1.74	48
No. 27	1.30	48	1.54	48	1.57	48
No. 28			1.18-1.66	48	1.21-1.69	48
No. 29			1.70	48	1.70	48
Back tenders—						
No. 1			.70-1.11	48	.78-1.15	48
No. 2			1.53-1.56	48	1.59-1.62	48
No. 3			1.53	48	1.56	48
No. 4			1.48	48	1.49	48
No. 5			1.41	48	1.44	48
No. 6			1.66	48	1.70	48
No. 7	1.17	48	1.23-1.29	48	1.29-1.35	48
No. 8	1.24	48	1.36	48	1.39	48
No. 9			.78-1.15	48	.81-1.18	48
No. 10	.95	48	.95	48	.95	48
No. 11			1.00	48	1.00	48
No. 12	1.25	48	1.32	48	1.34	48
No. 13			1.45	48	1.48	48
No. 14			1.38	48	1.40	48
No. 15	.93-1.08	48	1.15-1.36	48	1.18-1.47	36-48
No. 16	1.12	48	1.23	48-60	1.26	34
No. 17			1.65	48	1.68	48
No. 18	.545	48	.59	48	.59	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP & PAPER —*Cont.*						
B—NEWSPRINT—*Cont.*						
Back tenders—Conc.						
No. 19	1.00–1.39	48	1.05–1.52	48	1.08–1.58	48
No. 20	1.09	48	1.11	48	1.15	48
No. 21			.89	48	.916	48
No. 22	1.36	48	1.63–1.75	48	1.66–1.78	48
No. 23	1.36	48	1.17–1.60	44–48	1.23–1.66	48
No. 24	1.04	48	1.29–1.36	48	1.32–1.39	48
No. 25	.80–.95	48	.92–1.14	48	.95–1.17	48
No. 26	1.33	48	1.56	48	1.56	48
No. 27			1.52	48	1.52	48
No. 28	1.12	48	1.36	48	1.39	48
No. 29			1.10–1.48	48	1.04–1.51	48
Third hands—						
No. 1	.35	48	.53–.86	48	.60–.90	48
No. 2			1.15–1.17	48	1.20–1.22	48
No. 3			1.14	48	1.17	48
No. 4			1.10	48	1.11	48
No. 5			1.08	48	1.11	48
No. 6			1.24	48	1.276	48
No. 7	.83	48	.95–.99	48	1.00–1.03	48
No. 8	.78–1.00	48	.95–1.03	40–50	.98–1.06	48
No. 9	.66	48	.70–.89	36–48	.73–.92	48
No. 10	.68	48	.68	48	.68	48
No. 11			.80	48	.80	48
No. 12	.90	48	1.005	48	1.025	48
No. 13			1.09	48	1.12	48
No. 14			1.03	48	1.05	48
No. 15	.73–.85	48	.87–1.03	48	.93–1.12	36–48
No. 16			1.22	48	1.25	48
No. 17	.42	48	.47	48	.47	48
No. 18	.82	48	.94	48–60	.966	34
No. 19	.78–1.00	48	.84–1.16	48	.87–1.21	48
No. 20	.80	48	.88	48	.92	48
No. 21			.78	48	.806	48
No. 22	1.04	48	1.23–1.32	48	1.25–1.34	48
No. 23	1.02	48	.91–1.20	44–48	.96–1.25	48
No. 24	.80	48	1.01–1.05	48	1.04–1.08	48
No. 25	.67–.75	48	.84–.90	48	.87–.93	48
No. 26	1.01	48	1.18	48	1.18	48
No. 27			1.15	48	1.16	48
No. 28	.82	48	1.02	48	1.05	48
No. 29			.81–1.09	48	.84–1.12	48
Fourth hands—						
No. 1	.35	48	.45–.63	48	.52–.67	48
No. 2			.72	48	.775	48
No. 3			.74	48	.765	48
No. 4			.72	48	.77	48
No. 5			.70	48	.726	48
No. 6			.76	48	.796	48
No. 7	.52	48	.69	48	.726	48
No. 8	.45–.65	48	.58–.68	40–50	.61–.74	48
No. 9	.55	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 10			.55	48	.55	48
No. 11	.61	48	.645	48	.665	48
No. 12			.67	48	.696	48
No. 13			.74	48	.765	48
No. 14			.65	48	.67	48
No. 15	.57–.61	48	.63–.68	48	.71–.77	36–48
Fourth hands—Conc.						
No. 16	.63	48	.64	51–63	.665	38½
No. 17	.60–.64	48	.71–.74	48	.74–.77	48
No. 18	.68	48	.70	48	.74	48
No. 19			.60	48	.626	48
No. 20	.65	48	.77	48	.77	48
No. 21	.65	48	.73–.77	44–48	.76–.82	48
No. 22	.66	48	.74	48	.765	48
No. 23	.45–.50	48	.67–.68	48	.70–.71	48
No. 24	.66	48	.76	48	.76	48
No. 25			.72	48	.746	48
No. 26	.60	48	.72	48	.746	48
No. 27			.65–.83	48	.68–.86	48
Fifth hands—						
No. 1	.32	48	.48–.59	48	.62–.63	48
No. 2			.65	48	.705	48
No. 3			.65	48	.675	48
No. 4			.68	48	.77	48
No. 5			.63	48	.653	48
No. 6			.67	48	.706	48
No. 7	.42	48	.63	48	.665	48
No. 8	.43–.55	39–48	.54–.64	40–50	.57–.70	48
No. 9			.52	48	.52	48
No. 10			.50	48	.50	48
No. 11	.55	48	.595	48	.615	48
No. 12			.63	48	.653	48
No. 13			.68	48	.705	48
No. 14			.59	48	.61	48
No. 15	.52	48	.54–.64	48	.67–.72	36–48
No. 16	.46	48	.60	51–63	.626	37
No. 17	.55–.59	48	.67–.72	48	.70–.75	48
No. 18	.65	48	.65	48	.69	48
No. 19			.57	48	.596	48
No. 20	.55	48	.67	48	.69	48
No. 21	.55	48	.62–.66	44–48	.65–.71	48
No. 22	.63	48	.70	48	.726	48
No. 23	.45	48	.62–.64	48	.65–.67	48
No. 24	.50	48	.72	48	.72	48
No. 25			.67	48	.696	48
No. 26	.56	48	.68	48	.706	48
No. 27			.60–.70	48	.63–.73	48
Machine oilers—						
No. 1			.42–.50	48–56	.49–.58	48–56
No. 2			.57	48	.596	48
No. 3			.65	48	.65	48
No. 4			.58–.61	48	.61–.64	48
No. 5	.48	48	.57	48	.596	48
No. 6			.57	48–55	.596	48
No. 7			.58	48	.626	48
No. 8	.50	48	.53	48	.53	48
No. 9			.40	48	.44	48
No. 10	.463	48	.50	48	.52	48
No. 11			.55–.61	48	.58–.64	48
No. 12			.70	48	.725	48
No. 13			.49	48	.51	48
No. 14	.53	48	.57	48	.60–.63	48
No. 15			.55	60–72	.576	43
No. 16			.44	48	.44	48
No. 17	.50–.60	48	.60–.70	48	.63–.73	48
No. 18	.50	48	.56	48	.60	48
No. 19			.49	48	526	48
No. 20	.55	48	.58–.66	48	.58–.66	48
No. 21	.59	48	.69	44–48	.70–.72	48
No. 22	.55	48	.65	48	.675	48
No. 23	.50	48	.65	48	.675	48
No. 24	.55	48	.66	48	.66	48
No. 25			.67	48	.696	48
No. 26	.525	48	.65	48	.676	48
No. 27			.61–.64	48	.64–.67	43

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP & PAPER—*Cont.*						
B—NEWSPRINT—*Conc.*						
Finishers—						
No. 1	.37	48	.40	48	.46	48
No. 2	.....	....	.48	48	.525	48
No. 3	.....	....	.50	48	.525	48
No. 4	.....	....	.52	48	.52	48
No. 5	.43	48	.50	48	.526	48
No. 6	.40	54	.51	48–60	.536	48
No. 7	.45	48	.56	48	.586	48
No. 8	.33	60	.53	48	.53	48
No. 9	.....	....	.55	54	.55	54
No. 10	.51	48	.49	48	.51	48
No. 11	.....	....	.47	48	.496	48
No. 12	.....	....	.49	48	.516	48
No. 13	.....	....	.48–.63	48	.50–.65	48
No. 14	.54	48	.57–.59	48	.60–.62	36–48
No. 15	.....	....	.54	48	.565	48
No. 16	.....	....	.46	69–72	.486	41–46
No. 17	.45	48	.56–.57	48	.59–.61	48
No. 18	.52	48	.56	48	.60	48
No. 19	.....	....	.465	48	.49	48
No. 20	.42	48	.57	48	.57	48
No. 21	.45	48	.58–.62	48	.61–.65	48
No. 22	.52	48	.62	48	.646	48
No. 23	.50	48	.61	48	.636	48
No. 24	.48	48	.59	48	.59	48
No. 25	.....	....	.58	48	.605	48
No. 26	.....	....	.62	48	.646	48
No. 27	.....	....	.58	48	.605	48
C — PAPER OTHER THAN NEWSPRINT						
Beatermen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.54–.58	56	.49–.52	48
No. 2	.32	48	.40–.41	48	.425–.44	48
No. 3	.42	48	.463	48	.483	48
No. 4	.36–.42	48	.47–.50	36–48	.50–.53	48
No. 5	.46–.47	48	.54–.56	48	.56–.58	48
No. 6	.35	72	.35	72	.44	48
No. 7	.43–.46	48	.54–.55	48	.57–.58	48
No. 8	.315	68	.41	48	.41	48
No. 9	.37–.39	48	.42–.56	48	.44–.59	48
No. 10	.....	....	.54–.56	48	.57–.59	48
No. 11	.45	48	.51	48	.536	48
No. 12	.....	....	.45	48	.476	48
No. 13	.47	48	.51	48	.55	48
No. 14	.41	48	.44–.46*b*	48	.48–.50*b*	56–64
No. 15	.....	....	.295	66	.345	66
No. 16	.....	....	.48	48	.545	48
No. 17	.....	....	.52–.54	48	.56–.58	48
No. 18	.45	49½	.50–.54	48	.54–.58	48
No. 19	.42–.55	48	.50–.57	48	.53–.60	48
No. 20	.37	48	.48	48	.53	48
No. 21	.45	48	.54*b*	48	.54*b*	48
No. 22	.45	48	.64–.66	48	.69–.71	48
Machine tenders—						
No. 1	.....	....	1.07	57	1.01	50
No. 2	.....	....	.90	48	.926	48
No. 3	.71–.77	48	.79	48	.815	48
No. 4	.92	48	.945	48	1.00	48
No. 5	.65–.98	48	.86–1.03	48	.89–1.03	48–72
No. 6	.845	48	.94	48	.96	48
No. 7	.60	72	.60	72	.756	48
No. 8	.89	48	.98–1.00	48	1.01–1.03	48
No. 9	.52	69½	.63–.68	48	.63–.68	48
No. 10	.48–.66	48	.56–.79	48	.59–.81	48
No. 11	.76–.90	48	.80–.94	48	.84–.98	48
No. 12	.90	48	.96	48	1.00	48
No. 13	.....	....	.95	48	.976	48
Machine tenders— Conc.						
No. 14	.....	....	.67	48	.776	48
No. 15	.82	48	.85*b*	48	.886*b*	48
No. 16	.....	....	.34–.475	60	.39–.525	60
No. 17	.....	....	.95	48	.997	48
No. 18	.....	....	.88	48	.916	48
No. 19	.....	....	.87–.92	48	.91–.96	48
No. 20	.78	48	.84	48	.865	48
No. 21	.65–.80	48–65	.72–.92	48	.75–.95	48
No. 22	.77	48	.86	48	.91	48
No. 23	.....	....	.92–.97	48	.95–.100	48
No. 24	.91	48	.99–1.15	48	1.03–1.22	48
No. 25	.85	48	.90*b*	48	.90*b*	48
Back tenders—						
No. 1	.....	....	.814	57	.805	50
No. 2	.....	....	.71	48	.736	48
No. 3	.73	48	.79	48	.83	48
No. 4	.53–.55	48	.60	48	.625	48
No. 5	.65–.81	48	.72–.86	48	.75–.89	48–72
No. 6	.635	48	.71	48	.73	48
No. 7	.50	72	.50	72	.63	48
No. 8	.65–.67	48	.75–.79	48	.78–.82	48
No. 9	.36	69½	.48	48	.48	48
No. 10	.40–.47	48	.48–.545	48	.51–.59	48
No. 11	.58–.70	48	.62–.74	48	.66–.78	48
No. 12	.73	48	.76	48	.80	48
No. 13	.....	....	.78	48	.806	48
No. 14	.57	48	.63*b*	48	.667*b*	64
No. 15	.....	....	.53	48	.61	48
No. 16	.....	....	.78	48	.82	48
No. 17	.....	....	.68	48	.716	48
No. 18	.....	....	.67–.72	48	.71–.76	48
No. 19	.63	48	.71	48	.736	48
No. 20	.35–.50	48	.49–.72	48	.52–.75	48
No. 21	.....	....	.25–.295	60	.30–.345	60
No. 22	.56	48	.65	48	.70	48
No. 23	.....	....	.69–.81	48	.72–.84	48
No. 24	.73	48	.82–.96	48	.85–1.03	48
No. 25	.55	48	.70*b*	48	.07*b*	48
Third hands—						
No. 1	.....	....	.62	56	.635	50
No. 2	.....	....	.65	48	.678	48
No. 3	.40–.43	48	.51	48	.535	48
No. 4	.52	48	.583	48	.623	48
No. 5	.40–.50	36–48	.56–.65	48	.59–.68	48–72
No. 6	.48	48	.555	48	.575	48
No. 7	.375	72	.37	72	.46	48
No. 8	.50–.52	48	.60–.70	48	.63–.73	48
No. 9	.335	69½	.30–.335	48	.30–.335	48
No. 10	.32–.34	48	.40–.45	48	.43–.47	48
No. 11	.46–.53	48	.51–.58	48	.55–.62	48
No. 12	.64	48	.69	48	.73	48
No. 13	.....	....	.68	48	.706	48
No. 14	.....	....	.43	48	.526	48
No. 15	.48	48	.53*b*	48	.567*b*	48
No. 16	.....	....	.70	48	.735	48
No. 17	.....	....	.58	48	.616	48
No. 18	.47	49½	.57–.60	48	.61–.64	48
No. 19	.49	48	.58	48	.606	48
No. 20	.35–.50	48	.45–.60	48	.48–.63	48
No. 21	.....	....	.57–.71	48	.60–.74	48
No. 22	.....	....	.59	48	.62	48
No. 23	.....	....	.225–.25	60	.275–.30	60
No. 24	.64	48	.75–.82	48	.80–.85	48
No. 25	.45	48	.575*b*	48	575*b*	48
Finishers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.61	53	.516	48
No. 2	.46	54	.504	48	.524	48
No. 3	.51	48	.56	48	.586	48
No. 4	.55	48	.68	45	.706	48
No. 5	.40	72	.40	72	.504	48
No. 6	.43	54	.54–.57	48–54	.56–.60	48–54

b Plus production bonus.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER—*Cont.*						
C—PAPER OTHER THAN NEWSPRINT—*Conc.*						
Finishers—Conc.						
No. 7	.35	50	.30–.40	50	.30–.40	50
No. 8	.38	54–60	.40–.48	54	.44–.51	50–54
No. 9			.59	48	.626	48
No. 10			.45	48	.476	48
No. 11	.41–.45	44	.44–.48	44	.48–.51	44–60
No. 12			.25	60	.30	60
No. 13			.57	48	.606	48
No. 14	.40–.60	44–55	.47–.64	44–48	.50–.67	44–48
No. 15	.42	50	.42*b*	50	.47*b*	50
No. 16			.55	49½	.586	49½
No. 17	.40	48	.54	48	.57–.59	48
No. 18			.56	48	.586	48
D—MAINTENANCE						
Machinists—						
No. 1			.56	48	.61	48
No. 2	.45–.55	54	.55–.60	48	.55–.66	48
No. 3			.54–.79	48	.57–.82	48
No. 4	.35–.80	54	.66–.74	48–52	.70–.75	55–56
No. 5	.46	48	.50	54	.60	54
No. 6			.74	48	.765	48
No. 7			.57–.77	48	.57–.77	48
No. 8	.38–.54	48	.56–.67	48	.59–.695	48
No. 9	.475	54	.65	48	.70	48
No. 10	.60	54	.678	48	.698	48
No. 11	.58–.68	54	.53–.82	42–60	.56–.85	48–59
No. 12			.69	54	.70	60
No. 13			.75	48	.85	48
No. 14	.48–.70	49–54	.54–.79	48–55	.59–.855	48–66
No. 15			.73	48	.786	48
No. 16			.78	48	.816	48
No. 17			.50–.67	48	.58–.69	48
No. 18	.60–.70	54	.62–.79	48–54	.63–.82	48–54
No. 19			.80	48	.845	48
No. 20	.40	54	.44–.62	54	.45–.70	54
No. 21	.65	54	.74	56	.765	56
No. 22	.67–.81	48	.74–.90	48	.77–.93	48
No. 23	.70	50	.75	48	.776	48
No. 24	.75	48	.75	48	.81	48
No. 25			.74	48	.776	48
No. 26	.63—78	44	.54–.70	44	.57–.73	44
No. 27	.70	48	.84	48	.84	48
No. 28	.72	48	.83–.96	40–48	.86–.99	40–48
No. 29	.89	48	.96	40	.986	40
No. 30	.45–.67	50	.45–.70	50	.50–.78	50
No. 31	.72	54	.93–.95	48	.93–.95	48
No. 32			.82	48	.926	48
No. 33	.675	48	.77	48	.93	48
No. 34	.75–.80	50	.81–.94	48	.83-1.13	48
No. 35			.88	48	.946	48
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.39–.48	54	.55–.65	48	.60–.66	48
No. 2	.53	54	.59–.66	53–67	.64–.75	52–60
No. 3			.54–.76	48	.57–.79	48
No. 4			.45	48	.45	48
No. 5			.58–.70	48	.605–.73	48
No. 6			.62–.75	48	.65–.75	48
No. 7	.38–.54	48	.40–.56	48	.43–.585	48
No. 8	.43–.51	54	.58–.65	48	.65	48
No. 9			.528	48	.548	48
No. 10	.50–.60	54	.52–.76	48–60	.55–.79	48–60
Millwrights—Conc.						
No. 11	.48–.55	49–54	.54–.79	48–55	.61–.795	48–53
No. 12	.60	54	.52–.75	54	.52–.75	60
No. 13			.60–.76	48	.63–.79	48
No. 14			.68–.78	48	.71–.81	48
No. 15			.52–.67	48	.59–.69	48
No. 16	.55–.65	54	.53–.83	48–54	.56–.88	48–54
No. 17	.60	54	.53–.75	48–60	.56–.77	36–68
No. 18			.80	48	.845	48
No. 19	.475	54	.46–.56	54	.53–.59	54
No. 20	.72–.80	48	.82–.90	48	.85–.90	48
No. 21	.75	48	.75	48	.79	48
No. 22			.61–.63	48	.64–.66	48
No. 23	.65–.67	44	.60–.70	44	.63–.73	44
No. 24	.70	48	.84	48	.84	48
No. 25	.72	48	.83–.86	40–48	.86–.94	40–48
No. 26	.89	48	.96	40	.986	40
No. 27	.70	48	.82–.84	48	.85–.87	48
No. 28	.72	54	.89	48	.89	48
No. 29			.82	48	.846	48
No. 30			.60–.80	48	.63–.83	48
No. 31			.84	48	.926	48
No. 32	.60–.75	56	.77–.79	48	.90	48
No. 33			.65	48	.84	48
Electricians—						
No. 1			.60	72	.65	72
No. 2	.45	54	.57	56	.61	48
No. 3	.45–.70	54	.684–.74	56–61	.64–.76	48–56
No. 4			.60–.86	48	.63–.89	48
No. 5			.81	48	.825	48
No. 6			.75–.89	48	.75–.89	48
No. 7	.43	48	.54	48	.565	48
No. 8			.52–.65	48	.52–.65	48
No. 9			.567	48	.587	48
No. 10	.50–.70	48–54	.55–.76	48–60	.58–.79	48–60
No. 11	.50–.65	49–54	.54–.79	48–55	.67–.785	48–53
No. 12			.52–.58	54–56	.52–.58	56–60
No. 13			.67–.73	48	.70–.76	48
No. 14	.47	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 15			.67	48	.69–.74	48
No. 16	.55–.62	54	.62–.73	48	.70–.83	48
No. 17			.75–.80	48	.845	48
No. 18	.70–.75	54	.74	56	.765	49
No. 19			.78	48	.816	48
No. 20	.56–.80	48	.74–.90	48	.77–.93	48
No. 21			.67	48	.696	48
No. 22			.75	48	.79	48
No. 23	.70	50	.75	48	.776	48
No. 24	.70		.84	48	.84	48
No. 25	.72	48	.87–1.01	42–48	.94–1.04	48
No. 26	.84	48	.93	40	.956	40
No. 27	.70	48	.82	48	.846	48
No. 28	.57	56	.45–.63	50	.53–.70	50
No. 39	.68	54	.89	48	.89	48
No. 30			.88	48	.946	48
No. 31			.81–.89	48	.85–.93	48
No. 32	.675	56	.60–.79	48	.62–.98	48
Pipefitters—						
No. 1	.40–.65	54	.59–.75	40–80	.60–.71	48–56
No. 2			.60	48	.66	48
No. 3			.64–.74	48	.67–.77	48
No. 4			.63	48	.656	48
No. 5			.62–.72	48	.62–.72	48
No. 6	.38–.45	48	.45–.61	48	.48–.635	48
No. 7	.51–.57	54	.52–.65	48	.52–.65	48
No. 8	.48–.60	54	.50–.75	42–60	.53–.78	48–60
No. 9	.50–.65	49–54	.54–.79	48–55	.67–.885	48–53
No. 10	.55	54	.60	54	.60	60

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER—*Conc.*						
D — MAINTENANCE—*Conc.*						
Pipefitters—Conc.						
No. 11			.67	48	.696	48
No. 12			.60–.80	48	.63–.85	48
No. 13			.67–.75	48	.69–.77	48
No. 14	.57–.66	54	.56–.79	48–54	.59–.81	48–54
No. 15			.73	48	.756	48
No. 16	.65	54	.71	61½	.736	48
No. 17			.61	48	.636	48
No. 18	.70	48	.84	48	.84	48
No. 19	.82	48	.90	40	.926	40
No. 20	.72	54	.89	48	.89	48
No. 21	.70–.85	48	.82–.87	48	.85–.90	48
No. 22	.72	48	.86–.91	40–48	.89–.94	40–48
No. 23			.84	48	.926	48
No. 24			.66–.80	48	.69–.83	48
No. 25	.55–.65	48	.77	48	.93	48
No. 26	.875	50	.81–.935	48	.83–1.13	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	.46	48	.40–.45	48	.55	48
No. 2			.59–.71	56	.62–.72	48–56
No. 3			.40	56	.40	56
No. 4			.71	48	.735	48
No. 5			.42–.52	56	.46–.56	56
No. 6			.68	48	.705	48
No. 7	.39	48	.46	48	.485	48
No. 8	.65	48	.63–.75	48–56	.66–.776	48–56
No. 9	.50–.54	48	.52–.66	48–54	.53–.69	48–56
No. 10	.48	48	.63	48	.63	48
No. 11	.35		.48	48	.48	48
No. 12	.45	72	.45	72	.504	60
No. 13	.415	48	.483		.503	
No. 14	.30	72	.30	72	.33	72
No. 15	.52–.61	56	.62–.66	48	.65–.68	48–60
No. 16	.33	75	.40–.43	48–56	.40–.43	48–56
No. 17	.59	48	.63	24–64	.655	24–64
No. 18			.66	48	.686	48
No. 19	.475	56	.50	56	.50	56
No. 20	.60–.64	48–72	.69–.72	48	.73–.75	48
No. 21	.65	48	.69	56	.716	56
No. 22			.54	56	.566	56
No. 23	.75	48	.75	48	.79	48
No. 24			.50–.57	48	.53–.60	48
No. 25	.47	48	.59	52	.616	52
No. 26	.53	48	.61	50	.66	50
No. 27			.295	66	.345	66
No. 28	.45	48	.48	48	.516	48
No. 29	.59	48	.77–.82	48	.80–.85	48
No. 30	.59	56	.71	48	.71	48
No. 31			.66	60	.716	60
No. 32	.70	49½	.77	56	.806	56
No. 33	.64	48	.72	48	.746	48
No. 34			.70	48	.735	48
No. 35	.55–.60	48–60	.62–.71	48–56	.65–.74	48–56
No. 36	.50–.60	48	.58–.71	48	.58–.71	48
No. 37	.665	48	.72	48	.746	48
No. 38			.60	48	.60	48
No. 39			.56–.62	48	.59–.65	48
No. 40	.50	56	.60	48	.675	48
Labourers—						
No. 1			.30–.35	48	.41–.42	48
No. 2	.30	54	.38	48	.42	48
No. 3			.35	54	.35	54
No. 4	.28–.30	60	.42	40–54	.476	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 5			.45	48	.475	48
No. 6	.33	48	.40	54	.45	54
No. 7			.45	48	.45	48
No. 8	.43	54	.45	48	.48	48
No. 9	.36	54	.40	48	.42	48
No. 10	.32	54	.45	48	.476	48
No. 11	.30–.40	60	.41–.45	54	.44–.48	54
No. 12	.33	54	.40	54	.40	60
No. 13	.30	60	.35	48	.35	48
No. 14	.30	60	.30	51	.367	51
No. 15	.25–.28	60–72	.25–.28	60–72	.25–.30	60–72
No. 16			.45	48	.476	48
No. 17			.42	48	.43	48
No. 18	.30–.33	54–60	.45	48–55	.46–.476	48–64
No. 19	.37	49	.45	54	.476	48
No. 20			.47	60	.49	60
No. 21			.46	48	.486	48
No. 22	.28–.34	54	.33–.40	54	.33–.42	52–54
No. 23	.35–.45	48–54	.56	48	.586	48
No. 24	.37	50	.40–.45	50	.43–.50	50
No. 25			.49	48	.526	48
No. 26	.45		.49	48	.53	48
No 27			.43	48	.456	48
No. 28	.40	48	.56	48	.586	48
No. 29	.40	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 30	.45	49½	.49	48	.526	48
No. 31			.225	60	.275	60
No. 32	.45	54	.56	48	.586	48
No. 33	.38–.45	44–55	.38–.56	44–48	.43–.59	44–48
No. 34	.39	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 35	.35	54	.52	48	.546	48
No. 36			.56	48	.586	48
No. 37			.48–.56	48	.51–.59	48
No. 38			.56	48	.586	48
No. 39			.56	48	.62	48
No. 40			.45	48	.45	48
PAPER BOXES	Per wk.		Per wk.		Per wk.	
Machine operators, male—						
No. 1	12.00–15.00	49½	17.75–20.64	48	18.82–22.90	48
No. 2	17.60	44	22.75–35.75	65	24.00–36.00	60
No. 3	22.00	60	17.40	49	18.38	49
No. 4	23.00	51½	18.50	48	23.20	48
No. 5	20.00	49½	20.00	49½	22.00	49½
No. 6			18.00–24.00	48	20.50–28.90	48
No. 7	18.00	49	25.00	48	26.00	49
No. 8	15.60	52	19.20	48	21.12	48
No. 9	15.00	46½	17.50	46½	15.40–22.50	46½
No. 10	27.50	55	45.50	55	45.00	60
No. 11	24.75	55	24.75	55	30.00	60
No. 12	22.10	47	18.92	44	33.60	56
No. 13	22.00	48	22.00	48	25.20	48
No. 14	23.00	48	21.10	51½	24.08	56
No. 15	21.60	48	22.00	44	28.60	44
Machine operators, female—						
No. 1	12.50	49	7.28	28	13.10	48½
No. 2	11.00	44	15.60	60	15.60	60
No. 3	11.00	46½	13.75	55	13.75	55
No. 4	12.00	48	10.40	40	13.36	48
No. 5	12.00	44	10.56–12.48	48	11.19–13.23	48
No. 6	11.00–13.20	44	11.75–13.16	47	11.75–13.16	47
No. 7			11.00	44	13.15	50
No. 8	15.00	48	12.40	48	15.90	48
No. 9	12.95	48	11.52–12.95	48	12.67–14.26	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PAPER BOXES—*Conc.*						
Machine operators, female—Conc.						
No. 10	12.00	49	11.50	48	11.50	48
No. 11	11.50	52	12.95	48	14.26	48
No. 12	.....	....	15.00	30	27.50	55
No. 13	12.50–13.50	45	15.00–17.75	50	15.75–22.50	50
No. 14	12.50	44	12.50	44	14.38	44
No. 15	15.00	44	16.00	48	21.00	48
No. 16	15.00–20.00	44 ¾	14.00–17.00	46½	14.70–21.00	46½
No. 17	15.35	48	17.28	48	19.00	48
No. 18	.....	....	12.60	46½	13.23	46½
Adjusters, male—						
No. 1	21.00	50	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	29.65	48	33.40	48
No. 3	16.00	49½	16.00	49½	20.00	49½
No. 4	28.00	52	20.16–29.76	48	22.18–32.26	48
No. 5	36.00	48	37.70	58	39.05	57
No. 6	25.00	44	27.00	48	32.00	48
No. 7	32.00	47	30.00	44	37.50	56
Press feeders, male—						
No. 1	24.00	50	19.00	47½	22.00	55
No. 2	16.35	52	19.20	40	22.95	48
No. 3	23.00	48	18.80	44	23.47	44
No. 4	.....	....	23.83	56¾	21.25	50
No. 5	14.00	44	21.00	48	23.10	48
No. 6	.....	....	21.60	48	26.50	48
No. 7	19.00	46½	23.63	46½	26.81	46½
No. 8	21.00	45½	26.00	40	28.60	44
No. 9	21.10	48	25.20	48	27.70	48
No. 10	23.00	46½	18.50	46½	18.00–25.00	46½
No. 11	.....	...	17.60	44	17.00	47
Scorers, male—						
No. 1	22.60	50	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 2	23.25	45½	30.25	55	30.25	55
No. 3	22.00	52	17.80	40	21.95	48
No. 4	19.60	49	17.50	35	27.50	55
No. 5	22.00	52	16.34	38	13.80	30
No. 6	25.00	60	19.85	49	21.32	49
No. 7	27.00	50	25.00	50	27.50	50
No. 8	30.00	51	29.65	48	30.80	48
No. 9	32.00	49½	33.00	49½	.....	....
No. 10	32.50	50	22.00	44	31.20	54
No. 11	26.00	49	23.00	48	20.00–26.00	49
No. 12	27.00	46½	27.00	46½	29.50	46½
No. 13	29.50	47	25.00	49½	28.35	49½
No. 14	30.00	48	16.74–33.48	54	18.50–31.50	50
No. 15	30.00	47	30.00	47	30.00	47
No. 16	26.00	44	28.00	48	29.40	48
No. 17	33.84	47	36.00	47	38.00	55
No. 18	30.00	46½	18.90	46½	24.05	45½
Paper cutters, male—						
No. 1	24.00	48	23.75	47½	30.25	55
No. 2	31.85	49	18.00	36	24.00	48
No. 3	23.00	52	21.40	40	25.50	48
No. 4	.....	....	20.00	50	20.00	50
No. 5	25.00	51	24.70	48	28.25	48
No. 6	24.00	49½	20.00	49½	20.00	49½
No. 7	20.00	50	22.00	44	28.35	54
No. 8	27.00	48	20.16	48	22.66	48
No. 9	27.50	49	22.00	48	24.00	49
No. 10	19.75	52	16.80	48	20.06	48
No. 11	28.75	46½	22.50	46½	28.50	46½
No. 12	19.50	47	26.00	49½	29.40	49½
No. 13	28.00	48	20.16	48	32.67	60½
No. 14	32.00	47	35.00	47	37.00	47
No. 15	27.00	46½	23.10	46½	26.25	46½
No. 16	40.80	48	40.80	48	45.70	48
No. 17	21.15	47	27.75	45½	32.00	53½

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Glue table girls—						
No. 1	15.00	50	13.00	48	12.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	12.09	46½	14.30	55
No. 3	10.00	60	13.72	49	14.70	49
No. 4	15.00	49½	15.00	49½	15.00	49½
No. 5	15.00	50	13.64	44	16.74	51½
No. 6	11.00	49	11.50	48	11.50	48
No. 7	11.50	48	10.89–16.83	49½	13.00–19.20	49½
No. 8	13.00	44	12.50	48	14.70	48
No. 9	12.30	44	13.64	44	13.64	49
No. 10	11.00	46½	13.65	46½	14.33	46½
No. 11	13.00	46½	12.50	46½	12.50–15.00	46½
Box makers, female—						
No. 1	11.25	45	5.28–7.70	44	7.65–12.75	51
No. 2	9.12	48	10.56	44	12.10	55
No. 3	.....	....	12.25	49	12.74	49
No. 4	14.90	46½	17.60	55	17.60	55
No. 5	13.50	48	10.80	40	13.36	48
No. 6	11.50	49½	14.80	48	16.00	48
No. 7	16.00	50	11.50	49½	11.50	49½
No. 8	12.95	48	9.70	44	13.04	51½
No. 9	10.50	49	11.50	48	12.65	48
No. 10	19.25	55	10.50–11.50	48	10.50–11.50	48
No. 11	17.50	44	16.00	40	.....	....
No. 12	.....	....	11.20	32	14.76	41
No. 13	15.00	45	15.66	54	14.82	39
No. 14	15.00–20.00	44	12.50–18.00	44	13.00–18.00	44
No. 15	10.10	48	11.44–14.52	44	12.32–15.40	44
No. 16	12.50	45½	12.50	40	14.00	40
No. 17	16.30	48	17.28	48	19.00	48
Bundlers, female—						
No. 1	18.00	49	13.75	55	16.50	55
No. 2	12.00	52	10.40	40	13.36	48
No. 3	12.00	48	12.40	48	15.00	48
No. 4	15.00	49½	15.00	49½	15.00	49½
No. 5	12.00	49	11.50	48	11.50	48
No. 6	.....	....	14.92	49¾	19.20	48
No. 7	9.00–16.00	44	8.00–14.00	46½	10.50–16.80	46½
SASH, DOORS, ETC.	Per hour		Per hour		Per hour	
Bench hands—						
No. 1	.50–.55	50	.45–.60	45	.45–.60	45–55
No. 2	.405	59	.30	60	.41	59
No. 3	.....	....	.45	54	.50	54
No. 4	.445	54	.46	54	.50	54
No. 5	.40	50	.42–.50	54	.47–.57	54
No. 6	.41	54	.37–.43	54	.385–.45	54
No. 7	.....	....	.30	54	.33	54
No. 8	.40	55	.32–.38	50	.37–.44	50
No. 9	.....	....	.33	50	.39	50
No. 10	.....	....	.38–.40	50	.40–.50	50
No. 11	.....	....	.35–.50	49½	.40–.60	49½
No. 12	.35–.55	50	.35–.50	50	.35–.55	50
No. 13	.....	....	.45	50	.50	54
No. 14	.....	....	.50	44½	.50	44
No. 15	.60	50	.58	44	.63	44
No. 16	.48	50	.37	54	.41	54
No. 17	.....	....	.45	50	.54	44
No. 18	.52	55	.45	66	.49	60
No. 19	.62	49½	.54	44	.55	44
No. 20	.....	....	.55–.60	44	.55–.65	49½
No. 21	.....	....	.30–.35	55	.32–.375	55
No. 22	.....	....	.40–.50	44	.45–.55	44
No. 23	.43	55	.45	50	.52	50
No. 24	.....	....	.60	60	.625	48–60
No. 25	.65	50	.51	40	.55	50
No. 26	.65	55	.60	44	.60	44
No. 27	.....	....	.40–.45	50	.45–.50	50
No. 28	.80	59	.50–.75	44	.60–.80	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SASH, DOORS, ETC.—*Conc.*						
Bench hands—Conc.						
No. 29	.375	55	.30-.42	55	.35-.50	55
No. 30			.70	54	.70-.75	44
No. 31			.50-.63	58	.50-.70	44
No. 32			.55	50	.55	50
No. 33			.50	58	.60	49
No. 34			.68	44	.68	49½
No. 35			.80	44	.80	54
No. 36	.75	44			.55	44
No. 37			.50-.625	48	.50-.70	48
No. 38			.50-.70	44	.50-.85	44
Machine hands—						
No. 1	.50	50	.47	45	.55	50
No. 2	.35-.50	54	.30-.40	54	.35-.45	54
No. 3	.33-.52	54	.36-.49	54	.38-.55	54
No. 4	.48	50	.35-.42	54	.40-.50	54
No. 5			.40-.45	50	.45	50
No. 6	.45	55	.27-.35	50	.32-.40	50
No. 7			.35-.45	49½	.40-.50	49½
No. 8			.32	50	.35	50
No. 9	.40	60	.35	54	.45	58
No. 10			.30	54	.30-.35	54
No. 11			.32-.38	50	.35-.40	59
No. 12			.45	50	.50-.55	54
No. 13	.50	50	.25-.55	50	.30-.575	50
No. 14	.333	54	.41	54	.445	54
No. 15			.45-.50	50	.54	44
No. 16	.55-.75	50	.35-.55	44	.45-.53	44
No. 17	.47	55	.45	66	.52	60
No. 18	.375	50	.35-.50	50	.35-.60	54
No. 19	.45	44	.40	57	.40	59
No. 20			.47-.63	55	.52-.67	55
No. 21	.44	55	.40	50	.45	50
No. 22			.45	48	.50	48
No. 23	.60	50	.45-.50	40	.50-.60	50
No. 24	.45-.65	50	.52-.60	50	.52-.62	53
No. 25			.35-.50	50	.40-.55	50
No. 26	.34	55	.30-.50	55	.35-.60	55
No. 27	.75-.80	50	.55-.60	50	.60-.75	50
No. 28	.50	52	.40-.45	55	.43-.47	50
No. 29	.35-.70	55	.40-.55	58	.40-.60	55
No. 30			.40-.65	58	.45-.70	44
No. 31			.65	58	.65	44
No. 32			.30-.55	58	.35-.60	49
No. 33			.40-.50	48	.45-.55	48
No. 34			.80	44	.80	54
No. 35			.50-.70	44	.49-.79	50
No. 36			.65	44	.70	51
No. 37	.95	50½	.70-.75	45	.75	44
No. 38	.70	44	.40-.60	44	.50-.75	44
No. 39			.45	48	.55	48
No. 40			.40-.55	44	.40-.60	44
No. 41			.60-.65	44	.70	44
Cabinet makers—						
No. 1	.50	54	.40-.45	54	.50	54
No. 2	.55	50	.525	50	.60	50
No. 3			.55	50	.65	50
No. 4			.40-.48	50	.42-.52	59
No. 5			.40	40	.45	44
No. 6	.648	50	.444	54	.463	54
No. 7			.50	55	.50-.60	55
No. 8	.55	44	.50	57	.50	59
No. 9			.60	60	.65	48-60
No. 10	.65	50	.65	40	.70	50
No. 11			.75	54	.75-.80	44
No. 12	.75	52	.50-.66	55	.53-.75	50
No. 13	.70	55	.40-.65	58	.45-.70	55
No. 14			.55-.65	44	.55-.75	44
No. 15			.40	44	.50-.65	44
Truck drivers—						
No. 1	.35	50	.40	55	.45	55
No. 2	.352	54	.34	54	.54	45
No. 3	.333	50	.38	54	.47	54
No. 4			.295	55	.34	50
Truck drivers—Conc.						
No. 5			.42	54	.42	54
No. 6	.40	55	.32	60	.35	60
No. 7			.32	50	.36	50
No. 8	.333	60	.25	54	.30	58
No. 9			.30	60	.39	60
No. 10	.50	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 11	.452	52	.39-.46	44	.455	44
No. 12			.35	50	.44	44
No. 13	.42	55	.33-.39	55	.39-.40	55
No. 14			.29	55	.30	68
No. 15	.45	48	.38	54	.40	63
No. 16			.325	60	.375	60
No. 17	.37	58	.38	60	.43	60
No. 18			.375	44	.35	44
No. 19			.35-.45	55	.40-.48	55
No. 20			.40-.45	60	.475-.50	48-60
No. 21	.475	44	.40	44	.45	48
No. 22	.52	50	.45	50	.50	53
No. 23			.45	44	.48	44
No. 24	.70	50	.50	59	.50	57
No. 25	.475	52	.45	55	.45	60
No. 26			.40	47½	.475	54
No. 27			.44	50	.53	50
No. 28			.40	54	.50	54
Teamsters—						
No. 1	.35	55	.35	55	.38	55
No. 2			.26	54	.28	54
No. 3			.26	50	.33	50
No. 4	.25	60	.25	54	.275	58
No. 5			.35	60	.35	60
No. 6			.30	60	.35	60
No. 7	.333	54	.295	54	.333	54
No. 8	.405	49½	.41	44	.41	44
No. 9			.30	44	.35	44
No. 10			.40	60	.425	48-60
No. 11			.30	60	.30	60
Labourers—						
No. 1	.35	52½	.35	55	.40	55
No. 2	.25	54	.25-.30	54	.35	54
No. 3	.295	54	.30-.33	54	.33-.36	54
No. 4			.20-.28	54	.30	54
No. 5	.27	50	.33	54	.40	54
No. 6			.25	54	.30	54
No. 7	.30	50	.273	50	.33	50
No. 8			.22-.25	55	.25-.275	55
No. 9			.15	60	.175	60
No. 10			.25	50	.30	50
No. 11	.35	55	.25	50	.30	50
No. 12	.30	60	.22	54	.25	58
No. 13			.25	55	.30	59
No. 14			.16-.29	60	.23-.36	60
No. 15			.26-.30	54	.30-.40	54
No. 16			.35	50	.375	44
No. 17			.20	59	.20	59
No. 18	.36	55	.34	50	.40	55
No. 19			.30	60	.39	60
No. 20			.40	44	.42	49½
No. 21	.42	49½	.34	44	.35-.40	44
No. 22			.23	55	.265	55
No. 23	.30	50	.275-.30	50	.30	54
No. 24	.35	44	.27-.32	44-50	.33-.35	44-50
No. 25			.30-.38	55	.37-.44	55
No. 26	.30	55	.25	50	.35-.40	50
No. 27			.35-.40	48	.42	48
No. 28			.35	60	.40	48-60
No. 29	.35-.45	44	.35	44	.40	48
No. 30			.25-.30	60	.30-.35	59
No. 31	.40	50	.35	40	.40	50
No. 32	.35-.40	50	.36	50	.40	53
No. 33			.40-.45	44	.40-.45	44
No. 34			.30	50	.35	50
No. 35	.45-.50	50	.45	59	.50	57
No. 36	.32	55	.25-.45	55	.25-.45	55
No. 37			.35	58	.35	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SASH, DOORS, ETC.—*Conc.*						
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 38	.....	....	.35	58	.35-.40	44
No. 39	.40	52	.33	55	.375	55
No. 40	.....	....	.40	44	.45	48
No. 41	.....	....	.50	44	.50	54
No. 42	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 43	.....	....	.40	54	.40	48
No. 44	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 45	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 46	.40	44	.40	44	.40-.45	44
FURNITURE						
Band sawyers—						
No. 1	.30	55	.37	55	.40	55
No. 2	.26	54	.34	55	.35	55
No. 3	.40	55	.43	52	.47	52
No. 4	.25	55	.32	55	.345	55
No. 5	.....	....	.49	47	.59	47
No. 6	.525	55	.37	47	.48	55
No. 7	.39	54	.47	47	.63	47
No. 8	.45	55	.54	61	.60	68
No. 9	.40	55	.44	47	.55	47
No. 10	.47	55	.37	15	.....	....
No. 11	.625	55	.60	49	.70	47
No. 12	.55	55	.48	69	.57	69
No. 13	.56	54	.52	47	.63	47
No. 14	.50	55	.50	47	.61	47
No. 15	.46	54	.47	47	.55	47
No. 16	.45	50	.44	47	.51	47
No. 17	.55	50	.51	47	.62	47
No. 18	.....	....	.40	47	.51	47
No. 19	.....	....	.83	40½	.94	42
Rip sawyers—						
No. 1	.35	55	.34-.37	55	.36-.44	55
No. 2	.23	55	.34	52	.36	52
No. 3	.26	54	.37	55	.45	55
No. 4	.38	55	.34-.39	47	.43-.46	47
No. 5	.40	55	.41	61	.473	61
No. 6	.30	55	.36	47	.45	47
No. 7	.45	55	.38	47	.47	45
No. 8	.55	55	.45	49	.60	47
No. 9	.45	55	.41	69	.50	69
No. 10	.....	....	.54	47	.69	47
No. 11	.33	50	.40	47	.49	47
No. 12	.39	54	.38	47	.45	47
No. 13	.375	50	.39	47	.48	47
No. 14	.50	50	.36-.41	47	.47-.50	47
Machine hands—						
No. 1	.305	54	.34	55	.....	....
No. 2	.26-.33	55	.34	55	.355	55
No. 3	.49	55	.49	55	.54	55
No. 4	.30	55	.34	52	.36	52
No. 5	.345	55	.42	55	.475	55
No. 6	.26	60	.32-.37	55	.35-.41	55
No. 7	.30-.50	50	.41-.70	55	.52-.80	55
No. 8	.30	55	.34-.44	47	.44-.50	47
No. 9	.34	55	.42	55	.45	47
No. 10	.30-.45	54	.34-.50	47	.45-.61	47
No. 11	.....	....	.43	53½	.52	55
No. 12	.425	55	.36-.49	45-47	.44-.60	46-57
No. 13	.30-.60	50	.36-.51	47	.45-.60	47
No. 14	.....	....	.37-.50	47	.47-.55	55
No. 15	.....	....	.45	47	.55	47
No. 16	.....	....	.49	47	.56	....
No. 17	.45	55	.39-.45	47	.48-.57	47
No. 18	.28-.50	55	.34-.52	47	.45-.63	47
No. 19	.33-.50	54	.40	47	.....	....
No. 20	.37	54	.41-.51	60	.....	....
No. 21	.35-.50	59	.35-.58	65	.45-.56	55
No. 22	.30-.52	59	.40-.58	64	.45-.65	55
No. 23	.47	50	.34-.44	47	.43-.55	47
No. 24	.623	50	.58-.71	41½	.65-.82	42
No. 25	.42-.52	50	.36-.51	47	.45-.56	47
Machine hands—Conc.						
No. 26	.28-.40	50	.35-.45	40	.45-.52	50
No. 27	.30-.55	50	.36-.49	46½	.45-.57	46½
No. 28	.40-.65	48	.35-.57	44	.39-.68	44
No. 29	.....	....	.30-.50	44	.46-.74	48
Cabinet makers—						
No. 1	.40	55	.32-.45	55	.32-.52	55
No. 2	.55-.65	49½	.40-.45	44	.45-.65	47
No. 3	.65	49½	.45-.65	40	.50-.70	44
No. 4	.....	....	.47-.62	55	.50-.73	55
No. 5	.58	54½	.50	52	.55	47
No. 6	.39	54	.34	55	.40	55
No. 7	.35	55	.34	55	.38	55
No. 8	.318	55	.368	55	.407	55
No. 9	.20-.30	60	.32-.37	55	.35-.41	55
No. 10	.425	55	.40-.52	47	.45-.60	55
No. 11	.42	55	.36-.47	47	.45-.56	47
No. 12	.325	55	.37	55	.46	47
No. 13	.375	54	.34-.40	47	.46-.52	47
No. 14	.50	55	.38-.47	61	.44-.54	55
No. 15	.445	55	.35-.48	44-47	.44-.58	52
No. 16	.30-.44	55	.34-.42	47	.43-.58	47
No. 17	.35-.58	50	.36-.51	47	.45-.56	47
No. 18	.37-.50	54	.34-.49	47	.45-.60	50½
No. 19	.....	....	.45	47	.55	55
No. 20	.....	....	.47	47	.55	47
No. 21	.46	55	.45-.49	47	.50-.56	35-48
No. 22	.55	55	.45	69	.56	69
No. 23	.50	55	.36-.50	55	.45-.63	55
No. 24	.33-.46	54	.34-.47	47	.45-.55	47
No. 25	.44	50	.35-.42	47	.43-.53	47
No. 26	.35-.50	59	.40-.55	63	.43-.60	55
No. 27	.45	50	.41-.44	47	.45-.51	47
No. 28	.595	50	.665	42¾	.80	42½
No. 29	.42	50	.44	47	.62	47
No. 30	.325	50	.40	40	.43-.50	50
No. 31	.65	50	.60-.63	40	.67-.70	44
No. 32	.....	....	.34-.44	47	.45-.55	47
No. 33	.36-.50	50	.40-.60	46½	.45-.65	46½
No. 34	.40-.65	48	.30-.55	44	.50-.60	44
Finishers and polishers—						
No. 1	.30-.38	55	.32-.47	55	.40-.52	55
No. 2	.30	55	.25-.30	55	.25-.30	55
No. 3	.335	54	.34	55	.....	....
No. 4	.20	55	.32-.37	55	.36-.40	55
No. 5	.....	....	.40	55	.444	55
No. 6	.20-.33	60	.32-.37	55	.35-.41	55
No. 7	.40-.50	50	.33-.55	55	.44-.66	55
No. 8	.35	55	.37-.38	47	.45-.48	55
No. 9	.35	55	.29	55	.47	47
No. 10	.33	54	.42	47	.53	47
No. 11	.35	55	.40-.44	61	.46-.51	60
No. 12	.38	55	.34-.41	47	.44-.51	52
No. 13	.30-.40	55	.34-.44	47	.43-.53	47
No. 14	.30-.55	50	.36-.47	47	.45-.55	47
No. 15	.30-.50	54	.34-.49	47	.45-.52	47
No. 16	.....	....	.40	35	.45	55
No. 17	.....	....	.45	47	.58	47
No. 18	.45	55	.42	47	.51	55½
No. 19	.30-.55	55	.36-.50	49	.40-.55	47
No. 20	.475	55	.41	69	.50	69
No. 21	.30-.45	55	.34-.50	47	.45-.66	47
No. 22	.....	....	.34-.42	47	.45-.53	47
No. 23	.495	50	.36	47	.48	47
No. 24	.30-.60	54	.34-.43	47	.43-.55	47
No. 25	.40	50	.34-.42	47	.46-.50	47
No. 26	.35-.45	59	.41-.49	64	.46-.61	55
No. 27	.30-.47	59	.45-.58	55-62	.53-.68	55
No. 28	.535	50	.80	42¾	.90	42
No. 29	.50	50	.36-.51	47	.47-.62	47
No. 30	.42	50	.36-.46	47	.40-.56	47
No. 31	.55	50	.50-.57	44	.57-.64	44
No. 32	.40-.50	50	.36-.49	46½	.45-.55	46½
No. 33	.40	48	.35-.55	44	.44-.58	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FURNITURE—*Conc.*						
Sanders—						
No. 1	.30	55	.32-.40	55	.37-.42	55
No. 2	.275	55	.25-.32	55	.28-.32	55
No. 3	.....	.....	.368	55	.41	55
No. 4	.26	55	.32	55	.32	55
No. 5	.36	50	.34	47	.44	47
Sanders—Conc.						
No. 6	.22	55	.34	47	.43	47
No. 7	.....	.....	.37	55	.46	47
No. 8	.30	55	.30	60	.385	60
No. 9	.40	50	.40	47	.45-.49	47
No. 10	.48	54	.38-.50	47	.49-.61	50½
No. 11	.....	.....	.42	47	.49	42½
No. 12	.37	54	.35	47	.47	47
No. 13	.325	50	.34-.39	47	.46-.53	47
No. 14	.....	.....	.78	41½	.90	41
No. 15	.....	.....	.36-.41	69	.45-.50	69
No. 16	.....	.....	.37-.47	47	.48-.58	47
No. 17	.....	.....	.30-.42	47	.43-.51	47
Upholsterers—						
No. 1	.445	56	.35	55	.36	55
No. 2	.90	49	.60-.70	40	.75	44
No. 3	.35	55	.46	55	.55	47
No. 4	.40	55	.34	47½	.36	50
No. 5	.45	50	.50-.52	47	.63-.65	47
No. 6	.425	55	.37-.46	47	.48-.57	47
No. 7	.39	54	.41	47	.52	50
No. 8	.....	.....	.50	50	.57	53½
No. 9	.30-.60	55	.40-.60	47	.48-.68	47
No. 10	.436	55	.42	55	.51	55
No. 11	.70	50	.74	42¼	.875	40
No. 12	.55	50	.51	47	.62	47
No. 13	.....	.....	.65	44	.90	44
No. 14	.....	.....	.70	44	.90	36
No. 15	.56	50	.36-.46	46½	.47-.55	46½
No. 16	.40-.75	50	.56	45-50	.63	45-50
Craters and packers—						
No. 1	.35-.44	55	.32-.40	55	.38-.47	55
No. 2	.31	55	.34	52	.36	55
No. 3	.278	55	.385	55	.433	55
No. 4	.275	60	.34	55	.34	55
No. 5	.35	55	.34-.38	47	.43	55
No. 6	.40	55	.34-.39	47	.45-.47	47
No. 7	.30	55	.34	55	.385	55
No. 8	.30	54	.37-.40	47	.45-.52	47
No. 9	.437	55	.45	63	.50	58
No. 10	.33	55	.36	45	.46	52
No. 11	.....	.....	.34-.40	47	.43-.49	47
No. 12	.....	.....	.41-.51	47	.50-.58	47
No. 13	.30	54	.38	47	.49	50½
No. 14	.....	.....	.45	42	.515	47
No. 15	.....	.....	.39	47	.49	47
No. 16	.30-.40	55	.34-.49	47	.48-.55	47
No. 17	.30	55	.34-.36	47	.43-.48	47
No. 18	.27-.44	54	.35	47	.45	47
No. 19	.60	50	.63	43	.76	44
No. 20	.52	50	.45	47	.50	47
No. 21	.50	50	.36	46½	.45	46½
No. 22	.30	50	.34-.39	45-50	.39-.43	45-50
No. 23	.....	.....	.41	47	.50	47
No. 24	.40	55	.40	69	.45	69
No. 25	.....	.....	.35	47	.46	47
Yardmen and labourers—						
No. 1	.275	40	.25-.28	54	.25-.30	54
No. 2	.....	.....	.265	55	.265	55
No. 3	.25	55	.32-.38	55	.34-.50	55
No. 4	.275	55	.25-.34	63-66	.28-.34	55
No. 5	.20	55	.34	52	.36	52
No. 6	.273	55	.32	55	.347	55
No. 7	.25	55	.32	55	.35	55
No. 8	.25	55	.34	47	.43	55
No. 9	.35	55	.34	47	.43	47
No. 10	.30	55	.36	55	.45	47

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Yardmen and labourers—Conc.						
No. 11	.30	54	.35	47	.45	47
No. 12	.30	55	.35	47	.44	58
No. 13	.30	55	.36-.38	47	.43-.44	47
No. 14	.39	50	.36-.38	47	.40	47
No. 15	.35	55	.36	47	.45	40-50
No. 16	.....	.....	.36	59	.45	69
No. 17	.30	55	.36	47	.47	47
No. 18	.....	.....	.34	22½	.45	28
No. 19	.33	54	.....	.....	.40	47
No. 20	.32	59	.36	64	.45	55
No. 21	.34	50	.36	47	.47	47
No. 22	.42	50	.45	42	.61	42½
No. 23	.....	.....	.42	44	.585	44
No. 24	.36-.44	50	.36-.40	46½	.45-.49	46½
No. 25	.....	.....	.40	44	.47	44
CARRIAGES, WAGONS TRUCK BODIES, ETC.						
Woodworkers—						
No. 1	.55	55	.50	55	.60	55
No. 2	.50	55	.50	49	.60	49
No. 3	.44	50	.44	50	.605	54
No. 4	.45	50	.44-.53	50	.51-.67	55
No. 5	.50	45	.38	45	.45	45
No. 6	.40-.50	50	.31-.40	50	.35-.45	50
No. 7	.40	50	.35-.49	50	.37-.52	50
No. 8	.....	.....	.31-.40	50	.32-.40	50
No. 9	.60	50	.40-.50	44	.40-.65	44
No. 10	.45-.60	50	.50-.60	44	.58-.68	50
No. 11	.....	.....	.50	56½	.60	50
No. 12	.....	.....	.35-.45	60	.35-.60	45
No. 13	.50-.65	50	.45-.55	44	.53-.68	44
No. 14	.....	.....	.50	49	.60	49
No. 15	.50-.675	50	.43-.475	44	.40-.525	44
No. 16	.68	50	.30-.40	44	.45	44
No. 17	.50	49½	.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 18	.75	44	.....	.....	.60	45
Metal workers—						
No. 1	.55	55	.50	55	.60	55
No. 2	.35-.50*	50	.35-.60	55	.48-.75	59
No. 3	.....	.....	.35	53	.45	53
No. 4	.....	.....	.45-.55	44	.50-.65	50
No. 5	.75	44	.....	.....	.60	45
No. 6	.....	.....	.65	50	.70	50
No. 7	.50-.70	50	.50-.70	44	.58-.78	44
No. 8	.....	.....	.60	58	.65	50
No. 9	.....	.....	.40-.60	49	.60-.70	49
No. 10	.....	.....	.35-.45	60	.45-.50	55
Painters—						
No. 1	.55	55	.55-.65	49	.55-.75	49
No. 2	.50	55	.45	55	.55	55
No. 3	.43	50	.44	50	.655	54
No. 4	.45	50	.39-.55	50	.51-.67	59
No. 5	.40	50	.40	50	.45	50
No. 6	.30-.50	50	.32-.42	50	.38-.50	50
No. 7	.40	50	.30-.40	44	.40-.65	44
No. 8	.50-.90	50	.40-.50	44	.48-.58	44
No. 9	.....	.....	.35-.40	56½	.40-.50	50
No. 10	.60	50	.45	44	.50	50
No. 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 12	.....	.....	.55	50	.65	50
No. 13	.....	.....	.50	49	.60	49
No. 14	.50	44	.60	53	.60	53
No. 15	.....	.....	.40-.60	60	.40-.60	55
No. 16	.50-.65	50	.45-.50	44	.45-.50	44
Trimmers—						
No. 1	.45	55	.50	49	.50	49
No. 2	.375	50	.44-.50	50	.59-.67	55
No. 3	.68	44	.60	44	.65	44
No. 4	.60	50	.48	44	.52	50
No. 5	.60-.75	44	.65	44	.73	44
No. 6	.....	.....	.675	49	.75	50
No. 7	.55	50	.50	44	.60	44

* 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CARRIAGES, ETC—*Conc.*						
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.60	55	.50	49	.50	49
No. 2	.52	55	.45	55	.55	55
No. 3	.40–.50	50	.37–.44	55	.51–.59	59
No. 4	.60	45	.49	50	.60	50
No. 5	.50	50	.30–.40	44	.45	44
No. 6	.60	50	.45–.50	44	.55–.60	50
No. 7	.60–.80	50	.50–.55	44	.63	44
No. 8	.....	....	.55	58	.55	50
No. 9	.60	50	.50	44	.525	44
No. 10	.65	50	.30–.40	44	.45–.55	44
Labourers—						
No. 1	.40	50	.39	50	.445	55
No. 2	.40	50	.37	44	.45	50
No. 3	.....	....	.30	50	.30	50
No. 4	.35	49½	.35	49½	.30–.40	49½
No. 5	.35–.43	50	.37–.40	50	.30–.45	50
No. 6	.....	....	.35	60	.35–.45	55
CRUDE, ROLLED AND FORGED PRODUCTS *						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.52–.57	60	.52–.695	48	.55–.695	48
No. 2	.45	55	.595	55	.668	54
No. 3	.70	72	.63–.73	48	.77–.84	48
No. 4	.60	50	.71	45	.71	50
No. 5	.675	54	.665	48	.75	48
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.48–.55	55	.46–.59	45	.53–.66	48
No. 2	.....	....	.45	53	.55	54
No. 3	.52–.57	60	.55–.675	48	.60–.695	48
No. 4	.45	55	.494	55	.638	54
No. 5	.625	55	.625	55	.625	55
No. 6	.60	55	.60	59	.65	59
No. 7	.80	50	.80	47	.80	50
No. 8	.50–.65	55	.49–.72	55	.55–.74	55
No. 9	.45	55	.555	55	.555	55
No. 10	.58	58½	.60	59	.60	59
No. 11	.59	59	.62	59	.64	59
No. 12	.55	55	.66	48	.765	48
No. 13	.65	54	.62–.665	48	.705–.75	48
No. 14	.60	49½	.60	48	.65	48
No. 15	.60	55	.625	52½	.625	52½
No. 16	.....	....	.70*b*	48	.72*b*	48
No. 17	.68	50	.65	55	.725	60
Blacksmith's helpers—						
No. 1	.31	55	.36	45	.425	48
No. 2	.365	60	.435	48	.435	48
No. 3	.30	55	.324	55	.418	54
No. 4	.40	55	.385	55	.425	55
No. 5	.41	59	.445–.46	59	.445–.46	59
No. 6	.515	59	.515	59	.56	59
No. 7	.45	55	.48–.52	48	.605–.66	48
No. 8	.40–.425	54	.435–.45	48	.495–.51	48
No. 9	.50	50	.55	47	.55	50
No. 10	.35	55	.40	52½	.40	52½
No. 11	.....	....	.40*b*	48	.48*b*	48
Machinists—						
No. 1	.50	55	.52–.54	45–48	.60–.655	48
No. 2	.52–.57	60	.57–.695	48–56	.57–.695	48–56
No. 3	.50	55	.538	60	.668	54
No. 4	.45	55	.50–.65	55	.55–.70	60
No. 5	.40–.53	55	.50	55–59	.55	53–68
No. 6	.50	55	.50–.59	49½	.54–.64	60
No. 7	.60	50	.60	62	.70	84
No. 8	.50–.65	55	.50–.72	55	.52–.74	55
No. 9	.64	54	.53–.74	46½	.63–.83	46½
No. 10	.60	55	.61	55	.65	55
No. 11	.53–.63	59	.51–.66	59	.51–.66	59
No. 12	.53–.63	59	.55–.66	59	.59–.66	59
Machinists—Conc.						
No. 13	.55	72	.60–.69	48	.74–.83	48
No. 14	.70	55	.75	55	.85	48
No. 15	.50	50	.45–.50	50	.50–.55	50
No. 16	.....	....	.68	45	.76	59
No. 17	.45–.65	50	.50–.70	60	.55–.75	60
No. 18	.....	....	.50	53	.63	48
No. 19	.65	50	.52–.95	45	.60–1.00	50
No. 20	.54–.68	54	.665	48	.75	48
No. 21	.68	50	.75	47	.78	50
No. 22	.70–.80	55	.....	...	.63–.73	52½
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.44	45	.44	45	.51	48
No. 2	.....	....	.45	53	.50	54
No. 3	.53	84	.55–.695	56	.55–.695	48–56
No. 4	.60	55	.60	55	.60	55
No. 5	.60	55	.....	....	.43	59
No. 6	.40	65	.44	60	.465	60
No. 7	.58	65	.59	63	.59	62½
No. 8	.45–.50	55	.60–.85	48	.61–.985	48
No. 9	.....	....	.535	48	.625	48
No. 10	.55	50	.53	45	.57	65
No. 11	.70	50	.68	45	.70	50
No. 12	.65	50	.66	47	.66	50
Pipefitters—						
No. 1	.43–.57	60	.515–.65	48–56	.515–.65	48–56
No. 2	.58	62	.57	63	.575	63
No. 3	.50	55	.60–.65	48	.65–.705	48
No. 4	.....	....	.535	48	.625	48
No. 5	.....	....	.555	48	.645	48
Carpenters—						
No. 1	.43	55	.45	45	.485–.52	48
No. 2	.60	50	.59	36	.69	54
No. 3	.46	60	.55	48	.55	48
No. 4	.75	55	.825	55	.85	55
No. 5	.60	59	.60–.66	59	.60–.66	59
No. 6	.50	55	.52–.58	48	.56–.68	48
No. 7	.515	54	.535	48	.625	48
No. 8	.50	55	.525	52½	.525	52½
No. 9	.....	....	.54*b*	50	.56*b*	48
Bricklayers—						
No. 1	.57	55	.46	45	.535	48
No. 2	.715	59	.845	48	.845	48
No. 3	.35	55	.382	65	.477	54
No. 4	.....	....	.55	52	.65	67
No. 5	1.25	44	.90	44	1.05	44
No. 6	.65	55	.69	48	.87	48
No. 7	.....	....	.76	48	.80	48
No. 8	.60	60	.625	52½	.625	52½
No. 9	.....	....	.85*b*	48	.85*b*	48
Welders—						
No. 1	.45	55	.46	45	.53	48
No. 2	.....	....	.55–.70	48	.55–.70	48
No. 3	.....	....	.32	59	.35	65
No. 4	.50–.55	55	.58–.65	48	.69–.755	48
No. 5	.....	....	.565	48	.65	48
No. 6	.40	45	.44–.90	45–58	.50–1.00*b*	53
No. 7	.....	....	.65	45	.68	65
No. 8	.55–.60	49½	.60–.68	48	.60–.70	48
No. 9	.....	....	.66*b*	71	.70*b*	48
Electricians—						
No. 1	.46–.55	55–65	.41–.61	48	.48–.685	48
No. 2	.....	....	.50	52	.55	54
No. 3	.45–.59	60	.58–.695	48–56	.58–.695	48–56
No. 4	.725	55	.44–.72	65	.63–.77	54
No. 5	.....	....	.40–.60	55–60	.475–.70	67–81
No. 6	.....	....	.70	49½	.74	60
No. 7	.50	55	.55	55	.575	55

*Rates for chargers, melters, crane men, etc., are not given as in the various establishments they vary greatly according to the type of work performed.

b Plus production bonus.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CRUDE, ROLLED AND FORGED PRODUCTS*—*Conc.*						
Electricians—Conc.						
No. 8	.725	55	.85	55	.85	55
No. 9	.65	65	.66	63	.725	63
No. 10	.55-.65	55	.60-.85	48	.65-.985	48
No. 11	.50	50	.52	50	.54	60
No. 12	.....	....	.80	50	.83*b*	....
No. 13	.575	54	.61	48	.69	48
No. 14	.55	55	.55	52½	.55	52½
No. 15	.....	....	.58*b*	57	.70-.85*b*	48
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.38-.46	55	.37-.49	45-48	.475-.56	48
No. 2	.....	....	.43-.595	45	.52-.665	48
No. 3	.....	....	.48-.52	48-56	.50-.55	48-56
No. 4	.44	54	.47-.55	46½-50	.57-.65	46½-50
No. 5	.38-.50	55	.40-.53	55	.40-.53	55-60
No. 6	.30	55	.30-.35	50-59	.30-.38	50-65
No. 7	.405	55	.37-.54	49½	.39-.58	60
No. 8	.40	50	.40	50	.46	50
No. 9	.40-.45	55	.45-.70	48	.56-.68	48
No. 10	.45-.55	49½	.48-.56	48	.50-.58	48
No. 11	.43	50	.56	36	.59	60
No. 12	.625	50	.647	47	.67-.72	50
No. 13	.....	....	.35-.40	50-70	.35-.55	56-69
No. 14	.....	....	.435*b*	48	.475*b*	48
No. 15	.....	....	.50-.55	44	66-.68	44
Oilers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.445-.57	56	.445-.57	56
No. 2	.275	55	.324	55	.418	54
No. 3	.....	....	.40	63	.40	72½
No. 4	.....	....	.45-.52	48	.61-.73	....
No. 5	.48	55	.40	48	.40	52½
No. 6	.....	....	.425-.52	48	495-.58	48
No. 7	.50	50	.545	47	.545	50
No. 8	.55	60	.60	66	.67	56
No. 9	.....	....	.40	45	.40*b*	50
Labourers—						
No. 1	.30	55	.35	45	.435	48
No. 2	.36	59	.435	48	.435	48
No. 3	.....	....	.30-.35	40-54	.35-.40	54-60
No. 4	.275	55	.324	60	.418	54
No. 5	.....	....	.30-.35	47-48	.35	54-60
No. 6	.30-.45	55	.35	55	.35	55-60
No. 7	.30-.38	55	.32	59	.30	48-59
No. 8	.375	55	.29-.41	55-65	.42-.44	55-60
No. 9	.325	55	.415	55	.415	55
No. 10	.40	55	.53	50	.53	48
No. 11	.35	55	.45	48	.51-.56	48
No. 12	.40	50	.50	45	.49	54
No. 13	.....	....	.51	45	.55	54
No. 14	.....	....	.415	60	.415	60
No. 15	.35	52½	.40	45	.42*b*	50
No. 16	.365	60	.425	48	.465	48
No. 17	.375	50	.415	47	.415	50
No. 18	.30	58	.375	52½	.375	52½
No. 19	.....	....	.41*b*	48	.44*b*	50
No. 26	.....	....	.40	55	.43-.47	60
No. 21	.....	....	.40-.43	44	.48-.53	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS						
A — IRON						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.45	50	.40	44	.50	44
No. 2	.70	44	.70	44	.75	44
No. 3	.50	57	.40	48	.45	54
No. 4	.70	60	.665	48	.695	48
No. 5	.....	....	.50	44	.70	48
No. 6	.48-.65	50	.50-.66	55-58	.70	55
No. 7	.65	50	.45-.75	44	.60-.85	44
No. 8	.....	....	.55	55	.55	55
No. 8a	.67	50	.90	50	1.05	65
No. 9	.85	50	.85	45	.89	50
No. 10	.87	49½	.75	44	.785	49½
No. 11	.....	....	.42	44	.48	48
No. 12	.40	60	.54	48	.54	48
No. 13	.60	50	.65	50	.675	50
No. 14	.....	....	.57-.79	54	.55-.84	54
No. 15	.40-.55	60	.35	60	.35	60
No. 16	.65	50	.68	45	.74	50
No. 17	.....	....	.50	50	.58	55
No. 18	.65	54	.56	54	.60	59
No. 19	.....	....	.55	50	.65	58
No. 20	.60	54	.60	52	.64	50
No. 21	.70	50	.69-.91	45	.71-.94	45
No. 22	.80	50	.70	50	.75	50
No. 23	.70	50	.80	44	.82	45
No. 24	.60	50	.54	56	.65	65
No. 25	.65	54	.625	48	.68	48
No. 26	.70	54	.67	60	.....	....
No. 27	.70	54	.75-.80	48	.95	48
No. 28	.....	....	.65	48	.70	50
No. 29	.....	....	.60	60	.70	60
No. 30	.80	55	.80	44	.88	45
No. 31	1.00	54	1.10	45	1.10	60
No. 32	.....	....	1.00	49½	1.05	64
No. 33	.80	44	.73	44	.80	44
No. 34	.....	....	.70	44	.72	49
No. 35	.80	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 36	.....	....	.80	44	.915	44
No. 37	.....	....	.90	44	.96	44
Moulders—						
No. 1	.75	48	1.03	32	1.00	40
No. 2	.50	57	.50	48	.60	48
No. 3	.75	44-48	.85	44	.85	44
No. 4	.65-.70	54	.73	48	.775	48
No. 5	.65	54	.60-.66	48	.63-.73	48
No. 6	.....	....	.79	40	.96	40
No. 7	.425	60	.40-.45	59	.35-.45	60
No. 8	.....	....	.55	48	.58	48
No. 9	.55-.60	50	.55	44	.65	44
No. 10	.40	40	.40	44	.45	50
No. 11	.50	50	.40	48	.40	48
No. 12	.....	....	.47-.60	48-60	.50-.60	59
No. 13	.....	....	.40-.60	55	.50-.80	50
No. 14	.825	45	.80	45	.80	....
No. 15	.835	49½	.74	44	.825	44
No. 15a	.40	50	.60	37½	.695	50
No. 16	.....	....	.43	44	.45	48
No. 17	.33-.56	60	.37-.45	48	.37-.45	48
No. 18	.....	....	59	48	.635	48
No. 19	.55-.75	50	.45-.55	50	.475-.63	50
No. 20	.....	....	.50-.575	54	.50-.60	54
No. 21	.....	....	.45-.78	48	.50-.83	48
No. 22	.....	....	.35-.50	45	.40-.50	50
No. 23	.525	50	.40-.425	50	.50-.70	43-58
No. 24	.65	50	.47-.68	45	.44-.715	50
No. 25	.....	....	.50-.56	50	.57-.60	60
No. 26	.....	....	.53-.55	54	.50-.75	54
No. 27	.76	54	.60-.72	40	.66-.78	48
No. 28	.60	50	.48-.70	48	.48-.70	52
No. 29	.58	60-72	.65-.69	40	.71-.75	48

b Plus production bonus.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Cont.*						
A—IRON—*Cont.*						
Moulders—Conc.						
No. 30	.72	48	.72	40	.76	51
No. 31	.72	48	.69	48	.69	48
No. 32	.70	54	.735	54	.80	54
No. 33	.675	44	.70	44	.75	54
No. 34	.55-.65	50	.50-.55	58	.61-.68	58
No. 35	.65	54	.45-.60	54	.54-.60	50
No. 36	.53-.60	50	.56-.64	44	.61-.695	50
No. 37	.45-.68	50	.55-.68	50	.60-.72	50
No. 38	.54-.58	54	.53	54	.66	58
No. 39	.63-.73	54	.50-.73	48	.55-.78	48
No. 40	.49	48	.43	45	.53	54
No. 41	.55	54	.68	60	.73	60
No. 42	.73	54	.67	54	.....	....
No. 43	.58	50	.42	45	.45	50
No. 44	.70	54	.52-.70	48	.57-.75	48
No. 45	.63-.70	54	.55-.75	50	.60-.75	60
No. 46	.....	....	.70	48	.70	50-72
No. 47	.70	54	.65-.70	45	.65-.70	54
No. 48	.70	54	.60	40	.60	48
No. 49	.60	55	.79	44	1.03	45
No. 50	.....	....	.50	55	.65	55
No. 51	.....	....	.50-.60	54	.60-.75	54
No 52	.812	54	.63	45	.73	50
No. 53	.....	....	.49-.60	45	.59-.70	45
No. 54	.61-.83	50	.56-.83	50	.58-.85	50
No. 55	.65-.80	50	.53-.65	50	.55-.68	50
No. 56	.....	....	.55	44	.55	44
No. 57	.77-.82	44	.73	44	.78	44
No. 58	.....	....	.65	44	.73	49
No. 59	.78-.88	44	.70-.75	44	.76-.94	44
No. 60	.....	....	.75-.90	44	.94	44
No. 61	.....	....	.75	44	.94	44
No. 62	.75	44	.75	44	.915	44
No. 63	.75	44	.75-.77	40	.915	44
No. 64	.90	32	.80	32	.95	44
No. 65	.78	40	.75	44	.94	44
Moulder's helpers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.45	44	.50	44
No. 2	.34	54	.35	32	.45	40
No. 3	.....	....	.65	40	.795	40
No. 4	.40	50	.35-.45	44	.45-.55	44
No. 5	.35	45	.37	45	.37	48
No. 6	.52	49½	.55	44	.61	44
No. 6a	.37	50	.425	37½	.495	50
No. 7	.....	....	.35	54	.35	54
No. 8	.....	....	.42	48	.45	48
No. 9	.....	....	.35	50	.40-.43	60
No. 10	.....	....	.538	45	.557	45
No. 11	.40	54	.45	50	.50	60
No. 12	.45	54	.55	45	.60	54
No. 13	.65	54	.51	45	.60	50
No. 14	.45-.55	50	.35-.43	55	.37-.45	55
No. 15	.....	....	.50	44	.53	49
No. 16	.55	44	.44	44	.64	44
No. 17	.525	44	.50	40	.615	44
No. 18	.....	....	.41-.50	44	.64-.69	44
Coremakers—						
No. 1	.40	57	.40	48	.53	48
No. 2	.65	54	.60-.66	48	.63-.69	48
No. 3	.50	50	.65	54	.80	59
No. 4	.50-.60	50	.45-.55	44	.55-.65	44
No. 5	.40	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 6	.....	....	.50	50	.50	50
No. 7	.825	45	.80	45	.80	48
No. 8	.....	....	.59	48	.635	48
No. 9	.45	50	.45	50	.475	50
No. 10	.....	....	425-.55	54	.45-.60	54
No. 11	.....	....	.42-.69	48	.45-.74	48
No. 12	.....	....	.30	55	.30-.45	56-65
No. 13	.40	55	.44-.68	45	.44-.715	50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Coremakers—Conc.						
No. 14	.60	50	.40-.55	48	.40-.55	52
No. 15	.55	50	.50	54	.58	54
No. 16	.68	54	.68	54	.71	54
No. 17	.675	44	.70-.75	44	.75-.80	48
No. 18	.55	50	.48-.50	58	.58	58
No. 19	.....	....	.70	54	.75	50
No. 20	.....	....	.635	45	.76	45
No. 21	.60	50	.45	40	.50	44
No. 22	.45	50	.44	55	.51	60
No. 23	.52-.73	54	.45	48	.51	48
No. 24	.45	60	.51	60	.55-.58	60
No 25	.73	54	.67	54	.....	....
No 26	.445	50	.42	45	.44-.50	50
No. 27	.60	54	.52	48	.55	48
No. 28	.35-.65	54	.58-.73	50	.60-.75	60
No. 29	.....	....	.70	48	.75	50
No. 30	.45-.65	45-54	.55	45	.60	54
No. 31	.65	48	.60	45	.60	54
No. 32	.50	55	.63	44	.90	45
No. 33	.....	....	.35-.43	59	.45-.55	60
No. 34	.725	54	.57	45	.75	37½
No. 35	.55	50	.50	50	.62	50
No. 36	.60-.75	45	.44-.61	45	.56-.61	45
No. 37	.65	50	.55	50	.58	50
No. 38	.85	44	.725	44	.88	44
No. 39	.75	40	.75	44	.94	44
No. 40	.77	44	.69	44	.76	44
Chippers and grinders—						
No. 1	.44-.56	54	.296	54	.463	54
No. 2	.....	....	.32	55	.35	65
No. 3	.375	50	.38	45	.40	45
No. 4	.....	....	.35-.40	54	.35-.40	54
No. 5	.....	....	.42-.48	48	.45-.51	54
No. 6	.....	....	.30	60	.30	60
No. 7	.....	....	.42-.65	50	.38-.60	58
No. 8	.35	50	.50	45	.53	50
No. 9	.....	....	.36-.37	50	.38-.39	60
No. 10	.40	54	.40	45	.55	54
No. 11	.....	....	.46	60	.50	60
No. 12	.....	....	.56	45	.59-.64	45
No. 13	.....	....	.315	48	.35	54
No. 14	.....	....	.45	48	.50	48
No. 15	.50	60	.50	60	.55	60
No. 16	.35-.40	54	.45	50	.50	60
No. 17	.....	....	.35-.45	44	.40-.50	60
No. 18	.....	....	.35	60	.40	60
No. 19	.....	....	.65	44	.76	45
No. 20	.45-.60	48-54	.55	45	.60	53
No. 21	.35-.40	45	.36-.40	45	.38-.45	50
No. 22	.....	....	.425	50	.445	50
No. 23	.60	44	.55	44	.665	44
No. 24	.....	....	.55	44	.665	44
No. 25	.....	....	.50	44	.69	44
No. 26	.....	....	.53	44	.665	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	.65	44	.80	44	.80	44
No. 2	.65	....	.65-.75	44	.65-.75	44
No. 3	.65	44	.60-.80	44	.70-.80	44
No. 4	.65	44	.73	44	.85	44
No. 5	.45	57	.45	48	.48	54
No. 6	.55	60	.59	48	.62	48
No. 7	.....	....	.50-.60	44	.70	48
No. 8	.60	60	.45-.65	48	.45-.70	60
No. 9	.45	54	.45	48	.60	48
No. 10	.50-.60	50	.60-.68	63	.69-.72	61
No. 11	.50-.65	50	.65	44	.75	44
No. 12	.60-.65	50	.60	44	.70	48
No. 13	.50	50	.50	44	.55	50
No. 14	.....	....	.40	....	.40-.60	55-65
No. 15	.....	....	.50-.60	59	.50-.65	59-65
No. 16	.40	60	.50	54	.50	53
No. 17	.58-.62	49-55	.63-.68	50	.60-.85	....
No. 17a	.60	50	.70-.75	50	.75-.89	60

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Cont.*						
A—IRON — *Cont.*						
Machinists—Cont.						
No. 18	.615	49½	.625	49½	.695	49½
No. 19	.....	....	.50-.70	49	.50-.90	58
No. 20	.55-.625	58	.66	44	.75	44
No. 21	.....	....	.45-.60	60	.44-.66	59-70
No. 22	.50	50	.50-.60	50	.50-.65	50
No. 23	.....	....	.45-.475	54	.55	54
No. 24	.....	....	.47-.77	54	.50-.83	54-70
No. 25	.475	55	.35	55	.40	55
No. 26	.45	55	.425	49	.50	49
No. 27	.....	....	.60	44	.70	47
No. 28	.70	54	.70-.80	40	.74-.79	48
No. 29	.55	54	.60	54	.63	60
No. 30	.....	....	.75	50	.75-.85	50
No. 31	.55	50	.60	50	.65	58
No. 32	.....	....	.40-.60	54	.50-.60	50-54
No. 33	.65	54	.60-.65	52	.68-.82	50
No. 34	.40	50	.65-.70	45	.66-.725	45
No. 35	.57-.60	50	.60	44	.61-.775	45
No. 36	.65	50	.60-.65	50	.70-.75	49
No. 37	.56-.65	50	.50-.65	50	.55-.70	50
No. 38	.55	50	.58	71	.66	65
No. 39	.60-.70	48	.64	40	.72	48
No. 40	.67	54	.56-.735	60	.....	....
No. 41	.58-.70	50	.50-.70	59	.60-.85	50
No. 42	.60-.65	54	.575-.85	48	.60-.90	48
No. 43	.....	....	.62-.675	44	.62-.775	52
No. 44	.....	....	.60-.65	44	.60-.70	44
No. 45	.....	....	.50-.60	48	.50-.70	72
No. 46	.....	....	.75	50	.65-.90	60
No. 47	.....	....	.50-.60	55	.65	58
No. 48	.70	50	.60	50	.67	50
No. 49	.60	44	.55	44	.55	44
No. 50	.80	50	.50-.75	44	.50-.80	45
No. 51	.77	44	.70	44	.80	44
No. 52	.77-.82	44	.73	44	.80	44
No. 53	.60	44	.50	44	.55	44
No. 54	.....	....	.70	44	.75	49
No. 55	.....	....	.60-.85	44	.65-.90	44
No. 56	.....	....	.50-.60	44	.50-.60	44
No. 57	.....	....	.75-.85	44	.85-.90	44
No. 58	.78	44	.75	44	.915	44
No. 59	.80	44	.90	44	.955	44
No. 60	.....	....	.75	44	.915	44
No. 61	.....	....	.80	44	.84-.94	44
No. 62	.75	44	.75	44	.95	44
No. 63	.....	....	.75	44	.94	44
Machinist's helpers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.40-.45	44	.45	44
No. 2	.39	54	.30	54	.43	54
No. 3	.30	57	.30	48	.30	54
No. 4	.....	....	.40-.45	44	.50	48
No. 5	.30	50	.35	44	.40	50
No. 6	.....	....	.37	45	.40	51
No. 7	.35	58	.40	44	.42	44
No. 8	.45	60	.49	60	.53	54
No. 9	.....	....	.55	44	.55	44
No. 10	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 11	.....	....	.45	50	.45	49
No. 12	.22-.47	54	.275-.48	60	.....	....
No. 13	.....	....	.30-.35	48	.45-.50	48
No. 14	.45	50	.45-.50	50	.47-.52	50
No. 15	.57	44	.61	44	.65	44
No. 16	.40	50	.538	45	.557	45
No. 17	.....	....	.35-.45	44	.35-.44	44
No. 18	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.50	50	.50	44	.50	44
No. 2	.60	44	.73	44	.78	44
No. 3	.50	44	.70	44	.75	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Blacksmiths—Conc.						
No. 4	.75	....	.85	44	.85	44
No. 5	.42	57	.40	48	.40	54
No. 6	.....	....	.55	44	.55-.75	48
No. 7	.....	....	.65	63	.70	61
No. 8	.50	60	.40	24	.40	60
No. 9	.45	54	.45	48	.45	48
No. 10	.55	50	.55	44	.65	44
No. 11	.65	50	.585	44	.70	48
No. 12	.....	....	.37	55	.39	65
No. 13	.....	....	.50	55	.55	59
No. 14	.625	58	.60	44	.65	44
No. 15	.66	49½	.57	49½	.62	49½
No. 16	.625	55	.53	50	.63	54
No. 17	.....	....	.60	48	.70	54
No. 18	.....	....	.45	54	.45	54
No. 19	.40	60	.35	60	.35	60
No. 20	.....	....	.50	50	.515	58
No. 21	.58	50	.58	45	.60	50
No. 22	.60	54	.625	40	.685	48
No. 23	.46	54	.40	60	.43	58
No. 24	.70	54	.65	50	.70	50
No. 25	.65	50	.65	50	.75	49
No. 26	.60	50	.55	50	.70	50
No. 27	.68	48	.66	40	.69	48
No. 28	.70	54	.725	48	.80	48
No. 29	.....	....	.70	50	.70	60
No. 30	.70	54	.....	....	.73	47½
No. 31	.73	55	.60	44	.60	44
No. 32	.80-.85	44	.70-.73	44	.73	44
No. 33	.77	44	.65-.72	44	.70-.80	44
No. 34	.60	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 35	.....	....	.60	44	.75	49
No. 36	.75	44	.68	44	.74	44
No. 37	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 38	.....	....	.65	44	.65	44
Labourers—						
No. 1	.22-.28	54	.25-.30	54	.35-.40	54
No. 2	.30	57	.30	48	.35	54
No. 3	.30-.45	54-60	.34-.40	48	.38-.43	48
No. 4	.....	....	.30-.35	44	.35	48
No. 5	.....	....	.40	45	.49-.54	45
No. 6	.....	....	.28	60	.28	60
No. 7	.....	....	.30	48	.35	48
No. 8	.30	50	.30-.35	55	.30-.35	60
No. 9	.30	55	.35	48	.35	48
No. 10	.....	....	.30-.33	55	.32-.34	55-60
No. 11	.....	....	.25-.33	60	.25-.35	59
No. 12	.375	60	.25	54	.25	53
No. 13	.30	55	.35	45	.35	54
No. 14	.35-.40	49-	.395	44	.425	44
No. 14a	.35	50	.375	50	.428	50
No. 15	.....	55	.25-.40	48	.30-.40	54
No. 16	.40	50	.30-.40	50	.30-.40	50
No. 17	.....	....	.30-.35	54	.35	54
No. 18	.....	....	.42	54	.45	54
No. 19	.....	....	.25-.40	45	.30-.40	50
No. 20	.325	55	.20	55	.30	55
No. 21	.38	50	.42	45	.44	50
No. 22	.40	60	.40	54-66	.40	54
No. 23	.....	....	.35	54	.40-.425	55
No. 24	.30-.38	60	.44-.45	40	.50-.51	48
No. 25	.36	54	.30-.36	54	.33-.39	54
No. 26	.417	54	.40	45	.43	54
No. 27	.40-.45	50	.42	50	.45	54
No. 28	.39	50	.44	60	.49	60
No. 29	.....	....	.38	50	.40	60
No. 30	.35	50	.30-.35	60	.30-.38	58
No. 31	.45	54-60	.35	54	.38	54
No. 32	.43	50	.35	40	.40	44
No. 33	.40	50	.36	50	.375	50
No. 34	.44	50	.39	58	.40	59
No. 35	.35	42-54	.50	60	.55	60
No. 36	.33	54	.28	45	.35	54
No. 37	.30-.36	50	315	48	.35	54

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Cont.*						
A—IRON—*Conc.*						
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 38	.40	54	.25-.50	48	.45	48
No. 39	.40	50	.40	32	.45	50
No. 40	.40	54	.45	50	.50	60
No. 41	.40-.50	55	.60	44	.68	45
No. 42	.45-.50	60	.40	45	.40-.45	54
No. 43	.40-.50	54	.45-.53	45	.52-.60	45-48
No. 44	.375	45	.36-.40	50	.38-.43	50
No. 45	.425	50	.35-.43	50	.37-.45	50
No. 46	.525	44	.45-.50	44	.565	44
No. 47	.525	44	.47	44	.54	44
B — BRASS						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.65	50	.66	58	.70	55
No. 2	.60	50	.65	50	.675	50
No. 3	.....	.....	.85	48	.95	48
No. 4	.85	44	.80	48	.825	48
No. 5	.56-.64	55-60	.625	48¼	.65	48¼
No. 6	.625	50	.575	55	.60	55
No. 7	.70	54	.65	48	.65	54
No. 8	.60	50	.625*b*	67	.687*b*	60
No. 9	.55	50	.60	50	.65	55
No. 10	.....	.....	.70	44	.70	49½
No. 11	.70	49½	.70	57	.83	56
No. 12	.50	55	.575	59½	.60	59½
No. 13	.....	.....	.72-.85	60-68	.75-.89	70-78
No. 14	.....	.....	.54	48	.54	48
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	.65	50	.66	63	.70	61
No. 2	.70	49½	.80	48¼	.80	48¼
No. 3	.85	48	.90	48	.95	48
No. 4	.....	.....	.525	55	.55	55
No. 5	.50	50	.63*b*	50	.74*b*	48
No. 6	.80	54	.675	48	.70	60
No. 7	.80-.86	50	.71*b*	44	.80-.89	47½
No. 8	.70	44	.70	57	.75	56
No. 9	.75	50	.80	50	.90	50
No. 10	.60	55	.625	59½	.80	59½
No. 11	1.00	50	1.00	40	1.00	45
No. 12	.....	.....	.70	66	.70-.75	59-69
No. 13	.....	.....	.60	48	.75	48
**Moulders*—						
No. 1	.40-.70	50	.40-.62	51-54	.40-.62	54
No. 2	.....	.....	.59	48	.59	48
No. 3	.825	40	.75	44	.825	44
No. 4	.50	40	.50	44	.57	44
No. 5	.....	.....	.45	45	.45	45
No. 6	.825	44	.75	48	.825	48
No. 7	.45	50	.45-.55	55	.475-.60	55
No. 8	.....	.....	.58-.78	50	.69-.88	50
No. 9	.60-.72	30-46	.64*b*	45	.728*b*	50
No. 10	.40	54	.40	48	.40	60
No. 11	.40-.46	50	.45	50	.45	55
No. 12	.50	50	.50-.55	44	.50-.60	50
No. 13	.....	.....	.70-.75	54	.75-.80	54
No. 14	.78	45	.70	44	.70	48
No. 15	.50	50	.55	44	.55	48
No. 16	.88	50	.70*b*	44	.707	47½
No. 17	.45	50	.628	55	.652	55
No. 18	.....	.....	.53-.73	55	.55-.84	51
No. 19	.....	.....	.55	50	.60	50
No. 20	.55	49½	.50-.65	60	.61-.83	60
No. 21	.....	.....	.675	40	.75	45
No. 22	.48-.70	44	.50-.75	44	.55-.80*b*	44
No. 23	.605	44	.86	48	.86	48
Moulders—Conc.						
No. 24	.48-.55	55	.43-.55	60	.47-.55	59½
No. 25	.80	50	.77	40	.77	45
No. 26	1.00	44	.70	44	.75	55½
No. 27	.....	.....	.75	44	.94	44
No. 28	.65	50	.63	50	.70	50
No. 29	.79	44	.75	40	.75	40
Coremakers—						
No. 1	.50	50	.65	54	.80-.92	59
No. 2	.45	50	.45	50	.50	50
No. 3	.825	44	.75	60	.825	48
No. 4	.50	50	.35-.50	55	.40-.45	55
No. 5	.....	.....	.50-.60	50	.55-.75	50
No. 6	.78	45	.70	44	.70	48
No. 7	.55	50	.52	44	.52	50
No. 8	.....	.....	.50-.60	55	.50-.72	51
No. 9	.....	.....	.70	50	.60-.75	50-66
No. 10	.....	.....	.45-.50	60	.51-.64	60
No. 11	.....	.....	.60	44	.60*b*	44
No. 12	.....	.....	.675	40	.80	45
No. 13	.70	50	.63	40	.65	45
No. 14	.79	44	.....	.....	.75	40
No. 15	.....	.....	.75	44	.94	44
Coremakers, female—						
No. 1	.14-.18	50	.18-.27	54	.18-.32	59
No. 2	.....	.....	.36	44	.36	44
No. 3	.25	47	.345*b*	54½	.38*b*	51
No. 4	.....	.....	.33	49	.245	55
No. 5	.20	55	.32-.37	56½	.30-.43	59½
No. 6	.....	.....	.33	45	.33	45
No. 7	.355	47½	.36*b*	44	.44	47½
Machinists—						
No. 1	.60	50	.60	50	.65	50
No. 2	.50	50	.45-.55	50	.45-.55	50
No. 3	.64	49½	.62	48	.65	48
No. 4	.65	48	.50-.90	48	.50-.85	48
No. 5	.....	.....	.48	45	.55	54
No. 6	.....	.....	.50	44	.54	44
No. 7	.475	50	.70	50	.85	55
No. 8	.55	44	.50	41	.56	50
No. 9	.....	.....	.45-.50	55	.55-.61	....
No. 10	.60	44	.57-.72	57	.63-.78	56
No. 11	.70	44	.52	44	.65*b*	44
No. 12	.535	55	.60-.96	48	.57-1.05	48
No. 13	.55	50	.65	44	.75	44
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.30	50	.30-.46	63	.33-.45	61
No. 2	.45	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 3	.....	.....	.45	44	.515	44
No. 4	.....	.....	.375-.45	55	.375-45	55
No. 5	.33-.42	49½	.375-45	50	.375-.47*b*	50
No. 6	.30-.40	54	.25-.35	48	.40	57
No. 7	.30-.35	50	.25-.35	50	.275-.40	55
No. 8	.52	50	.54*b*	44	.56-.67	47½
No. 9	.....	.....	.37-.60	49½	.39-.61	49½
No. 10	.50	44	.53-.62	57	.55-.71	56
No. 11	.35-.50	50	.30-.35	50	.33-.40	49
No. 12	.35	55	.40-.50	59½	.40-.55	59½
No. 13	.....	.....	.54	66	.49	61
Assemblers—						
No. 1	.30-.40	50	.40-.50	58	.40-.53	61
No. 2	.....	.....	.40	55	.40	55
No. 3	.375	55	.40	50	.475*b*	50
No. 4	.525	46	.538*b*	49	.638*b*	54
No. 5†	.35	43	.345*b*	51½	.38*b*	50
No. 6	.50	50	.445*b*	44	.48-.60	47½
No. 7	.....	.....	.30	50	.30	50
No. 8†	.....	.....	.275	50	.30	50
No. 9	.....	.....	.35-.48	56½	.35-.50	56½
No. 10	.50	55	.375	59½	.425	59½
No. 11	.60	50	.65	40	.65	45
No. 12	.....	.....	.43	68	.41	44
No. 13	.....	.....	.25-.40	48	.30-.40	48

* Includes bench and machine moulders, the former at higher rates.
b Plus production bonus.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Conc.*						
B—BRASS—*Conc.*						
Platers—						
No. 1	.52-.85	49½	.53-.85	48	.52-.85	48
No. 2	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 3	.....	....	.40	55	.30-.475	55
No. 4	.25	50	.25-.50*b*	49½	.33-.55*b*	50
No. 5	.75	44	.705	57	.705	56
No. 6	.....	....	.75	44	.75	49½
No. 7	.40-.60	50	.35-.50	50	.35-.50	44
No. 8	.40	55	.425	59½	.475	59½
No. 9	.....	....	.80	40	.95	50
No. 10	.....	....	.525	48	.55	48
Buffers and polishers—						
No. 1	.25-.50	50	.40-.48	58	.49-.54	44
No. 2	.50	49½	.50	44	.50	48
No. 3	.....	....	.56	48	.56	48
No. 4	.45	50	.40	55	.40-.45	55
No. 5	.50	49½	.40	50	.40*b*	50
No. 6	.575	41-45	.635	*b*49½	.698*a*	50
No. 7	.....	....	.595*b*	49½	.655	*b*50
No. 8	.40	54	.35	48	.40	51
No. 9	.40	50	.30-.40	50	.33-.40	55
No. 10	.....	....	.58*b*	44	.726	47½
No. 11	.25-.41	50	.32-.44	49½	.30-.46	49½
No. 12	.....	....	.45-.60	55	.525-.63	56
No. 13	.85	44	.80	44	.80	49½
No. 14	.....	....	.52-.57	57	.57-.63	56
No. 15	.....	....	.40	56½	.50	56½
No. 16	.40-.65	50	.45-.55	50	.50-.60	44
No. 17	.60	55	.525	55	.55	59½
No. 18	.80	50	.70	40	.77	45
No. 19	.60	50	.50	44	.60	44
No. 20	.....	....	.675	40	.70	44-50
No. 21	.....	....	.37-.67	48	.43-.67	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	.30	50	.30	55	.30	59
No. 2	.35-.45	50	.30-.40	50	.30-.40	50
No. 3	.40	49½	.40-.45	44-48	.40-.45	44-48
No. 4	.....	....	.35	48	.40	54
No. 5	.35	50	.33-.45	48	.33-.48	48-60
No. 6	.35	50	.375-40	55	.35-.45	55
No. 7	.....	....	.45	50	.50-.55	50
No. 8	.40	50	.395*b*	45	.435*b*	50
No. 9	.35	54	.40	48	.40	54
No. 10	.....	....	.45-.53	54	.48-.58	54
No. 11	.445	50	.375	44	.40	48
No. 12	.40	50	.40	32	.425	50
No. 13	.....	....	.35-.45	55	.42-.58	56
No. 14	.40	44	.40	57	.43	56
No. 15	.40-.50	44	.42-.50	44	.45-.55*b*	44
No. 16	.37-.40	49½	.37-.42	40	.37-.42	40
No. 17	.525	44	.45-.50	44	.565	44
No. 18	.....	....	.40	60	.34-.44	61-72
No. 19	.....	....	.33	45	.30-.48	45
MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.55	55¼	.55	52½	.60	52½
No. 2	.56	54	.50	44	.....	....
No. 3	.....	....	.65	46½	.78	46½
No. 4	.69	48	.69	48	.69	48
No. 5	.....	....	.52-.57	65-72	.50-.57	68
No. 6	.50	59	.45	44	.47	50
No. 7	.....	....	.56	71	.60	63
No. 8	.70	50	.70	50	.73	50
No. 9	.65	48	.80	56	.90	54

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Patternmakers—Conc.						
No. 10	.55-.63	50	.53-.60	50	.65-.72	55
No. 11	.90	44	.75	44	.94	44
No. 12	.845	44	.813	44	.965	44
No. 13	.....	....	.85	50	.975	50
No. 14	.....	....	.80	60	.80-.85	60
No. 15	.70	44	.70-.75	52	.75	60
No. 16	.60	50	.58	44	.67	48
No. 17	.....	....	.58-.65	50	.42-.80	50
No. 18	.675	50	.65	50	.70	50
No. 19	.65	50	.71	50	.71	50
No. 20	.....	....	.60-.65	44	.70	44
No. 21	.65	50	.75	50	.85	50
No. 22	.65-.68	48	.70	44	.79	50
No. 23	.50-.65	49½	.575	53¾	.765	53¾
No. 24	.65	49½	.75	40	.785	45
No. 25	.65	50	.55-.60	48	.60-.65	57
No. 26	.60-.76	48	.60-.80	44	.82-1.02	52
No. 27	.75	50	.80	44	.82	44
No. 28	.....	....	.75	60	.80	65
No. 29	.60	54	.60	50	.65	55
No. 30	.75	48	.65	50	.75	59
No. 31	.95	50	.75	44	.85	44
No. 32	1.05	44	.95	44	.94	44
No. 33	.90	44	.90	44	.99	44
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	.66	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 2	.55	50	.50-.65	50	.57-.77	55
No. 3	.....	....	.66	46	.76	62
No. 4	.....	....	.75-.85	78	.77-.88	68
No. 5	.75	44	.75	52	.80	69½
No. 6	.55-.66	50	.60-.73	44	.65-.89	48
No. 7	.....	....	.43-.60	50	.50-.77	50
No. 8	.40-.50	55	.45-.65	53¾	.57-.82	43¾
No. 9	.70	50	.60-.90	50	.80-1.00	50
No. 10	.....	....	.70	67	.75	58
No. 11	.....	....	.70	55	.75	55
No. 12	.....	....	.58-.84	48-65	.67-.94	.52-65
No. 13	.....	....	.80	44	1.00	24-51
No. 14	.....	....	.70	45	.90	50
No. 15	.85	49½	.80	44½	.90	44½
No. 16	.....	....	.62-.74	44	.70-.95	44
No. 17	.....	....	.50-.75	50	.53-.90	50
No. 18	.....	....	.80	44	1.10	44
No. 19	.55	50	.65	50	.....	....
No. 20	.84	50	.605	49¼	.77	54
No. 21	.....	....	.80	44	1.00	44
No. 22	.....	....	.70-.90	....	.74-.94	55
No. 23	.60	50	.53	48½	.70	57
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.60	58½	.675	48	.675	48
No. 2	.....	....	.68	46½	.80	46½
No. 3	.....	....	.55	48	.60	48
No. 4	.59	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 5	.60	59	.48	44	.60	50
No. 6	.61	44	.65	44	.68-.75	50
No. 7	.65	50	.65	50	.76	50
No. 8	.....	....	.50	44	.55	55
No. 9	.60	48	.65	56	.73	48
No. 10	.75	44	.775	44	.84	44
No. 11	.55	44	.65	44	.70	48
No. 12	.....	....	.50-.80	78	.63-.88	68
No. 13	.65	44	.65	44	.65	69½
No. 14	.63	50	.60	40	.68	48
No. 15	.....	....	.50	50	.53-.60	50
No. 16	.68	50	.50	50	.525	50
No. 17	.625	50	.69	48	.76	48
No. 18	.45	53	.475	53½	.50	53¾
No. 19	.52	50	.43	52½	.43	59
No. 20	.55	50	.55	58	.615	59
No. 21	.....	....	.59-.81	44	.64-.87	54
No. 22	.575	50	.62	44	.66	44
No. 23	.55	50	.55	50	.65	50
No. 24	.....	....	.50-.55	44	.65-.75	44
No. 25	.60	49½	.70	40	.735	45
No. 26	.....	....	.60	66	.67	70

†Female. *b* Plus production bonus.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MACHINERY, ETC.—*Cont.*						
Blacksmiths—Conc.						
No. 27	.50	50	.45	50	.42-.50	55
No. 28	.50	54	.58	50	.65	55
No. 29	.48	55	.36	40	.40	63
No. 30	.40	45	.33-.47	49½	.34-.51	54
No. 31	.65	44	.70	40	.735	44
No. 32	.70	48	.55	53	.67	59
No. 33	.75	50	.68	50	.72	50
No. 34	.55	55	.55	49	.70	49
No. 35			.55	44	.60	44
No. 36	.81	44	.75	44	.94	44
Boilermakers—						
No. 1	.38-.56	54	.40-.50	44	.60-.65	48
No. 2	.33-.45	55½	.40-.55	52½	.42-.65	52½
No. 3	.55	58⅓	.62	48	.69	48
No. 4	.66	49½	.55	48	.55	48
No. 5			.60-.73	46½	.70-.80	46½
No. 6	.60-.75	48	.40-.60	48	.50-.65	48
No. 7	.55-.75	50	.55-.63	50	.62-.77	55
No. 8	.55-.70	59	.49-.57	44	.50-.66	50
No. 9	.75	50	.61	44	.65	44
No. 10	.60	44	.60	44	.60	50
No. 11	.60	50	.60	50	.68	50
No. 12	.55-.70	48	.70	56	.73-.85	48
No. 13	.75	44	.65	44	.75	44
No. 14	.75-.88	44	.85	44	.90	44
No. 15	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 16	.75	44	.75	44	.86	44
No. 17	.75-.90	44	.90	44	.94	44
No. 18	.63	48	.66	48-60	.70	50
Machinists—						
No. 1	.56	54	.55	44	.75	48
No. 2	.38-.40	50	.35-.40	50	.35-.45	50
No. 3	.50	55½	.56	52½	.58	52½
No. 4	.57	58½	.76	48	.75	48
No. 5			.55-.73	46½	.65-.70	46½
No. 6	.52-.67	48	.55-.70	48	.55-.70	48
No. 7	.55	50	.55	50	.60	55
No. 8	.45-.65	50	.55-.70	50	.62-.77	55
No. 9	.52	50	.35-.60	65-72	.43-.70	68
No. 10	.57	59	.47	44	.50	50
No. 11	.60	44	.62	44	.62	50
No. 12	.60-.70	50	.60	50	.68	50
No. 13	.50-.65	48	.60-.75	56	.60-.88	54
No. 14			.55	44	.70	48
No. 15			.85	44	.94	44
No. 16	.775	44	.75	44	.915	44
No. 17	.80	44	.80	44	.94	44
No. 18			.50	36	.50	50
No. 19	.60	44	.65	44	.70	48
No. 20			.40-.55	48	.45-.65	58
No. 21	.45-.60	52	.52	44	.55	44
No. 22			.50-.85	78	.58-.93	68
No. 23	.50-.75	55	.55-.75	60	.60-.85	60
No. 24			.40-.60	48	.44-.64	55
No. 25			.62	49½	.79	49½
No. 26			.56-.75	48	.58-.78	55
No. 27			.60-.80	50-60	.65-.85	66-69
No. 28	.50-.80	44	.45-.80	44-52	.45-.80	69½
No. 29	.60	50	.66	44	.79	48
No. 30			.50-.58	50	.54-.77	50
No. 31	.35-.55	50	.34-.55	50	.40-.70	50
No. 32	.50	54	.55	48	.55	53
No. 33	.40-.54	50	.45-.55	50	.47-.58	50
No. 34			.50	50	.515	55
No. 35	.45-.50	55	.525	53¾	.58	53¾
No. 36	.40-.60	50	.48-.60	52½	.50-.70	59
No. 37	.60	50	.55	48	.65	50
No. 38	.435	55	.47	48-70	.55	59
No. 39			.50-.55	44	.65-.75	44
No. 40			.70	67	.70-.90	58
No. 41			.43-.65	49	.47-.67	49-58
Machinists—Conc.						
No. 42	.70	44	.85-.90	44	.75-1.05	44
No 43	.50-.65	49½	.60	45	.65	45
No. 44			.55-.65	43½	.55-.70	43½
No. 45			.50-.64	44-57	.51-.70	50-55
No. 46	.60	50	.65	50	.75	44
No. 47	.55-.63	49½	.55-.68	40	.58-.75	44
No. 48			.50	49½	.50	49½
No. 49	.63	49½	.68	40	.67-.82	45
No. 50			.40-.66	48-66	.52-.82	50-75
No. 51			.70		.745	55
No. 52			.75	59	.80	59
No. 53			.51-.72	44	.53-.75	49
No. 54	.55-.70	50	.50-.74	44	.64-.82	44
No. 55			.575	44	.60	44
No. 56			.60-.75	55	.60-.80	65
No. 57			.40	44	.50	55½
No. 58	.45-.65	50	.45-.65	42½	.50-.75	59
No. 59	.45-.60	55	.45-.55	52-75	.40-.65	54-62
No. 60			.43-.55	44	.55	44
No. 61	.42	50	.45	50	.50	55
No. 62	.55	54	.50-.65	50	.55-.80	55
No. 63	.46	50	.50	50	.63	50
No. 64	.50-.60	55	.475-.50	55	.58-.65	63
No. 65			.40-.70	50	.50-.75	55
No. 66			.65	50	.70	49
No. 67	.70	48	.575	61	.55-.70	59
No. 68			.55	44	.65	44
No 69			.45-.70	75	.65	70
No. 70	.65	50	.56	50	.60	50
No. 71	.55	55	.50	49	.65	49
No. 72	.75	44	.35-.50	44	.50-.70	44
No. 73	.75-.81	44	.79	44	.94	44
No. 74	.75	44	.75	44	.94	44
Moulders—						
No. 1	.50	54	.50	44	.675	48
No. 2	.45	50	.45	50	.495	50
No. 3	.575	50¼	.575	52½	.62	52½
No. 4	.57	58½	.575	48	.575	48
No. 5	.63-.70	48	.65-.70	48	65-.70	48
No. 6	.45-.63	50	.45-.68	50	.52-.77	55
No. 7	.54-.58	50	.50-.60	65-72	.46-.70	68
No. 8	.58	59	.45	44	.50	50
No. 9	.50-.70	50	.50-.65	45-50	.58-.73	50
No. 10			.75	44	.94	44
No. 11	.75	44	.85	44	.915	44
No. 12	.78	44	.80	44	.94	44
No. 13			.75-.85	48-64	.80-.95	69
No. 14			.35	55	.45	60
No. 15	.54	50	.49	36	.54	48
No. 16	.55-.68	36	.46-.64	50	.50-.74	50
No. 17	.55	54	.50	48	50-.55	53
No. 18	.575	50	45-.58	50	.50-.60	50
No. 19	.70-.87	45	.55-.85	48	.59-.86	45
No. 20	.70	50	.70-.72	44	.70-.76	44
No. 21	.65	49	.55	49	.675	60
No. 22	.55	54	.65	50	.70	55
No. 23	.55-.60	45	.48-.54	45	.47-.69	49
No. 24	.75	50	.70	50	.74	50
No. 25	.75	44	.79	44	.94	44
No. 26	.45-.80	48	.50-.79	44	.70-1.02	45
No. 27	.55-.72	48	.55-.70	48	.59-.79	50
No 28	.60	50	.58	44-66	.715	44
No. 29	.75-.83	44	.75	44	.94	44
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1			.40	50	.44	50
No. 2			.37-.50	65-72	.45-.60	68
No. 3			.50	44	.50-.60	55
No. 4	.44	59	.53	44	.59	50
No. 5			.45	48	.525	58
No. 6			.38	48	.485	55

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MACHINERY, ETC.—*Cont.*						
Sheet metal workers—Conc.						
No. 7	.65	50	.65	40	.70	48
No. 8			.40-.53	50	.40-.60	50
No. 9			.465	50	.51	62
No. 10			.40-.50	45	.50-.60	50
No. 11	.30	55	.375	53¾	.40	53¾
No. 12	.40-.60	49½	.47-.60	45	.50-.65	45
No. 13			.61	44	.63	49
No. 14	.40	50	.45	50	.52	55
No. 15	.48	50	.55	50	.60	50
No. 16	.55	49½	.60	40	.65	44
No. 17			.35	55	.375	52½
No. 18	.70	50	.54	50	.56	50
No. 19	.55	55	.53	49	.55	49
No. 20	.45	50	.35	50	.40	50
Machine operators—						
No. 1			.57-.68	46½	.65-.78	46½
No. 2			.35-.55	50	.47-.67	55
No. 3	.45	50	.35-.50	65-72	.40-.53	68
No. 4			.47-.59	59-62	.49-.62	55
No. 5	.45	50	.40-.48	50	.46-.58	50
No. 6			.45-.55	44	.45-.60	55
No. 7	.30-.50	50	.35-.50	40	.40-.50	48
No. 8			.32-.50	50	.35-.73	50
No. 9	.55	44	.55	52	.65	69½
No. 10			.33	40	.60	40
No. 11	.50	56	.61	48	.67	48
No. 12	.30-.45	55	.375	53¾	.40	53¾
No. 13	.50-.60	50	.50-.70	50	.65-.90	50
No. 14			.45	45	.50	45
No. 15			.39-.56	59	.42-.64	75
No. 16			.45	46½	.55	46½
No. 17			.50-.65	44	.70	44
No. 18	.36	49½	.50-.55	40	.47-.59	45
No. 19	.60	48	.50-.65	48	.53-.69	48
No. 20	.35-.40	45	.30-.45	48	.34-.54	54
No. 21			.45	42½	.55	59½
No. 22	.40-.45	49½	.45	44½	.45	44½
No. 23			.33-.43	50	.42-.57	55
No. 24	.40	50	.37-.50	50	.48-.58	50
No. 25	.34-.48	55	.30-.50	55	.40-.60	63
No. 26	.40	50	.25-.45	50	.35	50
No. 27			.35	55	.35	52½
No. 28			.40-.50	45	.45-.55	50
Assemblers—						
No. 1	.35	50	.40	50	.44	50
No. 2			.55	44	.55	55
No. 3			.46	62½	.55	60½
No. 4			.50-.70	44	.50-.70	44
No. 5	.325	55	.375	53¾	.40	53¾
No. 6			.59	40	.61	40
No. 7			.68	40	.75	44
No. 8			.46-.61	48-55	.52-.60	50
No. 9			.38-.45	46½	.42	46½
No. 10	.40-.60	48	.45-.55	44	.53-.59	48
No. 11			.60-.80		.64-.84	55
No. 12			.50	42½	.525	45
No. 13			.35-.50	40	.42-.60	40
No. 14			.60-.65	44	.65-.70	44
No. 15	.30-.50	49½	.45	44½	.45	44½
No. 16			.54-.70	44	.64-.78	44
No. 17			.40	44	.517	44
No. 18			.35	48	.35-.45	48
No. 19			.39	45	.39	50
No. 20	.32-.50	50	.34-.50	48-50	.45-.55	50
No. 21			.32-.42	49	.33-.45	49
No. 22			.55	44	.45-.65	44
No. 23			.35-.55	50	.42-.63	50
No. 24	.35-.50	50	.30-.375	50	.35	50
No. 25			.38-.47	48½	.44-.54	57
Electric welders—						
No. 1			.55	48	.60	48
No. 2			.63	48	.63	48
No. 3			.50-.55	68½	.60	68
No. 4			.60	50	.62	55
No. 5			.60	44	.60	50
No. 6	.75	50	.67	44	.75	44
No. 7			.60	44	.65	50
No. 8	.50-.70	50	.55-.65	50	.60-.68	50
No. 9			.60	44	.75	55
No. 10			.65	56	.73	48
No. 11			.60-.75	44	.60-.70	48
No. 12			.70	50	.70-.80	49
No. 13			.90	44	.97	44
No. 14			.55-.65	48	.51-.71	48
No. 15	1.00	44	.85	44	.90	44
No. 16	1.00	44	.90	44	.94	44
No. 17			.525	48	.60	58
No. 18			.65	78	.725	68
No. 19			.70	44	.88	49½
No. 20	.65	50	.43-.55	50	.50-.58	50
No. 21	.45	50	.42-.53	50	.45-.70	50
No. 22			.70	48	.74	48
No. 23	.375	55	.38-.40	53¾	.40-.50	53¾
No. 24			.40-.60	71	.49-.67	59
No. 25			.55	43½	.60-.65	43½
No. 26			.59	60	.72	60
No. 27			.50-.55	45	.55-.60	50
No. 28			.54-.69	44-66	.65-.91	44
No. 29			.50	45	.525	50
No. 30			.75	44	.75	49
No. 31			.55-.65	55-75	.60-.685	65
No. 32			.60-.85	44	.65-.99	50
No. 33			.30	55	.375	52½
No. 34	.50	50	.50	50	.55	55
No. 35			.60-.75	48-56	.86-.96	50
No. 36			.50-.52	50	.55-.75	55
No. 37	.65	48	.60	54	.60	59
No. 38			.60	40	.62-.72	44
No. 39			.40-.50	49	.45-.60	49
No. 40			.70	75	.80	70
Painters—						
No. 1	.325	50	.325	50	.36	50
No. 2	.51	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 3			.443	50	.563	60
No. 4			.45-.50	44	.55	55
No. 5	.39	50	.42	50		
No. 6			.68	75½	.725	68
No. 7			.75	52	.75	69½
No. 8	.45	50	.47	40	.52	48
No. 9	.35-.50	50	.33-.50	50	.38-.60	50
No. 10			.44	50	.45	55
No. 11			.68	48	.75	48
No. 12	.325	55	.40	53¾	.40	53¾
No. 13	.38	50	.35	42	.40	59
No. 14			.65	40	.78	40
No. 15			.54	44	.56	44
No. 16			.55-.71	44	.66-.81	50
No. 17			.50	50	.56	50
No. 18			.65	49	.67	52
No. 19	.36	45	.33-.44	49½	.33-.46	54
No. 20			.40	50	.58	55
No. 21			.45	48	.49-.54	50
No. 22	.30-.42	50	.50-.53	44-66	.57	44
No. 23	.48	50	.35	50	.40	55
No. 24			.52	50	.57	55
No. 25			.45	45	.55	50
Inspectors, male—						
No. 1			.60	59½	.64	56
No. 2			.90	78	.925	68
No. 3	.30-.51	50	.30-.48	40	.32-.48	48
No. 4	.35-.58	50	.38-.70	50	.38-.80	50
No. 5	.60-.75	48	.50-.90	44	.53-.94	48
No. 6	.33-.37	55	.38-.50	53¾	.40-.58	53¾
No. 7			.55	50	.55	50
No. 8	.50	49½	.55	44½	.55	44½
No. 9			.64	44	.64-.90	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MACHINERY, ETC.—Conc.						
Labourers—						
No. 1	.325	55½	.37	52½	.38	52½
No. 2	.35	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 3	.35	50	.35–.40	50	.45	55
No. 4	.35	50	.30–.45	65–72	.35–.42	68
No. 5	.30–.40	50	.40–.43	44–65	.46–.48	50–65
No. 6			.40	44	.40	55
No. 7			.40	44	.45	48
No. 8			.40–.45	48	.45	48
No. 9	.50	44	.425	44	.54	44
No. 10			.40	54–78	.475	66½
No. 11			.30	48	.35	58
No. 12			.30–.38	48	.34–.44	55
No. 13			.38	49½	.41	49½
No. 14	.40	44	.40–.55	40–52	.40–.55	40–65
No. 15	.35	50	.32	40	.35	48
No. 16	.35	50	.32–.36	50	35–.40	50
No. 17			.35–.38	50	.36–.40	50
No. 18	.40–.43	50	.43–.48	48	.48	48
No. 19	.30–.35	55	.30–.38	53¾	.33–.40	53¾
No. 20	.35	50	.30–.40	57–72	.39–.47	59
No. 21	.425	45	.55	40	.49–.62	45
No. 22			.32–.43	48–59	.35–.45	48–70
No. 23	.40–.50	50	.44–.54	44	.44–.50	44
No. 24			.40–.55	47½	.45–.60	50
No. 25	.30	50	.30–.35	50	.35	55
No. 26			.25–.42	48	.33–.45	55
No. 27	.35–.55	49	.40–.50	49	.40–.55	60
No. 28	.36	50	.30	50	.315	50
No. 29	.35–.40	48	.35	44	.40	59
No. 30	.35	50	.30	45	.373	49
No. 31	.35	50	.25	50	.35	54
AUTOMOBILES						
Assemblers—						
No. 1	.57–.88	28	.89	44	.89	44
No. 2			.66	44	.67	44
No. 3	.85	26	.96	44	.98	44
No. 4	.50–.65	29	.66	44	.62–.67	44
No. 5			.89	44	.91	44
No. 6			.93	40	1.03	40
No. 7			.83	40	.93	40
No. 8			.88	40	.98	40
No. 9	.75	32	.75–.85	38	.75–.90	48
No. 10			.90	38	.95	48
No. 11			.58	45	.68	45
No. 12			.66	45	.69	45
No. 13			.75–.90	40	.80–.95	40
Painters and enamellers—						
No. 1	.75	30	.90	44	.92	44
No. 2	.65	40	.62	44	.60	44
No. 3	.94	36	.94	44	.90	44
No. 4			.62	44	.63	44
No. 5			.83–.93	40	.93–1.03	40
No. 6	.875	24	.80–.95	32	.85–1.00	48
No. 7			.75–.85	38	.75–.95	48
No. 8	.55	50	.65	45	.74	45
Trimmers—						
No. 1	.85	40	.83	44	.85	44
No. 2	.50	40	.61	44	.62	44
No. 3			.88–.93	40	.98–1.03	40
No. 4			.83	40	.93	40
No. 5	.75	24	.80–.90	33	.80–1.00	48
Platers—						
No. 1	.55	55	.60	44	.62	44
No. 2	.87	55	.85	44	.93	44
No. 3			.83	40	.93	40
No. 4			.80	40	.85	48
No. 5			.85	40	.90	48
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.73	44	.65	44	.63	44
No. 2	.65	44	.95	44	.96	44
No. 3			.93	40	1.03	40
No. 4	.75–.95	32	.75–.95	40	.75–.95	40
No. 5	.50	50	.62	45	.71	45
Stock handlers—						
No. 1			.64	44	.65	44
No. 2			.64	44	.63	44
No. 3			.83	40	.93	40
No. 4			.78	40	.88	40
No. 5			.75–.85	40	.75–.90	48
No. 6			.75	40	.75–.85	40
No. 7			.47	45	.49	45
Shippers—						
No. 1	.65	55	.70	44	.71	44
No. 2	.50	55	.84	44	.85	44
No. 3			.83	40	.93	40
No. 4			.75	40	.75	48
No. 5			.80	40	.80	48
No. 6			.52	45	.62	45
Inspectors—						
No. 1	.70–.90		.93	40	1.03	40
No. 2			.78–.91	40	.88–1.01	40
No. 3	.75	32	.75–.90	40	.75–.95	48
No. 4			.52	45	.61	45
No. 5			.72	44	.75	44
Toolmakers and machinists—						
No. 1	.60	50	.61	45	.64	45
No. 2			.93	40	1.03	40
No. 3	.65	45	.71	44	.71	44
No. 4	.75–1.00	44	.75–1.10	40	.85–1.20	48
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.50–.55	50	.63	45	.63	45
No. 2	.60	44	.67	44	.67	44
No. 3	.62	20	.85	44	.87	44
No. 4			.83–1.03	40	.93–1.13	40
No. 5	.75	24	.75–.90	40	.75–.95	48
Millwrights—						
No. 1			.46	45	.61	45
No. 2			.60	44	.62	44
No. 3	.70	50	.93	40	1.03	40
No. 4	.75–.85	32	.75–.95	40	.80–1.00	48
Electricians—						
No. 1			.85	44	.83	44
No. 2			.60	44	.60	44
No. 3			.93	40	1.08	40
No. 4			.83	40	1.03	40
No. 5	.75–.85	32	.75–.95	40	.75–.95	48
AUTOMOBILE PARTS						
Machinists—						
No. 1	.50	60	.78	50	.88	60
No. 2	.55–.70	54	.73–.77	48	.75–.85	48
No. 3	.51–.65	52	.55–.67	48	.64–.84	48
No. 4			.40	50	.65	50
No. 5	.65–.70	50	.70–.85	50	.79–.89	50
No. 6	.50–.60	50	.40–.55	60	.43–.53	60
No. 7	.82	44	.80	40–55	.88	60
No. 8			.55	44	.60	46
No. 9			.35–.45	49½	.45–.50	36–50
No. 10			.35–.50	55	.40–.60	50–78
No. 11	.70	50	.65	50	.68	50
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.70	54	.75–.87	45	.75–.85	
No. 2			.55	63	.65	60
No. 3			.76	46	.80	71
No. 4	.75	49½	.75	42½	.75	42½

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
AUTOMOBILE PARTS—*Cont.*						
Millwrights—Conc.						
No. 5	.50-.78	44	.62-.80	40-44	.65-.88	65
No. 6	.60-.70	52	.62-.67	48	.64-.72	48
No. 7	.88	55	.775	55	.80	55
No. 8	.75	50	.62	50	.79	50
No. 9	.60	55	.545	55	.625	55
No. 10			.73	50	.76	50
No. 11			.54	55	.60	55
No. 12			.50	60	.525	60
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	.85-.90	54	.85-.95	45	.85-1.00	....
No. 2			.75	50	.84-.89	63
No. 3	.60-.85	50	.75-.97	48	.85-1.15	48
No. 4			.60-.85*b*	48	.70-.95*b*	49
No. 5	.55	58	.65	55	.63	58
No. 6			.83	55½	1.00	60
No. 7	.885	50	.70-.85	25-46	.85-1.00	70-77
No. 8			.85	40	1.00	47
No. 9	.70	49½	.65-.80	42½	.79-.95	42½
No. 10	.70	48	.75	48	.70-.90	54-60
No. 11	.60-.70	52	.70-.87	48	.74-.94	48
No. 12	.55	55	.60	55	.60	55
No. 13	.75	50	.70-.80	50	.88	50
No. 14	.65	55	.70	55	.785	55
No. 15			.65	59	.715	59
No. 16			.65	60	.75	67
Machine operators—*male*—						
No. 1	.35-.50	50	.49-.85	48	.60-.75	48
No. 2			.35-.45	50	.37-.53	63
No. 3			.45*b*	48	.45*b*	49
No. 4	.40	48	.35-.55	48	.35-.55	57-59
No. 5	.60	50	.50-.60	50	.53-.68	50
No. 6			.45-.62	55	.42-.72	55
No. 7	.40	58	.375	55	.42	58
No. 8	.40	50	.45	50	.48	50
No. 9	.35-.40	50	.44	60	.38-.58	60
No. 10	.36-.48	52	.43-.47*b*	48	.47-.51*b*	48
No. 11	.51-.70	52	.50-.67*b*	48	.54-.69*b*	48
No. 12	.40	55	.40	55	.40-.50	55
No. 13			.45-.65	51	.45-.65	60
No. 14	.52-.58	50	.55-.70	42	.65-.80	60-70
No. 15	.40		.55-.70	40	.60-.85	47
No. 16	.60	54	.78	45	.78	....
No. 17	.35-.65	49½	.58-.60	42½	.58-.63	42½
No. 18			.80	32-50	.75	47-50
No. 19			.74	40	.75	48
No. 20			.55-.80	40	.55-.85	45
No. 21			.50-.80	40	.55-.85	40
No. 22			.25	60	.25-.33	59
No. 22			.30-.50	54	.37-.55	59
Machine operators, female—						
No. 1	.33	52	.29-.34	48	.33-.37	48
No. 2			.30	50	.30	50
No. 3	.20	50	.33-.46	48	.33-.46	48
No. 4	.175	55	.21	55	.25	43
No. 5	.29-.34	50	.40	42	.50	55
No. 6	.25	49½	.40	42½	.42	42½
No. 7			.35	45	.42	50
No. 8			.257	54	.298	59
No. 9			.40	37½	.425	42½
No. 10			.60	40	.60	40
Welders—						
No. 1	.40-.45	50	.50-.60	50	.74-.79	50
No. 2	.50-.60	50	.58-.70	50	.61-.73	50
No. 3			.38	55	.42	58
No. 4			.65-.82	48	.70-.85	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Welders—Conc.						
No. 5	.50	49½	.60	42½	.63	42½
No. 6			.50	50	.60	57½
No. 7			.80	40	.88	48
No. 8			.50	50	.55	50
No. 9			.75	68	.80	63
No. 10			.50	53	.52	53
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1	.40-.45	50	.55-.60	43	.65-.70	48-58
No. 2			.65-.875	24-40	.65-.875	43-49
No. 3			.50	48	.50	60
No. 4			.60-.95	42½	.63-1.01	42½
No. 5	.35-.50	52	.43*b*	48	.47*b*	48
No. 6	.25	50	.47	50	.58	50
No. 7	.40	50	.45	50	.48	50
No. 8			.40	44	.50	46½
No. 9			.45	53	.45	53
Assemblers, female—						
No. 1	.28	50	.40	43	.50	55
No. 2			.30-.40	48	.30-.40	60
No. 3			.40	42½	.43	42½
No. 4	.25-.30	52	.34*b*	48	.33*b*	48
No. 5	.20	50	.35	50	.42	50
No. 6			.36-.40	44	.36-.40	49
Platers—						
No. 1	.32-.35	60	.48-.55	40	.55-.60	55
No. 2			.45	68	.45-.50	60
No. 3	.40-.55	50	.58-.61	42	.65-.73	53-55
No. 4	.40-.45	49½	.60	42½	.63	42½
No. 5	.45	50	.40-.57	50	.47-.60	50-55
No. 6			.30-.45	50	.35-.47	55
No. 7			.40-.55	55	.40-.58	55
No. 8			.55-.60	50	.55-.75	57½
Grinders—						
No. 1			.55-.70	40	.70-.75	47
No. 2	.35	49½	.65	42½	.65	42½
No. 3			.78-.95	48	.70-1.00	48
No. 4	.40	44	.65	40	.69	50
No. 5	.42	50	.40-.55	60	.43-.58	60
No. 6	.51-.60	52	.47-.55*b*	48	.49-.59*b*	48
No. 7	.65	50	.63	50	.63	50
No. 8			.40	59	.50	60
Buffers and polishers—						
No. 1	.35-.50	49½	.90-1.00	42½	.95-1.13	42½
No. 2	.45-.85	50	.60-.75	42	.70-.85	50
No. 3			.55	44	.63	55
No. 4	.315	60	.48-.65	30	.55-.70	50
No. 5	.75	48	.70	45	.68	50
No. 6			.50	50	.65	57½
Inspectors—						
No. 1	.60	54	.78	45	.78	....
No. 2	.50	49½	.60-.65	42½	.63-.68	42½
No. 3	.725	44	.65-.80	40	.69-.83	50
No. 4			.50	54	.50	60
No. 5			.54	30	.60	55
No. 6			.55-.85	48	.60-.70	48
No. 7			.35-.51*b*	48	.40-.55*b*	49
No. 8	.48	48	.55	48	.70	57
No. 9	.40-.65	52	.47-.60	48	.54-.69	48
No. 10	.40	55	.40	55	.45	55
No. 11	.50-.65	50	.48-.58	50	.51-.61	50
No. 12	.40	50	.40-.50	50	.47-.53	50
No. 13			.50-.55	40	.50-.70	47
No. 14			.80	40	.90	40
Inspectors, female—						
No. 1	.25	50	.33	40	.29-.35	50
No. 2			.26-.33*b*	48	.30-.32*b*	46½
No. 3			.25	54	.28	57
No. 4			.32	44	.28-.36	49
No. 5	.30-.35	52	.29-.34	48	.33-.39	48
No. 6			.30-.40	57	.30-.40	60
No. 7	.25-.30	50	.40-.43	43	.50-.53	57½

b Plus production bonus.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
AUTOMOBILE PARTS—*Conc.*						
Labourers—						
No. 1	.40	50	.45	50	.48	50
No. 2	.35-.40	50	.48-.68	48	.50-.60	48
No. 3	.32-.35	60	.48	45	.55	55
No. 4	.50	54	.65	45	.65	....
No. 5	.40-.45	49½	.55	42½	.575	42½
No. 6	.49	44	.65	40	.69	56
No. 7	.25-.40	48	.30-.35	48	.35-.45	59
No. 8	.40-.45	52	.45	48	.49-.54	48
No. 9	.30	55	.35	55	.40	55
No. 10	.35-.45	50	.40	50	.47	50
No. 11	....	....	.30-.35	50	.35-.40	50
No. 12	....	....	.45	61	.50	60
No. 13	....	....	.30	53	.35	53
No. 14	....	....	.35	50	.35	57½
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS						
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	....	....	.26	48	.26	48
No. 2	....	....	.31	60	.35	60
No. 3	.325	53½	.35-.45	50	.30-.45	55
No. 4	.50	45	.525	50	.63	50
No. 5	.62	48	.58	48	.65	48
No. 6	.65	50	.60-.75	45	.63-.79	45
No. 7	.55	50	.55	47	.57	55
No. 8	.60	50	.50	50	.55	55
No. 9	....	....	.45	48½	.48	57
No. 10	.60	44-55	.45	44	.45	44
No. 11	.70	44	.50	40	....	....
No. 12	.42	60	.365	55	.46	60
No. 13	.56	50	.50	48	.60	48
No. 14	.545	48	.785	48	.84	48
No. 15	.45	45	.40	17	....	....
No. 16	....	....	.596	44	.667	50½
No. 17	.40	44	.40	44	.45	44
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	....	....	.26	48	.30	48
No. 2	.45	45	.45	50	.525	55
No. 3	.52	50	.46-.60	50	.55-.73	50
No. 4	.53	48	.40-.62	48	.45-.82	48
No. 5	.65	50	.63-.75	45	.72-.82	45
No. 6	.50	50	.55	48½	.60	57
No. 7	.60	50	.44-.64	48	.50-.76	48
No. 8	.575	48	.60-.80	48	.70-.93	48
No. 9	....	....	.60	60	.70	60
No. 10	....	....	.45	44	.50	55
Machinists—						
No. 1	....	....	.41	51	.41	51
No. 2	....	....	.30	59½	.30	60
No. 3	....	....	.30	60	.35	60
No. 4	.355	45	.35	50	.30-.47	55
No. 5	.55	50	.47-.71	50	.57-.78	62
No. 6	.55	48	.45-.63	48	.59-.77	48
No. 7	.55	50	.65	45	.683	45
No. 8	.58	50	.60	47	.72	55
No. 9	.50	50	.43	50	.68	60
No. 10	....	....	.40	54	.55	54
No. 11	.40-.55	50	.40-.52	48½	.50-.60	57
No. 12	.65	55-60	.50	44	.60	44
No. 13	....	....	.505	49½	.42-.48	58-62
No. 14	.55	44	.40-.65	40	.45-.75	40
No. 15	.58	60	.27-.37	54	.38	60
No. 16	.60	50	.52-.60	48	.58-.80	48
No. 17	....	....	.45-.55	63-73	.60	55
No. 18	.45	44	.45-.60	65	.55-.90	59
No. 19	....	....	.596	44	.667	50½
No. 20	.65	44	.50	44	.55	44
No. 21	....	....	.647	48	.74	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Moulders—						
No. 1	....	....	.25	48	.37	48
No. 2	....	....	.32	60	.35	60
No. 3	....	....	.36-.44	50	.45-.50	50
No. 4	.55	45	.50-.85	45	.54-.93	45
No. 5	.68	43	.63	44	.69	48
No. 6	....	....	.60	44	.73	54
No. 7	.50	50	.45-.50	48½	.50-.56	57
No. 8	.51	60	.475	55	.44	60
No. 9	.34-.57	50	.47-.60	35	.59-.73	43
No. 10	.60	45	.45-.65	54	.65-.80	55
No. 11	....	....	.55	54	.65	54
No. 12	....	....	.585	54	.752	54
No. 13	.56	50	.69	45	.74	45
No. 14	.70	50	.64	36	.64	45
No. 15	....	....	.36	54	.40	54
No. 16	....	....	.568	48	.635	48
Welders—						
No. 1	.55*	50	.57-.61	50	.61-.89	50
No. 2	.44	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 3	....	....	.64	45	.68	45
No. 4	.68	50	.65	47	.72	55
No. 5	....	....	.43	50	.55	60
No. 6	....	....	.50-.55	48½	.42-.65	57
No. 7	.65	55-60	.50	44	.50	44
No. 8	....	....	.63	48	.94	48
No. 9	....	....	.40	63	.55	55
Machine operators—						
No. 1	....	....	.30	48	.30	48
No. 2	.45	45	.38-.66	50	.44-.80	50
No. 3	.48	48	.53	48	.59	48
No. 4	.43-.55	50	.40-.65	47	.47-.72	55
No. 5	....	....	.58-.67	45	.60-.72	45
No. 6	....	....	.67	45	.74	45
No. 7	.40-.50	50	.40-.45	48½	.44-.54	57
No. 8	....	....	.40	48	.36-.65	48
No. 9	....	....	.27-.40	33-55	.38-.43	53-54
No. 10	....	....	.484	44	.454	46½
No. 11	....	....	.30-.35	59	.40	60
No. 12	....	....	.552	48	.66	48
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	....	....	.30	60	.35	60
No. 2	....	....	.26	48	.25	48
No. 3	.50	50	.35-.48	47	.37-.52	55
No. 4	....	....	.68	45	.72	45
No. 5	.50-.55	50	.55-.69	45	.58-.72	45
No. 6	.40-.58	50	.38-.47	48½	.40-.54	57
No. 7	.55	44	.60	40	.69	40
No. 8	.50	50	.40	48	.50	48
No. 9	....	....	.53	48	.63	48
No. 10	.55	40	....	....	.52	59
No. 11	.60	50	.65	50	.707	55
Woodworkers—						
No. 1	....	....	.38	51	.38	51
No. 2	....	....	.26	48	.33	48
No. 3	....	....	.32	60	.35	60
No. 4	.35	45	.30-.40	50	.30-.50	50
No. 5	.50	45	.37-.58	50	.49-.59	50
No. 6	....	....	.40-.50	47	.42-.57	55
No. 7	....	....	.606	48	.64	48
No. 8	....	....	.67	45	.70	45
No. 9	....	....	.40	48	.45-.55	48
No. 10	.45	50	.39-.45	50	.48-.50	55
No. 11	.46	....	.40	48	.50	59
No. 12	.40	44	.40	44	.45	44
Painters—						
No. 1	....	....	.26	48	.25	48
No. 2	....	....	.24	60	.25	60
No. 3	.35	53½	.30-.40	50	.30-.45	55
No. 4	.50	45	.52-.74	50	.57-.80	50-54
No. 5	.45	48	.46	48	.51	48
No. 6	.40	50	.48	47	.52	55
No. 7	.58	50	.62	45	.69	45

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—*Conc.*						
Painters—Conc.						
No. 8	.60	50	.51	44	.53	50
No. 9	.45	50	.33–.55	48½	.40–.58	57
No. 10			.40	48	.42–.44	48
No. 11			.596	44	.667	50½
No. 12	.45	44	.40	44	.45	44
No. 13			.53	48	.62	48
Inspectors—						
No. 1	.50	50	.39–.55	50	.47–.64	50
No. 2			.76	47	.82	55
No. 3			.58–.66	45	.63–.74	45
No. 4	34–.44	50	.38–.46	48	.40–.54	48
No. 5			.38–.54	54–65	.40–.50	55
No. 6	.50	50	.45	48½	.50	57
No. 7			.35–.58	48	.45–.64	48
No. 8			.573	48	.71	48
Shippers and packers—						
No. 1			.16–.20	60	.20–.30	60
No. 2	.325	53½	.30–.37	50	.33–.43	55
No. 3	.37	45	.36–.44	50	.44–.53	50
No. 4	.40	48	.50	48	.60	48
No. 5			.67	45	.73	45
No. 6			.45–.58	45	.47–.59	45
No. 7			.49–.54	48	.55–.59	48
No. 8	.58	44	.45	40	.54	40
No. 9	.38	50	.38	48	.40–.51	48
No. 10			.505	49½	.606	49½
No. 11			.35	65	.40	59
No. 12			.35	59	.40	60
No. 13			.596	44	.667	50½
No. 14	.45	50	.40	48½	.44	57
No. 15			.40	44	.45	44
Labourers—						
No. 1			.235	48	.235	48
No. 2	.32	45	.333	50	.333	55
No. 3	.35	45	.32–.58	50	.37–.53	50
No. 4	.35	48	.39	48	.42	48
No. 5	.35	50	.30–.40	47	.42	55
No. 6			.45	36–45	.473	45
No. 7			.38	48½	.42–.44	57
No. 8	.45	44	.35–.45	40	.35–.49	40
No. 9	.34	50	.34	48–50	.38	48
No. 10	.40	44	.40	44	.45	44
No. 11			.25–.30	54	.30–.35	54
No. 12			.40	54	.40–.45	60
No. 13			.43	44	.48	59½
No. 14			.42	48	.45	48
STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.50	54	.46	48	.50	48
No. 2	.50	53	.525	48	.56	48
No. 3			.70	55	.735	55
No. 4	.53–.70	55	.55–.65	45	.64–.78	48
No. 5			.52	40	.52	55
No. 6	.60	50	.525	50	.525	50
No. 7			.475	44	.50	48
No. 8	.65–.93	50	.50–.84	50–60	.54–.91	32–55
No. 9	.60	50	.65	55	.715	55
No. 10	.55	50	.60	55	.66	50
No. 11	.70	50	.70	49	.74–.79	49
No. 12	.50	50	.43	50	.467	50
No. 13	.65	50	.60	40	.71–.78	49½
No. 14	.70	50	.65	50	.65	50
No. 15			.47	57	.61–.64	59
No. 16			.64	50	.665	54
Machinists—						
No. 1	.555	54	.60	54	.65	54
No. 2			.43	48	.50	48
No. 3			.70	55	.735	55
No. 4	.55	55	.55–.60	42–05	.59–.70	50
No. 5			.58	64	.655	62
No. 6			.425	44	.475	48
No. 7	.40–.60	50	.40–.60	50	.40–.72	55
No. 8	.50–.60	50	.65	45	.787	49½
No. 9	.60	50	.45	44	.40	55
No. 10			.58–.70	60	.63–.78	60
No. 11	.60	50	.525	50	.618	50
No. 12			.33	52	.40–.45	59
No. 13	.65	50	.60	50	.60	50
No. 14	.575	50	.65	49	.68	49
Moulders—						
No. 1	.885	48	1.00	48	1.13	48
No. 2	.75	40	.73	48	.805	48
No. 3			.50–.85	36	.69–.87	40
No. 4	.75	55	.625	40	.665	46
No. 5			.60	46	.64	52¼
No. 6			.55	36	.60	45
No. 7	.73	42½	.65–.81	37½	.65–.81	37½
No. 8			.38–.425	54	.35–.48	59
No. 9			.38–.46	60	.40–.49	60
No. 10			.66	40	.625–.83	48
No. 11	.66–.73	54	.51–.67	50	.53–.72	54
No. 12	.85	48	.80	40	.83	40
No. 13			.36	50	.39	50
No. 14	.63	50	.45–.61	45	.55–.77	50
No. 15	.65	50	.70	37½	.74	45
No. 16	.60	60	.57	59	.65	59
No. 17	.50	50	.35	45	.35–.45	50
No. 18			.55	45	.60	50
No. 19	.75	32	.683	24	.658	40
No. 20			.50–.60	48	.50–.65	48
No. 21	.65	50	.75	34	.808	45
No. 22			.51–.59	40	.51–.59	
No. 23	.75	48	.675	40	.756	40
No. 24	.49	48	.433	45	.53	54
No. 25	.40–.60	50	.57–.68	50	.72–.81	49
No. 26			.76	40	.94	40
No. 27			.75	44	.75	44
Coremakers—						
No. 1	.55–.60	55	.55	48	.62	67½
No. 2			.30	50	.40	55
No. 3			.50	40	.50	40
No. 4			.59	51	.625	54
No. 5			.30–.50	44	.35–.55	48
No. 6	.63	50	.50–.63	45	.60–.83	50
No. 7	.444	54	.42	45	.45	54
No. 8	.60	50	.64–.70	31	.74–.91	40–43
No. 9	.45	50	.45	50	.53–.69	49
No. 10			.40	49½	.53	59
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.225–55	54	.225–.50	48	.25–.65	48
No. 2	.50	53	.60	48	.60	48
No. 3			.59	55	.62	55
No. 4	.52	59	.39–.57	48	.45–.57	58½
No. 5			.22–.37	60	.25–.39	60
No. 6			.70	40	.70	55
No. 7			.50	58	.50	58
No. 8			.425	44	.475	48
No. 9			.28	50	.32	50
No. 10	.40–.65	50	.35–.555	50	.39–.66	55
No. 11	.38–.45	50	.25–.45	55	.30–.45	55
No. 12			.66	55	.64	50
No. 13	.444	54	.475	45	.55	55
No. 14			.43	54	.508	55
No. 15	.535	50	.527	45	.594	50
No. 16			.50	45	.55*b*	43
No. 17	.45	50	.35	50	.40	50
No. 18	.40	55	.35	59	.40	59

*1930.
b Plus production bonus.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.—*Cont.*						
Mounters or assemblers—						
No. 1	.52	53	.55	48	.55	48
No. 2	....	....	.25–.39	60	.28–.41	60
No. 3	.335	54	.335	48	.34–.65	48
No. 4	....	....	.40–.70	55	.56–.74	55
No. 5	.35–.48	59	.445	48	.45–.57	58½
No. 6	....	....	.38	40	.38	55
No. 7	.60	50	.65	50	.65	50
No. 8	....	....	.35	44	.385	48
No. 9	....	....	.38–.40	59	.40–.48	59
No. 10	.62	50	.535	46	.565	53
No. 11	.33–.60	50	.395–63	50	.42–.68	55
No. 12	....	....	.37	50	.393	50
No. 13	.38–.60	50	.35–.50	50	.50	50
No. 14	.45	55	.40	59	.475	59
No. 15	....	....	.633	50	.613	50
No. 16	....	....	.40	58	.40	50
No. 17	.525	50	.45	55	.45	55
No. 18	.50	54	.44	44	.525	55
No. 19	.375	50	.35–.40	50	.40	50
No. 20	.45	59	.36–.60	44	.42–.66	50
No. 21	.60	27	.52	32	.62	45
No. 22	....	....	.35–.53	44	.50–.58*b*	42–44
No. 23	....	....	.37	46	.51	55
No. 24	....	....	.40	52	.33–.47	55
Enamellers—						
No. 1	....	....	.32–.48	55	.36–.50	55
No. 2	....	....	.27–.35	60	.30–.37	60
No. 3	....	....	.40–.68	54	.40–.68	54
No. 4	....	....	.25–.46	55	.30–.50	55
No. 5	.30–.50	50	.43–.64	40–61	.47–.67	54–61
No. 6	....	....	.32–.36	40	.47–.54	50
Polishers—						
No. 1	.28	40–54	.30–.40	32–48	.465	48
No. 2	.50	53	.55	48	.55	48
No. 3	....	....	.50	55	.615	55
No. 4	.47	59	.40–.52	48	.45–.55	58½
No. 5	.625	50	.43–.57	50	.43–.69	58
No. 6	.62	50	.70	40	.70	40
No. 7	....	....	.40	44	.45	48
No. 8	.41	50	.42	50	.445	50
No. 9	....	....	.28–.37	60	.33–.40	60
No. 10	....	....	.33	50	.36	50
No. 11	.54	50	.513	44	.625	40
No. 12	.50	55	.50	59	.50	59
No. 13	.50	50	.60	40	.528	50
No. 14	.55	50	.45	50	.45	55
No. 15	.556	54	.555	44	.577	55
No. 16	....	....	.36	52	.395	59
No. 17	.40	50	.30	50	.35	50
Craters and shippers—						
No. 1	.365	54	.335	48	.34	48
No. 2	.45	53	.525	48	.56	48
No. 3	....	....	.50	55	.50	55
No. 4	.504	50	.75	42	.63	55
No. 5	.39	50	.475	50	.42–.50	54
No. 6	.25–.38	50	.25–.40	55	.25–.40	55
No. 7	....	....	.35	55	.45	60
No. 8	.35	50	.30	50	.35	50
No. 9	.30	55	.29	59	.35	59
No. 10	.50	50	.47	40	.55	40
No. 11	....	....	.42–.55	40	.42–.55	40
No. 12	.40	50	.36	55	.36	55
No. 13	.40	54	.30	45	.40	54
No. 14	....	....	.425	44	.45	48
No. 15	....	....	.38	55	.395	55
No. 16	....	....	.28	50	.28	50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Labourers—						
No. 1	.28	54	.25–.33	48	.25–.36	48
No. 2	.25	53	.28	48	.30	48
No. 3	.325	55	.40	45	.428	48
No. 4	....	....	.25–.45	60	.28–.48	60
No. 5	....	....	.33	40	.40	50
No. 6	.36	50	.395	50	.395	50
No. 7	....	....	.35	44	.375	48
No. 8	....	....	.35–.405	55–61	.37–.43	50–61
No. 9	.375	50	.35–.45	45–55	.39–.51	50
No. 10	.30	55	.27	59	.35	59
No. 11	.35	50	.40–.59	50	.453	50
No. 12	....	....	.30–.33	48	.30–.35	59
No. 13	.35–.38	50	.33	41	.375	50
No. 14	.35–.46	54	.35–.40	54	.40–.45	54
No. 15	.425	50	.36	55	.45	55
No. 16	.306	54	.31	44	.275	55
No. 17	.333	54	.28	45	.35	54
No. 18	.40	50	.40	49	.50	49
No. 19	.40–.50	50	.42–.50	32–38	.48–.525	43–54
No. 20	....	....	.35	44½	.37*b*	39
No. 21	....	....	.36	58	.36	60
No. 22	.35	50	.25	50	.35	54
STEEL SHIPS*						
Boilermakers—						
No. 1†	.65	50	.67–.73	44	.73–.78	44
No. 2	.65	54	.70	44	.77	44
No. 3†	....	....	.58	60	.67	54
No. 4†	.60	54	.60	48	.69	48
No. 5†	.45–.65	54	.45–.65	48	.65–.69	48
No. 6†	....	....	.50–.60	54	.58–.62	48
No. 7†	.50–.80	47	.65	47	.63–.83	47
No. 8	....	....	.71	44	.78	44
No. 9†	.55	50	.70	50	.78	50
No. 10†	.50	50	.58	54	.75	50
No. 11	....	....	....	....	.75	50
No. 12	....	....	.70	49⅓	.75	49½
No. 13	.60	55	.60	49½	.825	49½
No. 14	.875	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 15	....	....	.90	44	.97	44
No. 16	.875	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 17	.84	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 18	.84	44	.90	44	.97	44
Riveters—						
No. 1†	.60	50	.67	44	.73	44
No. 2	....	....	.70	44	.77	44
No. 3†	....	....	.58	60	.67	54
No. 4†	.55	54	.60	48	.69	48
No. 5†	....	....	.58	48	.65	48
No. 6†	....	....	.50–.60	54	.58–.60	48
No. 7†	.60	47	.66	47	.73	47
No. 8	....	....	.71	44	.78	44
No. 9†	.50	50	.64	50	.78	50
No. 10†	.47	50	.58	54	.75	50
No. 11†	....	....	....	....	.75	50
No. 12	....	....	.60–.65	58	.75	50
No. 13	....	....	.70	48	.85	48
No. 14	.54	55	.54	49½	.825	49½
No. 15	.875	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 16	....	....	.90	44	.97	44
No. 17	.875	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 18	.84	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 19	.84	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 20	....	....	.90	44	.97	44
Heaters—						
No. 1†	.44	50	.495	44	.555	44
No. 2	....	....	.52	44	.52–.57	44
No. 3†	....	....	.40	60	.49	54
No. 4†	.40	54	.425	48	.515	48
No. 5†	....	....	.40–.45	48	.50–.52	48
No. 6†	....	....	.55	47	.61	47
No. 7	....	....	....	....	.65	44
No. 8†	.35	50	.45	50	.52	50

* Including repair. † For changes in rates in January 1942 see LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1942, pp. 558-563.
b Plus production bonus.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
STEEL SHIPS—*Cont.*						
Heaters—Conc.						
No. 9†	.275	50	.40	54	.55	50
No. 10†					.55	50
No. 11			.40–.45	58	.475–.50	50
No. 12			.50	48	.70	48
No. 13	.35‡	55	.42	49½	.675	49½
No. 14	.663	44	.68	44	.745	44
No. 15			.68	44	.745	44
No. 16	.665	44	.68	44	.745	44
No. 17	.64	44	.68	44	.745	44
No. 18			.68	44	.745	44
No. 19			.68	44	.745	44
Holders-on—						
No. 1†	.47	50	.52	44	.58	44
No. 2			.58	54	.64	44
No. 3†			.45	60	.54	54
No. 4†	.45	54	.475	48	.565–.62	48
No. 5†			.45	48	.52	48
No. 6†			.61	47	.67	47
No. 7					.72	44
No. 8†	.40	50	.50	50	.68	50
No. 9†	.35	50	.45	54	.60	50
No. 10†					.60	50
No. 11			.45	58	.60	50
No. 12			.55	48	.725	48
No. 13	.43	55	.42	49½	.695	49½
No. 14	.74	44	.76	44	.83	44
No. 15			.76	44	.83	44
No. 16	.74	44	.76	44	.83	44
No. 16	.72	44	.76	44	.83	44
No. 17	.72	44	.76	44	.83	44
No. 18			.76	44	.83	44
Shipfitters or platers—						
No. 1†	.60–.65	50	.67–.73	44	.73–.78	44
No. 2			.70	44	.75	44
No. 3†			.58	60	.67	54
No. 4†	.52–.65	54	.60–.80	48	.67–.89	48
No. 5†			.58–.60	48	.65	48
No. 6†	.65	47	.66	47	.73	47
No. 7			.71	44	.78	44
No. 8†			.60–.70	50	.68–.78	50
No. 9†	.475	50	.58	54	.75	50
No. 10†					.75	50
No. 11					.60–.70	50
No. 12			.70	48	.85	48
No. 13			.60–.75	49½	.60–.75	49½
No. 14	.54–.60	55	.60	49½	.825–.88	49½
No. 15			.90	44	.97	44
No. 16			.90	44	.97	44
No. 17	.84	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 18					.97	44
Burners and welders—						
No. 1†	.60	50	.67	44	.78	44
No. 2	.65	45½	.70	44	.77	44
No. 3†			.58	60	.67	54
No. 4†	.55–.70	54	.60–.70	48	.69–.79	48
No. 5†			.58	48	.65	48
No. 6†			.50–.60	54	.58–.62	48
No. 7†	.55–.65	47	.61 –.71	47	.78	47
No. 8			.71	44	.78	44
No. 9†	.45	50	.45–.72	50	.58–.86	50
No. 10†			.45–.58	54	.70–.75	50
No. 11†					.70	50
No. 12			.55–.75	58	.65–.775	50
No. 13			.55–.75	48	.75–.85	48
No. 14			.70	49½	.80	49½
No. 15	.70	55	.45–.65	49½	.73–.825	49½
No. 16	.90	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 17			.90	44	.97	44
No. 18	.80	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 19	.84	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 20			.90	44	.97	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Chippers and caulkers, steel—						
No. 1†	.60	50	.67	44	.73	44
No. 2			.70	44	.77	44
No. 3†			.58	60	.67	54
No. 4†	.55‡	54	.525–.60	48	.64–.74	48
No. 5†			.58	48	.65	48
No. 6†			.45	54	.495	45
No. 7†	.65	47	.66	47	.73	47
No. 8					.78	44
No. 9†	.50	50	.64	50	.78–.83	50
No. 10†	.47	50	.58	54	.75	50
No. 11†					.75	50
No. 12			.60–.75	58	.60–.75	50
No. 13			.65–.70	48	.85	48
No. 14	.54	55	.54	49½	.825	49½
No. 15	.906	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 16			.90	44	.97	44
No. 17	.845	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 18			.90	44	.97	44
No. 19					.97	44
Shipwrights, carpenters and joiners—						
No. 1†	.60	50	.67–.73	44	.73–.78	44
No. 2	.55	54	65	44	.75	44
No. 3†			.58	60	.67	54
No. 4†	.55	54	.60	48	.69	48
No. 5†	.50	54	.58	48	.65	48
No. 6†			.55	54	.58	48
No. 7†	.65	47	.66	47	.73	47
No. 8			.71	44	.75	44
No. 9†	.65	50	.64	50	.78	50
No. 10†	.40–.50	50	.58	54	.75	50
No. 11†					.75	50
No. 12			.60–.75	58	.70–.75	50
No. 13			.70	48	.875	48
No. 14			.60–.65	49½	.65–.70	49½
No. 15	.75	55	.65	49½	.825	49½
No. 16	.875	44	.83	44	.97	44
No. 17			.83	44	.97	44
No. 18	.81–.875	44	.83	44	.97	44
No. 19	.84	44	.83	44	.97	44
No. 20	.84	44	.75	44	.97	44
No. 21			.83	44	.97	44
Riggers—						
No. 1†	.55–.60	50	.615	44	.675	44
No. 2			.48	44	.55–.77	44
No. 3†			.48	60	.59	54
No. 4†	.50	54	.50–.575	48	.57–.69	48
No. 5†	.45	47	.50	47	.55	47
No. 6			.49	44	.54	44
No. 7†			.45–.50	50	.66	50
No. 8†	.325	50	.48	54	.605	50
No. 9†					.635–.75	50
No. 10			.45–.60	58	.45–.65	50
No. 11			.65	48	.75	48
No. 12	.50	55	.45	49½	.705	49½
No. 13	.655	44	.655	44	.715	44
No. 14			.655	44	.715	44
No. 15	.655	44	.65	44	.71	44
No. 16			.655	44	.715	44
Machinists—						
No. 1†	.60–.65	50	.67–.73	44	.73–.78	44
No. 2	.65	54	.70	44	.77	44
No. 3†			.58	60	.67	54
No. 4†	.55	54	.60	48	.69	48
No. 5†	.45–.55	54	.45–.58	48	.65	48
No. 6			.55–.60	54	.58–.67	48
No. 7†	.60–.70	47	.60–.80	47	.60–.95	47
No. 8			.71	44	.78	44
No. 9†	.50	50	.55–.70	50	.63–.83	50
No. 10†	.55	50	.58	54	.75	50
No. 11†					.75	50
No. 12			.50–.75	58	.70–.75	50
No. 13					.85	48
No. 14			.60–.75	49½	.65–.80	49½
No. 15	.70	55	.62–.70	49½	.825	49½

† For changes in rates in January 1942, see LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1942, pp. 558-563.

‡1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
STEEL SHIPS—*Conc.*						
Machinists—Conc.						
No. 16	.75	44	.83	44	.97	44
No. 17	.675	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 18	.77	44	.75–.90	44	.97	44
No. 19	.80	44	.75	44	.97	44
No. 20	.75–.81	44	.75	44	.97	44
No. 21			.75	44	.97	44
Patternmakers—						
No. 1†			.73–.78	44	.73–.78	44
No. 2	.65–.70	54	.70	44	.77–.83	44
No. 3†	.55	54			.74	48
No. 4†			.50–.55	54	.62–.67	48
No. 5†	.85	47	.85	47	.94–1.04	47
No. 6†			.70	50	.78	50
No. 7†	.55	50	.58	54	.75	50
No. 8	.75	54	.70	49½	.825	49½
No. 9	1.06	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 10	.90	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 11	.81	44	.84	44	.97	44
No. 12	.844	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 13			.90	44	.97	44
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1†	.60–.65	50	.67–.73	44	.71–.73	44
No. 2	.60–.65	54			.77	44
No. 3†			.58	60	.67	54
No. 4†	.60	54	.60	48	.67	48
No. 5†	.50	54	.58	48	.65	48
No. 6†			.50–.55	54	.52–.67	48
No. 7			.76	44	.90	44
No. 8†	.50	50	.58	54	.75	50
No. 9†					.75	50
No. 10	.65	55	.65	49½	.825	49½
No. 11	.75	44	.85	44	.93	44
No. 12			.75	44	.93	44
No. 13	.80	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 14	.75	44	.85	44	.93	44
No. 15			.85	44	.93	44
No. 16			.75	44	.93	44
Electricians—						
No. 1†	.60	50	.67–.78	44	.73–.78	44
No. 2	.55	54	.55	44	.77	44
No. 3†			.58	60	.67	54
No. 4†	.55–.65	54	.58–.65	48	.59–.74	48
No. 5†			.55	54	.58–.67	48
No. 6†	.60–.65	47	.66	47	.73	47
No. 7			.71	44	.78	44
No. 8†			.725	50	.78	50
No. 9†	.475	50	.58	54	.75	50
No. 10†					.75	50
No. 11			.75	48	.925	48
No. 12	.60	55	.65	49½	.825	49½
No. 13	.79	44	1.00	44	1.04	44
No. 14			1.00	44	1.04	44
No. 15	.75	44	.90	44	1.04	44
No. 16			.75	44	1.04	44
No. 17			.83	44	1.04	44
Plumbers, steam and pipefitters—						
No. 1†	.60–.65	50	.67–.73	44	.73–.78	44
No. 2	.60–.65	54	.70	44	.77	44
No. 3†			.58	60	.62	54
No. 4†	.55	54	.60	48	.69	48
No. 5†			.58	48	.65	48
No. 6†			.50–.55	54	.58–.67	48
No. 7†	.65	47	.71–.76	47	.73–.78	47
No. 8			.71	44	.78	44
No. 9†			.725	50	.78–.83	50
No. 10†			.58	54	.75	50
No. 11†					.75	50
No. 12					.60–.75	50
No. 13					.875	49½
No. 14			.90	44	.97	44
No. 15			.75	44	.97	44
No. 16	.75	44	.90	44	.97	44
No. 17	.70–.75	44	.75	44	.97	44
No. 18			.765	44	.97	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Helpers—						
No. 1†	.40	50	.45	44	.51	44
No. 2	.40	54	.43	44	.53	44
No. 3†			.35	60	.44	54
No. 4†	.35–.45	54	.40–.45	48	.49–.59	48
No. 5†	.35	54	.35	48	.42	48
No. 6†			.35–.40	50	.37–.42	48
No. 7†	.40–.45	47	.44	47	.40–.55	47
No. 8			.49	44	.54	44
No. 9†	.35–.45	50	.40–.50	50	.54–.58	50
No. 10†	.275–.35	50	.40	54	.51	50
No. 11†					.52	50
No. 12			.35–.50	58	.45–.50	50
No. 13			.40–.50	48	.525–.60	48
No. 14			.40–.45	49½	.40–.50	49½
No. 15	.35–.45	55	.40–.45	49½	.475–.60	49½
No. 16	.50–.56	44	.50–.67	44	.545–.73	44
No. 17			.50–.67	44	.545–.73	44
No. 18	.51–.63	44	.50–.67	44	.545–.73	44
No. 19	.51–.63	44	.50–.67	44	.545–.73	44
No. 20	.51–.64	44	.50–.67	44	.545–.73	44
No. 21			.50–.67	44	.545–.73	44
Labourers—						
No. 1†	.33–.35	50	.37–.42	44	.43–.48	44
No. 2	.30–.40	54	.35	44	.40–.45	44
No. 3†			.35	60	.44	54
No. 4†	.35–.40	54	.35–.40	48	.44–.49	48
No. 5†	.35	54	.30–.40	50	.42	48
No. 6†	.35	54	.35	54	.37–.47	48
No. 7†	.35–.40	47	.35	47	.48	47
No. 8†	.30	50	.40	50	.50	50
No. 9†	.25–.275	50	.35	54	.47	50
No. 10†					.475	50
No. 11			.35–.40	58	.40 –.45	50
No. 12			.40–.45	48	.475–.53	48
No. 13	.35	55	.35	49½	.475	49½
No. 14	.50	44	.50	44	.545	44
No. 15	.50	44	.50	44	.545	44
No. 16	.50	44	.50	44	.545	44
No. 17	.47	44	.50	44	.545	44
No. 18					.545	44
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, ETC.—						
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1	.35–.65	48	.40–.60	45	.45–.73	48
No. 2	.28	55	.25–.35	50	.31–.40	59
No. 3			.29–.35	42½	.32–.40	42½
No. 4	.55	50	.30–.45	70	.34–.54	46
No. 5			.62	44	.64	44
No. 6			.40–.67	46½	.50–.72	46½
No. 7	.25–.40*	49½	.35–.60	50	.39–.67	51
No. 8	.30–.50	40	.35–.40	49	.35–.45	49
No. 9			.40–.55	42–60	.38–.68	48–57
No. 10	.33–.47	50	.42–.70	44–66	.60–.77	58
No. 11			.58–.84	44	.65–.93	53
No. 12			.27–.37	48	.42–.47	55
No. 13			.35–.65	50	.38–.73	50
No. 14	.35–.60	50	.605	49	.635	48
No. 15	.32–.47	50	.33–.40	49	.40–.45	49
No. 16	.42	49	.46	60	.47	56
No. 17			.54–.67	30–40	.59–.63	39–49
No. 18			.35	44	.375	48
No. 19			.40	50	.45	50
No. 20			.35	55	.35	55
No. 21			.60	44	.65	44
No. 22			.28–.45	48	.36–.45	50
No. 23			.20–.30	50	.20–.30	50
No. 24			.47–.71	44–60	.57–.75	50
Assemblers, female—						
No. 1	.21	48	.22–.30	45	.30–.35	48
No. 2	.20–.25	50	.22–.28	49	.23–.28	49
No. 3			.20–.28	48	.25–.42	55
No. 4			.27–.42	44	.32–.50	48
No. 5			.27–.44	44	.29–.51	44

† For changes in rates in January 1942, see LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1942, pp. 558–563.
* 1930

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, ETC.—*Cont.*						
Assemblers, female—Conc.						
No. 6			.32	44–60	.342	58
No. 7	.25	55	.225–.25	50	.25–.27	59
No. 8			.30–.39	33–45	.35–.40	40–51
No. 9			.245	50	.27	50
No. 10	.33–.53	44	.35–.45	44	.42–.53	44–46
No. 11			.29–.32	42½	.30–.32	42½
No. 12	.26–.40	50	.25–.30	62	.31–.36	46
No. 13			.35–.40	46½	.40–.44	44
No. 14	.27*	49½	.26–.295	48	.27–.38	51
No. 15			.25–.40	48	.30–.43	48
No. 16			.30	44	.38	44
No. 17			.275	55	.275	55
Buffers and polishers—						
No. 1	.40–.55		.60	45	.77	48
No. 2	.65	52	.50	48	.65	48
No. 3	.38–.50	48	.67–.81	44	.73–.93	45
No. 4	.35	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 5	.29	50	.40	50	.43	59
No. 6			.40–.55	44	.40–.65	44
No. 7			.45	55	.475	55
No. 8			.53	58	.67	58
Machinists—						
No. 1	.60–.80	48	.60–.80	45	.70–.85	48
No. 2	.55	52	.50	48	.70	48
No. 3	.55–.75	48	.56–.75	44–60	.64–.72	50
No. 4	.40–.65	48	.57–.86	44	.60–1.03	55
No. 5	.33–.69	50	.51–.61	44–66	.62–.71	58
No. 6			.55–.70	50	.58–.78	50
No. 7	.65	50	.59	53	.62	44
No. 8	.70–.80	44	.80	54	.97	37–70
No. 9			.45–.80	49	.56–.86	55
No. 10			.70	44	.72	50
No. 11			.60–.70	60	.58–.83	55–62
No. 12			.75	44	.775	48
No. 13			.70	50	.75	50
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	.65–.80	48	.65–.90	45	.71–1.05	48
No. 2	.70	52	.70	48	.95	48
No. 3	.75	49	.60	58	.74	58
No. 4			.716	66	1.00	50
No. 5	.80	50	.60	50	.75	50
No. 6	.33–.78	50	.66–.83	44–66	.78–.95	66
No. 7			.60	59	.713	55
No. 8			.666	53	.727	51
No. 9			.80	50	.975	50
No. 10	.55–.80	48	.60–.85	44	.65–1.05	54
No. 11			.65	50	.95	50
No. 12			.75–.85	53	1.04–1.09	51
No. 13			.70	55	.80	55
No. 14	.65	48	.70	44–60	.74	50
Machine operators, male—						
No. 1	.30–.70	48	.35–.64	45	.40–.70	48
No. 2†	.23–.26	48	.22–.40	45	.30–.46	44–48
No. 3	.42	49	.46–.70	62	.64	62
No. 4†			.27	50	.293	50
No. 5			.49–.68	44	.50–.84	50
No. 6			.55–.71	44	.64–.90	45
No. 7			.49–.66	44–66	.57–.83	54–58
Machine operators, male—Conc.						
No. 8†			.35–.37	44–60	.372	58
No. 9			.31–.37	59	.34–.40	59
No. 10			.30–.48	50	.38–.63	50
No. 11			.40	50	.55	44
No. 12			.45	50	.35–.50	70
No. 13	.35–.45	49½	.40–.50	53	.39–.59	53–68
No. 14			.35	14½	.44–.69	51
No. 15			.57	40	.53	62
No. 16			.50	50	.67	38
No. 17			.30–.50	48	.31–.63	50
No. 18			.43–.69	44–60	.44–.79	50
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.45	48	.42–.60	45	.49–.67	48
No. 2	.50–.60	52	.40–.55	48	.40–.55	48
No. 3	.40–.55	48	.60–.85	44	.69–.97	50
No. 4			.50	50	.65	50
No. 5	.35–.60	40	.30–.35		.35–.50	49
No. 6			.45–.60	57	.45–.68	48–62
Coil winders, male—						
No. 1			.60–.92	44	.68–.92	49
No. 2	.40–.61	50	.51–.55	44–66	.55–.67	58
No. 3			.25–.50	50	.38–.58	50
No. 4	.40–.65	50	.44–.66	45–53	.47–.70	40–44
No. 5			.40–.65	51–60	.43–.68	48–57
No. 6			.53–.58	44	.58–.60	44
No. 7			.53–.63	44–60	.56–.68	50
Coil winders, female—						
No. 1	.36	44	.32	61	.37	60
No. 2			.27–.45	44	.31–.51	48
No. 3	.34–.50	50	.38	44–60	.408	58
No. 4	.30	50	.325	44	.345	40
No. 5			.32–.37	42½	.37–.40	42½
No. 6			.25–.38	48	.30–.48	48
No. 7			.25–.30	48	.28–.33	50
Platers—						
No. 1	.40–.65		.37–.66	45	.40–.71	48
No. 2	.25	50	.25–.35	50	.25–.35	59
No. 3	.40	50	.42	44	.525	44
No. 4			.50	48	.59	51
No. 5	.45	50	.42	70	.495	53
No. 6			.40–.55	44	.40–.65	44
Inspectors, male—						
No. 1†	.22–.35	48	.25–.41	45	.32–.46	48
No. 2	.40–.70	48	.35–.70	45	.40–.80	48
No. 3			.50–.77	44	.55–.82	55
No. 4			.496	41	.542	43
No. 5†			.326	38	.347	44
No. 6			.50–.60	44	.56–.76	49
No. 7†	.40	44	.40	44	.45	49
No. 8	.40	49½	.475	48	.49	51
No. 9			.53–.67	44–66	.63–.74	58
No. 10			.60–.70	44–60	.64–.72	50
Packers and shippers—						
No. 1	.35–.45	48	.35–.52	45	.40–.57	48
No. 2	.40–.45	48	.29–.50	45	.40–.60	48
No. 3†	.35	50	.48	68	.57	59
No. 4			.41–.55	44	.49–.64	50
No. 5	.40	50	.25–.40	50	.25–.50	50
No. 6	.44	50	.45	50	.50	59
No. 7			.35	50	.425	50
No. 8	.50–.60	44	.48–.55	44–50	.56–.66	49

† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, ETC.—*Conc.*						
No. 9	.40	50	.40	70	.495	50
No. 10			.30-.55	51½	.38-.53	47-57
No. 11			.46-.49	44-66	.53-.57	56
No. 12			.44-.58	44-66	.50-.56	56
No. 13			.55-.58	46½	.53-.65	49
No. 14			.45	50	.56	50
Labourers—						
No. 1	.40	48	.35-.46	45	.42-.50	48
No. 2	.38-.42	48	.41-.50	44	.49-.60	46
No. 3	.25-.40	50	.20-.30	50	.20-.30	50
No. 4	.30-.33	50	.41	44-66	.49	58
No. 5			.49	41	.553	44½
No. 6			.375	50	.475	50
No. 7	.40*	49½	.40	48	.49	51
No. 8			.30-.45	48-60	.33-.53	44-62
No. 9			.40-.52	44-60	.39-.59	50
No. 10			.40-.55	50	.40-.55	50
ELECTRIC BATTERIES						
Machinists—						
No. 1	.70	50	.68	44	.70	44
No. 2			.75	44	.83	44
No. 3			.83	44	.89	44
No. 4			.74-.84	44-48	.82-.92	48
No. 5			.70	69	.855	72
Casters—						
No. 1	.30	50	.50-.53	45	.54	55
No. 2			.45	44	.58	44
No. 3			.52	79	.55	62
No. 4			.60	44	.65	44
No. 5			.80	48	.85	48
No. 6			.40	46½	.40	46½
No. 7			.40-.68	40	.50-.63	40
No. 8			.55	45	.625	45
No. 9			.543	64	.63	65
Burners—						
No. 1	.35	50	.58	48	.51	50
No. 2			.60	52	.648	48
No. 3			.72	48	.75	48
No. 4			.74	44	.92	44
No. 5			.45	46½	.516	46½
No. 6			.41-.61	40	.43-.63	40
Pasters—						
No. 1	.30	50	.44	50	.51	50
No. 2			.45	44	.53	44
No. 3			.59	73	.67	39
No. 4			.55	44	.55	44
No. 5			.41-.68	40	.43-.68	40
No. 6			.64	40	.575	45
No. 7			.66	48	.72	48
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1	.30	50	.34	48	.40	50
No. 2†	.21	50	.24-.28	44-50	.23-.31	50
No. 3			.43	44	.55	44
No. 4			.45	60	.49	43
No. 5			.61-.74	44	.65-.76	44
No. 6			.35	44	.40	44
No. 7			.68	48	.73	48
No. 8			.45-.75	44	.49-.80	46
No. 9†			.35-.60	43½	.38-.61	46
Assemblers, male— Conc.						
No. 10			.48-.60	56-68	.52-.68	63-70
No. 11†			.30-.41	44-48	.38-.45	60
No. 12†			.26-.28	49½	.26-.28	51½
No. 13			.32-.49	40	.35-.52	40
No. 14			.60	45	.625	45
Charge-room men—						
No. 1			.34	60	.35	60
No. 2			.45	44	.55	44
No. 3			.47	74	.52	61½
No. 4			.60	48	.77	48
No. 5			.38	40	.40	40
No. 6			.45	45	.425	45
Inspectors—						
No. 1			.45-.52	62-72	.49-.59	45-55
No. 2			.67	48	.75	48
No. 3			.50-.71	43½	.54-.76	48
Shippers—						
No. 1	.30-.35	50	.37-.48	55	.36-.42	55
No. 2			.40-.60	44	.50-.65	44
No. 3			.45	44	.58	44
No. 4			.45	65	.43-.52	44-59
No. 5			.65	48	.71	48
No. 6			.60-.67	46-54	.64-.71	48
No. 7			.40	57	.495	60
No. 8			.60	45	.575	45
No. 9			.38	40	.40	40
RADIO SETS AND PARTS						
Toolmakers and machinists—						
No. 1			.80	48	.85-1.05	48
No. 2			.55-.75	48	.70-.90	48
No. 3			.73-.88	45	.82-1.04	55
No. 4	.75	48	.825	45	1.045	48
No. 5			.65-.83	44	.70-1.03	49½
No. 6			.44	60	.60	45
No. 7			.40-.70	48	.50-.90	48
No. 8			.55	52	.67	55
No. 9			.57	44	.772	44
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1			.30-.35	48	.35-.50	54
No. 2			.30-.58	45	.42-.52	55
No. 3			.35-.47	42-53	.473	68
No. 4			.30-.38	43-49	.43-.48	36-40
No. 5	.35	48	.39	45	.565	48
No. 6			.25-.27	44	.315-.42	44
No. 7			.30-.45	44	.32-.51	44
No. 8	.42-.48	44	.33-.40	44	.46-.54	44
No. 9			.46-.56	44	.51-.74	44
No. 10			.35-.42	48	.35-.45	48
No. 11			.425	52	.495	55
No. 12			.27-.34	45-50	.29-.40	42-54
No. 13			.25	36-51	.30-.35	45
Assemblers, female—						
No. 1			.26	48	.26	54
No. 2			.22-.40	45	.30-.47	55
No. 3			.22-.26	39-55	.295	39
No. 4			.28-.32	39	.31-.35	39
No. 5	.35	48	.32	45	.415	48
No. 6			.30	44	.32-.37	44
No. 7			.30-.38	44	.27-.41	44
No. 8	.30	44	.33	44	.....	....

* 1930.
†Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
RADIO SETS AND PARTS—*Conc.*						
Assemblers, female—Conc.						
No. 9			.29-.39	44	.30-.44	49½
No. 10			.21-.28	50	.22-.35	45
No. 11			.25-.28	52	.28-.33	44
No. 12			.24-.42	44	.30-.52	44
No. 13			.275	48	.29	48
No. 14			.35	44	.388	44
No. 15			.30	52	.395	55
No. 16			.25-.40	44-56	.25-.43	45
Inspectors, male—						
No. 1			.30-.40	48	.35-.45	54
No. 2			.37-.65	45	.47-.82	45
No. 3	.42	48	.445	45	.615	48
No. 4			.35-.40	49	.42-.47	50-55
No. 5	.46	46½	.68	45		
No. 6			.27-.49	50	.40-.52	45-52
No. 7			4.4-.66	44	.53-.77	44
Inspectors, female—						
No. 1			.29-.37	45	.37-.52	55
No. 2	.42	48	.287	45	.395	48
No. 3			.28-.35	44	.36-.45	44
No. 4			.32	42½	.35	44
Repairmen—						
No. 1			.45	44	.577	48
No. 2			.30-.45	44	.375	44
No. 3	.50	48	.40	45	.525	48
No. 4			.30-.50	44	.43-.54	49½
No. 5			.55	44	.64	44
No. 6			.31	50	.34	48
Testers, male—						
No. 1			.30-.50	48	.35-.55	54
No. 2†			.26-.30	48	.26-.35	54
No. 3			.42	44	.493	54
No. 4			.37-.65	45	.57-.82	55
No. 5†			.28-.37	45	.42-.47	55
No. 6			.35-.48	44	.32-.53	44
No. 7			.50-.62	44	.55-.66	44
No. 8			.27-.49	50	.40-.52	45-54
Shippers and packers—						
No. 1			.30-.40	48	.35-.50	54
No. 3			.32-.48	50	.37-.49	55
No. 3			.60	44	.68	44
No. 4	.40	48	.477	45	.515	48
No. 5			.30-.55	44	.38-.65	49½
No. 6			.45	45	.473	56
No. 7			.46	44	.62	44
No. 8			.40	69	.50	67
SHEET METAL PRODUCTS—						
Machinists—						
No. 1			.47-.70	58-60	.55-.80	54-60
No. 2	.55	55	.54	58	.62	59
No. 3	.70	55	.70	55	.85	55
No. 4	.50	50	.50	50	.605	50
No. 5			.70-.80	48	.74-.94	48
No. 6	.65	44	.525	44	.63	44
No. 7	.70	44	.65-.70	40	.80	44
No. 8	.75	48	.75	37½	.72	44
No. 9			.70	52	.75	57½

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Tinsmiths—						
No. 1	.50	49½	.50	44	.50	44
No. 2			.50-.65	44-62	.50-.80	44-60
No. 3	.50	55	.38-.48	55	.40-.50	61
No. 4	.55	55	.525	55	.525	55
No. 5	.375	50	.30-.40	50	.35-.50	50
No. 6			.60-.75	45½	.64-.79	48
No. 7	.60	48	.54	37½	.54	44
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.60	48	.50	44	.60	44
No. 2			.65	44-62	.75	44-70
No. 3	.40-.55	55	.40-.52	48	.48-.60	53-59
No. 4			.47	44	.52	44
No. 5			.925	40	1.075	40
No. 6	1.07	44	.925	40	1.075	40
No. 7			.60-.65	52	.63-.70	57½
No. 8	1.07	44	.925	40	1.075	40
No. 9	1.12	44	.60-.70	40	.86-.96	40
No. 10	1.10	44	.90	44	1.00	44
No. 11	1.00	44	.80	44	.90-1.0	044
No. 12	1.12	44	1.00	40	1.075	40
Improvers—						
No. 1			.35-.50	44-62	.40-.50	44-70
No. 2			.50-.60	45½	.54-.64	48
No. 3	.65	44	.40-.75	40	.40-.80	44
No. 4	1.07	44	.50	40	.63	40
No. 5			.65	40	.70	40
No. 6	.825	44	.65	44	.75	44
No. 7	.71	44	.60	44		
No. 8	.80	44	.70	44	.70-.86	44
Helpers—						
No. 1	.35	55	.36	48	.35-.40	61
No. 2			.375	44	.40	44
No. 3	.35	44	.35-.50	40	.35-.50	44
No. 4	.45	44	.40-.55	40	.43-.65	44
No. 5	.55	44	.45	44	.65	44
No. 6	.50	44	.40	44	.35-.50	44
No. 7	.65	44	.45-.50	44	.50-.55	44
Machine operators—						
No. 1			.40-.45	54-61	.40-.50	54-61
No. 2	.45	50	.40-.45	55-59	.47-.55	50-54
No. 3	.40	55	.37-.50	55	.40-.64	55
No. 4	.40	50	.37-.42	50	.42-.50	50
No. 5			.50-.65	41¼	.54-.69	48
No. 6			.42-.55	52	.45-.60	57½
No. 7			.45-.53	44	.50-.56	44
Shippers—						
No. 1			.375	54-56	.40	63-70
No. 2	.60	55	.37-.47	55	.40-.50	55
No. 3	.40	50	.45	50	.505	50
No. 4	.35	55	.38	55	.38	55
No. 5			.48-.55	45½	.54-.59	48
No. 6	.55	48	.53	44	.53	44
Labourers—						
No. 1			.30-.40	44-54	.30-.44	44-60
No. 2	.325	50	.30-.43	55-61	.35-.47	55
No. 3	.35	55	.35-.37	55	.43-.45	55
No. 4			.45	41¼	.49	48
No. 5			.42	25	.42-.45	57½
No. 6	.40	48	.38	37½	.38	44
No. 7	.50	48	.45	44	.50	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
LEATHER (TANNING)						
Beam-house men—						
No. 1	.....	....	.32	54	.353	54
No. 2	.....	....	.30-.40	50	.33-.44	50
No. 3	.....	....	.35	44	.473	50
No. 4	.....	....	.35	50	.415	58
No. 5	.....	....	.30-.40	44	.33-.42	44
No. 6	.37-.39	54	.33-.44	42-54	.37-.52	48-54
No. 7	.....	....	.44-.48	54	.48-.53	54
No. 8	.....	....	.35-.44	44	.44-.46	44
No. 9	.....	....	.41-.44	48	.45-.50	66
No. 10	.....	....	.38-.40	50	.40-.47	50
No. 11	.....	....	.38	50	.40	50
No. 12	.....	....	.35	54	.425	54
No. 13	.....	....	.455	47	.47	47
No. 14	.50	44	.38	54	.45	54
No. 15	.50	46½	.475	46½	.525	46½
No. 16	.....	....	.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 17	.333	50	.344	50	.465	50
Blackers and colourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.44	50	.484	50
No. 2	.25-.33	60	.40	30	.....	....
No. 3	.27	60	.37	44	.407	55
No. 4	.....	....	.38	49½	.40-.42	49½
No. 5	.....	....	.40	50	.465	50
No. 6	.....	....	.35-.40	44	.40	50
No. 7	.....	....	.38-.45	50	.38-.50	50
No. 8	.35	50	.36-.45	50	.42-.55	50
No. 9	.....	....	.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 10	.555	50	.43	50	.48	50
No. 11	.333	54	.37	54	.425	54
Buffers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.37	44	.407	55
No. 2	.....	....	.40	50	.44	50
No. 3	.....	....	.40	30	.44	65
No. 4	.....	....	.40	48	.525	50
No. 5	.....	....	.35	50	.415	50
No. 6	.....	....	.36-.48	54	.42-.46	54
No. 7	.....	....	.55	44	.57	55
No. 8	.70	50	.38-.50	50	.47-.60	50
No. 9	.50	54	.32-.42	54	.39-.53	54
No. 10	.555	50	.49	50	.58	50
No. 11	.39-.55	55	.32	55	.50	55
Finishers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30-.40	50	.33-.44	50
No. 2	.40	49½	.30-.40	49½	.35-.42	49½
No. 3	.....	....	.30	44	.368	50
No. 4	.....	....	.50	44	.55	44
No. 5	.....	....	.33-.46	50	.32-.43	54
No. 6	.....	....	.37-.50	44	.42-.55	44
No. 7	.....	....	.42	44	.40-.44	55
No. 8	.....	....	.37-.52	54	.41-.60	54
No. 9	.....	....	.45	47	.47	47
No. 10	.45	46½	.41-.45	46½	.48-.53	46½
No. 11	.....	....	.29-.45	44	.35-.50	48
No. 12	.444	50	.40	50	.48	50
No. 13	.....	....	.36-.42	50	.41-.47	50
Fleshers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.40	50	.40	50
No. 2	.417	60	.40	30	.44	60
No. 3	.36	60	.37	50	.407	55
No. 4	.42	49½	.38	49½	.40	49½
No. 5	.....	....	.35	44	.473	50
No. 6	.....	....	.44	48	.52	66
No. 7	.42	50	.42	50	.565	50
No. 8	.50	54	.52	54	.595	54
No. 9	.36	50	.38	50	.525	50
No. 10	.....	....	.36	55	.47	55
No. 11	.....	....	.428	28	.425	50
Liquormen—						
No. 1	.333	60	.45	55	.495	75
No. 2	.....	....	.547	45	.60	45
No. 3	.....	....	.40	50	.435	50
No. 4	.....	....	.363	44	.396	44
Liquormen—Conc.						
No. 5	.....	....	.462	44	.484	44
No. 6	.....	....	.44	60	.50	60
No. 7	.38	50	.36-.45	50	.42-.55	50
No. 8	.53	54	.52	54	.595	54
No. 9	.48	46½	.50	46½	.55	46½
No. 10	.30	50	.38	50	.475	50
No. 11	.....	....	.32	55	.36	55
Limers and soakers—						
No. 1	.333	60	.40	30	.44	55
No. 2	.27-	60	.25-.37	50	.27-.41	55
No. 3	.....	....	.35	44	.473	50
No. 4	.....	....	.33-.39	44	.40-.45	44
No. 5	.....	....	.38	55	.45	61
No. 6	.38	50	.40	50	.505	50
No. 7	.333	54	.35	54	.425	54
No. 8	.36	50	.38	50	.465	50
No. 9	.....	....	.31	55	.38-.44	55
Seasoners and stuffers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.23	54	.253	54
No. 2	.25-.33	60	.40	30	.....	....
No. 3	.27	60	.37	44	.407	55
No. 4	.....	....	.42	50	.45	55
No. 5	.....	....	.39	50	.43	50
No. 6	.....	....	.50	50	.595	50
No. 7	.556	54	.35	54	.435	54
No. 8	.60	46½	.56	46½	.61	46½
No. 9	.....	....	.30	50	.56	55
Setters—						
No. 1	.....	....	.277	54	.353	54
No. 2	.....	....	.40	30	.44	55
No. 3	.....	....	.40	50	.44	50
No. 4	.....	....	.486	45	.693	49½
No. 5	.....	....	.44	50	.625	50
No. 6	.....	....	.40-.53	54	.52	54
No. 7	.....	....	.44	50	.49	55
No. 8	.444	54	.37	54	.395	54
No. 9	.....	....	.45	47	.47	47
No. 10	.45	46½	.41-.43	56½	.525	46½
No. 11	.444	50	.39	50	.495	50
No. 12	.....	....	.40	50	.475	50
No. 13	.....	....	.32	55	.48	55
Shavers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.40	50	.44	50
No. 2	.....	....	.407	54	.447	54
No. 3	.50	49½	.42-.56	49½	.42-.56	49½
No. 4	.....	....	.50-.55	54	.45-.57	54
No. 5	.....	....	.49	45	.77	54
No. 6	.....	....	.44	44	.46	55
No. 7	.60	50	.40-.55	50	.47-.65	50
No. 8	.444	54	.37	54	.445	54
No. 9	.....	....	.51	47	.53	47
No. 10	.....	....	.34	55	.47	55
No. 11	.75	54	.675	48	.75	54
No. 12	.....	....	.607	33	.725	50
Splitters—						
No. 1	.....	....	.44	50	.484	50
No. 2	.58	60	.53	30	.583	60
No. 3	.25	60	.37	55	.407	55
No. 4	.....	....	.37-.50	45	.53-.59	45
No. 5	.....	....	.40	48	.42	50
No. 6	.....	....	.34-.52	54	.42-.54	54
No. 7	.42	50	.36-.50	50	.47-.63	50
No. 8	.....	....	.35	54	.445	54
No. 9	.50-.58	46½	.50-.56	46½	.55-.63	46½
No. 10	.444	50	.40-.44	50	.60-.73	50
No. 11	.613	44	.88	54	1.00	54
No. 12	.....	....	.39	55	.40-.50	55
Sorters and shippers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.32-.52	54	.32-.65	54
No. 2	.....	....	.50	50	.55	50
No. 3	.....	....	.455	55	.50	55
No. 4	.....	....	.50	45	.53	45
No. 5	.....	....	.32-.46	49½	.38-.46	49½
No. 6	.....	....	.30-.50	50	.42-.58	50

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
LEATHER (TANNING) — *Conc.*						
Sorters and shippers— Conc.						
No. 7			.33	44	.396	44
No. 8	.333	54	.333	54	.36	54
No. 9			.30–.42	54	.32–.46	54
No. 10	.585	50	.38–.55	50	.40–.60	50
No. 11			.60	50	.60	50
No. 12			.44	50	.525	50
No. 13	.61	54	.35–.42	54	.37–.53	54
No. 14	.63	44	.46	44	495	44
No. 15	.39	50	.36	50	488	50
Stakers and softeners—						
No. 1			.407	54	.52	54
No. 2			.65	39	.61	40
No. 3	.35	60	.40	30	.44	60
No. 4	.315	60	.37	44	.407	55
No. 5			.55	54	.57	54
No. 6			.37	50	.38–.53	50
No. 7	.61	50	.555	50	.695	50
No. 8	.48	44	.50	54	.55	54
No. 9	.444	50	.39	50	.48	50
No. 10			.52	48	.625	50
Tackers—						
No. 1			.32	54	.37	54
No. 2			.41	50	.473	25–45
No. 3	.383	60	.50	30	.55	60
No. 4			.37	44	.407	55
No. 5			.30	44	.368	50
No. 6			.485	45	.693	44–54
No. 7			.50	54	.54	54
No. 8	.61	50	.555	50	.65	50
No. 9	.333	54	.32–.35	54	.375	54
No. 10	.59	44	.46	48	.55	48
No. 11			.41–.43	46½	.50	46½
No. 12	.39	50	.333	50	.58	50
No. 13			.42	50	.465	50
Labourers—						
No. 1			.30	50	.33	50
No. 2			.25–.40	50	.32–.42	50
No. 3	.305	54	.305	54	.35	54
No. 4	.50	54	.437	42	.456	48
No. 5			.36	54	.42	54
No. 6			.374	44	.385	44
No. 7			.38	44	.40	50
No. 8	.30–.38	50	.35–.44	50	.38–.52	50
No. 9	.35	50	.36	50	.47–.51	50
No. 10	.333	49½	.30–.35	54	.37–.40	54
No. 11			.363	44	.363	44
No. 12	.50	44	.36	44	.45	48
No. 13	.333	50	.33	50	.425	50
No. 14			.48	46½	.53	46½
No. 15			.28	55	.35	55
BOOTS AND SHOES(a)	Per wk.		Per wk.		Per wk.	
Cutters, male—						
No. 1			14.40	48	16.80	48
No. 2	24.00	54	15.00–25.00	44	17.00–25.00	50
No. 3	28.00	54	24.92	48	30.50	50
No. 4	19.25	60	15.90	32½	21.68	40
No. 5			23.00	48	26.00	48
No. 6			10.60	19	25.05	44
No. 7	25.25	50	24.20	44	32.76	52
No. 8			25.20	48	27.84	48
No. 9	20.00*		20.78	31	37.00	50
No. 10	21.50*	48	24.00	44	24.00	44
No. 11	19.00	50	24.75	45	27.00	45
No. 12	29.50*	49	26.95	49	31.12	49
No. 13	24.75*		23.20	51½	27.00	54½
No. 14	26.75*	48	26.40	48	29.64	49
No. 15			20.80	40	29.60	45
No. 16			22.05	49	24.26	49

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Cutters, male—Conc.						
No. 17			15.90–17.40	27–33	15.90–20.30	30–35
No. 18	22.25	55	23.50	45	30.58	57½
No. 19			29.00	44	29.00	44
No. 20	20.00*	59	25.20	48	27.72	48
No. 21			28.85	55	31.90	55
No. 22	26.00	55	28.50	45	37.50	55
No. 23			21.75	38	38.00	55
No. 24			11.52	24	23.23	44
No. 25			26.40	55	28.60	55
No. 26			16.30–22.30	49½	19.31–28.71	49½
No. 27			25.35	53	21.79	42
No. 28			16.80–23.70	40	20.92–31.35	45
No. 29			18.85–25.85	40	22.02–32.16	44
No. 30	37.00	49½	25.25–32.55	55	23.15–28.59	45
No. 31			23.63–26.25	50	25.00–27.50	50
No. 32	13.50–22.50	45	19.95–28.50	57	22.50–27.50	50
No. 33			14.60	32	25.95	50
No. 34	20.00	50	21.00	40	22.00	40
No. 35	33.00	49½	30.20	49½	28.35	45
No. 36	27.25	49½	25.50	45	29.45	54
No. 37			17.50	35	31.78	48
No. 38			21.40–23.20	35	27.79–37.42	48
No. 39			20.00	55	24.75	55
No. 40	26.00	49	28.00	49	34.10	49
No. 41	21.00–31.00	46½	19.00–31.00	46½	28.00–41.00	46½
No. 42			20.00–35.00	46½	22.00–40.00	46½
No. 43			28.60	55	34.10	55
No. 44			35.00	46½	36.75	46½
No. 45			29.15	55	32.85	55
No. 46			24.00	46	24.00	48
No. 47	28.00	48	20.50	39	27.75	44
No. 48			16.80–27.65	48	22.68–29.23	48
No. 49			25.00	50	27.50	55
No. 50			35.93	46½	41.92	46½
Sole leather workers, male—						
No. 1			16.80	48	19.20	48
No. 2			8.00–14.00	44	13.00–25.00	50
No. 3	18.00	55	18.20	52	20.80	52
No. 4	13.70*		16.50	34	22.33	50
No. 5			24.50–27.00	49	23.77–29.65	49
No. 6	28.00	48	15.50	43	23.55	51
No. 7			26.95	49	29.65	49
No. 8			24.30	54	22.50	50
No. 9			23.00	44	23.00	44
No. 10			17.60	55	20.63	55
No. 11			17.50	47	27.65	61
No. 12			14.85–24.75	49½	16.12–30.16	52
No. 13	24.75	49½	27.60	50	29.13	49
No. 14			25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 15	24.00*	50	16.50	50	23.48	55
No. 16	25.00*	46½	25.05	46½	35.00	46½
No. 17			19.40	38	27.14	44
No. 18			23.10–27.63	55	24.44–29.90	52
No. 19			23.10	48	23.57	47
No. 20			25.90	51	29.16	45
No. 21			17.60	44	22.40	55
No. 22	20.00	50	20.63	55	18.75	50
No. 23			18.00	46½	17.75	38
No. 24			15.00	50	19.25	55
No. 25			17.50	50	19.25	55
No. 26			24.14	46½	29.40	46½

(a) Most of the samples represent piece work earnings; in these cases factory hours are shown which are not necessarily the hours actually worked.

*1930—data for 1929 not available but wages in the industry were practically unchanged in 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BOOTS AND SHOES—*Cont.*						
Stitchers, uppers female—						
No. 1			9.60–12.00	48	12.00–14.40	48
No. 2	17.00	54	7.00–14.00	44	9.00–15.00	50
No. 3	16.00	54	10.00	48	13.21	48
No. 4	11.00	60	8.00	40	11.02	42
No. 5			10.00–14.00	48	10.00–17.00	48
No. 6	17.50	52	8.35–13.20	44	10.00–18.00	50
No. 7			11.60–17.00	47–51	11.50–25.40	48–49
No. 8	11.40*		10.35	31	14.00	50
No. 9	17.00*	48	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 10	14.50*	55	14.40	45	14.40	45
No. 11	19.40*	49	11.25	49	11.83	49
No. 12	15.75	48	11.50–14.45	42–45	15.00–21.00	48–49
No. 13	12.50	48	12.00	48	16.17	49
No. 14			11.00–12.25	49	13.48	49
No. 15			12.00–18.00	49	12.00–18.00	49
No. 16			12.15	45	17.10	50
No. 17			10.00	48	10.08	48
No. 18			8.80–12.00	40–44	9.00–12.93	44
No. 19	10.25	55	10.00	52	13.34	57
No. 20			16.00	44	16.00	44
No. 21			11.45	55	11.55	55
No. 22			10.08	48	10.08	48
No. 23	10.00*	59	10.08	48	10.08	48
No. 24	10.00	55	12.50	50	15.60	56
No. 25			14.50–19.65	45–55	15.75–23.95	44–55
No. 26			9.00	48	9.12	48
No. 27			9.50	48	10.00	48
No. 28			9.90–19.80	49½	11.88–20.79	49½
No. 29			16.35	44	17.35	45
No. 30	17.25	49½	14.12–20.25	46–52	15.28–21.63	44–46
No. 31	15.00*		15.75	50	16.50	50
No. 32	6.75–13.50	45	13.16–28.50	52	15.13–22.00	55
No. 33			8.65	28½	14.40	45
No. 34			15.00–20.00	50	17.04–22.08	48
No. 35	13.50	45	15.00	50	15.00	50
No. 36	20.50	49½	16.95	49½	17.77	45
No. 37	22.25	49½	16.00	45	24.17	50
No. 38			9.90	32	17.82	45
No. 39	16.00	49	18.00	49	18.70	49
No. 40			12.50	50	15.12	55
No. 41			12.50–15.40	46½	12.50–15.73	21–46½
No. 42	11.00–17.00	46½	12.50–16.00	46½	13.00–19.00	46½
No. 43			12.00–15.00	46½	12.50–16.00	46½
No. 44			15.00–22.00	46½	16.00–23.10	46½
No. 45	17.20–18.85	44–49	11.25–13.75	49	13.72–17.15	49
No. 46	12.00–20.00	46½	12.00–27.00	44	13.80–31.05	44
No. 47			16.50	55	19.25	55
No. 48			17.05	55	15.40–23.80	55
No. 49			11.00	40	11.00	40
No. 50	19.25	48	15.00	44	17.75	44
No. 51			12.60–18.30	36–39	17.64–25.20	48
No. 52	12.00–25.00	50	11.00–20.00	50	19.25	55
No. 53			26.63	46½	29.30	46½
Machine operators, male—						
No. 1			14.40–17.00	48	16.80–19.00	48
No. 2	24.00	54	13.00–22.00	44	13.00–26.00	50
No. 3	18.00	54	15.00–20.00	48	16.50–22–25	44–52
No. 4			17.00	48	17.00–19.00	48
No. 5	25.00	50	18.20–28.60	52	20.80–32.76	52
No. 6	29.78*		19.35	33	35.50	50
No. 7	30.00	48	18.80	40	24.15–38.65	49
No. 8			28.87	55	31.90	55
No. 9			11.60–20.90	22–38	17.20–24.00	40
No. 10			33.00	44	33.00	44
No. 11			20.40	48	22.56	48
No. 12	20.00*	59	20.40–25.20	48	22.44–27.72	48
No. 13	20.00	55	20.50–25.00	56–61	20.80–26.85	56–61
No. 14			26.40	55	28.60	55
No. 15			20.40–23.00	40	27.95–32.45	58
No. 16			22.00	46	23.84	48½
No. 17			15.50–21.25	25–29	19.93–33.44	44
No. 18	16.50–22.50	45	19.00–26.00	50–55	20.00–26.00	50
No. 19	22.50	50	18.61–27.22	50	28.05–35.48	55
No. 20			18.45	45	33.77	53
No. 21	27.00	49	20.00	49	29.70	49
No. 22	16.00–26.00*	46½	17.00–28.00	46½	19.00–38.00	46½
No. 23			18.00–32.00	46½	20.00–35.00	46½
No. 24			34.50–42.00	46½	38.85–44.10	46½
No. 25			22.50	45	25.00–35.00	45
No. 26			29.35	55	32.85	55
No. 27			22.00	48	22.00	48
No. 28	19.25	48	21.00	48	35.25	48
No. 29	24.00	48	19.20–26.40	48	26.25–29.23	48
No. 30			33.81	46½	46.98	46½
Lasters, male—						
No. 1			19.00	48	21.00	48
No. 2	29.50	54	14.00–18.00	44	15.00–24.00	50
No. 3	22.50	60	18.60	36	23.07	40
No. 4			21.00	48	26.00	48
No. 5	22.75	50	28.60	52	32.76	52
No. 6			17.00	35	31.55	44
No. 7	24.84*		22.25	31	30.00	47
No. 8	42.00	48	26.00	44	24.00	44
No. 9	35.50	50	33.00	44	33.00	44
No. 10	24.50*	49	22.05–26.95	49	23.18–31.12	49
No. 11	18.75	50	25.50	48	29.00	50
No. 12	18.50*	48	21.60	48	24.25	49
No. 13			22.05–26.95	49	23.77–29.65	49
No. 14			22.05	49	24.26	49
No. 15	26.00	48	28.80	48	31.45	44
No. 16	23.25	55	21.70	50	40.40	60
No. 17			28.85	55	31.90	55
No. 18			30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 19			15.95–25.20	48	17.28–27.84	48
No. 20	20.00*	59	25.20	48	27.72	48
No. 21			26.40	55	28.60	55
No. 22	30.00	55	31.00	50	35.40	51
No. 23			11.70–14.40	30	24.88–30.62	58

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BOOTS AND SHOES—*Cont.*						
Lasters, male—Conc.						
No. 24	.....	....	14.85–27.25	49½	21.24–31.27	59
No. 25	.....	....	22.45	44	23.77	45
No. 26	.....	....	13.00–18.85	29	20.31–30.00	45
No. 27	27.25	49½	18.05–28.50	50–52	19.74–29.61	44–45
No. 28	.....	....	26.25	50	27.50	50
No. 29	20.00–35.00	45	.....	....	28.50–37.50	50
No. 30	.....	....	13.85	27½	20.25	45
No. 31	.....	....	26.65–33.02	52	27.56–36.57	52
No. 32	30.00	49½	33.00	49½	32.85	45
No. 33	.....	....	29.60	46½	48.63	46½
No. 34	24.50	49½	20.00	45	24.15	50
No. 35	23.10–43.50	49½	17.50–22.85	42–53	19.00–26.73	44
No. 36	28.00	49	24.00	49	36.30	49
No. 37	22.25	50	17.50–22.50	50	25.03–32.18	55
No. 38	.....	....	22.55	49	29.50	50
No. 39	.....	....	17.50	50	24.75	55
No. 40	.....	....	23.50	50	27.50	55
No. 41	.....	....	30.80	55	34.23	55
No. 42	20.00*	46½	20.20–30.40	46½	24.00–37.00	46½
No. 43	33.00	46½	24.00	50	28.60	55
No. 44	.....	....	13.00–16.00	42	15.00–18.00	44
No. 45	33.00	46½	22.60–38.00	46½	35.55–46.14	46½
No. 46	35.00	48	27.00	44	28.75	44
No. 47	.....	....	24.50	48	27.72	48
No. 48	.....	....	15.00–25.00	46½	15.00–25.00	46½
Edge trimmers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	13.55	21½	34.91	45
No. 2	.....	....	26.40	48	29.64	49
No. 3	18.00*	50	27.50	50	29.00	50
No. 4	.....	....	26.95–31.85	49	23.77–29.65	49
No. 5	.....	....	26.95	49	29.65	49
No. 6	21.25	55	29.60	42	41.41	54½
No. 7	.....	....	25.20	48	27.84	48
No. 8	46.00	55	34.50	58	42.00	55
No. 9	.....	....	20.90	45	33.05	55
No. 10	.....	....	26.40	55	29.00	55
No. 11	37.00	49½	23.70	42	36.64	49
No. 12	.....	....	26.25	50	27.50	50
No. 13	22.50	45	25.00	50	25.00	45
No. 14	38.00	49½	34.80	49½	32.40	45
No. 15	24.75	49½	21.00	45	22.75	45
No. 16	35.00	49	28.00	49	29.70	49
No. 17	34.00	46½	33.36	46½	51.75	46½
No. 18	35.00	48	28.00	44	32.75	48
No. 19	.....	....	21.35	33	32.93	45
No. 20	.....	....	25.00	50	30.25	55
Finishers, male—						
No. 1	25.00	54	13.50–24.00	44	14.00–25.00	50
No. 2	.....	....	10.55	25	19.39	44½
No. 3	22.50*	48	26.00	44	24.00	44
No. 4	.....	....	22.05–26.95	49	25.48–31.12	49
No. 5	.....	....	22.05–31.85	49	24.50–29.65	49
No. 6	15.00–37.00	48	20.75	46	29.20	48
No. 7	.....	....	22.05	49	24.26	49
No. 8	34.50	55	18.05	51	.....	....
No. 9	.....	....	20.40	48	22.56	48
No. 10	23.00	55	22.50	50	28.00	51
No. 11	.....	....	18.15	55	19.80	55

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BOOTS AND SHOES—*Conc.*						
Finishers, male—Conc.						
No. 12	.....	....	14.85–27.25	49½	22.42–32.45	59
No. 13	.....	....	20.40	38	23.75	45
No. 14	.....	....	17.50	50	22.00	55
No. 15	.....	....	21.40	47	23.30–31.50	46–48
No. 16	25.00	45	22.00–25.00	55	27.50	50
No. 17	27.00	49½	28.10	49½	26.77	45
No. 18	23.00*	46½	26.20	46½	35.35	46½
No. 19	.....	....	16.00–35.00	46½	18.00–35.00	46½
No. 20	33.00*	46½	28.00–42.00	46½	29.40–44.10	46½
No. 21	24.00	48	18.40	44	22.75	44
No. 22	.....	....	18.00	44	18.00	48
No. 23	.....	....	28.23	46½	46.98	46½
Treers, male—						
No. 1	30.00	54	20.00	44	26.00	50
No. 2	22.25*	48	19.80–24.20	44	.....	....
No. 3	.....	....	11.25	21	32.84	59
No. 4	.....	....	18.00	48	20.00	48
No. 5	.....	....	19.80	49	26.25	51½
No. 6	18.68*	....	16.05	31	26.33	50
No. 7	31.25*	48	22.50	48	25.00	44
No. 8	27.50*	50	24.00	48	24.75	45
No. 9	34.00*	49	22.05	49	25.48	49
No. 10	.....	....	26.95	49	29.65	49
No. 11	.....	....	20.20	43	39.00	60½
No. 12	24.86	55	23.60	50	28.60	59
No. 13	.....	....	24.35	55	31.90	55
No. 14	.....	....	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 15	20.00	55	24.50	49	30.65	53
No. 16	18.00*	60	21.45	55	24.75	55
No. 17	.....	....	23.00	55	25.00	55
No. 18	.....	....	24.35	46½	24.21	39
No. 19	24.75	49½	23.81–27.05	54	20.73–24.25	40
No. 20	.....	....	22.58	46½	37.45	46½
No. 21	40.00	49½	31.30	49½	27.45	45
No. 22	23.25	49½	17.00	45	25.00	49½
No. 23	42.00	49½	21.50	40	31.00	45
No. 24	.....	....	33.00	46½	34.65	46½
No. 25	26.40	48	25.40	46	30.75	48
HARNESS, LEATHER, BELTING, ETC.	Per hour		Per hour		Per hour	
Cutters—						
No. 1	.45	50–55	.37–.45	50–55	.42–.53	50–55
No. 2	.55	54	.50	50	.53	53
No. 3	.35	52½	.48	50	.48	50
No. 4	.61	43¾	.594	43¾	.65	43¾
No. 5	.....	....	.567	43¾	.64	43¾
No. 6	.55	50	.50	44	.50	48
No. 7	.....	....	.58	49½	.64	49½
No. 8	.51	44	.50	40	.55	44
No. 9	.50	48	.45	44	.45	54
No. 10	.....	....	.45	44	.42	44½
No. 11	.60	46½	.60	46½	.676	46½
Harness makers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.40	45	.475	44
No. 2	.45	54	.45	50	.49	53
No. 3	.40	52½	.40	50	.43	50
No. 4	.61	43¾	.503	43¾	.532	43¾
No. 5	.50	50	.50	30	.458	48
No. 6	.36–.57	44	.48	40	.528	44
No. 7	.55	48	.40	44	.40	54
No. 8	.613	48	.555	45	.638	45
No. 9	.....	....	.514	35	.514	35
No. 10	.....	....	.43	47	.473	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
HARNESS, ETC.—*Conc.*						
Saddle makers—						
No. 1	.267	60	.34	48	.357	48
No. 2	.55	50	.54	44	.54	48
No. 3	.55	54	.55	40	.605	44
No. 4	.50	48	.45–.55	44	.50–.55	54
Collar makers—						
No. 1	.267	60	.34	48	.357	48
No. 2	.....	....	.38	50	.40	58
No. 3	.612	43¾	.52	43¾	.56	43¾
No. 4	.60	50	.617	44	.65	48
No. 5	.....	....	.53	40–44	.65	44
No. 6	.....	....	.48	34	.54	44½
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.45	54	.45	50	.48	53
No. 2	.50	52½	.55	50	.58	50
No. 3	.495	43¾	.508	43¾	.56	43¾
No. 4	.50	50	.568	44	.50	48
No. 5	.47550–55		.45	55	.53	55
No. 6	.48	44	.50	40	.55	44
No. 7	.....	....	.52	49½	.55	49½
FUR GOODS	Per wk.		Per wk.		Per wk.	
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	36.50	40	40.00	40
No. 2	36.00	46	40.00	40	42.00	40
No. 3	25.00–40.00	44	40.00	40	42.00	40
No. 4	35.00	49	18.00–27.00	48	19.00–29.00	48
No. 5	24.00–32.00	49	24.00–27.00	48	27.50–33.00	48
No. 6	27.00	54	35.00	48	38.00	48
No. 7	24.00–35.00	44–50	17.50–32.00	45	23.00–32.00	45
No. 8	30.00–50.00	54	20.00	49	20.00	49
No. 9	45.00–50.00	54	40.50–45.00	54	40.50–45.00	48
No. 10	45.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 11	39.60	44	29.05	35	38.00	40
No. 12	45.00	44	40.00	40	42.00	40
No. 13	45.00	44	47.50	40	50.00	40
No. 14	47.00	44	40.00	43¾	44.50	43¾
No. 15	35.00	44	31.50	38	31.50	38
No. 16	44.00	44	38.00	40	40.00	40
No. 17	40.00	44	32.50	40	34.50	40
No. 18	40.00–48.00	44	22.00–35.00	44	22.00–35.00	44
No. 19	.....	....	45.00	40	47.00	40
No. 20	40.00	44	27.50	40	30.00	44
No. 21	.....	....	30.00	48	35.00	48
No. 22	.....	....	38.00	40	40.00	40
No. 23	.....	....	35.35	40	48.00	40
Machine operators, male—						
No. 1	30.00–35.00	44	32.50	40	34.10	40
No. 2	.....	....	30.00	40	35.00	40
No. 3	30.80	44	19.78	35	21.70	35
No. 4	32.00	44	27.05–35.00	40	32.00–37.00	40
No. 5	40.00	44	29.00	40	33.00	40
No. 6	30.00	43¾	26.21	43¾	32.51	43¾
No. 7	.....	....	30.00–32.00	40	31.50–33.50	40
No. 8	.....	....	33.00	40	33.00	40
No. 9	.....	....	31.00	40	32.50	40
No. 10	35.00	44	24.00	40	26.00	40

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Machine operators, female—						
No. 1	20.00	46	24.00	40	26.00	40
No. 2	20.00	44	23.50	40	25.20	40
No. 3	12.00	49	14.00	48	15.00	48
No. 4	13.00–14.00	49	14.00–15.00	48	16.50	48
No. 5	23.00	44	17.40	45	17.40	45
No. 6	13.00–20.00	54	15.00–20.00	49	18.00–20.00	49
No. 7	20.00	54	19.00	48	20.00	48
No. 8	17.00	48	13.00	48	14.00	48
No. 9	24.20	44	18.20	35	19.95	35
No. 10	28.00–32.00	44	27.05–32.00	40	28.05–33.00	40
No. 11	24.00	44	24.85	43¾	25.49	43¾
No. 12	18.00	44	17.00	38	17.10	38
No. 13	23.00	44	21.00	40	23.50	40
No. 14	22.00–25.00	44	20.00	40	20.00	44
No. 15	.....	....	13.20–18.00	40	15.20–20.00	40
No. 16	.....	....	18.00	49	18.00	49
No. 17	.....	....	18.00	48	20.00	48
No. 18	10.00	54	14.40–19.80	48	18.20–23.60	48
No. 19	.....	....	22.00	40	22.00	40
Blockers, male						
No. 1	.....	....	24.00	40	26.00	40
No. 2	.....	....	24.00	40	25.20	40
No. 3	.....	....	22.50	40	25.00	40
No. 4	19.50	49	20.00	48	21.00	48
No. 5	22.00	49	21.00	48	23.00	48
No. 6	25.00	44	20.83	35	22.75	35
No. 7	25.00	44	24.00	40	28.00	40
No. 8	34.00	44	24.42	43¾	29.84	43¾
No. 9	33.00	44	29.60	38	29.60	38
No. 10	.....	....	26.00	40	28.00	40
No. 11	20.00	44	20.00	40	24.00	40
No. 12	17.50	44	16.00	40	18.00	40
No. 13	.....	....	35.00	40	35.00	40
Finishers, female—						
No. 1	18.00	46	18.00–22.00	40	20.00–24.00	40
No. 2	15.00	44	21.50	40	22.55	40
No. 3	.....	....	20.00	40	21.50	40
No. 4	12.50	49	12.00–14.00	48	13.00–15.00	48
No. 5	14.00	49	15.00	48	16.50	48
No. 6	15.00	54	16.20	48	18.20	48
No. 7	22.00	44–50	17.85	45	17.85	45
No. 8	15.00–23.00	54	11.50–21.00	49	13.00–21.00	49
No. 9	16.00–25.00	54	12.00–16.00	48	13.00–17.00	48
No. 10	15.00	48	13.00	48	14.00	48
No. 11	20.00	44	17.33	35	19.25	35
No. 12	20.00	44	22.00	40	24.00	40
No. 13	22.25	44	18.40	43¾	19.84	43¾
No. 14	28.00	44	17.10	38	17.10	38
No. 15	23.00	44	20.00	40	22.50	40
No. 16	11.00–14.00	44	12.00–15.40	40	12.00–17.40	40
No. 17	16.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 18	22.00–25.00	44	20.00	40	22.00	44
No. 19	.....	....	15.00	48	13.00	48
No. 20	.....	....	19.00–20.00	40	19.00–22.00	40
No. 21	.....	....	23.50	40	25.00	40
RUBBER PRODUCTS	Per hour		Per hour		Per hour	
Compounders, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.49	44	.515	62
No. 2	.47	55	.55	40	.65	40
No. 3	.51	46½	.62	42	.72	59
No. 4	.....	....	.602	41	.61	47

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
RUBBER PRODUCTS—*Cont.*						
Compounders, male—						
Conc.						
No. 5	.50	55	.60	40–50	.68	50
No. 6			.563	48	.64	50
No. 7	.50	44½	.535	45	.604	55
No. 8			.485	48	.59	48
No. 9	.52	49½	.58	44	.75	44
No. 10			.51	55	.546	55
No. 11			.33–.42*b*	45–50	.39–.48*b*	50
No. 12			.72	48	.77	48
Calendermen—						
No. 1			.40–.4	555	.40–.50	55
No. 2			.485	43	.538	54
No. 3			.41–.48	30–38	.48–.57	44–52
No. 4	.457	55	.54	40	.655	40
No. 5	.65	50	.58	54	.68–.73	54
No. 6	.85	45	.86	48	.91	48
No. 7			.48	50	.58–.64	53
No. 8			.50–.575	20–51	.52–.63	41–53
No. 9	.60	55	.69	40–50	.76	50
No. 10			.683	48	.83	50
No. 11	.50	44½	.535	45	.604	55
No. 12			.63	48	.725	48
No. 13	.51	49½	.58	44	.685	44
No. 14	.75	42½	.74	40	.835	44
Curers, male—						
No. 1			.57	54	.60	54
No. 2	.75–.80	45	.71–.80	48	.76–.85	48
No. 3	.65	40	.66	40–50	.73	50
No. 4			.54	40–50	.61	50
No. 5	.50	40	.60	51	.71	48
No. 6	.77	45	.77	40	.845	44
No. 7	.51	46½	.64	32	.702	48
Millmen—						
No. 1			.30	54	.37	54
No. 2			.392	42	.462	50
No. 3	.45	55	.53	40	.638	40
No. 4			.43–.54	54	.49–.67	54
No. 5	.70	45	.72	48	.77	48
No. 6			.43–.46	53	.45–.50	53
No. 7	.575	55	.65	40–50	.72	50
No. 8			.576	36	.656	51
No. 9			.578	48	.65	50
No. 10	.50	44½	.535	45	.604	55
No. 11			.65–.72	48	.68–.85	48
No. 12	.49	49½	.58	44	.70	44
No. 13	.625	42½	.73	40	.815	44
No. 14			.42*b*	45–50	.48*b*	50
No. 15	.42–.48	59	.43	44½	.457	....
Tire builders, male—						
No. 1	.75	45	.82	48	.87	48
No. 2	.70	45	.77	48	.82	48
No. 3	.532	46½	.66–.83	31	.70–.90	43½
No. 4	.70	40	.67	41–50	.76	50
No. 5			.683	48	.83	48
No. 6	.40	40	.726	42	.932	43
No. 7	.565	49½	.78	44	.995	44
No. 8	.725	42½	.79	40	.875	44
Tire inspectors, male—						
No. 1	.70–.75	45	.77–.84	84	.82–.89	48
No. 2	.60	40	.61	40–50	.68	50
No. 3			.735	48	.80	48
No. 4	.40	49½	.614	52	.663	52
No. 5	.70	45	.77	42½	.845	45
No. 6	.53–.59	46½	.60	32	.632	49
Tube makers, male—						
No. 1†	.35	45	.42	48	.46	48
No. 2	.65	45	.70	48	.75	48
No. 3	.60	50	.57	40–50	.64	50
No. 4			.63	48	.71	50
No. 5	.40	45	.533	46	.626	49
No. 6†			.341	47	.353	50
No. 7	.52	49½	.60	44	.72	44
No. 8	.65	42½	.67	40	.745	44
No. 9†			.38	45	.475	46
No. 10	.51	46½	.604	32	.667	48
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	.50	60	.35	54	.40	54
No. 2	.25–.32	60	.30	54	.37	54
No. 3			.39–.45	37–45	.45–.53	45–53
No. 4			.45–.65	45–48	.43–.78	48–50
No. 5	.49	60	.56	40–50	.63	50
No.			.63	48	.74	50
No. 7			.44	48	.50	48
No. 8	.457	59	.48–.58	31–46	.60–.65	45–57
No. 9	.375	59	.453	45	.53	....
No. 10			.325	55	.35–.40	50–55
Shoemakers, male—						
No. 1	.26–.35	54–60	.35	54	.40	54
No. 2			.363	40	.42	45
No. 3	.514	51½	.54–.57	31–44	.58–.64	49
No. 4			.536	29	.633	....
No. 5			.45–.52	42	.52–.60	45
No. 6	.50	60	.56	40–50	.63	50
No. 7			.63	48	.70	50
No. 8	.46	40	.49	40	.693	40
Shoemakers, female—						
No. 1	.23	54	.25	54	.273	54
No. 2			.283	38	.308	43
No. 3	.295	51	.33–.34	40–42	.36–.38	42–59
No. 4			.31–.35	42	.34–.39	45
No. 5	.30	60	.38	40–50	.43	50
No. 6			.452	48	.49	50
No. 7	.30	55	.27	50	.392	50
Quartermasters, female—						
No. 1	.25	54	.25	54	.273	54
No. 2	.24	54	.20	54	.223	54
No. 3			.26	47½	.293	40
No. 4	.27	52½	.362	33	.377	40
No. 5			.27–.37	45	.33–.45	50
No. 6	.36	60	.38	40–50	.43	50
Varnishers, male—						
No. 1	.35	54	.34	54	.39	54
No. 2			.439	43	.438	52
No. 3			.45–.52	53	.46–.61	52
No. 4	.408	59	.587	46	.633	53
No. 5	.38	60	.54	40–50	.61	50
Press operators, male—						
No. 1	.27	60	.30–.54	54	.37–.59	54
No. 2	.532	46½	.633	32	.806	48½
No. 3			.714	48	.83	50
No. 4			.55–.68	48	.59–.85	48
No. 5			.33–.45*b*	45–50	.30–.48*b*	50
No. 6	.545	54	.616	41	.65	43
No. 7			.535	47	.625	47
No. 8			.30	55	.325	54

b Plus production bonus.
†Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
RUBBER PRODUCTS—*Conc.*						
Packers, male—						
No. 1	.37	54	.30	54	.35–.39	54
No. 2	....	....	.363	43½	.495	47
No. 3	....	....	.51	40	.65	40
No. 4	....	....	.43–.55	50	.46–.70	55
No. 5	.38	60	.49	40–50	.56	50
No. 6	....	....	.33–.36*b*	45–50	.38–.45*b*	50
No. 7	.405	59½	.46–.57	31–49	.49–.62	48–59
No. 8	.468	46½	.506	40	.623	50
Packers, female—						
No. 1	.23	54	.25–.30	54	.27–.32	54
No. 2	....	....	.288	38	.305	41
No. 3	....	....	.30–.35	50	.30–.42	50
No. 4	.223	60	.38	40–50	.43	50
No. 5	....	....	.31–.435	48	.34–.49	48
No. 6	....	....	.21	47½	.22	47½
No. 7	....	....	.22	45–50	.23–.27*b*	50
No. 8	.24	54	.27–.37	31–45	.31–.40	48–53
No. 9	....	....	.413	38	.478	50
Shippers, male—						
No. 1	....	....	.435	41½	.482	60
No. 2	.50	45	.51–.65	48	.56–.70	48
No. 3	.413	61½	.455	46	.515	52
No. 4	....	....	.43	27	.54	....
No. 5	.468	46½	.457	40	.593	50
No. 6	....	....	.45–.53	48	.48–.57	50
No. 7	.375	60	.46	40–50	.55	50
No. 8	.40	49½	.391	49½	.458	50
No. 9	....	....	.35–.47	48	.40–.54	48
No. 10	.46	49½	.51	44	.623	44
No. 11	....	....	.33	59½	.348	72
No. 12	....	....	.58	47½	.695	45
No. 13	....	....	.45	54	.51	54
Labourers—						
No. 1	....	....	.30–.36	54	.35–.41	54
No. 2	.30–.38	65	.30–.40	55	.30–.45	55
No. 3	....	....	.28–.375	50–60	.34–.40	60
No. 4	.45	45	.51	48	.56	48
No. 5	....	....	.38–.43	50	.41–.48	50
No. 6	.32–.45	55	.48	40–50	.53	50
No. 7	....	....	.40	48	.43–.45	48
No. 8	.485	49½	.54	44	.597	44
No. 9	.405	50	.485	41	.591	50
No. 10	....	....	.391	55	.442	56
CIGARS	Per wk.		Per wk.		Per wk.	
Cigarmakers, male—						
No. 1	15.40	50	29.40	54½	23.40	48
No. 2	25.00	50	23.00	47	25.00	47
No. 3	28.00	48	20.00	40	23.00	40
No. 4	....	....	25.48	55	20.62	48
No. 5	....	....	16.32	48	16.90	40
Cigarmakers, female—						
No. 1	14.00	40	10.62	34	14.00	40
No. 2	....	....	14.00	47	15.00	47
No. 3	....	....	12.00	40	13.20	40
No. 4	15.40	50	23.10	53	19.61	48
No. 5	21.75	44	24.86	55	20.62	48
Strippers, female—						
No. 1	12.50	40	10.21	39	12.50	45
No. 2	....	....	10.50	40	11.55	44
No. 3	10.60	50	11.91	46½	13.40	48
No. 4	....	....	17.29	54	15.72	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Strippers, female—Conc.						
No. 5	12.50	44	13.00	47	14.00	47
No. 6	....	....	7.42	29	11.21	43
No. 7	....	....	9.71	36	13.20	42
No. 8	9.00	48	9.98	36½	12.45	38½
No. 9	14.00	48	12.00	30	12.00	30
No. 10	12.05	44	18.90	51½	19.48	45½
No. 11	....	....	11.00	44	17.00	39
Bunchers and rollers, male—						
No. 1	15.35	50	29.15	55	26.22	48
No. 2	....	....	9.25–10.17	40	10.76–12.34	42½
No. 3	....	....	10.26–11.16	40–41	11.61	43
No. 4†	11.15	48	11.01	39	12.40	39
No. 5†	....	....	13.84	41½	14.28	39
No. 6	....	....	10.35	43½	12.09	39½
No. 7	....	....	9.50	34½	12.35	41
No. 8†	....	....	26.00–27.21	55	24.00–26.00	48
Banders and wrappers, female—						
No. 1	7.55	50	14.31–15.67	53–55	11.81–14.93	48
No. 2	12.00	50	10.00	47	12.50	47
No. 3	....	....	8.87	31	10.55	35
No. 4	10.85–12.00	48	12.28	39½	14.40	44
No. 5	....	....	18.03	50	17.07	44
No. 6	....	....	11.00	44	10.75	38
No. 7	....	....	15.00	33	15.00	33
Packers, female—						
No. 1	16.70	40	12.74	42½	14.00	45
No. 2	20.80	50	28.31	53	21.37	48
No. 3*	30.00	50	20.00	47	22.00	47
No. 4*	....	....	15.40	39	17.10	38
No. 5	11.00	48	12.22	41	14.48	44
No. 6*	35.00	48	25.00	35	25.00	35
No. 7	....	....	18.03	50	17.07	44
No. 8*	20.80	50	32.00	55	26.80	48
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES						
Stemmers, female—						
No. 1	....	....	12.00	48	13.15	48
No. 2	....	....	9.60–11.52*b*	48	9.60–11.52*b*	48
No. 3	11.00	50	10.00–13.00	40–44	10.00–14.00	43
No. 4	11.00	50	10.40	40	13.00	46
No. 5	....	....	15.12	42¼	17.70	48
No. 6	....	....	13.55	43¼	12.35	38
No. 7	....	....	10.90	48	9.88	35
No. 8	....	....	13.50	50	13.50	50
No. 9	11.00–15.00	50	10.08–12.32	43	12.41–14.69	44–47
No. 10	....	....	9.32	41	9.86	36
Tobacco cutters, male—						
No. 1	13.90	55	14.40*b*	48	12.00*b*	48
No. 2	....	....	16.29–21.16	46	19.68–25.44	48
No. 3	....	....	16.32–17.28	48	17.26	41
No. 4	....	....	22.00	47½	20.00	47½
No. 5	19.00–24.00	50	12.42–24.96	48	16.33–18.91	50–54
Blenders, female—						
No. 1	....	....	11.52*b*	48	11.52*b*	48
No. 2	....	....	12.18–13.64	41–42	14.64–16.08	48
No. 3*	....	....	16.74–22.08	44–48	20.64–24.48	48
No. 4*	....	....	15.26–18.72	48	15.76–16.00	39
No. 5	....	....	12.00	48	10.00	35
No. 6	....	....	11.50	48	14.00	49

*Male. †Female.
b Plus production bonus.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Concluded

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES—*Con.*						
Cigarette makers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	11.52*b*	48	11.52*b*	48
No. 2	10.00–11.00	50	10.05–12.50	39–48	10.00–15.00	40–48
No. 3	.....	....	11.75–19.80	39–45	14.08–22.20	44–48
No. 4	.....	....	11.33–13.95	40–45	13.42–16.94	44–48
No. 5	.....	....	9.88	38	11.18	43
No. 6	10.00–13.50	50	11.25–15.84	45–48	14.39–22.02	39–57
Packers, tobacco, female—						
No. 1	9.00	50	10.05–12.50	39–48	10.00–15.00	40–48
No. 2	.....	....	12.00	48	13.15	48
No. 3	.....	....	11.88–15.23	44	15.60–17.36	48
No. 4	.....	....	8.63	33	10.26	38
No. 5	.....	....	9.35–12.33	42½	9.83–12.56	39
No. 6	.....	....	12.50	47½	12.50	47½
No. 7	11.50–18.00	50	10.44–14.40	42–47	13.00–17.75	47–50
No. 8	.....	....	14.06	44½	18.61	50½
No. 9	.....	....	11.52*b*	48	11.52*b*	48
Packers, cigarettes, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	12.42–14.18	46–47½	14.16–16.08	48
No. 2	.....	....	11.75–15.50	38–40	13.02–16.75	44
No. 3	.....	....	9.88	38	10.79	45
No. 4	10.00–18.50	50	15.87	56	21.69	56½
No. 5	10.00–14.50	50	12.48–16.17	40–52	14.21–17.89	41–54
No. 6	12.00	50	11.50	44	11.00	41
No. 7	.....	....	9.60–11.52*b*	48	9.60–11.52*b*	48
Machinists—						
No. 1	.....	....	35.00	48	37.30	48
No. 2	15.30	55	17.00–25.00*b*	60	18.00–28.50*b*	60
No. 3	27.50–32.50	50	28.50–34.45	48–53	27.00–36.00	48
No. 4	.....	....	40.07–51.85	57–61	39.20–46.55	49
No. 5	.....	....	31.50	48	31.50	48
No. 6	.....	....	28.80–35.00	48	28.24–39.50	39–44
No. 7	28.00	50	38.00	58½	38.00	53
Labourers—						
No. 1	19.00	49½	15.84–20.16	48	19.58–22.94	48
No. 2	17.50–20.00	50	12.80–21.10	32–48	14.00–22.00	38–48
No. 3	.....	....	14.02–24.75	41–56	19.68–25.44	48
No. 4	.....	....	25.89	51	27.15	53
No. 5	.....	....	15.36–19.20	48	16.54–19.60	39–48
No. 6	.....	....	14.40–18.25	48	14.80–19.72	41
No. 7	.....	....	12.00–17.00	47½	12.00–17.00	47½
No. 8	16.00–22.00	50	19.00	47½	23.92	51

b Plus production bonus.

TABLE XI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LITHOGRAPHING, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING.

NOTE.—Rates include cost of living bonus where reported.

Industry and Occupation	1929		1940		1941	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
LITHOGRAPHING						
Artists—						
No. 1	80.00	44	70.00	44	71.25	44
No. 2	65.00	48	63.00	45	69.45	44
No. 3	.....	....	45.00	45	47.18	43¾
No. 4	55.00	46	45.00	45	47.45	44
No. 5	60.00	48	39.82	45	40.07	45
No. 6	45.00–65.00	46½	65.40	45	66.65	44
No. 7	50.00	47	46.35	45	47.65	44
No. 8	50.00–61.00	47½	31.50–50.00	45	32.75–51.25	44
No. 9	.....	....	56.25	45	57.50	45
No. 10	30.00–55.00	48	30.90–49.44	45	32.15–50.70	45
No. 11	45.00	46½	40.00	45	47.60	44
No. 12	47.00	46½	45.00	45	46.42	44
No. 13	.....	....	38.00–60.00	44	43.00–60.00	44
No. 14	50.00	46½	48.00–58.00	45	49.66–57.40	44
No. 15	75.00	48	45.00	48	50.00	48
Engravers—						
No. 1	47.00	48	50.00	40	50.00	40
No. 2	.....	....	41.00	45	42.25	45
No. 3	57.20	44	55.85	44	58.45	44
No. 4	55.00	48	39.82	45	40.07	45
No. 5	55.00	46½	40.00	45	47.60	44
No. 6	50.00	46½	54.50	45	57.39	44
No. 7	.....	....	49.00	48	50.25	48
No. 8	50.00	48	52.25	48	54.75	48
No. 9	40.00–50.00	48	40.00–50.00	48	42.50–52.50	48
Pressmen—						
No. 1	50.00	48	50.00	45	51.25	44
No. 2	.....	....	45.00	45	47.45	44
No. 3	57.00	48	48.00	45	55.00	44
No. 4	40.00–65.00	48	44.10–57.00	45	49.65–57.50	44
No. 5	.....	....	41.85–45.00	45	47.45–49.65	44
No. 6	.....	....	47.25	45	49.37	43¾
No. 7	55.00	46	56.25	45	59.33	44
No. 8	43.20–52.30	48	41.85–50.40	45	44.35–53.15	44
No. 9	47.00–55.00	48	40.05–54.15	45	46.35–57.55	44
No. 10	45.00–75.00	48	33.00–55.00	48	35.00–55.00	48
No. 11	.....	....	50.85–58.05	45	52.10–59.30	44
No. 12	.....	....	51.75	45	57.50	45
No. 13	.....	....	42.70	44	47.00	44
No. 14	.....	....	40.75	45	42.00	45
No. 15	55.00	48	53.30	45	54.55	44

TABLE XI.—WAGES AND OURS OF LABOUR IN LITHOGRAPHING, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING, AND ELECTROTYPING—Concluded.

NOTE.—Rates include cost of living bonus where reported.

Industry and Occupation	1929 Wages per week	1929 Hrs per wk.	1940 Wages per week	1940 Hrs per wk.	1941 Wages per week	1941 Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
LITHOGRAPHING—*Conc.*						
Pressmen—Conc.						
No. 16	40.00–55.00	48	38.70–64.35	45	54.05–65.70	44
No. 17	.....	....	38.00	48	39.25	44
No. 18	35.00–50.00	48	45.00	45	46.42	44
No. 19	.....	....	33.75–48.44	45	36.00–52.10	44
No. 20	.....	....	58.00	45	61.09	44
No. 21	.....	....	46.35	45	47.60	44
No. 22	40.00–57.00	48	45.00–58.50	45	47.60–65.00	44
No. 23	.....	....	39.00	48	40.25	48
No. 24	35.00–50.00	48	37.50–50.00	48	42.50–52.50	48
No. 25	47.50	48	35.00–40.00	48	40.50–42.50	48
Transferrers—						
No. 1	50.00	48	47.00	45	48.75	44
No. 2	43.00	48	45.00	45	47.45	44
No. 3	42.00	48	47.00	45	48.40	44
No. 4	50.00	48	46.00	45	48.45	44
No. 5	.....	....	45.00	45	47.45	44
No. 6	50.00	48	45.00	45	46.20	44
No. 7	.....	....	45.00	45	47.18	43¾
No. 8	35.00–49.50	46	35.10–48.15	45	36.45–50.97	44
No. 9	45.00	48	45.00	45	47.65	44
No. 10	40.00–50.00	48	41.40–46.35	45	43.05–47.65	44
No. 11	.....	....	45.00	48	47.00	48
No. 12	40.00–52.00	47½	41.00–47.50	45	42.25–50.10	44
No. 13	.....	....	55.00	45	56.25	45
No. 14	35.00	48	46.35	45	47.60	45
No. 15	.....	....	50.00	44	50.00	44
No. 16	47.10	44	47.08	44	48.33	44
No. 17	45.00	48	36.00–44.55	45	37.25–45.80	45
No. 18	50.00	48	46.35	45	47.60	44
No. 19	54.00	48	49.95	45	51.20	44
No. 20	50.00	48	45.00	45	46.42	44
No. 21	.....	....	38.25	45	40.85	44
No. 22	.....	....	46.35	45	47.60	44
No. 23	.....	....	47.25	45	50.05	44
No. 24	42.00–50.00	48	38.25–50.50	45	40.85–52.25	44
No. 25	.....	....	38.00–46.00	48	39.25–49.25	48
No. 26	42.00	48	43.00	48	45.50	48
No. 27	45.00	48	35.00	48	37.50	48
PHOTO-ENGRAVING						
Artists—						
No. 1	50.00	48	42.50	45	42.50	44
No. 2	40.00–45.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 3	30.00–85.00	44	40.00–71.50	44	40.00–71.50	44
No. 4	.....	....	40.00	40	45.00	40
No. 5	50.00–65.00	44	35.00–65.00	44	35.00–65.00	44
No. 6	45.00–70.00	44	45.00–60.00	44	45.00–65.00	44
No. 7	.....	....	35.00–45.00	40	40.00–55.00	40
No. 8	45.00–85.00	43½	40.00–75.00	43½	40.00–75.00	43½
No. 9	57.50	44	32.50	44	37.40	44
No. 10	40.00–65.00	48	40.00–65.00	40	45.00–65.00	40
No. 11	30.00	44	37.00	44	40.00	44
Engravers—						
No. 1	.....	....	32.00	45	34.00	45
No. 2	50.00	48	50.00	43	50.00	45
Engravers—Conc.						
No. 3	36.00	48	38.00	48	40.00	45
No. 4	45.00	48	50.00	40	50.00	40
No. 5	.....	....	30.00–60.00	48	32.00–60.00	44
No. 6	42.00–53.00	48	30.00	46½	30.00	46½
No. 7	55.00	44	50.00	40	50.00	40
No. 8	35.00–50.00	44	40.00–45.00	44	42.00–50.00	44
No. 9	.....	....	55.00	40	55.00	40
No.	48.00	48	50.40	48	47.45	44
No. 11	55.00–65.00	44	55.00	40	55.00	40
No. 12	58.00–75.00	44	55.00–65.00	40	55.00–65.00	40
No. 13	55.00–70.00	44	55.00–70.00	40	55.00–70.00	40
No. 14	40.00–80.00	44	55.00–60.00	40	55.00–60.00	40
No. 15	55.00	44	55.00	40	55.00	40
No. 16	60.00	44	52.50	40	52.50	40
No. 17	55.00–60.00	44	40.00–52.50	44	40.00–52.50	44
No. 18	65.00	40–44	57.50	40	57.50	40
No. 19	57.50	44	63.00	44	63.00	44
Stereotypers—						48
No. 1	37.00	48	30.00	48	31.00	48
No. 2	23.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	45
No. 3	35.00	48	36.08	45	37.00	40
No. 4	38.00	48	41.00	44	41.00	48
No. 5	39.00	48	33.30	48	33.30	44
No. 6	43.00	48	38.00	44	40.26	45
No. 7	35.00	48	33.25	48	33.25	40
No. 8	45.00	48	43.00	40	43.00	46½
No. 9	42.00	48	28.00	46½	25.00	46
No. 10	31.00	48	28.50	46	29.00	48
No. 11	36.00	48	35.00	48	37.00	48
No. 12	37.00	48	40.25	48	40.25	47
No. 13	39.00	47	36.10	47	37.10	44
No. 14	37.00	44	36.10	44	36.10	45
No. 15	43.00	48	41.80	45	44.00	48
No. 16	43.00	48	41.80	48	44.00	48
No. 17	.....	....	27.60	48	29.00	44
No. 18	37.00	48	33.00	44	35.64	44
No. 19	.....	....	33.00	44	35.50	40
No. 20	.....	....	42.00	40	44.00	40
No. 21	46.00	46½	47.00	40	49.00	
No. 22	45.00	48	42.00	40	44.00	
No. 23	36.00	48	40.00	44	43.80	40
No. 24	45.50	45–48	47.00	40	49.50	44–40
No. 25	49.00	48	39.80	48	41.72	
No. 26	45.50	48	40.00	48	40.44	48
No. 27	47.00	48	39.23	42	46.00	48
No. 28	47.00	48	38.85	46	42.93	42
No. 29	43.10	44	28.70	36	31.73	46
No. 30	47.00	48	40.00	45	40.00	36
No. 31	47.25	45	38.25	45	41.40	45
No. 32	47.25	45	41.62	45	43.20	45
No. 33	48.00	45–48	47.70	48	43.50–52.20	45–40
No. 34	48.00	48	48.00	48	52.20	48–48
Electrotypers—						
No. 1	47.00	48	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 2	37.00	48	40.00	40	40.00	40
No. 3	35.00	48	34.20	46½	34.20	46½
No. 4	45.00	48	42.00	40	44.00	40
No. 5	45.00	44	42.00	40	48.50	40
No. 6	50.00	48	40.00	40	46.00	40
No. 7	45.00	48	42.00	40	44.00	40
No. 8	45.00	48	42.00	40	46.00	40
No. 9	49.00	44	47.00	44	50.00	44
No. 10	52.00–57.50	44	52.50	44	52.50	44
No. 11	.....	....	40.00	40	40.00	40

APPENDIX A

WAGES IN AGRICULTURE

TABLE 1*.—AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Provinces		Males per month in summer season		Males per year		Females per year	
		Wages with Board	Wages without Board	Wages with Board	Wages without Board	Wages with Board	Wages without Board
Canada	1920	60	86	543	821	275	492
	1926	41	64	384	639	242	455
	1929	40	63	373	627	242	465
	1930	34	56	326	559	210	409
	1931	25	43	240	439	159	322
	1932	19	34	176	341	120	255
	1933	17	32	161	322	112	246
	1934	18	33	171	338	115	253
	1935	20	35	184	358	117	254
	1936	21	37	206	374	126	261
	1937	23	40	224	400	134	272
	1938	24	41	230	405	135	275
	1939	24	40	245	424	140	283
	1940	28	41	275	456	151	296
	1941	36	51	353	559	185	350
Prince Edward Island	1920	42	60	371	572	212	372
	1926	31	47	294	484	180	325
	1929	34	52	327	534	196	355
	1930	32	50	308	513	179	344
	1931	25	39	250	413	153	284
	1932	18	30	164	305	106	225
	1933	18	30	178	319	116	237
	1934	17	30	167	320	110	231
	1935	18	31	188	343	122	247
	1936	18	31	190	351	126	262
	1937	21	36	206	374	125	252
	1938	20	33	205	364	130	260
	1939	18	30	219	372	128	259
	1940	20	31	231	399	132	268
	1941	26	38	323	498	158	305
Nova Scotia	1920	49	73	472	735	218	408
	1926	35	54	350	588	194	369
	1929	38	57	383	605	212	391
	1930	34	54	353	562	187	344
	1931	27	44	269	465	161	316
	1932	22	37	213	377	135	261
	1933	20	34	208	365	129	248
	1934	20	35	195	360	124	253
	1935	22	37	213	364	128	245
	1936	22	37	245	415	136	260
	1937	25	40	262	435	145	272
	1938	25	41	169	439	145	277
	1939	25	40	271	452	143	271
	1940	25	40	299	472	142	265
	1941	34	51	414	631	194	352
New Brunswick	1920	56	79	531	785	213	391
	1926	39	57	354	529	176	319
	1929	40	60	375	589	198	367
	1930	34	54	335	550	181	345
	1931	27	43	276	460	161	304
	1932	20	33	175	320	121	236
	1923	18	31	185	336	107	227
	1934	22	35	214	366	115	245
	1935	21	35	210	360	103	216
	1936	25	40	257	398	117	218
	1937	28	44	295	442	133	248
	1938	26	41	280	432	128	247
	1939	25	39	293	439	143	264
	1940	32	44	353	518	151	284
	1941	39	52	441	625	162	304

* Compiled from the Bulletins of Agricultural Statistics and from the Canada Year Book; figures weighted according to population in each district.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS—*Continued*

Provinces		Males per month in summer season		Males per year		Females per year	
		Wages with Board	Wages without Board	Wages with Board	Wages without Board	Wages with Board	Wages without Board
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Quebec	1920	62	86	524	767	235	407
	1926	38	57	345	547	185	326
	1929	41	61	369	577	191	342
	1930	33	52	316	510	175	314
	1931	26	41	244	406	143	261
	1932	18	30	158	284	104	202
	1933	17	28	152	265	94	187
	1934	18	30	164	293	96	192
	1935	18	31	170	306	98	196
	1936	19	32	196	332	106	206
	1937	25	40	226	376	121	232
	1938	24	38	247	398	122	235
	1939	24	39	243	398	124	240
	1940	24	37	288	453	142	262
	1941	32	47	351	539	171	308
Ontario	1920	52	75	474	736	259	470
	1926	37	58	349	583	232	419
	1929	35	57	341	595	242	454
	1930	31	51	304	532	229	423
	1931	25	43	237	440	180	348
	1932	18	33	178	341	130	260
	1933	17	32	159	325	123	264
	1934	18	33	173	344	137	287
	1935	20	36	187	372	137	287
	1936	21	37	211	388	147	295
	1937	25	43	235	421	158	312
	1938	24	42	228	411	152	303
	1939	24	41	252	440	165	320
	1940	29	43	289	483	186	345
	1941	38	54	389	614	233	421
Manitoba	1920	70	98	650	975	312	559
	1926	38	60	367	614	233	438
	1929	38	61	352	608	222	438
	1930	32	53	298	536	194	398
	1931	22	39	213	410	134	296
	1932	17	32	164	337	101	249
	1933	15	29	143	307	89	229
	1934	16	31	149	312	92	233
	1935	17	32	160	323	92	232
	1936	19	34	178	336	103	235
	1937	21	37	202	367	113	249
	1938	23	39	207	373	116	252
	1939	22	37	221	398	124	267
	1940	27	40	239	409	134	276
	1941	37	51	309	500	168	328
Saskatchewan	1920	72	102	667	1,003	364	653
	1926	43	67	406	678	261	498
	1929	44	69	398	685	256	496
	1930	37	60	340	583	215	427
	1931	23	42	215	418	138	312
	1932	18	33	158	324	98	240
	1933	16	31	144	305	85	222
	1934	16	31	153	319	89	230
	1935	18	33	173	345	96	240
	1936	19	35	188	346	105	238
	1937	19	35	184	344	106	233
	1938	22	37	203	363	113	247
	1939	22	38	218	381	122	262
	1940	28	42	243	407	134	270
	1941	34	50	307	497	169	331
Alberta	1920	76	107	697	1,038	360	638
	1926	45	69	422	701	271	520
	1929	43	68	404	678	253	485
	1930	37	60	342	598	223	445
	1931	25	44	232	447	156	345

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS—*Concluded*

Provinces		Males per month in summer season		Males per year		Females per year	
		Wages with Board	Wages without Board	Wages with Board	Wages without Board	Wages with Board	Wages without Board
		$	$	$	$	$	$
	1932	20	36	185	367	120	279
	1933	19	34	170	344	109	261
	1934	19	35	178	350	113	263
	1935	21	37	189	367	115	271
	1936	22	38	206	378	125	271
	1937	23	40	221	401	131	282
	1938	25	43	237	418	137	289
	1939	25	42	251	431	143	295
	1940	30	46	288	475	157	315
	1941	38	57	364	573	193	369
British Columbia	1920	64	95	684	1,033	431	742
	1926	49	76	452	767	278	532
	1929	49	76	482	792	291	562
	1930	46	72	450	741	270	512
	1931	35	58	358	633	228	456
	1932	25	44	250	467	168	348
	1933	23	42	234	446	152	332
	1934	24	43	240	462	162	349
	1935	26	45	242	465	160	347
	1936	25	46	265	494	166	358
	1937	28	49	279	513	170	363
	1938	28	50	284	522	170	365
	1939	28	49	285	525	172	370
	1940	30	46	314	551	183	379
	1941	35	57	373	627	216	429

TABLE 2†—AVERAGE WAGES OF MALE FARM HELP PER DAY AS AT MAY 15, 1940, 1941 AND 1942

—	With Board			Without Board		
	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1.01	1.21	1.56	1.52	1.70	2.08
Nova Scotia	1.12	1.38	1.79	1.65	1.95	2.46
New Brunswick	1.16	1.44	1.98	1.63	1.94	2.59
Quebec	1.08	1.31	1.66	1.54	1.84	2.26
Ontario	1.34	1.75	2.18	1.89	2.35	2.89
Manitoba	1.14	1.32	1.82	1.69	1.84	2.50
Saskatchewan	1.21	1.39	1.86	1.75	1.99	2.49
Alberta	1.31	1.54	2.03	1.93	2.20	2.79
British Columbia	1.50	1.65	2.09	2.33	2.48	2.92
CANADA	1.22	1.48	1.91	1.76	2.06	2.57

TABLE 3†—AVERAGE WAGES OF MALE FARM HELP PER MONTH AS AT MAY 15, 1940, 1941 AND 1942

—	With Board			Without Board		
	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	21.21	25.19	35.00	31.33	39.64	49.64
Nova Scotia	24.88	30.57	42.38	38.57	43.96	61.06
New Brunswick	27.14	33.20	43.48	38.88	45.06	57.73
Quebec	23.53	28.67	38.24	35.06	41.80	54.44
Ontario	26.09	34.84	44.08	40.21	50.03	59.91
Manitoba	25.43	30.24	42.01	39.14	43.64	57.71
Saskatchewan	26.61	31.17	42.83	39.75	45.00	58.59
Alberta	29.03	35.42	46.38	44.94	52.18	67.19
British Columbia	27.00	29.97	44.09	46.68	50.46	68.57
CANADA	26.02	31.90	42.49	39.26	46.45	58.80

† Reproduced from a report on "Farm Wages in Canada" issued July 2, 1942 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

APPENDIX B

NUMBERS AND EARNINGS OF STEAM RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN CANADA

AVERAGE HOURLY COMPENSATION AND ANNUAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES ON AN HOURLY BASIS
1929, 1938, 1939 and 1940, WITH NUMBERS EMPLOYED, 1940

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Annual Reports on Steam Railways of Canada)

Classes	Average Hourly Compensation				Average Annual Earnings				Average Number Employed
	1929	1938	1939	1940	1929	1938‡	1939	1940	1940
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND STRUCTURES									
Carpenters and bridgemen	·588	·613	·614	·614	1,428	1,466	1,463	1,491	1,682
Blacksmiths, pipe fitters, plumbers, tinsmiths and pump repairers	·691	·718	·721	·725	1,832	1,789	1,817	1,830	286
Masons, bricklayers, plasterers and painters	·639	·630	·633	·624	1,410	1,374	1,458	1,475	246
Helpers, B. and B. department	·492	·481	·493	·492	1,211	1,101	1,167	1,191	19
Apprentices, B. and B. department	·292	.....	.....	.....	631	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pile driver, ditching, hoist and steam shovel employees	·617	·634	·641	·647	1,932	1,722	1,802	1,865	306
Pumpmen	·465	·476	·483	·479	1,229	1,229	1,252	1,286	377
Extra gang and snow plough foremen	·723	·714	·730	·733	2,111	1,603	1,313	1,530	316
Section foremen	·586	·592	·597	·597	1,522	1,497	1,510	1,536	5,732
Sectionmen	·409	·427	·429	·428	1,033	1,034	1,036	1,047	14,611
Labourers	·302	·286	·306	·321	836	676	713	776	6,896
Telegraph and telephone linemen and groundmen	·480	·576	·576	·588	1,562	1,148	1,347	1,321	55
Signal and interlocker maintainers and repairmen	·638	·687	·696	·691	1,688	1,833	1,858	1,866	396
Total	·421	·466	·464	·461	1,104	1,134	1,126	1,143	30,994
MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT									
Blacksmiths	·783	·785	·789	·788	1,714	1,577	1,659	1,718	609
Boilermakers	·795	·806	·812	·815	1,795	1,608	1,684	1,790	1,103
*Carmen (a)	·796	·811	·814	·815	1,722	1,609	1,651	1,694	1,834
Carmen (b)	·812	·822	·824	·835	1,698	1,630	1,692	1,695	418
Carmen (c)	·720	·729	·734	·734	1,662	1,504	1,551	1,595	5,061
Carmen (d)	·725	·739	·744	·742	1,536	1,391	1,486	1,506	203
Electrical workers	·759	·763	·769	·770	1,803	1,667	1,721	1,779	762
Machinists	·789	·797	·803	·806	1,753	1,604	1,671	1,762	3,764
Moulders	·828	·824	·825	·829	1,742	1,603	1,675	1,749	97
Pipe fitters and sheet metal workers	·789	·807	·808	·813	1,735	1,593	1,652	1,711	991
Helpers to mechanics	·565	·579	·582	·581	1,281	1,175	1,218	1,269	6,080
Helper apprentices	·565	·478	·451	·441	1,263	919	877	990	8
Regular apprentices	·479	·473	·514	·495	1,007	908	1,035	1,014	1,537
Car cleaners	·427	·434	·438	·437	1,111	1,026	1,054	1,086	1,222
Other unskilled employees	·419	·425	·428	·429	1,120	1,026	1,044	1,057	2,850
Unclassified labourers	·399	·406	·409	·405	928	889	923	931	2,353
Stationery engineers, firemen and oilers	·567	·583	·587	·587	1,461	1,440	1,463	1,480	822
Total	·622	·631	·636	·637	1,446	1,325	1,373	1,417	29,714
TRANSPORTATION									
Storemen	·498	·507	·506	·497	1,124	1,113	1,124	1,097	1,565
Train despatchers and traffic supervisors	1·212	1·237	1·246	1·239	3,182	3,172	3,210	3,233	455
Supervisory agents and assistants	·805	·872	·913	·942	2,054	2,207	2,358	2,395	484
Station agents—non-telegraphers (small stations)	·433	·332	·397	·383	1,079	849	826	940	160
Station agents—telegraphers and telephoners	·723	·725	·732	·727	1,918	1,857	1,887	1,904	4,779
Signalmen (non-telegraphers) at interlockers	·511	·551	·557	·555	1,335	1,434	1,432	1,475	262
Foremen in freight sheds	·690	·693	·706	·702	1,772	1,713	1,746	1,778	399
Freight handlers and other station employees	·503	·506	·510	·515	1,170	1,105	1,148	1,173	4,502
Labourers	·421	·386	·397	·410	1,007	908	951	1,000	553
Dining car and restaurant inspectors, conductors and stewards	·632	·613	·605	·598	1,991	1,795	1,787	1,806	244
Dining car and restaurant helpers and attendants	·342	·373	·373	·368	1,059	1,042	1,048	1,094	1,325
Floating equipment employees	·386	·379	·373	·396	1,352	1,263	1,272	1,286	600
Sleeping and parlour car inspectors and conductors	·697	·711	·712	·705	2,030	1,919	1,997	1,978	150
Sleeping and parlour car porters	·372	·381	·381	·379	1,109	1,105	1,121	1,110	814
Drawbridge operators	·516	·543	·547	·552	1,324	1,474	1,485	1,455	88
Signalmen or watchmen at crossings (non-interlocked)	·387	·400	·403	·401	1,033	1,037	1,042	1,045	549
Road passenger conductors	1·138	1·282	1·309	1·319	3,030	2,857	2,946	3,007	660
Road freight conductors	·963	1·092	1·092	1·091	2,948	2,698	2,790	2,920	1,819
Road passenger brakemen, baggagemen and flagmen	·838	·942	·971	·966	2,144	2,003	2,088	2,095	1,477
Road freight brakemen and flagmen	·756	·856	·880	·863	2,128	1,894	1,948	2,039	4,206
Yard conductors and yard foremen	·852	·850	·859	·859	2,309	2,176	2,199	2,313	1,116
Yard brakemen and helpers	·788	·787	·796	·794	2,014	1,820	1,859	1,973	2,455
Road passenger engineers and motormen	1·511	1·652	1·681	1·686	3,383	3,410	3,566	3,657	824
Road freight engineers and motormen	1·105	1·237	1·245	1·245	3,297	2,981	3,101	3,183	2,388
Yard engineers and motormen	·890	·886	·893	·896	2,634	2,403	2,495	2,732	970
Road passenger firemen and helpers	1·160	1·301	1·317	1·310	2,510	2,524	2,624	2,712	808
Road freight firemen and helpers	·827	·941	·949	·950	2,250	2,070	2,167	2,180	2,639
Yard firemen and helpers	·694	·692	·697	·704	2,031	1,772	1,854	2,014	1,025
Total	·751	·796	·803	·801	2,016	1,902	1,952	2,003	37,316
Employees engaged in outside operations	·417	·468	·455	·436	1,125	1,244	1,214	1,142	5,566
Grand Total †	·581	·621	·625	·633	1,492	1,458	1,487§	1,532§	103,590§

* Carmen are graded according to class of work.

† For employees on an hourly basis; the number on daily or other basis, officials, office staff, etc., in 1940 was 26,760, including 13,401 clerks who averaged $5.01 per day, $1,552 per year.

‡ Revised.

§ Employees in communication department deducted.

APPENDIX C

NUMBERS AND EARNINGS OF COAL MINERS IN CANADA

AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY, AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED PER MAN PER YEAR AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, 1921–1940*

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Annual Reports on Coal Statistics for Canada)

—		Nova Scotia§	New Brunswick	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average wage per man per day	1921	$ 5.06	$ 5.17	$ 5.93	$ 7.63	$ 6.37*	$ 6.20
	1922	4.07	3.78	4.12	6.42	5.81	5.18
	1923	4.35	4.54	4.53	7.41	5.85	5.57
	1924	4.93	4.50	4.51	6.74	5.76	5.62
	1925	5.73	3.21	4.26	5.97	4.99	5.51
	1926	4.69	3.18	4.52	5.56	4.91	4.97
	1927	4.81	3.58	4.42	5.57	4.94	5.03
	1928	5.83	3.55	4.72	5.79	4.89	5.57
	1929	5.52	3.83	4.21	5.94	4.92	5.49
	1930	5.62	3.82	4.15	5.68	5.04	5.47
	1931	5.49	3.78	3.83	5.35	4.94	5.28
	‡1932	5.08	3.27	3.19	5.05	4.83	4.90
	‡1933	4.30	3.36	3.01	4.83	4.68	4.11
	‡1934	4.29	2.86	3.07	4.84	4.69	4.38
	‡1935	4.39	2.75	3.09	4.97	4.62	4.46
	‡1936	4.55	2.86	3.08	5.05	4.63	4.57
	‡1937	4.79	2.90	3.00	5.19	4.81	4.76
	‡1938	4.92	3.16	3.13	5.27	4.74	4.85
	‡1939	4.93	3.05	3.25	5.37	5.10	4.91
	‡1940	4.96	3.17	3.56	5.49	4.95	4.95
Average number of wage earners (12 months)	1921	12,626	449	435	10,019	6,694*	30,223
	1922	14,068	611	460	8,815†	6,140†	30,096
	1923	13,385	612	505	9,917	5,879	30,300
	1924	12,500	608	519	7,163†	4,916†	25,708
	1925	8,333†	614	517	8,686	5,336	23,490
	1926	12,100	544	470	8,667	5,095	26,878
	1927	13,317	558	509	8,932	5,038	28,357
	1928	13,333	585	509	9,280	5,043	28,754
	1929	12,760	578	561	9,534	4,791	28,227
	1930	13,376	584	529	8,849	4,363	27,704
	1931	13,388	608	538	8,024	3,890	26,489
	1932	12,623	709	748	7,824	3,684	25,597
	1933	11,861	1,025	891	7,971	3,050	24,812
	1934	12,051	1,035	882	7,839	2,849	24,671
	1935	12,674	1,136	813	7,662	2,531	24,831
	1936	12,848	1,158	847	8,054	2,639	25,597
	1937	13,268	1,050	874	7,813	2,874	25,890
	1938	13,592	1,120	841	7,374	2,833	25,767
	1939	13,035	1,284	667	7,384	2,826	25,200
	1940	12,949	1,406	649	7,337	2,783	25,128
Average number of days worked per man per year	1921	230	207	190	217	246*	228
	1922	210	245	228	237	258	229
	1923	263	269	231	227	261	250
	1924	202	213	214	228	260	221
	1925	224	272	214	212	271	231
	1926	247	249	214	230	261	244
	1927	245	285	214	244	278	251
	1928	243	266	197	243	281	249
	1929	266	245	225	232	258	252
	1930	228	230	205	200	232	219
	1931	182	196	196	171	218	185
	1932	155	219	219	189	212	177
	1933	170	250	216	179	202	182
	1934	233	229	201	182	217	214
	1935	217	231	206	207	241	216
	1936	227	232	230	209	260	225
	1937	247	244	230	207	258	235
	1938	204	210	232	202	229	208
	1939	231	257	246	208	246	228
	1940	263	274	235	228	257	252

* Figures for the Yukon Territory were included under British Columbia in 1921, but have been compiled separately since. For several years two to four miners were employed from 50 to 100 days, wages averaging about $8.00 per day; in 1939 and 1940 no coal was mined. In Manitoba mining operations began in 1931, small numbers being employed, 4 in 1940, averaging $2.40 per day.

† Prolonged dispute during year.

‡ Figures calculated by dividing number of man days worked into total wages paid.

§ Prior to 1933 the figures for Nova Scotia included certain employees handling coal at a distance from the mine.

APPENDIX D

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Provincial legislation on wages and hours and the regulations thereunder, as well as the provisions regarding wages and hours for work on Dominion Government contracts, were summarized in full in the Report on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1929, 1939 and 1940, Appendix D (pp. 150-214). The present Appendix is a supplement to that summary and merely outlines the changes made during 1941 and the first six months of 1942. On pp. 153 and 173, however, there are tables showing generally the minimum wage rates and maximum hours of work in effect at the present time in the main types of establishments in the various provinces.

In the second sub-section below the war-time wages control policy of the Dominion Government is summarized.

Federal Government

Government Contracts

The Order in Council of December 31, 1934, fixing minimum wage rates for work on Government contracts for the manufacture of supplies, was amended by P.C. 3884, May 30, 1941. The rates for workers 18 years of age and over were raised to 35 cents per hour for men and 25 cents for women though lower rates were permitted for beginners and special provision was made for handicapped workers. A fine was provided for failure to pay the prescribed rates.

On October 4, 1941, P.C. 3884 was replaced by P.C. 7679. The rates of 35 cents and 25 cents for adults were retained and a rate of 20 cents per hour was fixed as the minimum for workers under 18. The provisions relating to beginners were clarified and it was stipulated that not more than 20 per cent of the total number of employees could be paid the beginners' rates. Provisions contained in the Order in Council of 1934 relating to posting notices and maintaining records were re-stated, and the fine for non-compliance was substantially increased.

An Order in Council of November 23, 1940 (P.C. 6801) had made the Deputy Minister of Labour responsible for the investigation of claims for wages at the rates set forth in the schedules embodied in contracts for public works and other construction under authority of the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935. It also set forth a procedure for the settlement of claims which on investigation were found to be justified. By P.C. 7679, the terms of this Order in Council were applied also to contracts for the manufacture of supplies.

In the early part of 1941 a co-operative scheme was worked out between the Dominion and Provincial Labour Departments whereby the inspection staffs of the latter could be used in the enforcement of the wages and hours conditions on Dominion contracts. This scheme was put into effect by P.C. 5522, July 22, 1941, which authorized the Minister of Labour to appoint provincial officials and other persons as inspectors and provided penalties for any person who obstructed the work of an inspector.

By the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order of October, 1941, (see below) a National War Labour Board was set up and the administration of P.C. 7679 and the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, was made the responsibility of this Board. P.C. 1774, March 9, 1942, was then passed, replacing P.C. 5522. It authorized the Minister of Labour to appoint provincial officials and others as inspectors not merely for the Fair Wages Policy but also for the Wartime Wages Order and to designate any provincial department, board, etc., as his agent or the agent of the National War Labour Board for the purposes of supervising the staff carrying out inspection duties.

The Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order prohibited increases in the basic wage rates in effect on November 15, 1942. In some cases, however, the payment of the wage rates set forth in the schedules to public works contracts under authority of the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, would represent an increase in basic wage rates. P.C. 5518 was therefore passed on June 29, 1942, to authorize increases in the basic rates in these cases. At the same time, in order that the control of wages might be maintained, the National War Labour Board may establish a range of wage rates in the schedules it prepares, and rates higher than the highest in the range may not be paid without permission. Similar provisions were made with regard to government contracts for the manufacture of supplies by the Wartime Wages Control Order (see below).

Control of Wages

The control of wages, which is complementary to the control of prices, was first undertaken in P.C. 7440, December 16, 1940, at a time when price control was still confined to individual commodities. P.C. 7440, which was amended by P.C. 4643, June 27, 1941, and later repealed by P.C. 8253, October 24, 1941, was declared to apply to industries coming under the Industrial Disputes Investi-

gation Act which had been extended to war industries in November, 1939. It served as a guide to Boards of Conciliation and Investigation whose recommendations on wages had previously been somewhat conflicting. It was designed to conform to the Government's anti-inflationary policy without placing undue hardship on wage-earners. Wages were to be stabilized at the 1926-1929 level except in cases where the level could be shown to be unduly low, and a flat-rate cost-of-living bonus was provided.

The Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order (P.C. 8253, October 24, 1941, as amended) repealed P.C. 7440 and was, in turn, repealed by P.C. 5963, July 10, 1942. It was first issued at approximately the same time as the comprehensive price control policy was introduced and it extended, with some modification, the principles of P.C. 7440 to all employers. No changes were permitted in the wage rates in effect on November 15, 1941, though provision was made for the raising of rates which were unduly low. At the same time, a flat-rate cost-of-living bonus was payable which was to be adjusted in a prescribed manner with changes in the cost-of-living index. Provision was made for permanent enforcement machinery in the form of a National War Labour Board which, with the assistance of nine Regional War Labour Boards, administered this Order together with the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, and P.C. 7679 (see previous section). These Boards consist of employers' and employees' representatives under the chairmanship of the Dominion and Provincial Ministers of Labour.

The Wartime Wages Control Order (P.C. 5963, July 10, 1942) amends and consolidates the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order. The National and Regional War Labour Boards, whose constitution and functions are practically unchanged, continue to administer the new Order and the Fair Wages Policy. The principal changes in the new Order are as follows: (1) The basic wage rate is defined in terms of a range of wage rates as well as of a single rate. An employer may now, without special permission, increase or decrease the rate paid to a worker if the increase or decrease is within the limits of a range, if the worker has been promoted or demoted, or if a work element forming part of the operation he performs has been added or removed; (2) P.C. 5518 (see previous section) has been incorporated in almost identical language in the present Order. Moreover, it is also provided that an employer must increase the basic rate or range of rates paid by him if it is necessary to do so to meet the requirements of P.C. 7679 regarding minimum wages for work on Government contracts for the manufacture of supplies; (3) The enforcement provisions have been made more stringent.

As was stated in the previous section, the Minister of Labour has power, under P.C. 1774, to appoint inspectors for the enforcement of the Wages Control Order.

The wartime control of wages has been supplemented by a similar policy regarding salaries. The Wartime Salaries Order was originally established by P.C. 9298, November 27, 1941. P.C. 9298 was amended by P.C. 946, February 6, 1942, and was then repealed by the amending and consolidating Order in Council, P.C. 1549, February 27, 1942, which, in turn, was amended by P.C. 4346, May 26, 1942. It applies to persons receiving $175 or more per month except for persons not above the rank of foreman. A person receiving $250 or more per month is considered to be above the rank of foreman unless it is clear from the nature of his duties that he is not. It is provided that no salaries may be increased above the level of November 7, 1941, but in certain cases, where the salaries of persons who had assumed new duties in war industries have not been adjusted, increases are permitted. A cost-of-living bonus is to be paid in the case of salaried officials earning less than $3,000 per year. The Order is administered by the Commissioner of Income Tax.

Minimum Wages Under Provincial Legislation

The following is a summary of the changes made in minimum wage regulations between January, 1941, and July, 1942. The table on p. 153 shows the minimum rates at present in effect for full-time experienced workers in factories, shops, offices, hotels and restaurants. No changes were made during the period under review in the minimum wage laws or regulations of Prince Edward Island or Ontario, and, except in the table, no further reference is made to these provinces in this section.

The situation as it was at the end of 1940 is summarized in the 1940 Report, pp. 151-182. For complete information regarding both the situation at the end of 1940 and the changes made since then, it is necessary to refer to the orders issued by the provincial authorities. Fairly complete summaries are published in the Labour Gazette as the orders are gazetted.

Nova Scotia

In accordance with the Federal Government's policy for the stabilization of basic wage rates and the payment of a flat-rate cost-of-living bonus, an increase of $1, which is to be regarded as a cost-of-living bonus, has been made in all the weekly rates established by orders under the Minimum Wage for Women Act.

WEEKLY MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN THE CANADIAN PROVINCES FOR EXPERIENCED WORKERS
JULY 1942

Type of Establishment	Sex	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba*	Ontario	Quebec	Nova Scotia
Factories	F.	$14	$12.50	$13 in cities and in towns of Canora, Estevan, Humboldt, Kamsack, Lloydminster, Melville, Shaunavon, Wynyard and a radius of 5 miles.	$12 in cities, $10 rural.	$12.50 Toronto, $11.50 population of 50,000 and over, $11 population of 5,000 to 50,000, $10 rest of province. $12.50, textiles.	26c. per hour, Zone I (Montreal and district, Laprairie, Longueuil, St. Lambert, Laval-des-Rapides); 24c. Zone II (Quebec and district and towns over 10,000); 22c. Zone III (Terrebonne and towns 2,000-10,000); 20c. Zone IV (elsewhere). *(c)*	$12 towns of 17,000 and over, $11 other towns.
	M.	40c. an hour. *(a)*	33¾c. & 40c. *(b)*	As above	As above	Textiles $16	As above	No legislation
Shops	F.	$12.75	As for factories	$14 in cities and in towns specified above, and a radius of 5 miles.	$12 department stores and mail order houses in cities, retail and wholesale stores in cities and summer resorts, $10 rural.	$12.50 Toronto; $12 Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor; $11 population 10,000 to 50,000; $10 population 4,000 to 10,000; $9 population 1,000 to 4,000; $8 rest of province.	As for factories *(c)*	As for factories
	M.	$15	As for factories	As above	As above	No orders	As for factories	No legislation
Offices	F.	$15	$14	No orders	$12.50 Winnipeg, St. James, St. Boniface and Brandon.	As for shops	25c. per hour, Zone I; 22½c. Zone II; 20c. Zone III; 15c. Zone IV.	As for factories
	M.	No orders	As for factories	No orders	No orders	No orders	As above	No legislation
Hotels and Restaurants	F.	$14	$12.50 except in hotels in places of less than 600 inhabitants, $10 in latter.	$12, $10 kitchen help, $8 bellboys, etc.	$13 in cities, certain towns and summer resorts, $11 rural.	26c. per hour in Toronto, 25c. per hour, Ottawa, Hamilton, London and Windsor, 22c. per hour where population 10,000-50,000; 20c. where population 4,000-10,000.	Cooks: 30c. per hour, Zone I; 25c., Zone II; 15c., Zone III; 12c., Zone IV. Kitchen help: 25c. (I); 20c. (II); 14c. (III); 12c. (IV). Waiters, chambermaids, elevator operators, etc.: 20c. (I); 16c. (II); 13c. (III); 10c. (IV). Bellboys, doorkeepers: 10c. (all Zones). *(d)*	As for factories
	M.	No orders	As for factories, $15 in hotels in places of less than 600 inhabitants.	As above	As above	No orders	As above	No legislation

(a) For those over 21 in sawmills, woodworking plants, and baking.
(b) For those over 19 employed by week or longer and those over 19 employed in any other manner, respectively.
(c) In Quebec in shops and in factories not covered by a special order, at least 60% of all workers must receive the rates indicated here. Lower rates are fixed for 25%, and for not more than 15% the rates may be as low as 17c., 15c., 13c. and 12c., depending on the zone. Under the special orders applying to hosiery, tailoring, laundries, hides and leather, silk and cotton, box and sash factories, brickyards and some local industries, the percentages vary to which the several rates apply and the rates are usually hourly rates.
(d) Hotels with 50-100 rooms in Zones III and IV must pay rates for Zone II when the rooms are rented.
* The Manitoba Minimum Wage Act fixes a general minimum of 25 cents per hour for any employee 18 years or over for whom the Board has not fixed a different rate.

There have also been some changes in the weekly hours of work to which the minimum rates apply. In all establishments, except shops, beauty parlours and offices, they apply to a week of from 44 to 48 hours rather than to one of from 44 to 50 hours, and in laundries they apply to the normal week if that is less than 44 hours. In shops, beauty parlours and offices they apply to a 48-hour week.

Formal changes have been made in the geographical classification in the order relating to laundries, dry cleaning establishments and dye works. The rates which formerly applied to "Halifax, Sydney and Glace Bay" now apply to "Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over," and those which applied to "Other incorporated towns" now apply to "Towns under 17,000 population". There is no longer any provision for deductions from the wages of workers in laundries for board and lodging.

New Brunswick

Since the end of 1940 two new orders have been issued under the Labour and Industrial Relations Act, 1938, applying to fish, fruit and vegetable canneries in northeastern counties and to establishments in the same counties which manufacture or repair equipment used in canneries or in the fishing industry. All male employees 18 years of age and over must be paid at least 25 cents per hour. Boys under 18 and women must receive at least 15 cents. Piece-workers must be paid at rates which will ensure that they do not receive less than the minimum hourly rates. Deductions for board and lodging are permitted at the rate of 50 cents per day. All workers must be paid at least semi-monthly.

Two orders are issued annually under the Forest Operations Commission Act, 1934. The first, appearing every spring, applies to river operations and the other, which is issued in the fall, covers forest operations.

For stream driving no minimum rates for individuals are set, but a minimum average rate is fixed. This average, which in 1940 was $2.85 per day with board, was raised to $3.25 with board in 1941 and $3.50 in 1942. For piece-work the equivalent of this must be paid. Wages paid to cooks, foremen, bookkeepers, and clerks may not be included in determining the average.

For the other river operations, viz., booming and sorting, the minimum for individual workers which was 28 cents per hour in 1940 was raised to 32½ cents in 1941 and 35 cents in 1942. Where board is furnished not more than 50 cents per day may be deducted.

The increases made in 1942 were in lieu of cost-of-living bonus and were approved by the Regional War Labour Board for New Brunswick. This Board also established a maximum of $3.75 per day with board for stream-drivers and 37½ cents per hour for boomers and sorters. However, workers who in 1941 were receiving rates higher than these may continue to receive their 1941 rates.

For cutting, peeling, yarding and hauling, th minimum below which the average could not fall was $40 per month with board in the winter of 1939-40. This was raised to $50 per month with board in 1940-41 and to $52 in 1941-42. The minimum for any individual employee was fixed at $36 per month with board in 1939-40, at $45 in 1940-41 and $47 in 1941-42. Piece-workers may not be paid less than these amounts, and the wages paid to cooks, tractor operators, truck drivers, foremen, bookkeepers, clerks and piece-workers may not be included when the average is determined.

Quebec

Since the end of 1940, a new Order 4 relating to all workers not covered by other orders has been passed replacing the former one, an order under the Minimum Wage Act has been issued to replace the three orders which had been passed originally under the Forest Operations Act, new orders were issued for the taxicab business and for taverns in the Montreal District, orders have been issued for the first time relating to cinemas and theatres in the Montreal district and to work in peat bogs, and a number of other orders have been amended. An order was also passed governing shoe-repairing establishments in the Montreal district, but it was abrogated on January 10, 1942, less than two months after it had come into effect.

Because of the war, provisions in all orders relating to hours of work and weekly rest have been relaxed. It was noted in the 1940 Report that the provision of the old Order 4 limiting the hours of men to 72 per week and those of women to 55 was suspended for establishments engaged on war work by a resolution first adopted on September 1, 1939. The provision of the same order requiring a weekly rest day for all workers covered by the order was suspended for war establishments on June 1, 1940. The new Order 4 which came into effect on April 11, 1942, omitted altogether the provision limiting hours, and declared that the weekly-rest-day provision does not apply to war establishments. On October 1, 1941, a special order was issued providing that any provision in orders other than Order 4 which limited hours or required a weekly rest day would not apply to war establishments for the duration of the war.

Order 4, 1942, which came into effect on April 11, repeals the previous Order 4 and all amendments, rules of interpretation, resolutions and permits or exemptions. Like the old Order, it applies to all workers contemplated by the Minimum Wage Act except those governed by a special order. There have been few basic changes but the numerous amendments have been consolidated and there has been considerable re-arrangement of the provisions.

The minimum hourly rates and the weekly hours to which they apply are, except in a few cases, the same as in the previous order. However, there has been some reclassification of employees, and moreover, minimum rates are no longer stipulated on a weekly, monthly or yearly basis but solely on an hourly basis. A table therefore appears on pp. 156-7, which summarizes in full the provisions of the new order relating to wage rates and normal weekly hours and replaces the table appearing on pages 158-160 of the 1940 Report.

The provisions relating to apprentices or inexperienced workers, overtime rates of pay, and the wage-rates of part-time workers are the same as in the old order (1940 Report, pages 156-157) except that employees working less than 30 hours per week are now entitled only to the regular minimum rate for their class rather than to 15 per cent extra.

The deductions which are now permitted for board and lodging (by agreement between the employer and worker) are as follows: for a single meal, 25 cents in Zone I, 20 cents in Zone II and 15 cents in Zones III and IV; for lodging, 30, 25 and 20 cents per day in the various zones; and the complete board, $6, $5 and $4 per week. In mining camps in Abitibi and Temiscamingue, and in mining and construction camps in Zone IV, 31 cents may be deducted for a single meal, 25 cents for a day's lodging and $7 for complete weekly board. The monthly wages for commissary clerks, etc., in camps are the same as in the old order.

A new order for forest operations came into force on May 3, 1941. It replaced three orders issued under the Forest Operations Act which had been continued in force after the repeal of that Act by the Minimum Wage Act, 1940. It applies to all the operations covered by the superseded orders, viz., cutting and transporting pulpwood, firewood and sawlogs, and river operations. The minimum wage rates it requires are set forth in the table on p. 157. For certain occupations, which are indicated in the table, the rates are for work done during a 60-hour week, and extra hours must be paid on a pro rata basis. As under the former orders, board and lodging must be provided in addition to wages, except to piece-workers for whom a maximum deduction of 60 cents per day is permitted.

New orders were also passed for the taxicab and automobile-for-hire business, and for taverns in the Montreal district. These orders, which came into effect on April 19 and August 2, 1941, respectively, supersede the orders summarized on pp. 157 and 163 of the 1940 Report. Since the minimum rates of practically all the classes of workers covered have been raised, new tables have been drawn up (p. 158) replacing those in the 1940 Report. The 1940 table for taxicabs and automobiles for hire covered not merely the Montreal district but also Quebec and Levis. This latter area, therefore, has been included in the present table, although no changes have been made in the rates in effect there.

In taverns in the Montreal district overtime must be paid for hours in excess of 12 per day or 54 per week at the rate of 1½ times the minimum rate. Bartenders working less than 40 hours per week must be paid 56 cents per hour and waiters 40½ cents per hour. Bartenders with less than 648 hours' experience may be paid 25 cents per hour.

Taxicab drivers in the Montreal district may not be at the wheel for more than 12 consecutive hours. For hours in excess of 66 per week, they must be paid 40 per cent of the gross receipts collected during the overtime if they are working on a commission basis. If they are paid by the hour they must receive 1½ their regular hourly rates. All other employees in taxicab and automobile-for-hire establishments must also be paid 1½ times their regular wage rates for hours in excess of their normal work weeks (see table). Temporary drivers must receive 40 per cent of the gross receipts up to five hours with a minimum of $1, and 20 cents per hour thereafter. Those working by the hour must receive 30 cents per hour with a minimum of five hours' pay.

Minimum rates were set for the first time for theatres and cinemas in the Montreal district and for work on peat bogs by orders which came into force on May 31 and August 24, 1941. The rates established by these orders are indicated in the tables on p. 158. For the various classes of employees in theatres and cinemas the rates apply to a specified number of hours per week (see table) and hours in excess of these must be paid at 1½ times the regular rate of the individual employee. Stage-hands and musicians who work less than four days per week must be paid $2 for one show, $3.50 for two shows in one day and $5 for three shows in one day. Workers in peat mills must be paid special rates for hours over 54 per week between May and November in-

clusive and over 48 during the rest of the year. These rates are 37½ cents per hour for 75 per cent of the workers and 30 cents for the remainder. Those working less than 40 hours per week must receive 25 cents per hour.

The following changes in other orders should be noted. Page references are to the 1940 Report. In cotton textiles (pp. 157, 162) the hours beyond which overtime had to be paid were formerly 10 per day and 50 per week for most classes of workers. These have been changed to 10 and 48. The minimum and average rates of all workers in silk textiles (p. 162) were raised by 4 cents on July 5, 1941. An increase of 10 per cent for all classes engaged in the manufacture of wooden boxes, etc. (p. 164) went into effect on October 4, 1941. A similar increase was to have taken effect on November 23 in the wages paid to workers covered by 13 other orders, but since the Federal Government's Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order had by then come into effect, they were cancelled. Because of special circumstances, however, the increase was brought into effect for stationary enginemen in the Montreal district (p. 161) on April 12, 1942.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN QUEBEC[1]

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES

Industries and Occupations	Minimum per hour			
	Zone I[2]	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Order 4				
Industrial and commercial establishments (48-hour week[3])	26, 22, 17[4]	24, 20, 15	22, 18, 13	20, 16, 12
Office workers (48-hour week[5])	25, 17[6]	22½, 15	20, 13	15, 12
Transport and delivery service, garage mechanics[7]				
Drivers of horse-drawn or motor vehicles, n.e.s. (60-hour week)	25	20	18	15
Drivers of trucks, 5,000 lbs. and over, and buses (60-hour week)	30	25	23	20
Helpers and messengers delivering articles of over 25 lbs. (60-hour week)	20	18	16	14
Other messengers, and delivery boys on foot, bicycle or accompanying drivers[8]	10	10	10	10
Garage mechanics (60-hour week)	40	35	30	25
Hotels, restaurants, etc. (60-hour week)[7 9]				
Waiters, chamber-maids, bartenders, elevator-operators	20	16	13	10
Cooks	30	25	15	12
Kitchen help	25	20	14	12
Bell-boys, porters, and check-room clerks	10	10	10	10
Tavern and bar-room workers	25	25	25	25
Boarding houses, lodging-houses[10]	15	13	12	10

[1] These tables are supplementary to those appearing on pages 158-165 of the 1940 Report and supersede any inconsistent parts of them. Other changes which must be made in the latter tables are summarized in the text.

[2] Zone I consists of Montreal, Laprairie, Longueuil, St. Lambert, Laval-des-Rapides and municipalities on the Island of Montreal. Zone II consists of Quebec, Quebec-West, Iberville and towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. Zone III consists of Terrebonne and towns of from 2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. Zone IV consists of the rest of the province.

[3] Unless otherwise stated. The following establishments are specifically mentioned as subject to this week: banks, insurance companies, stock and bond brokers, radio broadcasting, telephone companies, electric and gas companies except retail departments, waterworks except municipal corporation waterworks, amusement halls, and laundries except where covered by a special order. Sash and door factories are subject to a regular work-week of 50 hours. In the following the rates apply to a 54-hour work-week: manufacture of narrow fabrics, retail shops, butcher and pork shops, stove-repair shops, crushed stone quarries, post offices, barber shops and hairdressing establishments, cheese processing establishments, bakeries, theatres and cinemas, manufacture of felt hats, meat packing establishments, manufacture of rubber goods, biscuits, chocolate, flour, concrete pipes, organs, coffins foundries in Zone II, bootblacks, fox farms and funeral undertaking establishments in Zones I and II. Rates apply to a 60-hour week in sawmills in Zones II, III and IV, foundries in Zones III and IV, farm implement factories including separator factories in Zones III and IV, funeral undertaking establishments in Zones III and IV, dairies, creameries, cheese factories, waste material trading establishments, hotels and restaurants, transport undertakings, wool carding establishments during May to August, public corporations, apartment houses, real estate undertakings, office buildings and employees taking care of horses used by carters.

[4] The highest rate must be paid to at least 60 per cent of the workers, the second highest to not more than 25 per cent and the lowest to not more than 15 per cent.

[5] Except in establishments such as hotels which must provide a 24-hour service to the public, and in industrial and commercial establishments where the other employees are subject to longer work-weeks.

[6] First rate applies to workers with at least one year's experience, second to those with less experience.

[7] Drivers for industrial and commercial establishments where transport is only an accessory, and employees including cooks who serve meals in such establishments which are not principally hotels or restaurants, are covered by the provisions relating to such establishments. Garage employees who sell automobiles, gas, oil, etc., are subject to the provision for retail stores (industrial and commercial establishments).

[8] Twelve cents if messenger provides his bicycle. Rates apply to normal work-week of establishment employing them.

[9] Rates for Zone II apply to hotels in Zones III and IV with 50 or more bedrooms. In the winter, however, if some of the rooms are closed so that not more than 50 are available, the lower rates may be paid. Hotels in Thetford Mines are to be considered as in Zone III.

[10] Weekly rates of $9, $7.50, $7 and $6 according to the Zone are also prescribed.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN QUEBEC—*Continued*

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES—*Continued*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum per hour			
	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Order 4—Concluded				
Watchmen (60-hour week)	25	25	20	15
Janitors in apartment houses[11]	$50 per mo.	$50 per mo.	$40 per mo.	$40 per mo.
Teachers[12]				
Employed by school boards	$300 per year in all Zones			
For cleaning their schools	25	25	18	13
Employed by other persons[13]	$12 per wk.	$12 per wk.	$10 per wk.	$10 per wk.
Sacristans and sextons (70-hour week)				
Working a full day	$75 per month		$60	$50
Working half a day	$40 per month		$35	$30
Telephone operators[14]				
Switchboards of 300 lines or more	$10 per week		$8 per week	
" " 100 to 300 lines	$6 per week in all Zones			
" " less than 100 lines	25 cents per line with monthly minimum of $5			
Bootblacks (54-hour week)	10	10	10	10
Pin boys (54-hour week)	15	15	10	10
Longshoremen at Rimouski[15]				
6 a.m. to 7 p.m.	.....	.....	35	.....
7 p.m. to 6 a.m.	.....	.....	40	.....
Seasonal industries				
Fruit and vegetable canneries, June 15-Oct. 15	14	14	14	14
Maple sugar production, April 1-June 15	15	15	15	15
Tobacco:—				
Handling and stemming in winter	16	16	16	16
Canadian tobacco, June 15-Oct. 15	.....	.....	16, 14[16]	16, 14
Employees, n.e.s.[17]	25	25	18	13

11 An additional $15 per month is payable in all Zones if heated living quarters are not provided.
12 See also order for Verdun teachers (1940 Report, p. 160).
13 If employed for less than 20 hours per week, 50 cents per hour.
14 Applies only to operators not under employer's direct control. Others are to be paid at the rates for industrial and commercial establishments.
15 Double rates on Sunday.
16 Half the employees are to be paid one rate and half the other.
17 Fifty-four hour week in Zones I and II; 60-hour week in Zones III and IV.

Industries and Occupations	Minimum per month		
	$		
Special Orders			
Forest Operations[18]			
Cooks			
Camps of 50 or more persons	80		
" 25 to 49 persons	70		
" 10 to 24 persons	60		
" less than 10 persons	52		
Cookees and choreboys	35		
Carters[19]	55		
With one horse[20]	67.50		
With two horses[20]	80		
Stablemen	55		
Carpenters, blacksmiths, saw-filers, dynamiters, mechanics, truck and tractor drivers, enginemen[19]	60		
Cutting pulpwood (60-hour week)			
Felling, fashioning, and transporting timber	52		
Road work, camp construction, etc.	48		
Other work	52		
Cutting firewood (60-hour week)[19]	37.50		
Cutting sawlogs (60-hour week)[19]	42.50		
Driving operations			
Floaters or drivers (60-hour week)	3 per day		
Sorters (60-hour week)[19]	52		
Dam caretakers	52		
Others (60-hour week)[19]	52		
	Per 100 cu. ft.[22]	Per 1,000 ft. board measure[23]	
	$	$	
Piece-workers[21]			
Cutting pulpwood[22]	2.00	.....	
Logs 4-6 feet in length, per cord or 85 cu. ft.	1.70–1.10	3.40–2.20	
Logs 6-16 feet in length	1.70–1.10	3.40–2.20	
Cutting sawlogs, logs 6-16 feet in length	0.90–1.50		
Cutting firewood			
Wood, 18-36 inches in length, per pile 4 ft. x 8 ft.	2.00		
Wood, 4 feet in length, per cord			

18 For all workers except piece-workers board and lodging must also be provided.
19 Rates are for 26 days of work.
20 Horses must be fed and shod at employer's expense.
21 When peeling is included an extra amount of $1 per cord or 85 cubic feet must be paid.
22 Alternative methods of payment.
23 For aspen and poplar the rates are 25 per cent less.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN QUEBEC—*Concluded*

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES—*Concluded*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum per hour
	cts.
Special Orders—Concluded	
Taverns in Montreal district (54-hour week)	
Bartenders	45
Waiters	32½
Cleaners	30
Cinemas and theatres in Montreal district[24]	
Projectionists	60
Stagehands and musicians	60
Ushers and porters	25
Maintenance men	
Qualified	55
Unqualified	40
Messengers	17
Others	26
Managers, per week	$30.00
Peat bogs	
Men working in or beside trenches	25
Boys under 16 and women working on bogs	15
All others working on bogs	20
Workers in mills (40- or 54-hour week[25])	25, 20[26]

		Montreal district	Quebec and Levis
		cts.	cts.
Taxicabs and automobiles for hire in Montreal district, Quebec and Levis			
Chauffeurs (66-hour week)[27]	10%	25 cts. with minimum of $15 per week	30
	20%		27½
	20%		25
	20%		22½
	30%		20
Agents and starters (66-hour week)		30	25
Office workers (Montreal 48-hour week, Quebec and Levis 60-hour week)			
First six months		20	15
Second six months		25	15
Thereafter		30	22½
Telephone operators (Montreal 54-hour week, Quebec and Levis 60-hour week)			
Switchboard operators		As for office workers	20
Other telephone service employees			15
Messengers (66-hour week)		20	.....
Inspectors (66-hour week)		40	.....
Managers, etc. (66-hour week) per week		$30.00	.....

[24] Rates apply to a 54-hour week, except for projectionists for whom they apply to 48 hours, caretakers for whom they apply to 60 hours per week and 10 per day, and managers for whom there is no regular work-week.

[25] Fifty-four hours from the beginning of the week which includes May 1 until the end of the week which includes December 1; 48 hours at any other time.

[26] Seventy-five per cent are to be paid the higher rate and 25 per cent the lower.

[27] Rates are also set for chauffeurs working on a commission basis. Montreal: 35 per cent of gross receipts up to $20 per week and 40 per cent of gross receipts over $20 for day work; for night work, the same percentages of receipts up to and over $35; the minimum for both day and night work is $11 for a week of 66 hours or less. Quebec and Levis: 15 per cent plus 10 cents per hour.

Manitoba

As far as the orders under the Minimum Wage Act are concerned, the summary given on pp. 169-171 of the 1940 Report is still valid except that two new orders, replacing those previously in effect, have been issued for retail and wholesale stores (excluding department stores and mail order houses) and for hotels, restaurants, clubs, etc. In stores the minimum rates for full-time experienced employees are unchanged, but the learning period of inexperienced workers was reduced effective June 26, 1941, from 16 to 12 weeks and the initial rate raised by $1. Moreover, for the first time rates were set specifically for delivery and messenger boys. For hotels and restaurants the geographic classification of the Province was changed and the rates of all classes in these work-places were raised as from June 13, 1942, with the approval of the Mani-

toba Regional War Labour Board. No special rates are fixed in either order for young persons under 18. The minimum rates now in effect in these two classes of establishments are indicated in the accompanying table.

As before, overtime must be paid in stores at the rate of 5 cents per hour extra for hours in excess of nine per day (10½ on Saturdays) and 48 per week. In hotels and restaurants in the Greater Winnipeg Water District and the other specified towns and cities overtime is now payable at 5 cents per hour extra for hours in excess of 48 per week, while in the rest of the Province hours may not exceed 52 per week. Part-time workers in stores working less than 16 hours in any week are now to be paid 30 cents per hour rather than, as formerly, the rate for full-time experienced workers, calculated on an hourly basis (25 cents).

In shops the deduction permitted for meals remains at 25 cents per meal. In hotels and restaurants, deductions of $2.50 per week for lodging and $4 for 21 meals are still permitted and an additional provision allows 20 cents to be deducted for single meals.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN MANITOBA[1]

Male and Female Employees

Industries and Occupations	Minimum per week		
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers	Delivery boys in shops and bell boys in hotels
	$	$	$
Retail and wholesale stores including delivery of goods (excluding department stores and mail order houses)			
Incorporated cities and the area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District; summer resorts June to September inclusive	12.00	9.00–11.00	8.00–10.00
Any other part of province	10.00	7.00– 9.00	6.00– 8.00
Hotels, restaurants, clubs, etc.			
Area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Dauphin, Neepawa, Souris, Carberry, Virden and municipal district of Flin Flon; summer resorts June to September inclusive	13.00	11.00–12.00	10.00
Any other part of province	11.00	9.00–10.00	8.00

[1] This table is supplementary to that on p. 171 of the 1940 Report and supersedes any inconsistent parts of it.

Fair Wages

Schedules under the Fair Wage Act setting wage rates for workers employed on public works and certain private works of construction are issued annually. The 1940 schedule, which appears on pp. 172, 173 of the 1940 Report, was replaced by a new one which came into effect on May 5, 1941, and this in turn was replaced as from June 1, 1942. The 1941 and 1942 schedules appear below. It is declared that increases made in the 1942 schedule are to be construed as a cost-of-living bonus. The 1942 schedule was the first one in which different maximum hours were prescribed for each of the two zones into which the Province is divided.

The Fair Wage Act applies to "any public work. . . for the execution of which a contract . . . has been entered into between the Minister of Public Works and an employer." The schedule must also be observed by employers engaged in Manitoba on Dominion Government contracts for the construction of public works, including highway, road, bridge or drainage construction works, if the provincial wage schedule is higher than the rates specified in the contract. Private works to which the Act applies include the construction, repair or demolition of any building or construction work within the Greater Winnipeg Water District. They also include any such work in a city or town of over 2,000 inhabitants or in any portion of the Province to which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may extend the Act, provided that the total cost for such work, irrespective of the number of contracts made, exceeds $100. They do not include normal repair or maintenance work done by a regular maintenance staff.

MANITOBA FAIR WAGE RATES FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION

Occupation	Minimum per hour				Maximum hours per week	
	A—Greater Winnipeg Water District Area, for private work, and for Govt. work Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles		B—Other than Area described in "A" (applies to private work when population exceeds 2,000)		Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles[1]	Outside of 30 mile radius
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941–42	1942
1. Asbestos workers—						
(a) Journeymen	.80	.85	.80	.85	44	50
(b) Improvers	.65	.65	.65	.65	44	50
2. Asphalters—						
(a) Finishers	.63	.63	.58	.58	44	50
(b) Rakers	.58½	.58½	.54	.54	44	50
(c) Tampers	.50	.50	.45	.45	44	50
3. Blacksmiths	.70	.75	.65	.70	44	50
4. Boiler makers on construction or erection work	.85	.90	.85	.90	44	50
Helpers	.55	.60	.55	.60	44	50
5. Bricklayers[2]	1.15	1.20	1.00	1.05	44	50
Helpers[3] (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar)	.52½	.57½	.45	.50	48	54
6. Bridge and structural steel and iron workers	.90	.95	.90	.95	44	50
7. Carpenters and millwrights[2,4]	.95	1.00	.80	.85	44	50
8. Cement finishers (in warehouses or large floor area jobs)	.65	.70	.60	.65	48	54
9. Electrical workers[4] (inside wiremen, licensed journeymen)	.95	.95	.80	.80	44	50
10. Elevator construction	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05	44	50
Helpers	.70	.74	.70	.74	44	50
11. Labourers—						
(a) Skilled (comprising placing or assisting mechanics in the placing of cut stone, architectural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate and shingles, plaster castings, ornamental bronze and iron, interior joinery, laying drain tiles, attending concrete mixers, bending and placing reinforcing material, movable scaffolding and runways)	.50	.55	.45	.50	48	54
(b) Unskilled	.45	.45–.50	.40	.40–.45	48	54
12. Lathers (metal, wood)—						
(a) Metal lathers	.80	.85	.75	.80	44	50
(b) Wood lathers	.70	.75	.65	.70	44	50
13. Linoleum floor layers	.60	.65	.55	.60	48	50
14. Marble setters	1.10	1.15	.95	1.00	44	50
Helpers[5]	.52½	.57½	.45	.50	48	50
15. Mastic floor kettlemen	.45	.50	.45	.50	48	50
16. Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	.55	.60	.55	.60	48	50
17. Mastic floor spreaders and layers	.85	.90	.85	.90	48	50
18. Operating engineers and firemen on construction—						
Class A: Engineers in charge of hoisting engines of three drums or more operating any type of machine, or operating trenching machines, clamshells or orange peels, regardless of capacity, or operating steam shovels or draglines of one yard capacity or over, or operating drop hammer pile drivers; in all cases irrespective of motive power	1.00	1.05	.80	.85	48	50
Class B: Engineers in charge of hoisting engines having only two drums or of single drum, used in handling building material, or steam shovels and draglines not specified in "A"; irrespective of motive power	.95	1.00	.75	.80	48	50
Class C: Engineers in charge of any steam operated machine not specified in "A" or "B"; or in charge of a steam boiler if its operation necessitates a licensed engineer under Steam-Boiler Act; or air compressor delivering air for the operation of riveting guns on steel erection work, or pumps in caissons, or concrete mixers of over ½ yard capacity; irrespective of motive power	.85	.90	.70	.75	48	50
Class D: Men firing boilers of machines classified in "A", "B" or "C", or assisting engineers in charge of same	.60	.65	.50	.55	48	50
Class E: Operators of gas or electric engines for machines not specified in "A", "B" or "C", of a type usually operated by skilled labourers	.50	.55	.40	.45	48	50
19. Painters, decorators, paper-hangers and glaziers	.75	.80	.70	.75	44	50
20. Plasterers	1.15	1.20	1.00	1.05	44	50
Helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material, including the making of putty and operation of machinery)	.52½	.57½	.45	.50	48	54

[1] In 1941 these hours also applied to the rest of the province outside the 30-mile radius. [2] Subject to existing agreements between Builders' Exchange and Bricklayers' Union or Carpenters' Union, Local 343. [3] In 1941 rates were also set for helpers attending on or at scaffold: 45 cents in Area A, 40 cents in Area B. [4] In 1941 rates for carpenters' apprentices between ages of 17 and 24 indentured for 4-year period were 30 cents per hour for first 6 months with 5 cent increase every 6 months up to and including seventh period, totalling 3½ years, and 10 cent increase for last 6 months, making the rate 70 cents per hour. In 1942 the same rates are prescribed for electrical apprentices but initial rate for carpenters' apprentices has been raised to 35 cents.

[5] All men assigned to help tradesmen.

MANITOBA FAIR WAGE RATES FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION

Occupation	Minimum per hour				Maximum hours per week	
	A—Greater Winnipeg Water District Area, for private work, and for Govt. work Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles		B—Other than Area described in "A" (applies to private work when population exceeds 2,000)		Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles[1]	Outside of 30 mile radius
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941–42	1942
21. Plumbers	1.05	1.10	.95	1.00	44	50
Helpers[5]	.52½	.57½	.45	.50	48	54
22. Roofers (felt and gravel)	.60	.65	.55	.60	48	50
Mop handlers	.45	.50	.40	.45	48	50
23. Sheet metal workers	.75	.80	.70	.75	44	50
24. Shinglers	.80	.85	.70	.75	44	50
25. Steamfitters	1.05	1.10	.95	1.00	44	.....
Helpers[5]	.52½	.57½	.45	.50	48	54
26. Stone cutters	.95	1.00	.85	.90	44	50
27. Stonemasons	1.15	1.20	1.00	1.05	44	50
Helpers[3] (continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar)	.52½	.57½	.45	.50	48	54
28. *(a)* Teamsters	.45	.50	.40	.45	48	54
(b) Teamsters with teams (if employed on construction or demolition of the building by the owner, contractor or sub-contractor)	.90	.90	.85	.85	48	.....
29. Terrazzo workers—						
(a) Layers	.75	.80	.72½	.75	44	50
(b) Machine rubbers (dry)	.60	.65	.52½	.55	48	50
(c) Machine rubbers (wet) and helpers	.55	.60	.50	.55	48	50
30. Tile setters (including all clay product tile and vitrolite glass)	1.10	1.15	.95	1.00	44	50
Helpers[5]	52½	·57½	.45	·50	48	54
31. Tile setters (asphalt and other composition tile)	·85	·90	.70	.75	44	50
32. Timber and crib men working on grain elevators or bridges doing the "crib work" on grain elevators or rough timber work on bridges	.65	.70	.55	.60	48	54
33. Truck drivers (while in charge of truck)	.50	.55	.45	.50	48	54
34. Trucks only (when used on construction work and paid at an hourly rate) when truck is handling not more than 1 cubic yard	.55	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
For each additional 1/10 cubic yard	.04½	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....
35. Watchmen	.35	22.50 per week	.35	.....	.....	.....
36. Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	.75	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
37. Welders and burners on steel erection[6]	.85	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....

Overtime:—

Time worked in excess of the maximum hours as stipulated in the schedule shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half, including Saturday afternoon. All hours worked on Sunday to be paid at the rate of double time, except in cases of emergency when time and one-half shall be paid.[7]

Rule:—

All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the City schedule rate, except where other definite agreements are made.

PUBLIC ROAD AND BRIDGE WORKS

The following rates and hours applied in 1941 and 1942, on "public works" outside of the Greater Winnipeg Water District Area in all parts of Manitoba for highway, road, bridge or drainage construction work where a contract had been entered into by the Honourable Minister of Public Works:

Occupation	Minimum per hour		Maximum hours per week	
	1941	1942	1941	1942
Teamsters	.35	.40	48	54
Labourers	.35	.40	48	54
Teamsters and two-horse team	.60	.60	48	54
Teamsters and four-horse team	.85	.85	48	54
Grader and tractor operators (excepting permanent municipal employees)	.60	.65	48	54
Truck drivers (regardless of basis for payment of truck)	.45	.50	48	54
Truck only—				
When truck is hauling not more than 1 cubic yard	.55	.55	.....	.....
For each additional 1/10 cubic yard load	.04½	.04½	.....	.....
Timber men (timber work where use of hammers, saws, axes and augers only are required)	.55	.60	48	48

[1] In 1941 these hours also applied to the rest of the province outside the 30-mile radius. In 1941 rates were also set for helpers attending on or at scaffold: 45 cents in Area A, 40 cents in Area B. [5] All men assigned to help tradesmen. [6] In 1941 a rate of 52½ cents for a 44-hour week was set throughout the province for Reinforcing Steel Rodmen when exclusively hired for or occupied on the work of bending, placing, tieing and similar skilled work in connection with reinforcing steel work. [7] In 1941 special provisions regarding Saturday and Sunday were not in effect.

Saskatchewan

The provisions of the orders under the Minimum Wage Act as they were at the end of 1940 are summarized on pp. 174-75 of the 1940 Report. Since October 1, 1941, the two orders relating to certain specified towns have applied also to the town of Humboldt and a five-mile radius. There is a new order for lumbering and allied work and minor amendments have been made in the six orders relating to cities.

Effective January 19, 1942, a minimum rate was established for the first time for workers in lumbering, logging, saw mills, shingle mills, lath mills, the manufacture of railway ties, telephone poles and fence posts and the production of pulpwood, cordwood, boxwood, shingle bolts, shim wood and veneer wood. Such workers must receive at least 30 cents per hour and not more than 85 cents may be deducted from their wages for a day's board and lodging.

The six orders relating to cities were reissued during the course of 1941 but there were no changes except in regard to the coverage of three of the orders and the provisions for inexperienced workers in five of them. The factory order now covers, in addition to the establishments already mentioned, paint shops and plumbing and tinsmithing shops. The order for beauty parlours and barber shops has been extended to include beauty and barber schools, and that for theatres and dance halls now also covers bowling alleys, billiard halls, skating and curling rinks, shooting galleries and all other establishments operating games of skill.

The learning period has been reduced and the minimum rates thereby in effect increased for all inexperienced workers in factories, stores, barber and beauty shops and schools, hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms, and the offices attached to warehousing and cartage establishments. In all these workplaces but hotels and restaurants the reduction is from 18 to 12 months. Under the superseded orders there were three ascending rates for learners, each rate applying to a six months' period. These rates are indicated in the table on p. 174 of the 1940 Report. Under the new orders the same rates are in effect, but the two lowest now apply to successive periods of three months each with the highest applying to a final period of six months. In hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms the learning period is reduced from 12 to nine months. The rates, which were formerly $8 and $10 per week for two successive six months' periods, are now $9 per week for the first three months and $10 for the following six months. There have been no special provisions regarding learners in theatres and amusement places, while for warehouses, etc., apart from the offices, the provisions remain unchanged.

In all the orders where the learning period has been reduced, except in that relating to barber and beauty shops, the number of learners permitted has been raised from 25 to 33⅓ per cent of the total number of workers. In barber shops and beauty parlours, as before, one inexperienced worker or one indentured apprentice is permitted for every experienced worker in all classes of employment.

Alberta

The situation at the end of 1940 was summarized on pp. 176-178 of the 1940 Report. Since then minimum rates have been set for the first time for several classes of workers, a number of existing orders have been revised and a limit has been placed on the deductions permitted for board and lodging from the wages of women covered by existing orders.

Orders came into effect for the first time for the following classes of workers on the dates mentioned: men and women in hotels in places of less than 600 inhabitants, on March 2 and April 30, 1941; men and women in canneries, on July 15 and June 30, 1942; and women employed in greenhouses, on June 30, 1942. The rates fixed by these orders for full-time workers are indicated on the accompanying table.

In canneries and greenhouses the same minimum hourly rate applies to part-time workers and full-time workers. In hotels in villages the part-time rates are 25 cents per hour for women and 40 cents for men. In all cases workers must be paid for at least four hours every time they are called for duty.

The women workers to whom these rates apply, like those governed by other orders for women, must be paid time and one-half for hours in excess of nine per day or 48 per week. In hotels in villages the rate for men applies to a six-day week and hours over nine per day must be paid on a pro rata basis. Men in canneries must receive time and one-half for hours over 10 per day or 54 per week.

The existing order for women in restaurants was re-issued on April 30, 1941, and it is now declared not to apply to hotels in places of less than 600 if the dining-room is not open to the public for more than five hours a day. Its coverage has been extended, however, for it now applies to the "hotel and restaurant industry," by which is meant not only public eating-places (to which the application of the superseded order was confined) but also any place furnishing lodging for a charge except private homes with not more than six

boarders. Its provisions regarding wages, etc., are the same as in the old order for restaurants.

The order for female office workers was re-issued on April 30, 1941, but the provisions of the new order are the same as those of the old except as regards part-time employees. These must now be paid 30 cents per hour with a minimum of $1.20 for each call.

The following are the maximum deductions which may now be made for board and lodging from the wages of female workers covered by the Minimum Wage Act: $2.50 for 18 meals in a week of seven days; $3 for 21 meals and $1.50 for lodging in a week of seven days; and 15 cents for single meals.

Under the Male Minimum Wage Act the order for delivery and messenger boys was re-issued on April 23, 1941, that for workers in saw-mills, other wood working establishments and logging in rural districts on October 1, 1941, and that for coal-miners in the Edmonton district on October 31, 1941. The rates for coal miners remain unchanged but those for delivery boys paid by the day or hour and for workers in saw-mills, etc., have been raised. The new rates for delivery boys and saw-mill workers are indicated on the accompanying table.

Apart from wage rates the changes effected by the new orders are as follows. The order relating to delivery boys has been extended to cover all such workers rather than, as before, merely those in the retail trade. In saw mills, etc., if board and lodging are furnished as part payment of wages, they are to be valued at $1 per day, while for single meals, as before, 35 cents may be deducted. In coal mines in the Edmonton district the daily hours after which time and one-half must be paid to workers above ground has been raised from eight to nine.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN ALBERTA[1]

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES

Industries and Occupations	Minimum per week	Minimum per hour
	$	cts.
I. Female Employees		
Hotel and restaurant industry except hotels in places of less than 600 inhabitants—		
Experienced workers	12.50	.....
Inexperienced workers	9.00–11.00	.....
Greenhouses—		
Experienced workers	12.50	.....
Inexperienced workers	8.00–10.00	.....
II. Male and Female Employees		
Hotels in places of less than 600 inhabitants—		
Men	15.00	.....
Women	10.00	.....
Canning meat, fish, fruit or vegetables—		
Male workers—		
Foremen	.....	50
Assistant foremen, machinists, seamer operators and process men	.....	45
Labourers and others	.....	40
Female workers—		
Experienced	.....	32
Inexperienced	.....	25
Corn huskers and corn cutters	.....	35
III. Male Employees		
Delivery and messenger boys under 18—		
Employed by the week or longer period[2]—		
Under 16	7.50	.....
Over 16 and under 18	9.50	.....
Employed by the day—		
Under 16	.....	18
Over 16 and under 18	.....	19
Employed by the hour—		
Under 16	.....	16
Over 16 and under 18	.....	23
Employees of saw mills, planing mills, box factories, woodworking plants, logging and railway tie contractors 10 miles from any city or in towns and villages of less than 1,000 inhabitants[3]—		
Based on 9-hour day, per month	37.00	.....
Based on 10- " "	40.00	.....

[1] This table is supplementary to that on page 178 of the 1940 Report and supersedes any inconsistent parts of it. [2] If messenger provides his own bicycle he must receive 50 cents per week extra. [3] If board and lodging is not provided, 75 cents per day extra must be paid.

British Columbia

The summary on pp. 179-182 of the 1940 Report is still valid, with the following exceptions.

A new order relating to women in laundries came into effect on March 10, 1941, replacing three orders which had been in force since 1919. The rates which are now set on an hourly rather than a weekly basis, are 31 cents for experienced employees and 21 to 27½ cents for learners during their first year. All workers must be paid for at least four hours (three hours on Saturday) on any day on which they are called for duty.

The influx of women into the road transport industry, excluding passenger transport, which has taken place as a result of the war, led to the passage of a special order governing female employees in this industry. This order, which came into effect on August 18, 1941, extended to women the same provisions relating to wages and other conditions as already applied to men.

The wages and other conditions governing painting, decorating and paper-hanging in Vancouver and suburbs were extended, effective June 2, 1941, to the southern part of Vancouver Island.

New orders replacing existing ones came into force on June 16, 1941, and July 20, 1942, for men in the shingle and baking industries. The following are the changes made by these orders. In the shingle industry piece-work rates were established in addition to the minimum hourly rate of 40 cents. These are 25 cents per square for sawing No. 1 shingles, 20 cents for other shingles and 15 cents for packing. In the baking industry, in addition to the various rates for workers 18 years of age and over, a rate of 20 cents per hour is now in effect for those under 18. Moreover, it is now provided that not more than 15 per cent of the male employees in any establishment may receive less than 40 cents per hour, the rate for workers 21 and over.

Wages and Hours of Labour Under Quebec Collective Agreement Act and Schedules of Wages and Hours under Industrial Standards Acts etc., in Certain Provinces

In certain provinces, legislation provides that the wage rates and hours of labour agreed upon by representatives of employers and workers in a trade or industry for a locality, district or the whole province may be made obligatory on all employers and employees concerned by Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister in charge of the administration of labour legislation. The changes in such rates of wages and hours of labour during 1941 are noted below and are applicable to both male and female workers unless otherwise stated.

Summaries of this legislation in each province and of the agreements and schedules in effect at the end of the year 1940 were given in last year's bulletin: "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1929, 1939 and 1940." These remained in effect during 1941, with the exception of the changes here noted.

NOVA SCOTIA

Industrial Standards Act

Construction

Five new schedules were made in 1941 for building trades at Halifax and Dartmouth (Labour Gazette, June, 1941, page 707), all of which provided for a 44 hour week. For bricklayers, masons, and tilesetters the hourly wage rate stipulated was $1.10, with all overtime as well as all work on Sundays and holidays at double time; for carpenters, 80 cents, with overtime at time and one half for the first four hours and double time thereafter and also for all work on Sundays and holidays; for electrical workers, $1, with overtime pay under the same conditions as for carpenters; for plasterers, 90 cents, with overtime pay as for carpenters; sheet metal workers, 75 cents, with overtime at time and one half until 10 p.m. and double time thereafter and for all work on Sundays and holidays. No change was made in the plumbers and steamfitters' 1940 schedule, which with the above schedules runs from year to year until cancelled or changed.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Industrial Standards Act

This Act was amended in 1941, to include the construction, repair, etc. of motor vehicles (Labour Gazette, August, 1941, page 956).

Construction

New schedules for all trades at Saint John shown in the 1940 report were made in 1941 (all to expire December 31, 1941) with no change in hours and overtime conditions (Labour Gazette, February, 1941, page 185, and May, 1941, page 594). The hourly wage rates for bricklayers, masons, plasterers and tilesetters (ceramic and clay tile) were unchanged at 90 cents, and for tilesetters (asphalt and composition floor and wall tile), terrazzo layers and cement finishers at 70 cents; for carpenters the rate was changed to 70 cents, painters 60 cents, spray painters and painters painting structural steel 70 cents; plumbers and steamfitters 80 cents. A schedule was made for carpenters at Moncton with a 48 hour week, a minimum wage rate of 50 cents per hour and overtime payable at time and one half for first four hours and double time thereafter, as also for all work on Sundays and holidays (Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1574).

QUEBEC

Collective Agreement Act

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Baking Industry.—A new agreement for *Quebec City and district* makes no change in hours and overtime conditions. Minimum weekly wage rates: in bread bakeries, foremen $24 in zone I, $19.55 in zone II, journeymen $21 in zone I, $17 in zone II; in cake, pastry and biscuit bakeries in both zones, 40 per cent of employees to be paid at least $17, a further 40 per cent at least $12, and the remaining 20 per cent at least $7; for wrappers, orders and sample clerks and other wholesale or retail store employees, 40 per cent to be paid at least $11, another 40 per cent at least $9 and the remaining 20 per cent at least $7.50; in delivery department, salesmen $16

in zone I, $14.40 in zone II, salesmen helper $7 in zone I, $6.30 in zone II, delivery man $14 in zone I, $12.60 in zone II (Labour Gazette, June, 1941, page 703). Granby—bakers $14 to $24, salesmen on commission a guaranteed minimum of $16 (Labour Gazette, November, 1941, page 1424). An amendment to the agreement at *Montreal* sets minimum rate for salesmen at $18, with no provision for commission on sales (Labour Gazette, February, 1941, page 183).

Manufacturing: Boots and Shoes

Shoe Manufacturing—The agreement covering this industry throughout the province was amended (Labour Gazette, February, 1941, page 183, January, 1942, page 110) to provide for a 10 per cent increase in the minimum wage rates for the general factory trades, and for adjustment of these minimum rates semi-annually by percentages corresponding to percentage changes in th cost-of-living.

Manufacturing: Other Fur and Leather Products, etc.

Fur Manufacturing Industry.—For the city of *Quebec*, amendments in 1941 (Labour Gazette, March, 1941, page 333, and December, page 1572) provide for a cost-of-living bonus of $3 per week for the minimum rates of $29 and over, of $2 for minimum rates of $19 to $28, and of $1 to operators and finishers. For the *retail industry in the Montreal District*, an amendment (Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1572) provides for a cost-of-living bonus of $2 per week to all skilled workers including apprentice cutters or trimmers, this bonus to be adjusted semi-annually with changes in the cost-of-living. It was stated that this amendment does not apply to employers of more than 50 persons, who are governed by Order in Council 8253.

Leather Tanning Industry, Province of Quebec.—This agreement was amended in 1941 (Labour Gazette, February, 1941, page 183, August, page 1008 and October, page 1313) to provide for an increase of 10 per cent in minimum hourly wage rates, as a war bonus and applies also to all employees governed by the agreement computed on wages in force at June 1, 1941.

Glove Manufacturing (Fine Gloves), Province of Quebec.—A new agreement was made in 1941 with increases in the piece rates for a few classes of workers. Later in the year an amendment was made granting a general increase of 10 per cent over piece rates in effect at October 1, 1941 (Labour Gazette, April, 1941, page 472, July, page 854, October, page 1314, and January, 1942, page 110).

Glove Manufacturing (Work Gloves), Province of Quebec.—The agreement for cutters was amended to make certain adjustments in the piece work rates. A later amendment increased the piece rates by 10 per cent from October 1, 1941 (Labour Gazette, March, 1941, page 333, and October, page 1314). For work glove cutters, similar amendments were made, with the same increase of 10 per cent from October 1, 1941 (Labour Gazette, March, 1941, page 333, October, page 1314, and Jan., 1942, page 110.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's and Juveniles' Clothing Industry, (Coats, Suits, Etc.), Province of Quebec.—As noted in last year's Report, a 10 per cent increase in earnings (or minimum wage rates under certain conditions) was made effective December 4, 1939, in this industry except for the infants' and children's section. By an amendment to the agreement this 10 per cent was changed to 20 per cent from July 1, 1941, and an increase of 10 per cent was granted in the infants' and children's section of the industry (Labour Gazette, August, 1941, page 1008, and September, page 1159). This is called a war bonus.

Women's Cloak and Suit Industry, Province of Quebec.—By an amendment to this agreement (Labour Gazette, October, 1941, page 1314), a general increase of 12½ per cent on the minimum wage rates was made, with the same increase to all employees actually receiving wages in excess of the minimum rates, whether on a time or piecework basis.

Men's and Boys' Hat and Cap Industry, Province of Quebec.—This agreement was amended (Labour Gazette, October, 1941, page 1314) to provide for a 10 per cent increase in wages, making the minimum weekly wage rates for cutters $26.40, operators $24.20, blockers $19.14 and lining makers $15.95.

Women's and Children's Millinery Industry, Montreal.—Minimum weekly wage rates were increased during 1941 by an amendment to the agreement (Labour Gazette, June, 1941, page 704, and February, 1942, page 234) to $36 for hand blockers, $32.50 for blockers, straw operators, fabric operators and cutters, $22.40 for drapers, $19.20 for trimmer-drapers, $17 for trimmers. All other employees of the industry mentioned in the above classifications were also granted a 5 per cent increase.

Embroidery Industry, Montreal.—An agreement for this industry (Labour Gazette, March, 1941, page 333) provides for a 44 hour week, with overtime limited to 8 hours per week without special permit. Minimum weekly wage rates are: Bonnaz operators

$37.50, pleaters and pattern makers, $22, stampers and special machine operators $16, crochet beaders $15, hand embroidery workers, floor help, pleater's assistant and covered button and buckle makers $12.50.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

Paper Box (Corrugated Paper), Province of Quebec.—Amendments to this agreement (Labour Gazette, June, 1941, page 704, and September, 1941, page 1159) provide for a 55 hour week and for increases of 5 cents per hour for all classes of male employees (those who have had six months' experience) and the average hourly rate for male employees is increased to 38 cents. The rates for beginners in their first six months are unchanged.

Paper Box (Uncorrugated Paper), Province of Quebec.—A number of changes were made in this agreement (Labour Gazette, April, 1941, page 473, May, page 593, June, page 704, October, page 1314, and December, page 1572). Hours are 55 per week. The minimum hourly wage rates for male employees are increased by 5 cents per hour for foremen and machinists, by 3 cents per hour for scorers, die makers and stockers, by one cent for punch operators and "other help", by 2 cents for all other classes except apprentice scorers whose rates are unchanged, stationary enginemen are added at 49½ cents in zone I, 39 cents in zone II; the average minimum wage for male employees, including apprentices to be at least 33 cents in zone I, 31 cents in zone II. A special section was added to the agreement governing hours and wage rates in the printing department of the industry.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Printing Trades, Montreal and District.—Amendments to this agreement were noted in the Labour Gazette, February, 1941, page 183, April, page 473, May, page 593, June, page 704, December, page 1572. Hours are now 44 per week in zone I. Minimum hourly wage rates are increased by 2 cents per hour for the higher paid classes and by one cent for the lower paid classes. Rural weekly newspapers are now included, with wage rates from 8 cents per hour less than the regular rates in the same zone for the higher paid classes to one cent per hour less for apprentices.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Furniture Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec.—Minimum hourly wage rates were changed in 1941 (Labour Gazette, November, 1941, page 1424, and December, page 1572), as follows: in zone I, a minimum of 20 cents (an increase of 2 cents) and a minimum average of 43½ cents (an increase of 2 cents); in zone II, a minimum of 16½ cents (an increase of 1½ cents) and a minimum average of 38 cents (an increase of 3½ cents); in zone III, a minimum of 13½ cents (an increase of 1½ cents) and a minimum average of 32 cents (an increase of 3 cents). A cost-of-living bonus to be paid to every employee for every hour worked, which is the equivalent of 10 per cent of his average hourly earnings during May, June and July, 1941.

Sawing Operations, Sash, Door, Box, Casket and other Wood Products Manufacturing, Jonquiere and Kenogami.—Amendments to this agreement were published in the Labour Gazette, April, 1941, page 473, and October, page 1315. On November 15 (Labour Gazette, December, page 1572) the Orders in Council making this agreement obligatory and all amendments were repealed.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

Ornamental Iron and Bronze Industry, Montreal and District.—A new agreement for this industry (Labour Gazette, November, 1941, page 1424) provides for a 44 hour week; overtime at time and one half until midnight and double time thereafter and for all work on Sundays and seven holidays. Minimum hourly wage rates are: mechanics 78 cents, fitters 68 cents, helpers (shop or field) 58 cents, erectors 78 cents. (These are increases of 8 cents per hour over the previous rates.)

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, etc.

Building Materials Industry, Province of Quebec.—An amendment to this agreement (Labour Gazette, September, 1941, page 1159) increases the minimum wage rates for all classes in the *Granite Industry* by 5 cents per hour.

Construction

As changes were made in most of the agreements in 1941, the wage rates for certain trades in all districts are included in the accompanying table.

TRADES	Chicoutimi, Lake St. John, Charlevoix, Roberval and Saguenay counties		Quebec and other counties *(n)*				Three Rivers and other counties *(m)*		St. Hyacinthe, Bagot and Rouville counties		Sorel
	Certain towns *(a)*	Rest of this district *(a)*	Cities of Quebec and Levis *(b)*	Thetford Mines and Black Lake	Rivière du Loup	Rest of this district	Three Rivers and certain towns *(f)*	All other municipalities	St. Hyacinthe City *(g)*	Rest of district	City
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bricklayers and masons	.80	.60	.85	.70	.60	.55	.85	.85	.70*d*	.60*d*	.60
Carpenters and joiners	.60	.50	.65	.60	.50	.45	.65	.50	.55*d*	.45*d*	.50
Cement finishers	.60	.45	.65	.55	.50	.45	.65	.50	.55	.45	.60
Electricians	.60	.55	.65	.55	.50	.45	.60	.55	.50	.40	.50
Elevator constructors—											
Mechanics	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Helpers	.63	.63	.63	.63	.63	.63	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
Enginemen *(k)*	.55–.60	.40–.45	.60–.65	.50–.55	.45	.40	.65	.55	.45–.50	.35–.40	.50–.75
Ironworkers—ornamental—											
Erectors	.60	.45	.60	.55	.50	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50
Helpers	.....	.....	.50*e*	.45*e*	.40*e*	.35*e*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35
Ironworkers—structural	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87
Labourers	.45	.35	.45	.40	.30	.30	.45	.35	.40	.30	.35
Lathers—metal	.55	.40	.60	.55	.45	.40	.55	.45	.50	.40	.....
Lathers—wood	.55	.40	.60	.55	.45	.40	.55	.45	.50	.40	.....
Marble setters	.60	.50	.65	.55	.50	.45	.85	.85	.65	.55	.55
Mortar makers, etc	.....	.....	.45	.40	.30	.30	.50	.40	.45	.35	.....
Painters	.60	.50	.60	.55	.45	.40	.60	.45	.55*d*	.45*d*	.45
Plasterers	.80	.60	.85	.70	.60	.55	.85	.85	.70*d*	.60*d*	.60
Plumbers and steamfitters	.55	.45	.65	.55	.50	.45	.58	.50	.50	.40	.50
Roofers—composition	.60	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.55	.45	.....	.....	.....
Sheet metal workers	.55	.55	.65	.55	.50	.45	.58	.50	.45	.35	.50
Terrazzo layers	.65	.50	.65	.55	.50	.45	.65	.65	.65	.55	.55
Tile setters	.65	.50	.65	.55	.50	.45	.75	.75	.65	.55	.55

(a) Chicoutimi, Jonquière, Kenogami, Saint Joseph d'Alma, Rivière du Moulin, Ville Racine, Ile Maligne, River Bend, Arvida, Bagotville, Dolbeau, Baie Comeau, Port Alfred, Grande Baie, Desbiens Mills and within a radius of two miles of their limits. *(b)* And 30 other specified municipalities. *(c)* 55 cents in Drummondville. *(d)* Bona fide contractors, licensed and recognized as such, may pay 5 cents per hour less to carpenters and joiners and 10 cents per hour less to bricklayers, masons, plasterers and painters. *(e)* Adjusters. *(f)* Municipalities of a population of 8,000 (10,000 in case of plumbers and sheet metal workers) or more and all contracts of $10,000 or more. *(g)* And municipalities of la Providence, St. Joseph, Village St. Antoine, the parish of Notre Dame, north and south shores, and the parish of St. Hyacinthe-le-confesseur. *(h)* And municipalities of 4,000 or more and all other contracts of $2,000 or more. *(i)* Island of Montreal and within 15 miles of it.

Trade

Retail Stores, Quebec.—Amendments to this agreement (Labour Gazette, February, 1941, page 184, August, page 1013, and November, page 1425) include provision for a bonus equivalent to 10 per cent of the minimum wage rates of the agreement.

Hardware and Paint Stores, Quebec.—This agreement was amended (Labour Gazette, June, 1941, page 705). Overtime at time and one half is payable only after 57 hours' work in a week; work on any holiday, at double time. One week's vacation with pay after two years' service (three years' experience). The minimum wage rates were raised approximately 5 per cent except for beginners whose rates are unchanged.

Dairy Employees, Quebec City.—This agreement was amended (Labour Gazette, April, 1941, page 473), increasing weekly wage rates to: tester and foreman $25, tester (not foreman) $18, "employee engaged in the fabrication" $18, general employee $15, shipper $18, retail salesmen or wholesale and retail salesmen $19, helper on ice cream delivery $12, helper on any other delivery $8; deliveryman $18, artisan $20 during first three months and $25 thereafter; employees (other than regular salesmen) working less than 40 hours in any week to be paid 40 cents per hour for time worked.

Retail Stores, Coaticook.—A new agreement for these employees (Labour Gazette, September, 1941, page 1162) stipulates a 60 hour week for male employees, 54 hours for female employees, with overtime at time and one half. Minimum weekly wage rates are: for 25 per cent of employees $18 per week of 60 hours, a further 25 per cent $15, another 25 per cent $12 and the remaining 25 per cent $8.

Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships District *(o)*					Joliette, Berthier, Montcalm and l'Assomption counties		Montreal	St. Johns and Iberville	St. Jérôme		Hull, Gatineau, Pontiac, Papineau and Labelle counties			Val d'Or and Amos
Sherbrooke	Granby, Farnham and Cowansville	Drummondville, Asbestos and Magog	Coaticook and Victoriaville	Princeville, Warwick, Tingwick and Arthabaska and rest of district	Joliette *(k)*	Rest of these counties	Island of Montreal *(i)*	City and town	St. Jérôme, Ste. Agathe, Terrebonne and Ste. Thérèse de Blainville *(l)*	Rest of County of Terrebonne	City of Hull and within 10 miles of it	*(j)*	Rest of this district	Towns
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.85	.80	.75	.70	.60	.60	.60	.92	.70	.85	.68	1.00	.80	.70	.75
.65	.60	.60	.50	.40	.60	.45	.81	.55	.65	.52	.80	.65	.55	.55
.....	.50	.55	.50	.45	.55	.50	.64	.40	.60	.48	.65	.50	.45	.....
.60	.60	.55	.50	.40	.50	.40	.87	.60	.60	.48	.70	.55	.50	.65
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
.45–.60	.35 –.50	.40–.50	.35–.40	.30–.40	.50–.60	.40–.50	.58–.76	.40–.55	.60	.48	.60–.70	.50–.55	.40–.50	.55
.50	.40	.40	.40	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.65	.55	.45	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87
.45	.35	.35	.35	.30	.35	.25	.46	.40	.40	.30	.42	.35	.30	.40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.50	.87	.55	.65	.52	.75	.60	.55	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.35	.64	.55	.65	.52	.65	.55	.45	.....
.45	.50	.50	.50	.50	.60	.50	.92	.70	.....	.....	.80	.65	.55	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.47	.40	.35	.....
.55	.45*p*	.45*c*	.40*q*	.35	.40	.30	.74	.53	.55	.44	.65	.55	.45	.55
.85	.70	.75	.70	.60	.60	.60	.90	.70	.80	.64	.80	.65	.55	.85
.60	.45	.50	.45*r*	.30	.55	.45	.90	.60	.60	.48	.85	.85	.85	.80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.55	.60	.48	.50	.40	.35	.....
.60	.45	.50	.45*r*	.30	.55	.45	.82	.60	.60	.48	.65	.50	.45	.....
.45	.50	.50	.50	.50	.60	.50	.81	.55	.....	.....	.60	.50	.45	.85
.45	.50	.50	.50	.50	.60	.50	.81	.65	.70	.56	.70	.55	.50	.....

(j) Repair work not exceeding $1,000 to small properties in city of Hull and within 10 miles of it; also all contracts over $20,000 in the rest of the district. *(k)* Including hoisting, mixing, compressor and pump operations, but not including steam shovel and crane operations. *(l)* And contracts of $10,000 in rest of district. *(m)* Counties of Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Laviolette, Champlain and Three Rivers. *(n)* Judicial district of Quebec and counties of: Beauce, Dorchester, Megantic, Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet, Kamouraska, Temiscouata, Rivière-du-Loup, Rimouski and Matane. *(o)* Sherbrooke, Compton, Frontenac, Stanstead, Shefford, Brome, Missisquoi, Richmond, Wolfe, Drummond and Arthabaska counties. *(p)* 55 cents in Cowansville and Farnham. *(q)* 40 cents in Victoriaville. *(r)* 35 cents in Victoriaville. *(s)* Contracts of less than $5,000 in county of Saguenay (except Baie Comeau and within 15 miles of it) are exempted.

Service: Public Administration

Municipal Employees, St. Joseph D'Alma.—An amendment (Labour Gazette, April, 1941, page 473) increases the monthly salary of foreman of waterworks department to $125, chief electrician to $125; for second electrician the hourly rate to 45 cents. Provision is made for a 44 hour week in the Accounts Department, with weekly salaries of $45 for secretary-treasurer, $37.50 for assistant secretary-treasurer, $30 for collectors and $20 for clerk bookkeeper.

Municipal Employees, Quebec City.—For outside services, a new agreement (Labour Gazette, July, page 854) increases hourly wage rates for certain trades from 3 to 10 cents. For policemen (Labour Gazette, July, 1941, page 854), weekly wage rates were increased to $21 per week during first year, $23 during second year, $25 during third year, $27 during fourth year and $28 during fifth year. For firefighters (Labour Gazette, July, 1941, page 854), weekly wage rates were increased to $21 during first year, $23 second year, $25 third year, $27 fourth year, $28 fifth year, lieutenants $30, captains $32.

Service: Custom and Repair

Garages and Service Stations, Montreal.—The previous agreement was extended as noted in the Labour Gazette, April, 1941, page 474, June, page 706, and July, page 854, until a new agreement was made (Labour Gazette, August, 1941, page 1013). This new agreement provided for higher minimum wage rates: journeymen wheelwrights, machinists, electricians, mechanics, joiners, glaziers, painters, upholstery cleaners and dyers, testers, 60 cents for first class, 55 cents for second class, 45 cents for third class; body worker, upholsterer, radiator repairer, welder, black-

smith, 66 cents for first class, 55 cents for second class and 45 cents for third class; service men or demolisher 28 cents.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS.—Changes were made in most of the agreements in 1941, and the following table shows wage rates under all agreements as in effect at the end of the year.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

Locality	Barbers		Female Hairdressers
	Minimum weekly wage	Weekly receipts in excess of which commission of 50 per cent is paid	Minimum weekly wage
	$	$	$
Rivière du Loup and Montmagny	12.00	22.00	10.00*h*
Chicoutimi *(a)*	15.00*b*	*b*	12.50
Quebec and Thetford Mines	18.00	28.00	10.00*h*
Levis	15.00	25.00	10.00*h*
Three Rivers *(d)*	15.00*c*	22.00	14.00
Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Magog, Windsor Mills, Brompton-ville and Richmond	13.00	20.00*e*	.....
Farnham, Cowansville, Bedford and Sweetsburg	14.00	20.00	.....
St. Hyacinthe	16.00	22.00	12.50
Granby	14.00	20.00	12.50
Sorel and Drummondville	15.00	22.00	12.50*i*
Contrecoeur Village and Rouville and St. Hyacinthe counties	12.00	.....	.....
Joliette	12.00	20.00	10.00
St. Johns and Iberville	13.00	20.00	.....
Montreal Island, St. Lambert and Longueuil	17.00	25.00	12.50
Valleyfield	15.00	.....	.....
Hull	16.00	25.00*f*	.....
Buckingham	13.00	20.00	.....
Rouyn and Noranda:			
Summer months	15.00	25.00	.....
Winter months	12.00	20.00*g*	.....

(a) Counties of Chicoutimi and Lake St. John and towns of Roberval, Dolbeau and Mistassini.

(b) Journeymen barbers $12 during first year, $15 with two years' experience, plus 10 per cent of gross receipts, plus an extra 15 per cent on gross receipts in excess of $20.

(c) Or $20 without commission.

(d) And Cap de la Madeleine, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mère and Louiseville.

(e) Commission of 70 per cent of receipts over $20.

(f) Commission of 60 per cent of receipts over $25.

(g) 65 per cent of receipts over this amount.

(h) Plus a commission of 10 per cent of gross receipts excess of $15.

(i) $8 in Sorel.

ONTARIO

Industrial Standards Act

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

WOMEN'S CLOAK AND SUIT INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Effective from October 14, 1941, increases of 14 per cent were added to the basic wage rates of this schedule (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1427).

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

HARD FURNITURE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—A new schedule was made for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1427, and February, 1942, page 234) which includes the manufacture or fabrication of all wood products commonly known as furniture for houses, offices, schools, churches, theatres, institutions and public buildings, and also radio cabinets and wood frames for upholstered furniture. The province is divided into two zones: zone B comprises the city of Toronto, ten counties and parts of five other counties, in which zone are situated the cities of London, Woodstock, Kitchener, Guelph, Hamilton, St. Thomas and Stratford; zone A is the rest of the province. Hours are 47 per week, with overtime at time and one-quarter.

Wages: for male employees of 21 years of age or more and with at least 4 years' experience in the industry (Class A), the average rate of wages in each plant in zone I shall be 47 cents and the minimum rate 40 cents; in the rest of the province 45 and 38 cents respectively. For male employees with less than 4 years' experience in the industry and who are under 21 years of age or were under 21 years when they commenced work in the industry and all female employees (Class B), the minimum rates are 19 cents per hour during first year of employment in the industry, 23 cents during second year, 26 cents during third year and 29 cents during fourth year. From December 16, 1941, a previous cost-of-living bonus was increased to 7 cents per hour for Class A employees and to 14 per cent of the minimum rates for Class B employees.

Construction

Changes in 1941 in schedules for building trades are: at Cornwall, the carpenters' wage rate was increased to 75 cents per hour, with a 44 hour week and overtime at time and one-half for first three hours and double time thereafter; at Ottawa carpenters' rate was raised to 90 cents, with a 44 hour week and overtime at time and one-half for first four

hours and double time thereafter; for electrical workers at Ottawa, the rate was increased to 85 cents (90 cents after January 1, 1942) and helper at 50 cents, a 40 hour week, with overtime at time and one-half; for plasterers at Ottawa, the rate was increased to $1 per hour, with a 44 hour week and overtime at time and one-half until midnight on Mondays to Fridays, and until 5 p.m. on Saturday, all other overtime at double time. A schedule for electrical workers at London provides for a minmum wage rate of $1 per hour, a 44 hour week and overtime at time and one-half until 10 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays and until 6 p.m. on Saturdays, with double time for all other overtime.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Taxi Drivers, Toronto.—An amendment to this schedule (Labour Gazette, April, 1941, page 475) makes the minimum wage rates either (*a*) $14 per week plus 35 cents for each hour of overtime; or (*b*) $1 for first three consecutive hours on duty (or for any shorter period if the employee is not kept on duty for three consecutive hours) plus 30 cents for each additional consecutive hour on duty until the employee has been on duty 11 hours, plus 35 cents for each hour of overtime. If 25 per cent of the fares earned by a driver in any calendar week exceeds the above minimum wages, then he shall be paid for that week at least 25 per cent of fares earned. Despatchers to be paid at least $15 per week and 35 cents per hour for overtime (Labour Gazette, April, 1941, page 474).

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers.—A new schedule for barbers at Sault Ste. Marie provides for a minimum weekly wage rate of $25 or $18 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $28 from the work of the employee plus 10 per cent of such proceeds in excess of $30.

For Woodstock, a new schedule provides for a minimum rate of $18 per week or $12.50 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $19 from the work of the employee.

MANITOBA

Fair Wage Act (Part II)

This section of the Act was amended to bring the baking industry within its scope (Labour Gazette, February, 1941, page 137).

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Bakers, Winnipeg and District.—A schedule for bakers in Winnipeg and District was summarized in the Labour Gazette, May, 1941, page 595, and provides for a 50 hour week for all employees except boys under 18 years, hand wrappers (female) and inside sales force for whom the work week is 48 hours; overtime at time and one-quarter. Minimum weekly wage rates: dough man $26, assistant dough man $23, oven man $24, divider man $21, table hand $22, machine man $20, bakers' helpers $15 to $18, boys $12 for first six months, machine wrappers $20, hand wrappers (female) from $12 during first year to $15 during third year, shippers $20 to $25, outside salesmen $20.

SASKATCHEWAN

Industrial Standards Act

Construction

One schedule, that of carpenters at Regina, was cancelled June 27, 1941. Another schedule, that of plumbers at Saskatoon, was amended in November, 1941, to change the regular weekly hours from a 40 to a 44-hour week (Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1575).

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Taxi Drivers.—A schedule was made binding for taxi drivers at Prince Albert (Labour Gazette, October, 1941, page 1317) setting a 10 hour day, a 60 hour week, with overtime at 25 cents per hour. Minimum weekly wage rates for full time work are 25 per cent of gross earnings of car driven by the employee, with a guarantee of $12 per week.

Trade

Coal and Wood Industry, Regina.—An amendment to this schedule (Labour Gazette, October, 1941, page 1318) fixes the 54-hour week from October to March inclusive, and the 49-hour week from April to September inclusive. A cost-of-living bonus of 13 per cent of the minimum wage rate is provided for.

Service: Custom and Repair

Shoemaking and Repairing.—A schedule was made for the city of Saskatoon (Labour Gazette, August, 1941, page 1014) which fixes a 52 hour week, with overtime and part time work at 40 cents per hour. Minimum weekly wage rates: journeymen $18, inexperienced employees $9 to $15, apprentices $5 and $7.

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers and Hairdressers.—New schedules were made for barbers at Humboldt providing for a 48-hour week and $13 per week plus a percentage on charges totalling more than a certain amount; a new one for hairdressers, etc. at Humboldt providing for a minimum of $13 per week and a 48 hour week. Changes in certain schedules for barbers: at Estevan, the minimum rate is increased to $15 per week plus bonus of a percentage on charges totalling a certain amount, and a 52 hour week; at Weyburn, to the minimum rate of $16 per week is also added a percentage on charges totalling a certain amount; at Regina, the same provision for a bonus was made and hours reduced to 51 per week. Charges in certain schedules for hairdressers provide for a bonus of a percentage on charges exceeding a certain amount at Weyburn and at Moose Jaw.

ALBERTA

Industrial Standards Act

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Baking Industry.—A new schedule for bakers at Edmonton (Labour Gazette, August, 1941, page 1015), increases weekly wage rates of doughmen, ovenmen and bench hands to $27.50, shipper to $21.50, truckers to $21, wrappers (female) to $14, wrappers (male) to $17, experienced salesmen to $23. For Calgary, (Labour Gazette, April, 1941, page 475) a new schedule for bakers reduced the hours from 50 to 48 per week with no change in weekly wage rates. Bakery salesmen at Calgary have a schedule (Labour Gazette, December, 1941, page 1575) which provides for a 54 hour week for men, 48 for women, with overtime at time and one half and minimum weekly wage rates of $20 for salesmen (male or female) and service men (male or female) for first three months' experience and $23 thereafter.

Construction

Certain wage rates were increased in new schedules in 1941. At Edmonton, the hourly wage rate for carpenters was raised to 95 cents, for sheet metal workers to $1; and a new schedule for plasterers at Edmonton provides for a rate of $1.05 per hour and a 44 hour week. The rate for carpenters at Red Deer and Sylvan Lake was raised to 90 cents per hour, with a 44 hour week. At Lethbridge a wage rate of 90 cents per hour was fixed for carpenters, with a 44 hour week.

Service: Custom and Repair

Garage and Service Station Employees.—These employees at Edmonton secured a schedule in 1941 (Labour Gazette, October, 1941, page 1318). Hours are 54 per week, with overtime at time and one half and one week's annual vacation with pay. Minimum hourly wage rates are: first class mechanics 80 cents, second class mechanics 70 cents, non-mechanical service station employees $15 per week, washmen or greasemen 50 cents per hour or 40 per cent of the labour price quoted.

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers.—A schedule for Red Deer (Labour Gazette, May, 1941, page 595) provides for a 54 hour week, with overtime at 60 cents per hour; the minimum weekly wage rate for full time barbers is 60 per cent of total takings each week, with a guarantee of at least $15 per week.

Maximum Hours of Work as fixed by Legislation and Administrative Action

The situation at the end of 1940 is summarized on pp. 207-214 of the 1940 Report, and a general summary of the statutory provisions for mines, shops and factories which were in effect in July, 1942, is given in the table attached to this section. Details regarding the changes made since the end of 1940 are summarized below, page references being to the 1940 Report unless otherwise stated.

Some relaxation of statutory standards has been occasioned by the war. It was noted on p. 154 of the present Report that the Quebec provision limiting the hours of men to 72 per week has been omitted from the new general Order 4 under the Minimum Wage Act, and that the weekly rest day provision of this Order as well as the provisions of all special Orders limiting hours and requiring a weekly rest day have been declared not to apply to war industries. The hours of women and boys under 18, however, are still limited by the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act (pp. 210, 211). At the same time, under an Order in Council of March 15, 1940, night work is now permitted for women and minors in war establishments, subject to the approval of the factories inspector. In Alberta, an Order of June 1, 1941, prohibited night work between 12 p.m. and 6 a.m. for all women governed by the Hours of Work Act, except hospital em-

ployees and telephone operators, but this Order was suspended for the duration of the war on September 9, 1941. Provisions relating to hours and night work for women have also been relaxed by administrative action for individual war establishments in some provinces.

In Alberta, the provision of the Hours of Work Act limiting the hours of men to 9 per day and 54 per week was relaxed due to the war for saw-mills on November 30, 1940, and for rolling mills on December 31, 1941. Hours up to 10 per day are now permitted in the former and up to 11 per day in the latter.

There have also been some changes, mainly in regard to seasonal industries, which are the result not of the war but of the special conditions in the industries themselves. It was noted in the 1940 Report (p. 208) that under the Alberta Hours of Work Act individual establishments may be exempted temporarily or permanently from the provisions of the Act. In November, 1938, cooks, cookees, bull cooks, night watchmen and barn bosses in logging, etc. were exempted for the winter of 1938-39 from the provisions limiting the hours of men to 9 and 54 (Sec. 5) and requiring a weekly rest day (Sec. 10). This exemption was repeated for the winters of 1939-40 and 1940-41, and in the spring of 1941 it was granted for the other months of the year as well. It now applies on a year-round basis.

In the spring of 1939 workers on irrigation projects were declared exempt from Sec. 5 for the summer months of that year. In 1940, cooks, cookees, bull cooks and barn bosses in construction camps where the work is seasonal were exempted from Sec. 10 for the summer, and in 1941 they were exempted from both Secs. 5 and 10 with the proviso added that the exemption applied only if wages exclusive of board and lodging amounted to $75 per month for cooks, $50 for cookees and bull cooks and $80 for barn bosses. These exemptions were repeated annually for both irrigation projects and construction camps, and in 1942 they were put in permanent form so that the workers mentioned are now exempt every year during the summer months. It was also provided in 1942 that workers on ferries would be exempt every summer from Secs. 5 and 10.

On the other hand, the hours of office workers in financial institutions were reduced, beginning April 1, 1941, below the maximum fixed by the Act. Women may not work more than 44 hours per week nor men more than 48. In one month each year, however, hours may amount to 196 for women and 208 for men, provided the daily limit is 9 and 10.

In 1941, provision was made in British Columbia to extend hours in placer mines and limestone quarries (p. 210) so as to enable the operators to take full advantage of the short season available. If a permit is obtained from a qualified officer of the Department of Mines, up to 10 hours per day may be worked in these places.

In 1941, hairdressing establishments in New Brunswick (p. 212) were brought within the scope of the Early Closing Act, which permits municipal councils to make by-laws fixing the hours for closing.

STATUTORY MAXIMUM HOURS OF WORK PER DAY OR WEEK IN MINES, FACTORIES AND SHOPS IN CANADA—JULY, 1942

—	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon
Mines—									
Coal:									
above	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 unless agreed otherwise	9, 54	8	
below	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, —	8	
Metal:									
above	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 54	.....	8 unless paid at overtime rate
below	.....	8	8 for boys under 18	8	.....	.....	8, —	8	
Factories	.....	10, 60[1]	10, 55[2]	10, 60[2]	8, 48[3]	48[2]	9, 54 men 8, 48 women	8, 48[5]	
Shops	.....	.....	60[4]	10, 60[2]	8, 48[3]	.....	9, 54 men 8, 48 women	8, 48[5]	

[1] Females only. [2] Females, and boys under 18 in Quebec and under 16 in Ontario and Saskatchewan. [3] Females, and boys under 18 in factories and under 17 in shops. Adult males in factories in Greater Winnipeg may not work more than 48 hours in a week unless paid a minimum of 30 cents per hour for extra hours. [4] Females and boys in towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants. [5] In Vancouver, Victoria and environs; 3 extra hours may be worked on Saturdays in other parts of the province provided weekly hours do not exceed 48.

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